

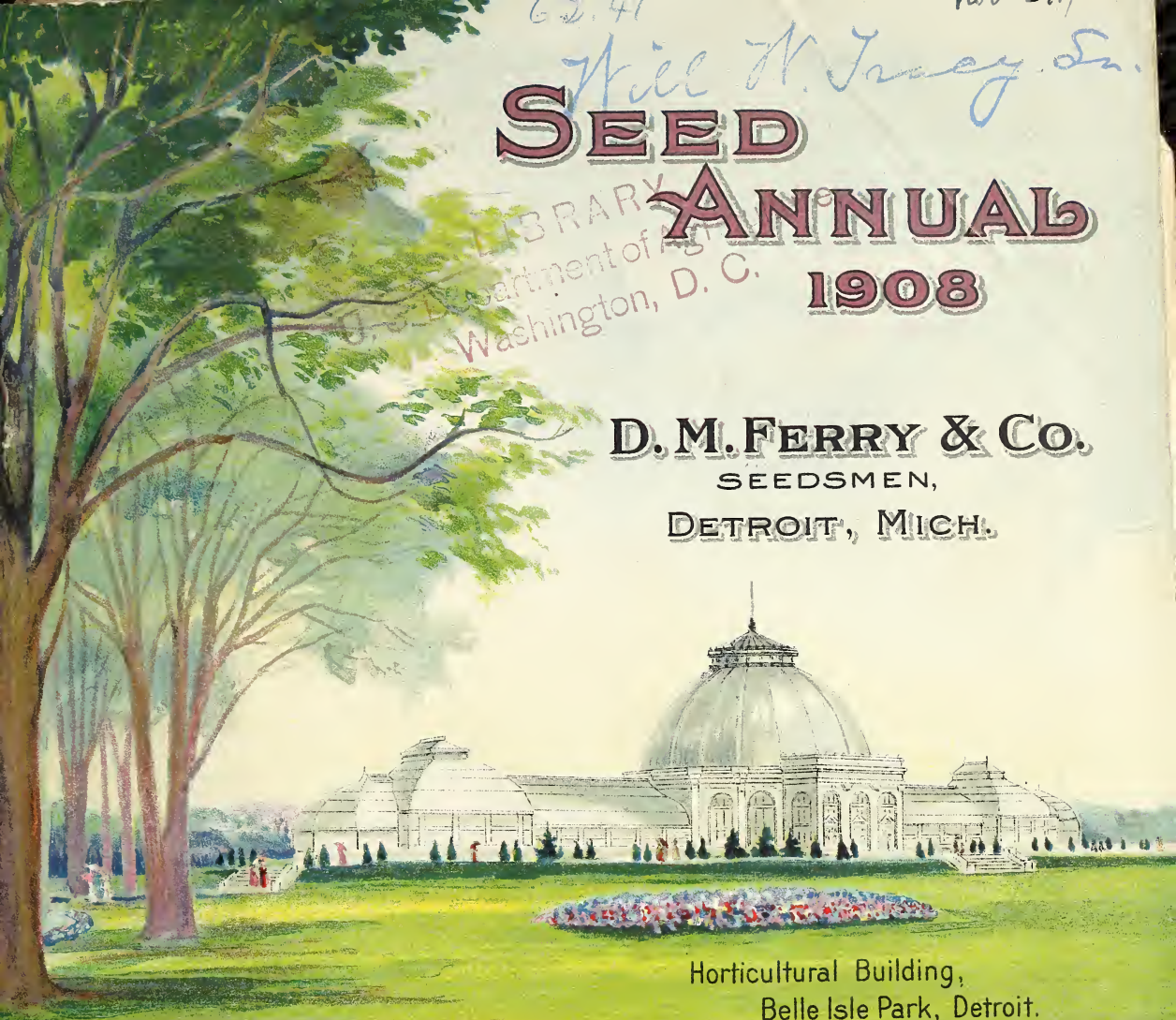
6247
100000
Will H. Tracy, Jr.
SEED

ANNUAL

1908

LIBRARY
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

D. M. FERRY & Co.
SEEDSMEN,
DETROIT, MICH.



Horticultural Building,
Belle Isle Park, Detroit.



Amount carried over.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

SEED ANNUAL

1 9 0 8

SOME ONE has defined wealth as the product of labor upon land. However words may be juggled, it is true that everything comes in the last analysis from mother earth. So long then as men can labor and can get at soil to till there remain the means of producing wealth, or in other words, the means of sustaining life. In times of industrial readjustment when there is much enforced idleness it is most natural to turn for sustenance to the land. Whatever his other disappointment, here shall one "see no enemy but winter and rough weather." Here shall he find food for his table and food for his thoughts. Can you not devote time enough to this pursuit to increase very substantially the family income besides enjoying wholesome toil in the open air?

To those whose leisure is not enforced we can commend no better pastime than gardening. You only have to consult the man who already has tried it to hear how many and varied are its possibilities. If once you begin, each spring and summer will confirm the habit of working in harmony with sun and rain to bring about the marvels which are unfolded from seed time to harvest.

Whatever else you grow—by all means have some flowers. Do that much for the sake of your friends if not for your own. No one enterprise can possibly contribute more to your neighbors happiness or your own joy.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER. We do not send C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by any of the following methods, viz.: POSTAL MONEY ORDER, DRAFT ON NEW YORK OR CHICAGO, OR EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDER.

The rates charged for Postal Money Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best ways to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at all offices of the principal Express Companies. They are CHEAP and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

When Money Orders cannot be obtained, letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is *unsafe*. If currency is sent by express, the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, they must be certified.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES. PACKETS, OUNCES, TWO OUNCES, QUARTER POUNDS OR POUNDS, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges, may deduct 10 cents per pound from prices of this catalogue on all seeds quoted by the pound or less.

PINTS AND QUARTS. PINTS, QUARTS and FOUR QUARTS, ordered at list prices, FIFTEEN CENTS PER QUART, TEN CENTS PER PINT, must be added for postage or express charges and they will then be sent free.

ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL, BUSHEL AND HUNDRED POUND LOTS. Where ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL, BUSHEL OR HUNDRED POUND lots are ordered, we deliver free at depot or express office in Detroit, Mich., the freight or express charges to be paid by the party ordering.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

SEEDS BY MEASURE. ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL and over sold at BUSHEL RATES; FOUR QUARTS and over up to ONE-QUARTER bushel sold at FOUR-QUART RATES; less than FOUR QUARTS sold at QUART OR PINT RATES.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT. We supply HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than HALF POUND lots are charged at OUNCE, TWO-OUNCE or QUARTER-POUND RATES; 25 LBS. and over at 100 LB. RATES WHEN QUOTED

BAGS. To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 25 CENTS must be added for a new bag in which to ship.

SEEDS IN PACKETS. We offer the following inducements to those wishing to purchase seeds in packets: Select packets to the value of \$1.15 and send us \$1.00; for \$2.25 send \$2.00; for \$3.60 send \$3.00; for \$4.85 send \$4.00; for \$6.15 send \$5.00; for \$12.50 send \$10.00; for \$26.00 send \$20.00. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid, but these low rates apply to seeds in PACKETS ONLY and at CATALOGUE PRICES and NOT to seeds by weight or measure.

NAME AND ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN. We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR THE P. O. ADDRESS is omitted and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name and you will have no cause to censure us.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

D. M. Ferry & Co.

DETROIT, MICH., January 1, 1908.

Chrysanthemum, Morning Star

This is a wonderfully attractive and easily grown annual, producing very freely large single flowers of simple yet most attractive form. The color effect is delightfully fresh, a bright yellow with deeper shade at base of petals. These flowers are splendid for cutting and even florists find them in strong demand both in the spring and fall market. (See cut on this page). Pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

A very hardy and easily grown annual, producing an abundance of brilliantly colored flowers borne on long, graceful stems. Very desirable for decorative purposes. (See colored plate opposite and further description on page 72). Coreopsis tinctoria, Fine Mixed Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia Tenuior

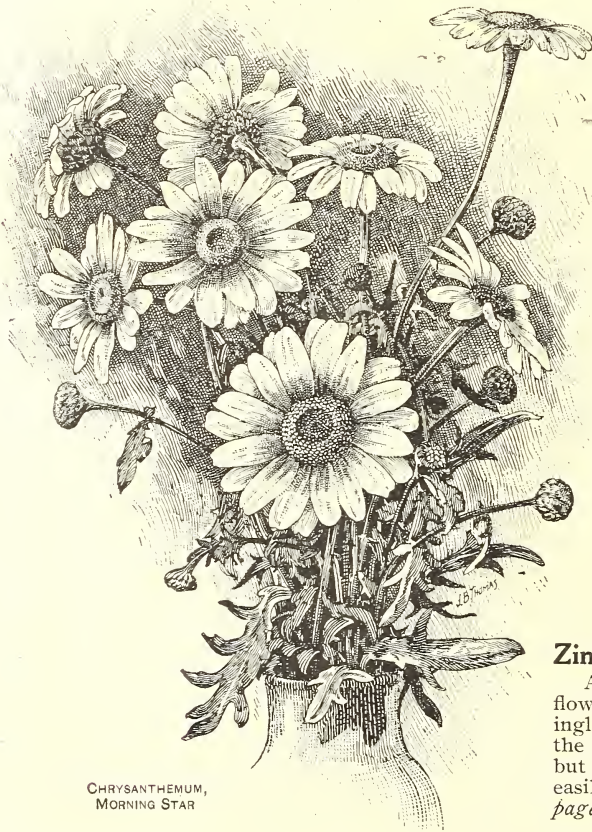
The flowers are very large and a rare shade of intense blue. Unlike most Lobelias the flower stems are long, making this variety very desirable for cutting. (See cut on this page and further description on page 80). Pkt. 10c.

Jupiter Nasturtium

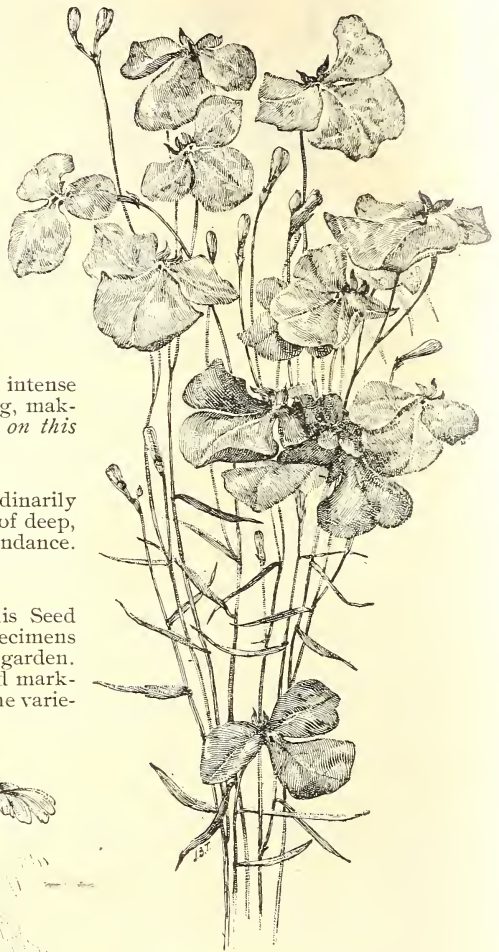
The vine makes a tremendous growth even on ordinarily good soil, yet the flowers are exceptionally large, of deep, golden yellow color and are produced in great abundance. (See page 82). Pkt. 5c.

Pansies

The superb Pansies on the outside covers of this Seed Annual are reproductions in natural colors of specimens started in the regular Pansy trial at our experimental garden. These flowers in innumerable variations of shades and markings may be obtained by planting a few packets of the varieties and mixtures listed on page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM,
MORNING STAR



LOBELIA TENUIOR

Salpiglossis

One of the most desirable annuals for bedding or the border. The flowers are richly colored in various shades of purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. (See colored plate opposite and further description, page 88). Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William

Visitors at our trial grounds have often commented on the splendid beds of this favorite old fashioned perennial, now again coming into general favor. The seed we offer has been very carefully grown and selected. (See colored plate, page 66; price list of packets, page 92).

Zinnia, Mexicana Hybrida, Variegated

A variety distinctive in its well formed single flowers of deep maroon and golden yellow, strikingly contrasted. The flowers are very similar to the popular French Legion of Honor Marigold, but come into bloom much earlier and are more easily grown. (See other varieties of Zinnia on page 93). Pkt. 15c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS



SALPIGLOSSIS

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Michigan White Wax Bean

We are now able to offer in quantity this sterling novelty which was introduced by us last year in packets only. Briefly described this bean is a white seeded Golden Wax. Its pods are golden yellow and fully as attractive as those of our well known Golden Wax and of the same exceptionally fine quality. The vine is vigorous and unusually productive. The seed is white, a most valuable feature heretofore unattained in a bush bean of highest quality. (See further description on page 10 and colored plate, page 17). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 45c; Qt. 80c; 4 Qts. \$2.75; Bu. \$16.00

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet

Careful comparisons with all the prominent varieties on the market in this country and in Europe prove that the Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the most uniform in shape and size and the most attractive in color. It is unsurpassed in quality. Universally recognized as the best beet for the market, the home garden and for canning. (See colored plate opposite and further description, page 17). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Golden Bantam Corn

This very early, yellow grained sweet corn is very tender and of excellent quality. The stock we offer has been carefully grown and selected. (See further description on page 27 and colored plate, page 29). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Black Mexican Corn

Unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. We consider this the very best second early sweet corn for the home garden. (See further description on page 23 and colored plate, page 29). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Columbia Celery

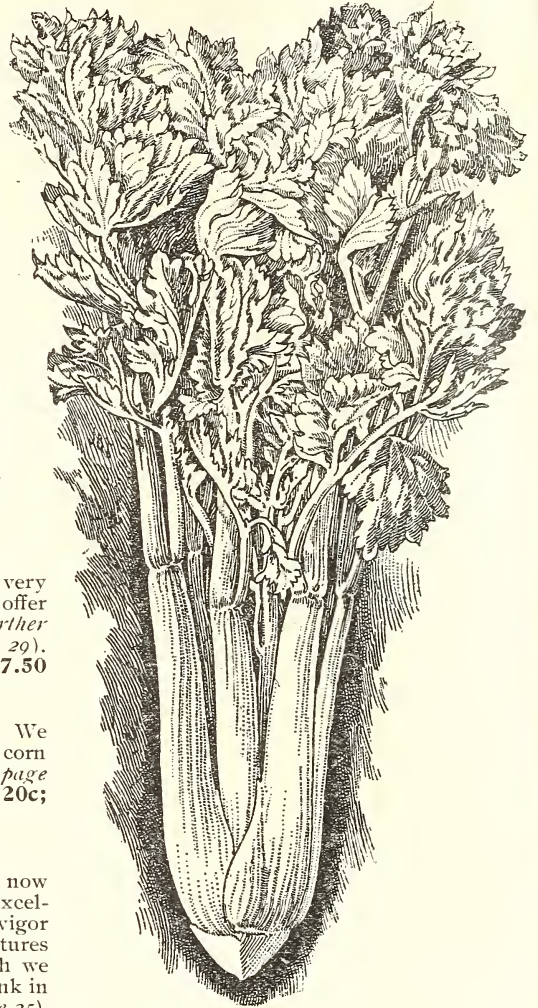
This superb variety introduced by us in 1906 is now recognized as a celery of exceptional value. The excellent form of plant and stalk, its hardiness and vigor of growth, fine color and splendid quality are features which combine in making this variety one which we consider unsurpassed and destined to take first rank in the early market. (See further description on page 25). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; Lb. \$6.00

Golden Yellow Self Blanching Celery

This standard variety is the one now grown much more extensively than any other sort for very early use. Our stock has been very carefully selected and grown and we know it is the very best obtainable. (See cut and further description on page 25). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50



MAY KING LETTUCE



COLUMBIA CELERY

May King Lettuce

In our recent extensive trials of American and European lettuces we found May King a decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matured a large, handsome, light green head practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Among extra early sorts it is unsurpassed in quality and we recommend it for forcing under glass and as the best large extra early sort for growing out of doors. (See cut on this page and further description, page 34). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET
SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Hoodoo Musk Melon

A splendid new orange fleshed variety in which there has been developed in highest perfection all the qualities requisite for the ideal shipping melon. The vine is vigorous, resisting blight better than most other sorts and is very productive. The fruits vary slightly in shape, average nearly round but are very even in size. The netting is distinctive in being exceptionally dense and fine and it extends over practically the entire surface. The rind, although thin, is so very firm that the melons arrive in distant markets in perfect condition. The flesh is very thick, highly colored, of finest texture and most delicious flavor. Mr. Paul Rose, the well known melon grower and the originator of this grand melon has during the past two seasons found it the most profitable variety he ever shipped, the melons readily commanding a higher figure per crate than any other sort on the markets. We have purchased his entire seed crop of 1907, except a limited quantity reserved for his own use. We are therefore the only house in position to offer seeds grown and selected the past season by the originator. (See cut below).
Pkt. 20c; 3 Pkts. 50c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; Lb. \$6.00

Admiral Togo Musk Melon

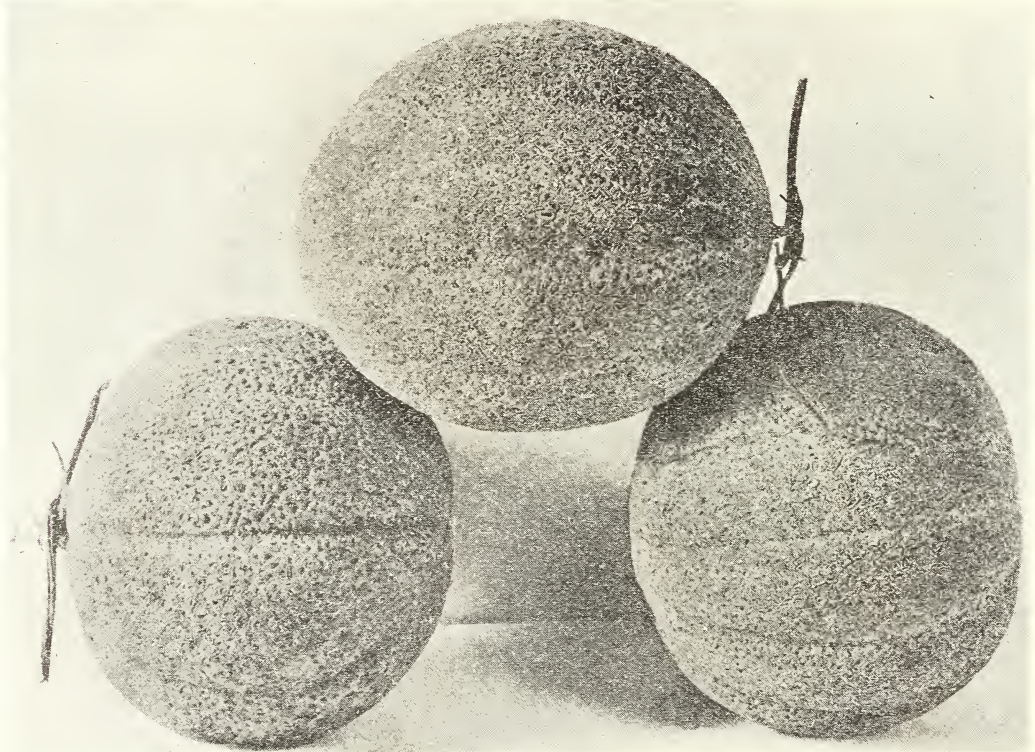
This type of melon on the Chicago and other large markets commands a price more than double any obtained for the best green fleshed melons. The Admiral Togo possesses the characteristic netting, shape, size and shipping quality of the Netted Gem or Rocky Ford with the very thick, orange flesh and splendid quality of the Defender. We believe such a combination of good qualities in the Admiral Togo makes it an ideal crate or basket melon. (See colored plate, page 11 and further description on page 36). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Alderman Pea

In many respects the very best early main crop pea of the valuable Telephone type. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season; peas of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. (See colored plate, page 47).
Pkt 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$9.00

Dwarf Champion Pea

This green wrinkled pea is proving a very popular main crop sort. Pods fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality. (See colored plate, page 47). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50



HOODOO MUSK MELON



OUR SEED WAREHOUSE "A" 300 X 120 FEET

The Essentials to the Production of

GOOD VEGETABLES AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Good Soil A rich, sandy loam is the best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. Vegetables of the best quality cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard, lumpy clay, nor in the shade of orchard or other trees.

Liberal Manuring A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best results is rarely found and very often success is in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers have been used. Well decomposed stable manure where straw bedding has been used is the best; manure where sawdust has been used for bedding is not so good. Often wood ashes at the rate of one peck up to one bushel to the square rod will be of great benefit. Commercial fertilizers are excellent and may be used at the rate of 4 to 12 pounds to the square rod and the more concentrated forms, such as Nitrate of Soda, Guano, Dried Blood and Potash Salts, at the rate of one to six pounds to the rod. A mass or lump of any of the commercial fertilizers, even if it is but a quarter of an inch in diameter, is liable to kill any seed or young plant which comes in contact with it, so it is very important if such fertilizers be used that they be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil.

Thorough Preparation Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is well done all that follows will be easy; if it is neglected, only partial success is possible and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work. The garden should be well plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care, if it is a clay soil, that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally desirable to plow the whole garden at once and to do this in time for the earliest crops but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

Good Seeds There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless **Properly Planted** or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant enclosed in a hard and more

or less impervious shell with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around the germ to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. Moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary to secure germination. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell and the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, resulting in the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the form of starch the food is easily preserved unchanged, but the plant cannot use it. While in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated but perishable and if not used it speedily decays and the plant is destroyed. A dry seed may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible of injury from the over abundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture as at the period between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves. It is just then that the gardener should aid in securing favorable conditions. These are:

FIRST—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing it over the seed so firmly with a roller or the back of the hoe that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

SECOND—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to the germination of the seed of that particular plant. Too high a temperature is often as detrimental as one too low. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

THIRD—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should not be covered with more than half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches and peas one to three inches deep.

FOURTH—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

Judicious Cultivation Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. The yield and quality of vegetables have often been decidedly lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground. A very small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOTBEDS

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to

120 degrees, but it soon subsides and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheating, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A Cold Frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc. and is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the south and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

Transplanting In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation later may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

Watering The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION

ARTICHOKE

In February or March sow and transplant in hotbeds so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The seed we offer is that of the true artichoke which is a very popular vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the flower heads or buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Artichoke or Jerusalem Artichoke, in which the edible portion is the tuber. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is done by cutting back the stems close to the ground in July, the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years it is best to start a new plantation as often as once in three years.

Large Globe, or Paris

The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base, thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

ASPARAGUS

Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot but not boiling water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. A bed 15x30 feet, requiring about one hundred plants, if well cultivated and manured, should give the following season an abundant supply for an ordinary family and continue productive for eight or ten years.

Conover's Colossal

A mammoth, green sort of the largest size and of good quality. One of the best known and most generally cultivated varieties. SEED—Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c. ROOTS—Postpaid, \$1.50 per 100; by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Columbian Mammoth White

Introduced by us in 1893. The shoots are of largest size, clear white and in favorable weather remain so until four to six inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it, thus further distinguishing the variety. Nearly all of the seedlings will produce clear white shoots and the green ones can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed. SEED—Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c. ROOTS—Postpaid, \$1.50 per 100; by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1000

BEANS

No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation; and a light, rich, well drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

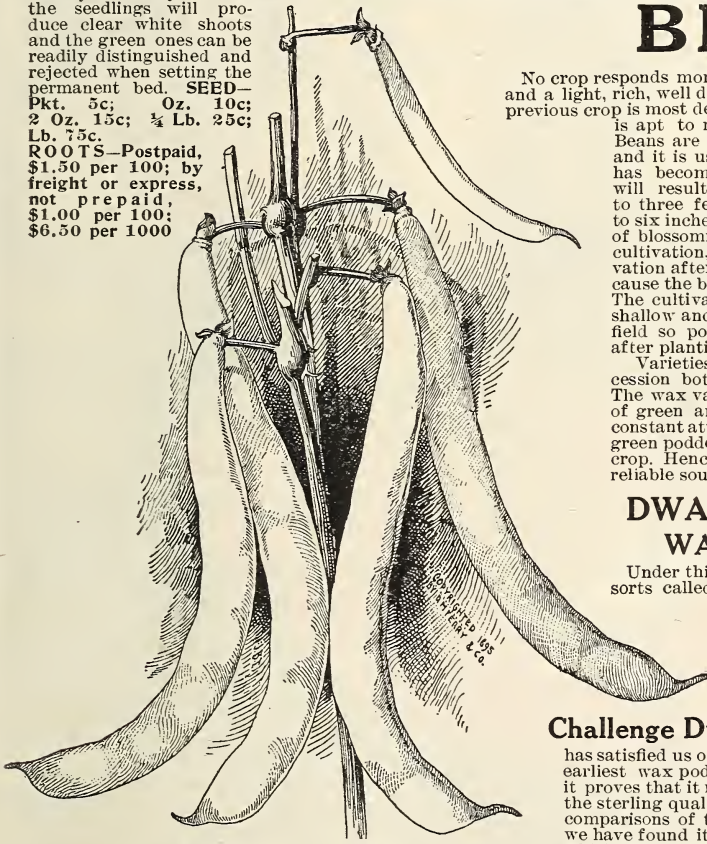
Varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans. The wax varieties will degenerate into a mixture of green and wax podded plants unless there is constant attention given to the removing of any green podded plants which may appear in the seed crop. Hence it is very important to use seed from reliable sources only.

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP WAX PODDED SORTS

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different localities Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans. We give careful attention to selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure and invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other grower.

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax

Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety as the earliest wax podded bean. The enormous demand for it proves that it meets popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts, we have found it the first to give a full picking of pods which were unexcelled by any in quality. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. Seed jet black, longer and more curved than Prolific German Wax. The best extra early wax bean for the home or market garden. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00



CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX BEAN

If beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

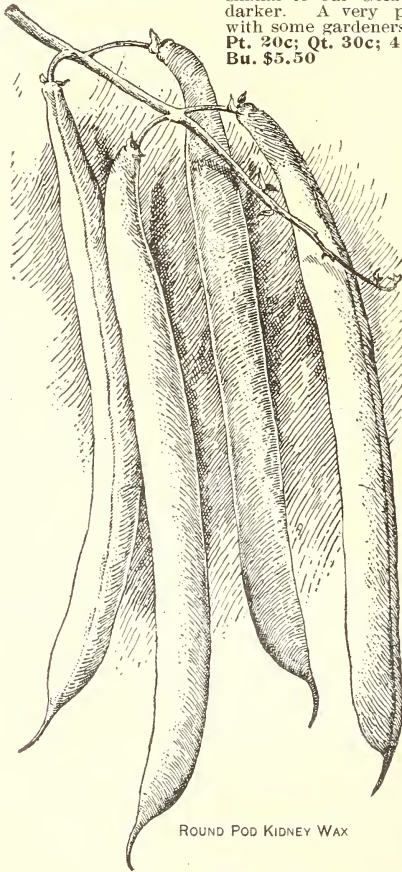
BEANS—DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP

WAX PODDED SORTS—Continued

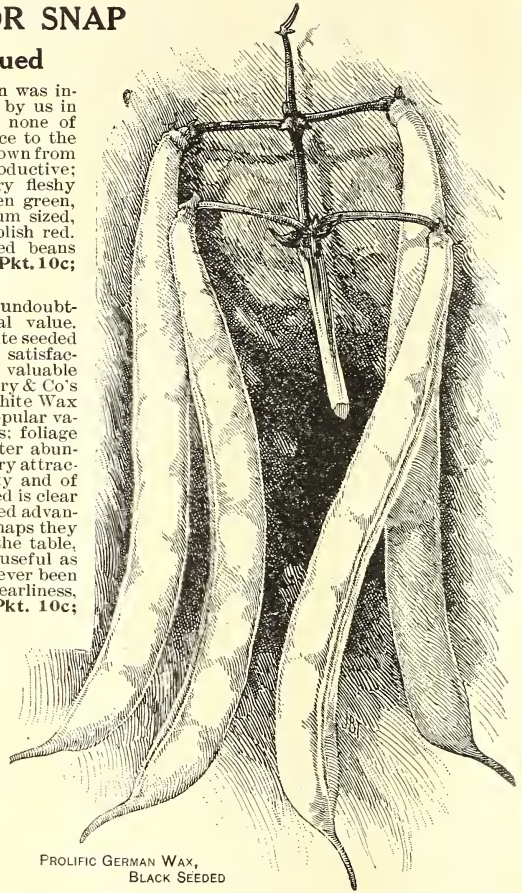
D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax This bean was introduced by us in 1876. Extended and careful tests have convinced us that none of the so called improved strains is equal in general excellence to the seed we offer, which has all been carefully selected and grown from the original D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax. Early, very productive; pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like; cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality used in either way. Seed medium sized, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. The amount and shade of color on this and all part-colored beans will be affected greatly by conditions of soil and ripening. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Michigan White Wax This new wax bean will undoubtedly prove of exceptional value. For years past there has been a constant demand for a white seeded wax bean of the highest quality and we take the utmost satisfaction in being able to offer this season this long sought and valuable novelty. Briefly described this is a white seeded D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax but in several vital features the Michigan White Wax is distinctly superior to that excellent and exceedingly popular variety. The vine is a little larger, more robust and vigorous; foliage a little heavier. The handsome pods are produced in greater abundance and are very uniform in size and color which is a very attractive light golden yellow; pods comparatively broad, meaty and of the same superior quality as our Golden Wax. The seed is clear white. This feature alone gives the variety a very decided advantage over all other early wax podded beans in that as snaps they cook without discoloring and thus are more attractive on the table, while as dry beans they are very handsome and quite as useful as any of the staple white beans. We believe canners have never been offered a bean so fully meeting their requirements as to earliness, color and splendid quality. (See colored plate opposite). **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 45c; Qt. 80c; 4 Qts. \$2.75; Bu. \$16.00**

Grenell Rust Proof Wax Vine a little more upright and harder than the Golden Wax; the pods are broader and flatter but slightly inferior in quality. Seed in color and size similar to our Golden Wax but darker. A very popular sort with some gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50**



ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX



PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX,
BLACK SEEDED

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax Early in the season this seems to be a pole bean but the runners are short and soon become self-supporting. The pods, which are produced in abundance, are stringless, white, wax-like and handsome. Seed similar to a light colored Golden Wax. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50**

Refugee Wax The stock of our own growing which we offer is very early. Every plant can be depended upon to produce thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality and of a clear, creamy white color, none of the plants being green podded. Seed yellowish drab, heavily splashed with a bluish black. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

D. M. Ferry & Co's Detroit Wax Vines very hardy, productive and erect growing. Pods straight, broad and flat, and as nearly rust proof as any wax bean. Seed white with more or less irregular dark brown or black markings about the eye. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50**

Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color and remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Pencil Pod Wax This comparatively new wax podded bean is medium early, hardy and very prolific. Pods are long, straight, round, fleshy and of a bright yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of excellent quality, they are produced during a long season. Seed long, round, rather small; color black. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Round Pod Kidney Wax Exceedingly handsome and very desirable, especially for the home garden. Vine dwarf, spreading and very productive. Pods uniformly long, slightly curved, very white and wax like, stringless and of the best quality. Seed long, cylindrical, nearly white with a little dark marking about the eye. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50**

If Beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX BEAN

AN EXCEPTIONALLY
VIGOROUS VERY
PRODUCTIVE WAX
PODDED DWARF BEAN.
VERY ATTRACTIVE IN
APPEARANCE AND
UNSURPASSED IN
QUALITY WITH THE
ADDED ADVANTAGE OF
BEING WHITE SEEDED.



ADMIRAL TOGO MUSK MELON

EXTERIOR LIKE NETTED GEM
OR ROCKY FORD BUT ORANGE
FLESHED. QUALITY UNEXCELLED.

SEE PAGE 37

BEANS-DWARF, BUSH or SNAP

WAX PODDED SORTS—Continued



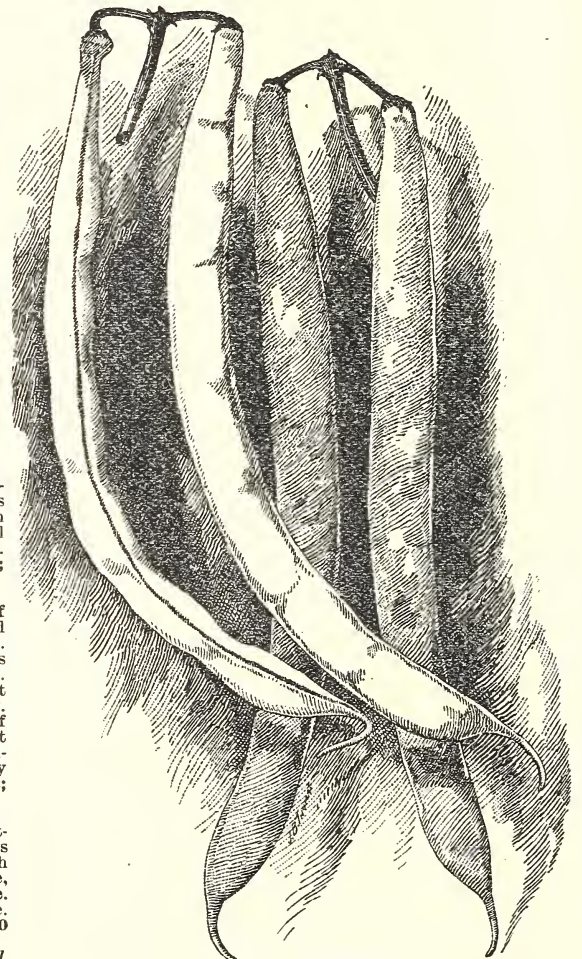
DAVIS WAX

Currie's Rust Proof Wax It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rust proof and we have found it like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Seed kidney shaped, purplish black. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Wardwell's Kidney Wax This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Seed large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Davis Wax The most hardy and productive wax podded bush bean in cultivation. Vine rustless and very vigorous. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome and when young are crisp and tender. Seed kidney shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make it desirable for canners' use. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Scarlet Flageolet Wax This variety seems to do especially well in the south and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The vines are large, strong growing, erect and produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautiful wax-like pods which, though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00



HODSON WAX

Violet Flageolet Wax Known also as Perfection Wax. Pods very large, a little longer and more twisted than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax. When well grown it is one of the most showy of wax beans. Seed large, dark violet. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Hodson Wax The most vigorous of any dwarf wax podded bean yet introduced and the yield of large, handsome pods is enormous. Its dense foliage so completely protects the pods that their color is an unusually clear creamy white. Pods very long, straight or slightly curved, flat but fleshy, quite stringless and of very good quality. While late in maturing the remarkable vigor of the plant is an effectual safeguard against blight and other bean diseases. Seed long, cylindrical, uniform in shape; color light yellowish brown heavily splashed with dull crimson. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Crystal White Wax Distinct but not strictly a wax bean. Vines large, spreading, very productive. Pods greenish white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back; very fleshy and brittle. Very desirable for pickles. Seed small, oval, white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

If Beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

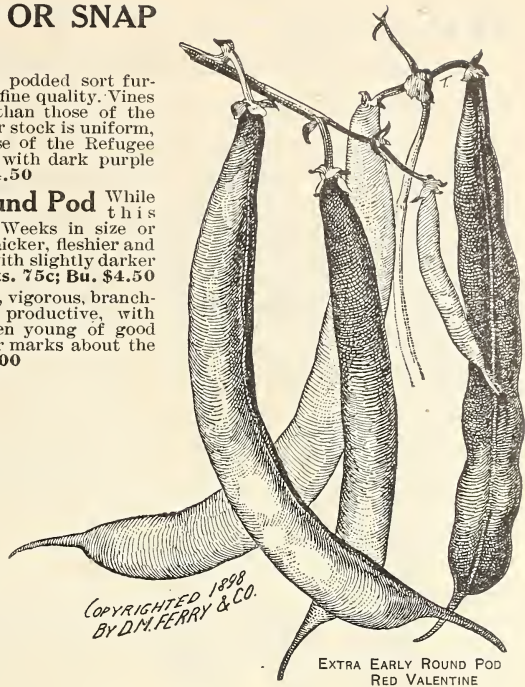
BEANS—DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP GREEN PODDED SORTS

Extra Early Refugee An extremely early, green podded sort furnishing oval, fleshy pods of fine quality. Vines a little smaller, more upright, and leaves a little larger than those of the late Refugee; seed much the same in shape and color. Our stock is uniform, the vines ripening pods well together and long before those of the Refugee or Thousand to One. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50**

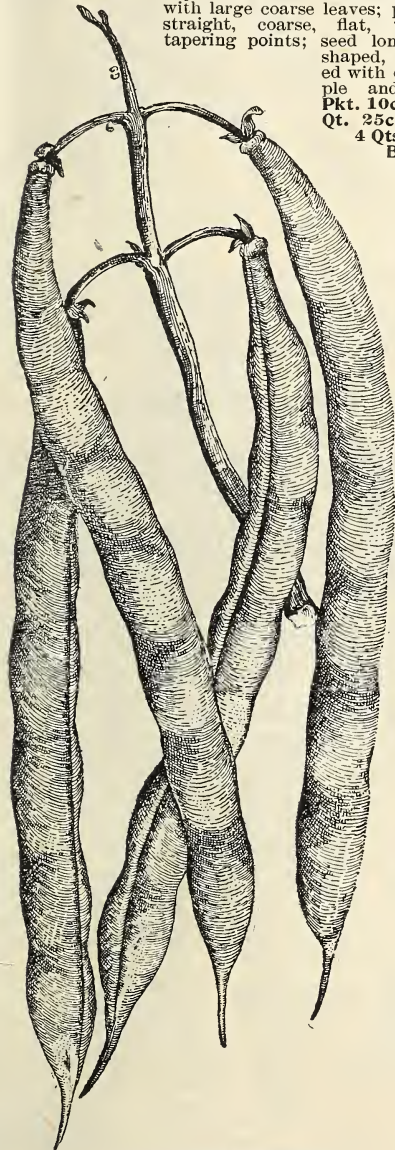
Round Yellow Six Weeks, Improved Round Pod While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, pods are shorter, much thicker, fleshier and mature fully one week earlier. Seed round, light yellow with slightly darker marking about the eye. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50**

Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks Vines large, vigorous, branching, very productive, with large leaves; pods long, straight, flat, handsome and when young of good quality; seed long, kidney shaped, light yellow with darker marks about the eye. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00**

Early Mohawk This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large coarse leaves; pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long tapering points; seed long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00**



EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD
RED VALENTINE



GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, pink marbled with red. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fleshiness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. We have carefully tested both in trials and in large fields many different strains of Valentine offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement and have found none that compared with our stock which combines in the highest degree all the good qualities of the sort. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00**

Black Valentine A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vine, a little more spreading and in season a little later than the Red Valentine; the pods are much longer, straighter, less fleshy and rather flat but very handsome. A large crop can be depended on and the product makes a very attractive appearance on the market. Seed black, oblong, slightly flattened. *(Sold out)*.

Longfellow A very productive, early, green podded bean. Pods round, about six inches long, medium light green in color; tender, of excellent quality and quite stringless when young. One of the most attractive market sorts. Seed of medium size, cylindrical in shape, pink marbled with purplish red. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50**

Stringless Green Pod A most valuable addition to our green podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, spreading, and very productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later; seed yellowish brown. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00**

Giant Stringless Green Pod An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, are a little longer and the quality is very good. Leaves small and light green. Seed long, slender, light yellowish brown. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00**

Tennessee Green Pod This dwarf, snap bean, although new to the seed trade, has for several years been grown in the south and wherever known is spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green, with leaves large and crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellow in color. After careful selection we have developed a uniformly true stock of the variety which is giving splendid satisfaction. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00**

If beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

BEANS—DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP

GREEN PODDED SORTS—Continued

Dwarf Horticultural Vine very productive, compact, upright, with cal. curved with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and are about equal to the Lima in quality. Seed large, oval, plump, flesh colored and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Improved Goddard Vines large, erect and vigorous; pods large, long, flat, usually curved, green when young, but as they mature are splashed and striped with crimson. Green beans very large, splashed with red and of fine quality. Seed like Dwarf Horticultural but longer and much larger. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Refugee, or Thousand to One Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves; highly esteemed for late planting and for canning and pickling. Pods long, cylindrical, green becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as snaps. Seed long, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

The following four Bush or Snap sorts are also extensively planted as field beans.

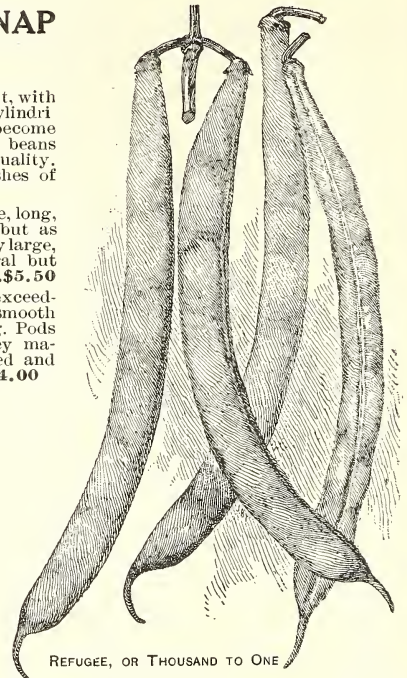
Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy

A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.75

Vineless Marrow A splendid bean for field culture. Plant large strong and vigorous, but compact and without runners, bearing its crop in the center and well up from the ground. The dry beans are very large, very white, cook quickly and are of exceptionally good quality. A wonderfully prolific and valuable sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

Large White Marrow, or Mountain Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves; very prolific; pods broad, green, changing to yellow; seed large, ovoid, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

Royal Dwarf Kidney Plant upright, very large, branching, with large, broad leaves; pods rather late in maturing, medium sized, dark green, coarse; seed large, white, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00



REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE

DWARF LIMAS

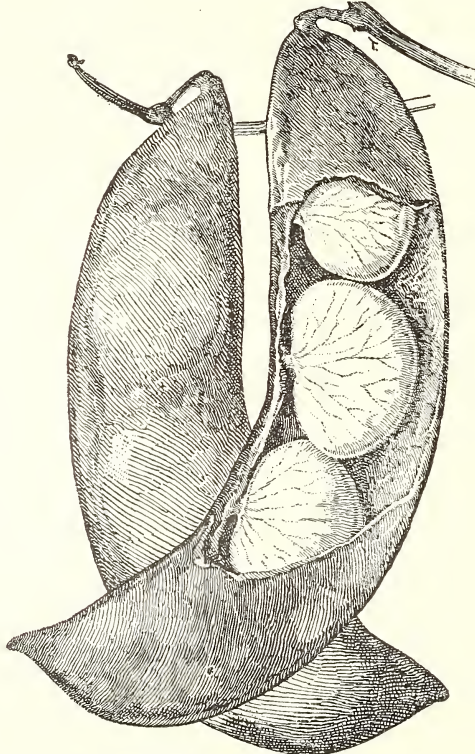
This comparatively new class of Limas cannot be recommended too highly. The beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the pole Limas and are fully as good in quality. Every home garden should have at least one planting of them.

Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva (HENDERSON'S). A dwarf form of the Small Lima valuable on that account, and because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Leaves small and very dark green; borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat and containing two to four beans which are of excellent quality either green shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Wonder Bush Lima A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but pods larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans, and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Dwarf Large White Lima A bush form of the true Large White Lima and of equally good quality. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. Pods as large as those of the Pole variety and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. Seed of medium size, flat, white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Kumerle Bush Lima A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, having the same thick pods and large, thick beans which have made the Challenger so popular. The plant, while fully as dwarf, is hardier and matures its crop earlier than the Dwarf Large White Lima. Many consider this sort the best of the Dwarf Limas. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00



DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA

If beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

BEANS—POLE, OR RUNNING

Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet as well as to droughts and hot winds than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productivity. After settled warm weather set poles four to eight feet long and slanting slightly toward the north in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Set in this way the vines climb better and the pods are more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep and when well started thin to four plants. It is a natural habit of all vines to climb around a pole always in one direction and they will not do well if an attempt is made to train them to run the other way around.

White Crease Back This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods within a short time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing round, fleshy pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of very superior quality baked. Seed small, oval, white and very hard. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Kentucky Wonder This splendid variety, introduced by us in 1885, was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green; very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, dun colored. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods and the seeds are smaller. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00**

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill An old variety, very popular in the central and southern states for planting among corn and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, fleshy and of good quality. Seed nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, dull white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Dutch Case Knife

Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality green or dry. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

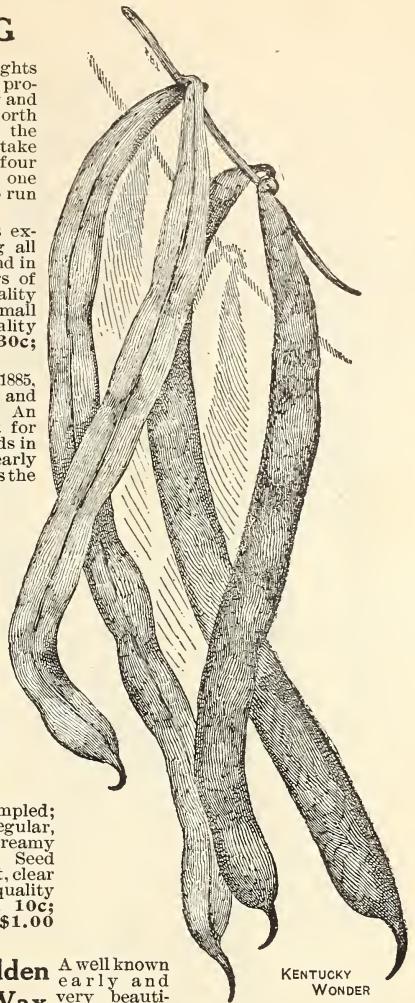
Early Golden Cluster Wax

A well known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. Pods broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality and stay in condition for use a long time. Seed flattened, oval, dull white in color. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.50**

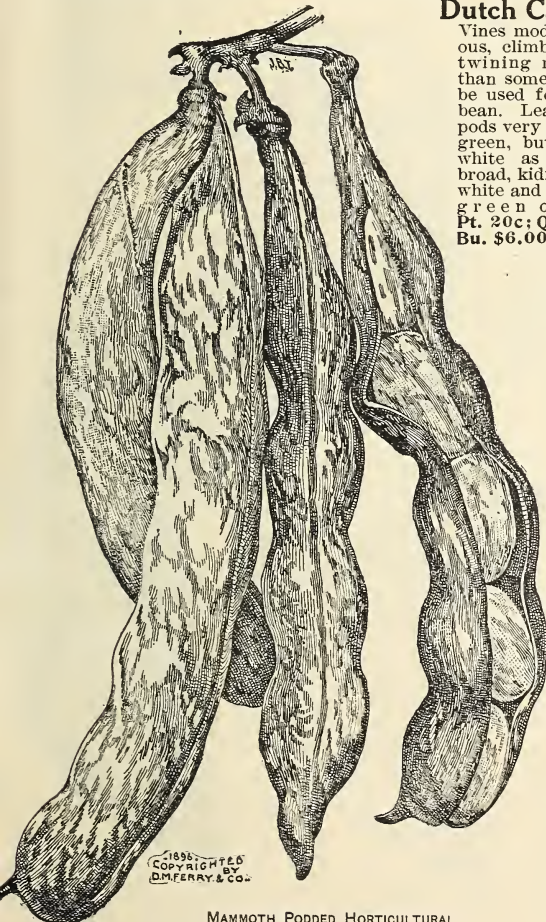
Golden Carmine Horticultural This new pole bean is strikingly handsome, especially as the golden yellow pods mature and take on brilliant splashes of bright carmine red. It is also early, very productive, and of excellent quality and as a wax podded snap, tender, brittle, stringless and fine flavored. Like other Horticultural beans, it is unsurpassed when shelled, either green or dry. Vine similar to Mammoth Podded Horticultural, leaf a little larger and foliage a bright yellowish green. The pods are six to eight inches long, straight and very broad. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50**

Mammoth Podded Horticultural Pole Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The beans, when in condition for use, are of immense size, of the finest quality, and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods. This variety has been sold under many names, such as Worcester, Hampden and Mugwump Pole, but a great deal of the stock offered has been impure, many plants being like London Horticultural. We have developed a stock which is pure and sure to please all who plant it. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50**

If beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



KENTUCKY WONDER

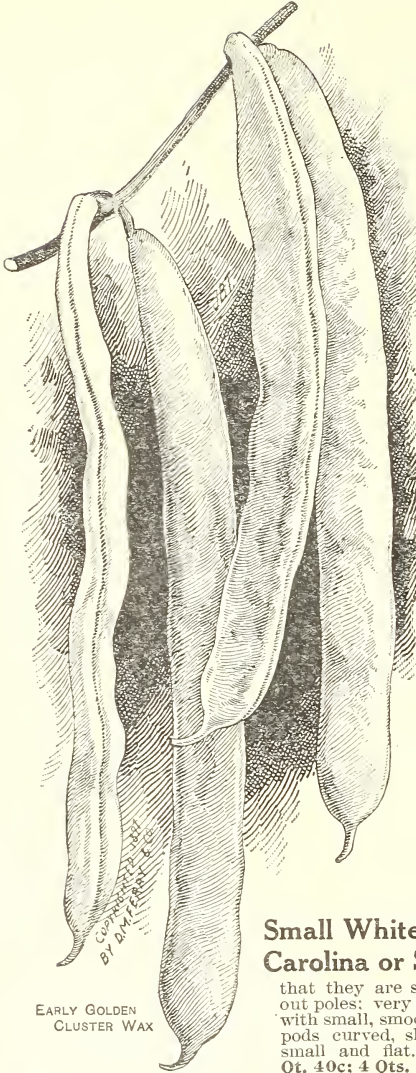


MAMMOTH PODDED HORTICULTURAL

1898
COPYRIGHT BY
D. M. FERRY & CO.

BEANS

POLE, OR RUNNING—Continued



EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX

London Horticultural, or **Vines moderately vigorous with large, light colored leaves; pods white; beans large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many like them better than the Limas. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

Speckled Cranberry **short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red as they mature; beans large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many like them better than the Limas. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00**

White Sickle Pole **Similar to, but later maturing than Kentucky Wonder, and the dry beans are white, more slender and curved and the pods are a little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety and is grown with great success in the south, where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00**

Lazy Wife **One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snaps. The pods, borne in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. Seed white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00**

POLE LIMAS

Seibert's Early Lima **Practical value has been the object aimed at in the development of this grand variety first introduced by us in 1895. It is the outcome of the labors of a skillful market gardener who selected for several years the largest green beans from the thinnest and most easily opened pods. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts for either the garden or market. The vine is very productive and continues so from the very first to the last of the season, so that although the pods rarely contain more than four beans the total yield is enormous. The green shelled beans are of immense size, very tender and of finest quality. The beans shrink in drying so that the seed is about the size of the Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50**

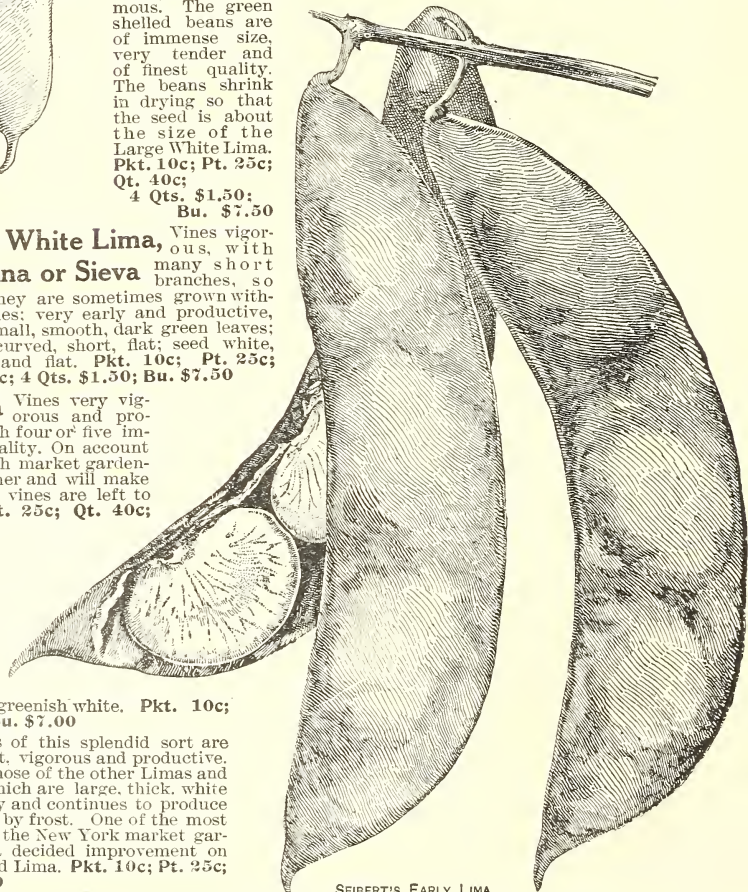
Small White Lima, **Vines vigorous, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves; pods curved, short, flat; seed white, small and flat. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50**

Carolina or Sieva, **Vines very vigorous and productive, with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50**

King of the Garden Lima, **Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50**

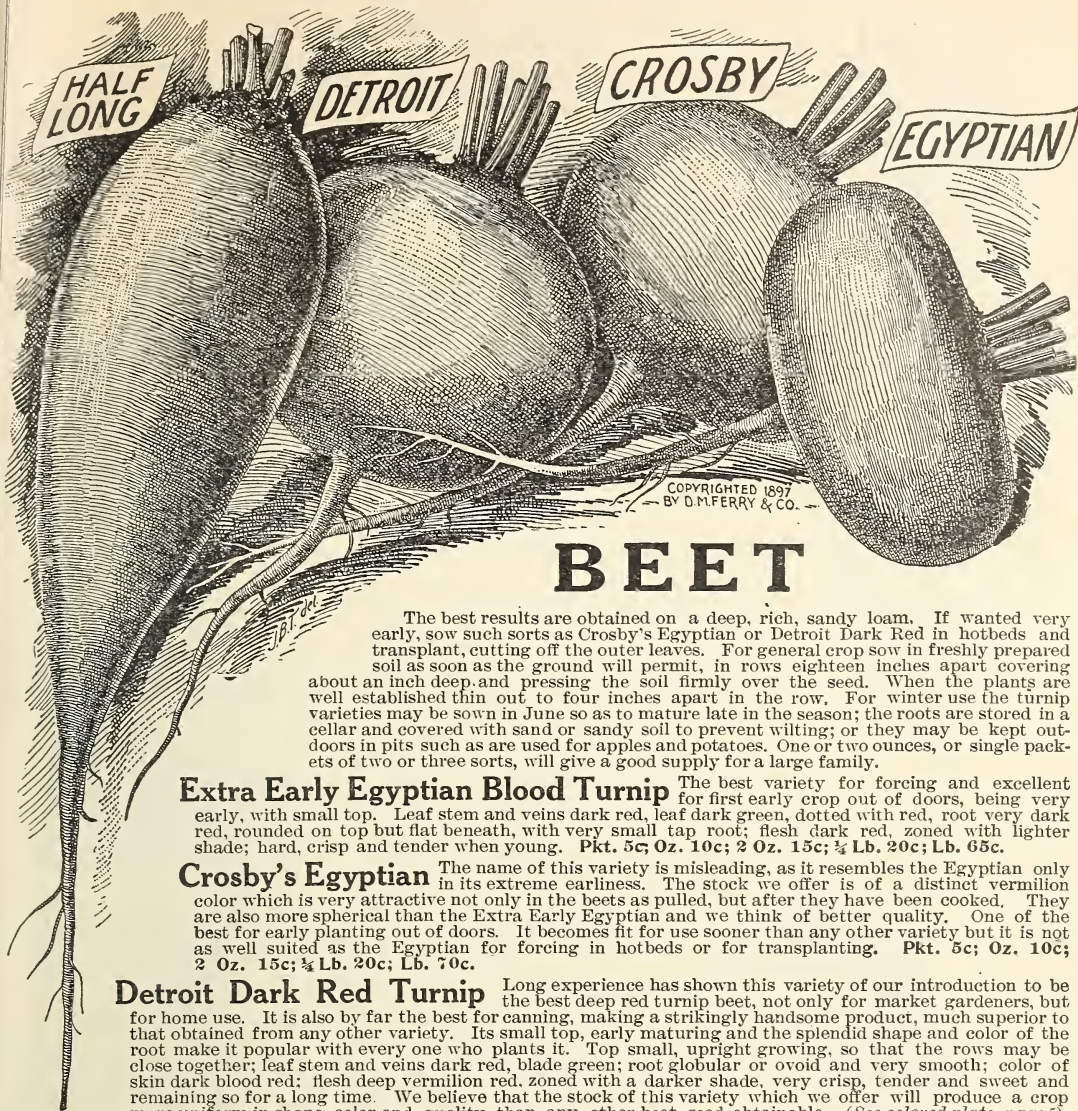
Large White Lima **This bean is too late for the extreme north and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat, greenish white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00**

Challenger Lima **The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost. One of the most popular of the later varieties with the New York market gardeners. This is similar to, but a decided improvement on what is known as Dreer's Improved Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50**



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA

If beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



BEET

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian or Detroit Dark Red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart covering about an inch deep, and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to four inches apart in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season; the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting; or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts, will give a good supply for a large family.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red, root very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Crosby's Egyptian The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. The stock we offer is of a distinct vermilion color which is very attractive not only in the beets as pulled, but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality. One of the best for early planting out of doors. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other variety but it is not as well suited as the Egyptian for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Long experience has shown this variety of our introduction to be for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small top, early maturing and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular with every one who plants it. Top small, upright growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood red; flesh deep vermilion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet and remaining so for a long time. We believe that the stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet seed obtainable. (See colored plate, page 5). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Early Eclipse A very early maturing beet especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Root nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Top small, spreading; ribs and leaf stalks dark red; blade of leaf bright green, with wavy edge; root dark red, interior color purplish red, with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Early Blood Turnip (Improved). An extra selected stock of Blood Turnip, having larger, coarser top and root than the Detroit Dark Red and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip Top small, stem purplish pink; leaf bright green; root with medium sized tap, turnip shaped, bright red. Flesh light purplish red, zoned with white; crisp, tender, very sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Dewing's Blood Turnip Top medium sized; leaf stem and veins dark red; leaf green; root dark red, turnip shaped with large tap; flesh carmine-red, zoned with lighter shade; tender, sweet and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Early Turnip Bassano Top large, leaf stems light red; leaf light green; root large, round, turnip shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet and tender when young. An excellent sort to plant for use as greens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Half Long Blood This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. The root is deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above the ground; it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Long Dark Blood A standard late variety keeping well through the winter. It is of good size, long, smooth, growing half out of the ground, with few or no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are the parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful, wax-like leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c. ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

SUGAR BEET

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy, or clayey loam. Rich, mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding are of little value for sugar making.

MANURE—Sugar Beets do much better when the soil has been made rich for a preceding crop than when the fertilizers are applied the same season. If the condition of the ground necessitates the use of a fertilizer the current season, the greatest care should be taken to have it evenly and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil.

SEED—There is no crop where the quality of the seed used is of greater importance than this. A great deal of most patient and skillful labor has been expended in establishing and developing strains of beets which are adapted to sugar making. It is only by the use of the best seeds that profitable sugar making is possible. The seed may be planted any time from the middle of April to the last of May, the soil having been thoroughly prepared.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—Plant in drills twenty to thirty inches apart, twelve to twenty seeds to the foot. This will require from ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. It is very important that the seed should be well covered with one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. As soon as the plants are up they should be cultivated frequently so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the starting weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned six to ten inches apart in the row and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form. Often a crop is injured by late cultivation which starts the plants into fresh growth. Sugar beets ripen as distinctly as do potatoes or corn, the outer leaves turn yellowish and the tops seem to decrease in size owing to the curling of the central leaves. They should be gathered then and stored, for if left they may start into fresh growth which lessens the proportion of sugar. The successful cultivation of beets rich in sugar requires rotation of crops, however rich and good the soil may be.

BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING

Jaensch's Victrix Jaensch's Victrix is unquestionably the best strain of sugar beet as grown by the most successful sugar beet experts in the world, Gustav Jaensch & Co. This firm has worked for many years in the midst of the best sugar beet growers and factories in Germany and Mr. Jaensch himself has devoted years of careful study to determining what a sugar beet should be and how it may be produced. Jaensch & Co. select each year a few of the best specimens and from these they select those which show the greatest power to perpetuate their good qualities. Having obtained a superior beet, they skillfully increase the stock and are able to offer seeds by the ton, every one of which is the direct descendant in the second or third generation of a single beet. Not only do Jaensch & Co. produce the best seed grown but before sending it out they submit it to a process by which the germinating power is conserved and its ability to resist the attacks of insects and diseases increased. Often this special treatment enables growers to get a good stand when all other seeds fail. We have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Jaensch's Victrix in America. **Per Lb. 35c; postpaid. Lots of 5 lbs. to 25 lbs. by express, at purchaser's expense, 25c. per lb. Original sealed sacks, weighing about 110 Lbs. each, \$17.50 per sack f. o. b. Detroit.**

JAENSCH'S VICTRIX

Vilmorin's Improved In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent of sugar. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.**

Klein Wanzleben A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. A little hardier and easier grown than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.**

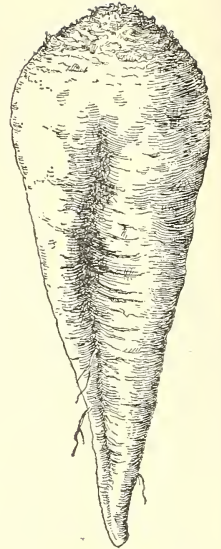
SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots for feeding purposes are really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of sugar beet and the yield under equally favorable conditions is more than double. The roots are light bronze green, grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored easily and at less expense than any other root crop. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.**

Royal Giant, or Half Sugar Rose A beet of highest nutritive value for feeding. Somewhat egg shaped and growing half out of the ground it is very easily harvested. Quite similar to Giant Feeding Sugar except color of skin which is bright rose above ground, white below. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.**

French White Sugar Red Top This sort is so rich in sugar that it is sometimes grown for sugar factories. We recommend it as a most profitable crop for feeding stock. The numerous green leaves are erect and the elongated, egg shaped root is tinged with red at the top. Very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.**

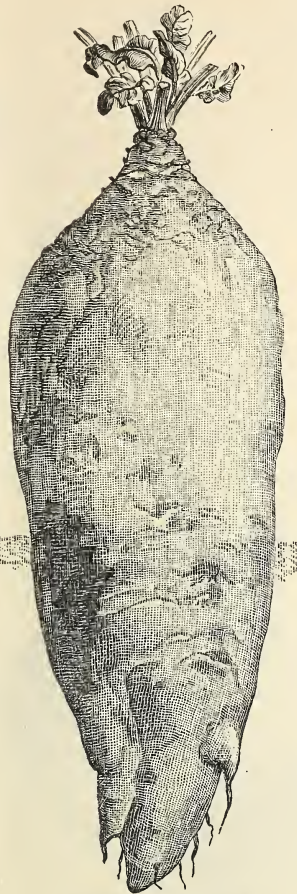
French Yellow Sugar Grows to a large size; root half long, yellow and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.**



GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET, OR HALF SUGAR MANGEL

B E E T—Continued

MANGEL WURZEL



IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED
MANGEL WURZEL

Long Red A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. The root stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

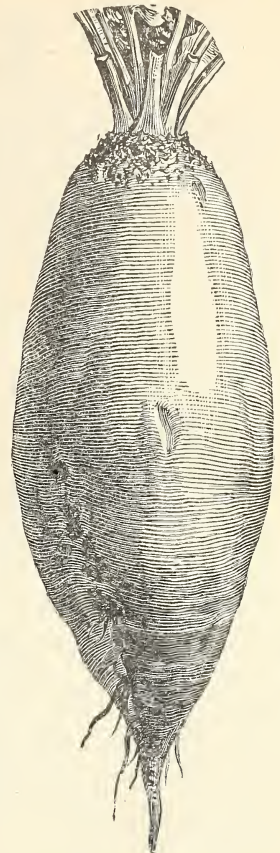
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red The root is very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller top. Our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Yellow Leviathan Root long, olive-shaped, growing over one-half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; top green, comparatively small; neck small, short. Its fine flesh never becomes woody and its root grows so well out of the ground that the crop is very easily harvested. This variety stands at the head of the list in yield of roots per acre. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Yellow Ovoid, or Intermediate Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties. Flesh solid, nearly white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Golden Tankard Top comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small, root large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Red Globe A large, round, light red or pink variety of excellent quality, producing a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red. The roots often keep better than those of the long sorts, as they can be more easily handled without injury. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ½ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.



YELLOW LEVIATHAN MANGEL WURZEL

BROCCOLI

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower, the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same in all essential particulars as that given for cauliflower.

Broccoli is grown most successfully where the season is long, cool and rather moist. One of the most valuable features is that it withstands greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower.

Early Large White French The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; ½ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00



EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH BROCCOLI

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Improved Half Dwarf The plants which are very hardy grow two or three feet high and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large-size and good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CABBAGE

For many years cabbage seed has been a leading specialty with us. Our cabbage seeds are all grown from approved stock seeds which are largely of our own development on our Oakview Seed Farm; they are all grown under our personal inspection and supervision. There is no seed more reliable, nor can any be more implicitly depended upon to give planters uniformly satisfactory results.

The requisites for complete success with cabbage are: First, good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is grown all over the country and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hotbeds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September, or later according to latitude, transplanting into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil is dry the late sowings should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up, weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well.

Cabbages should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbages have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water and apply once a week.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder, slug shot or Paris green. The last two are poisonous and should not be used in large quantities, or late in the season, however, should their use be necessary, care should be taken to remove the outside leaves before the heads are used.

If the disease called club root should get a foot hold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

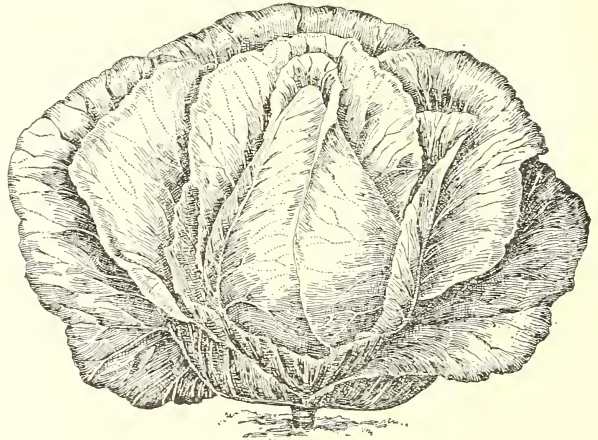
To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

A great many of the varieties of cabbages are simply strains rather than distinct sorts, and are really the same as some older and better known kinds. We do not know of a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen, both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

FIRST EARLY SORTS

Early Jersey The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Wakefield



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Charleston, or Large Wakefield A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid but less pointed and considerably larger. Exceedingly hardy and on account of its earliness and size of head with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



EARLY SPRING

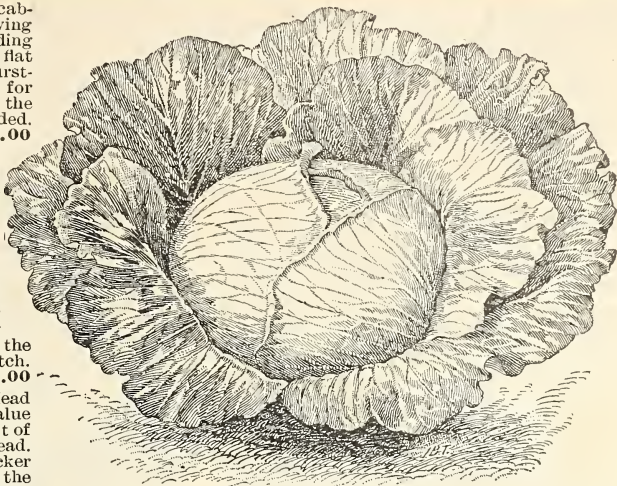
Early Spring The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad and of distinctive light green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling many of the later kinds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

CABBAGE—SECOND EARLY, OR SUMMER SORTS

Henderson's Early Summer An early, large heading cabbage; plants strong growing with large, spreading outer leaves. Head flat or slightly conical and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. An improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch which it has superseded. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with Early Summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Our carefully selected strain should not be confounded with the inferior, later stocks offered as Early Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

All Head Early Our strain of All Head Early is of especial value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. Plant more compact, leaf smoother and thicker and head larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second early sorts on our lists for both the market and home use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER

Early Winnigstadt One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and peculiar texture of short thick leaf, the variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Head regular, conical, very hard and keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

All Seasons One of the earliest of the second early sorts. Head very large, round, often nearly spherical but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10th were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

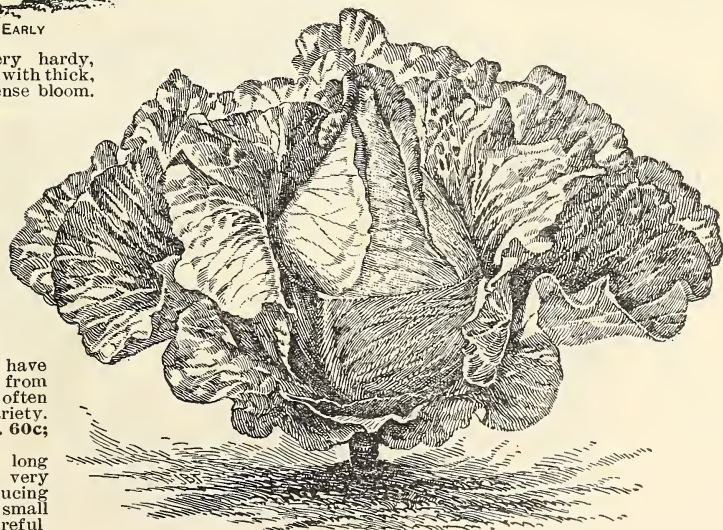


ALL HEAD EARLY

Early Drumhead Plant very hardy, compact with thick, dark green leaves covered with a dense bloom. Head flat, very solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem In many sections, particularly in the east, this is the most popular cabbage grown and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation, especially for the home garden. It keeps well both under the sun and during the winter. Head large, flat, compact, solid and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Succession A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons and producing well shaped heads having few small outer leaves. Our seed is from carefully grown, selected stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



EARLY WINNIGSTADT

CABBAGE—LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

Surehead A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable and will certainly produce uniformly large fine heads. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Louisville Drumhead Strong and vigorous in growth, but not coarse. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head firm, medium sized, slightly flattened, averaging quite deep. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Acme Flat Dutch An early and very desirable strain of Flat Dutch in which the plant is very compact, few leaved and short stemmed. Head large, nearly round and very solid. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

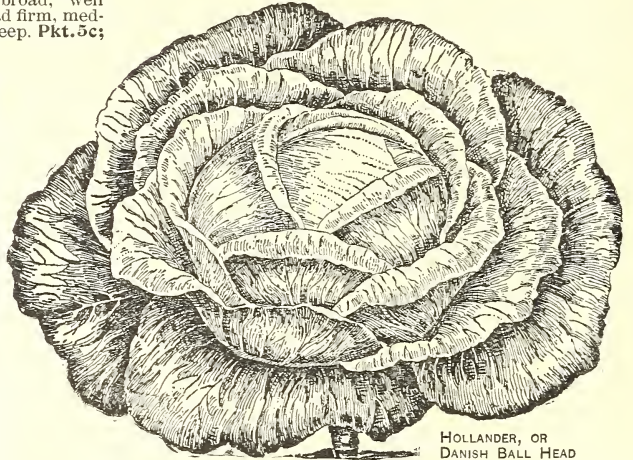
The Warren, or Improved Stone Mason One of the most desirable for fall and winter use, the stock we offer being much superior to that usually sold under this name. Plant medium sized, with only a moderate number of leaves; head medium size to large, flattened but very deep, very solid, crisp, tender and well flavored. Gives the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Flat Dutch We have taken great pains to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular and we offer a strain remarkably uniform in size and type. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Houseman Late Flat Dutch One of the largest and generally considered the best of the late market sorts. The plant is very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; the stem of moderate height; the head very large and solid and keeps better than those of most kinds. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for fall shipment. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Drumhead We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, deep solid head. A sure heading variety which in good, rich soil, will grow to a very large size and on poorer soils will give good sized heads which are very compact, solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead The largest cabbage known. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. Plant very large, late in maturing and the seed should be planted earlier than that of most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Very handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. We offer seed of our own growing which, judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stocks obtainable elsewhere. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Green Glazed A late variety, extensively grown in the south, as it is not affected by the heat as much as most sorts. The leaves as a rule are not injured by worms and insects. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Mammoth Rock Red The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoy's. Head round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine deep green color and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Improved American Savoy The best of the main crop and late Savoy's for home use or the market. Plants vigorous, densely crumpled and very sure heading. The heads are larger, more solid and better than the sorts offered as Perfection, Green Globe or Drumhead Savoy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

CARROT

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowings as late as June 15. For table use sow the smaller kinds early in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seeds. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Thin four to six inches apart in the row,



EARLY SCARLET HORN

Earliest Short Horn

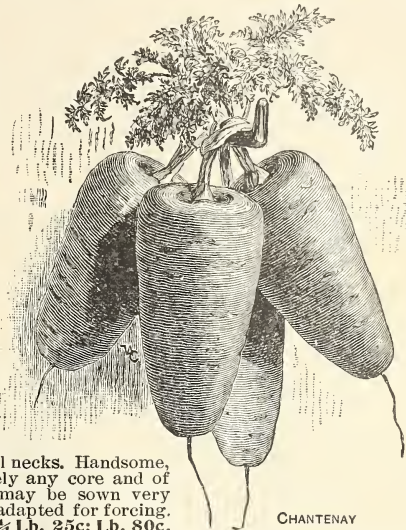
The earliest variety in cultivation and best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided; roots nearly round and of reddish orange color. When fully matured about two inches in diameter, but should be used before fully grown while young and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Early Scarlet Horn

Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top shaped but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin orange red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan

Tops very small, roots cylindrical with remarkably small necks. Handsome, deep orange color, with scarcely any core and of the best quality. The seed may be sown very thick and the variety is well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



CHANTENAY

Half Long Scarlet Nantes,

Tops small; roots cylindrical, smooth

Stump Rooted

bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Chantenay

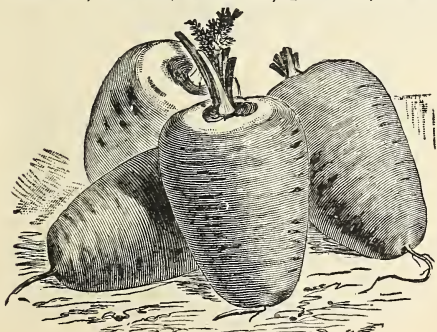
Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapered slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. Undoubtedly is one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Early Half Long Scarlet,

Excellent for early market or field cul-

Stump Rooted

ture. Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



GUERANDE, OR OX HEART

Guerande, or Ox Heart

Tops small for the size of the roots which are

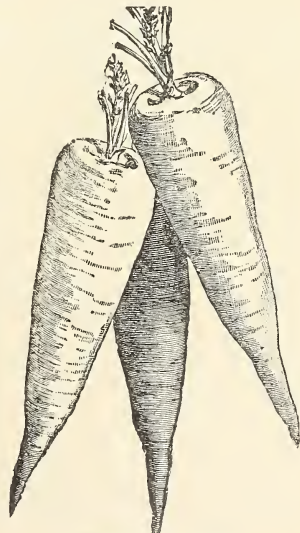
comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Danvers

Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange and of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Improved Long Orange

This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker and smoother than those of the Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Short White

We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, white below; flesh white, solid, crisp and of excellent quality. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CAULIFLOWER

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Any one will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large to handle. As soon as danger of hard freezing is over set in the open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Plenty of good manure must be well incorporated with the soil and the latter be brought into the highest state of till. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather and hence the sowings need to be so timed as to bring the heads to maturity either before the hot summer weather sets in or not until the cooler weather of the fall. If it receive at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the head begins to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white. The heads should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become much impaired in quality and appearance after they open and separate into branches. Of the enemies of the crop, none is more formidable than the cabbage root maggot. This seems to have a special liking for the cauliflower. Probably the best and most surely effective protective measure is enveloping each plant with a tight fitting collar of tarred felt. Plant lice are another serious pest of this crop. Effective remedies are dusting with fine tobacco dust, or spraying with strong tobacco tea or kerosene emulsion.

Our cauliflower trials for several years included samples of seeds from some of the most skillful American growers and while their stocks produced hardy, vigorous plants the heads formed were uniformly more open in the curd and matured a little later than those grown from the best imported seed. All the cauliflower seed we offer is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.

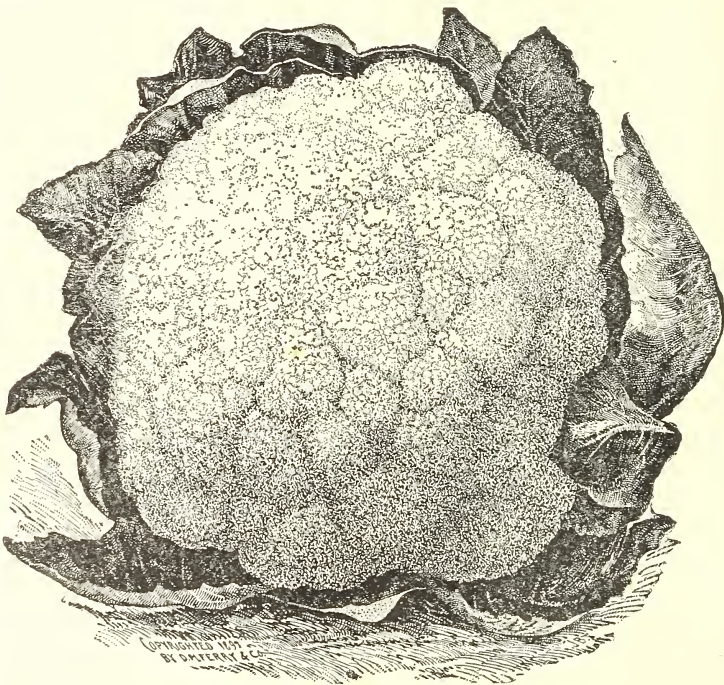
Pearl of Detroit This is a small leaved very compact growing and extremely early cauliflower of excellent quality, maturing marketable heads under favorable conditions from a week to ten days earlier than the Early Snowball. As a very early, sure heading sort of highest quality our stocks of Early Snowball continue to satisfy even the most critical trade, yet there is a limited demand from some experienced growers for a still earlier strain which will enable them to be first in the market with "flowers" of excellent quality. For this purpose we strongly recommend the Pearl of Detroit which we first introduced in 1906. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. \$1.25; Oz. \$4.00; 2 Oz. \$7.50

Early Snowball Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

In our recent comparative trials of samples from the best known growers and prominent seedsmen in Europe and America our stocks of Early Snowball were unsurpassed by any in earliness. They also gave the highest percentage of well formed heads. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seed which can be depended upon as the very best. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.50; 2 Oz. \$4.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$9.00

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.25; 2 Oz. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$8.00

Early Favorite This is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads which, although inclined to be open, are crisp, tender and of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Many years' experience has convinced us that it is one of the hardiest sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50



EARLY SNOWBALL

LeNormand's Short Stem The plants are hardy, compact growing, sure heading and producing many short, rounded leaves which protect the close, solid curd, and thus keep it very well blanched without tying up. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 75c; 2 Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00

Large Algiers A valuable late sort, sure to head, of excellent quality and popular with market gardeners. Plant large but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin most other sorts. One of the very best of the late varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 75c; 2 Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00

Veitch's Autumn Giant A distinct and valuable late variety with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25

CELERY

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60° Fr. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled" which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp; to do so increases the liability to injury from rust.

A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process which consists in making a spot as rich as possible and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.



GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING

Golden Yellow Self Blanching

This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend upon our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50

White Plume

While we are fully aware that this variety is much in demand and has merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Leaves light yellowish green with tips almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. If a fine appearing celery is required for a minimum amount of labor, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality nor so desirable as that we offer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Columbia

An early maturing sort unsurpassed in shape and quality. The plant is of medium height but very stocky and heavy. The stalks are thick, almost round, resembling in shape those of Giant Pascal; the color has in it more of the rich yellow tint of Golden Yellow Self Blanching which variety it resembles very much in appearance when trimmed and bunched for the market. The foliage is of a distinctly light shade of green with a tinge of yellow. In season it follows in close succession Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Its quality is certainly exceptionally fine, some connoisseurs considering it equal or even superior to either Golden Yellow Self Blanching or Giant Pascal. (See cut in Supplement, page 4.) Pkt. 5c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; Lb. \$6.00

Dwarf White Solid

An erect, compact growing variety. Stalks moderately thick and distinctly ribbed, solid, crisp and of excellent quality. This variety is also sold as Large Ribbed Kalamazoo and Kalamazoo. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Perfection Heartwell

A medium green, second early variety. The plants are taller than Dwarf White Solid and a little later in maturing, being one of the earliest green leaved sorts. The stalks are of medium size, round, very solid, crisp, tender, white and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Seymour's White Solid

A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp, perfectly solid and of superior flavor. Matures a little earlier than Giant Pascal. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

CELERY—Continued

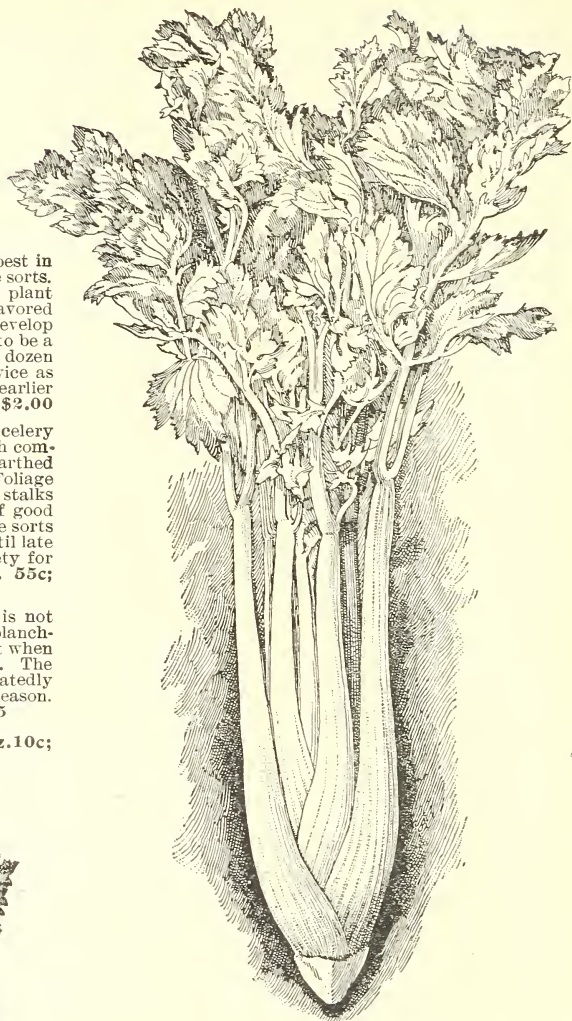
Giant Pascal This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With rich soil and high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and early winter use. In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.50

Evans' Triumph We consider this the best in quality of the large, late sorts. The variety produces a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop but will keep well for a long time and has proven to be a very popular late variety. When properly grown a dozen plants trimmed for market will weigh nearly twice as much as the same number of some smaller and earlier sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

French's Success Keeps the best of any celery yet introduced. Growth compact and short in stem so that plants may be well earthed up for blanching while growing close together. Foliage dark green; heart large, solid and formed early; stalks white, thick, yet brittle without stringiness and of good quality. It requires more time to mature than some sorts but remains firm, solid and in perfect condition until late in the spring. We recommend it as the best variety for the late market. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Soup, or Cutting Celery This variety is not suitable for blanching but is sown thick in rows and the tops are cut when three or four inches high for use as soup flavoring. The tops grow very large and rapidly and if cut repeatedly a succession will be furnished throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

CELERY SEED FOR FLAVORING. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 30c.



FRENCH'S SUCCESS

CELERIAC, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Smooth Prague An improved form of turnip-rooted celery producing large, nearly round roots which have comparatively few side roots. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

CHERVIL

A hardy annual used for flavoring and garnishing dishes of meats and vegetables. The leaves are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing the seed. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

Curled Even more beautiful than parsley and greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



EVANS' TRIUMPH

CHICORY—Large Rooted, or Coffee Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills two to two and one-half feet apart for either garden or field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate well and in the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CHIVES—Allium Schoenoprasum An onion-like plant which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. Also, the plant makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in place, or in boxes and transplanted. The plants are productive during two or three years and may then be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 50c.

COLLARDS A cabbage or kale-like plant grown throughout the south and known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens."

Georgia, Southern, or Creole We offer the true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the south where it furnishes an abundance of food for the table or for stock. Forms a large loose open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure but rather improves the quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to two or three feet apart in the row. In the south, sow from January to May and from August to October. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

CORN

SWEET, OR TABLE VARIETIES

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

Oakview Early Market A variety originating on our Oakview seed farms. Similar in general character to our Mammoth White Cory, but with decidedly longer ears which mature quite as early. It is of especial value to market gardeners, as in early corn the largest ears usually control the market. The plant is about four feet high; the ears large, twelve to fourteen rowed with white square grains. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Mammoth White Cory One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale even when the market is overstocked. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

White Cob Cory The plants are usually about four and one-half feet high and bear two or even three ears which are eight rowed with large somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Crosby's Early A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears of medium size, twelve rowed or more, with short nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four feet in height. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality. (*Crop failed.*)

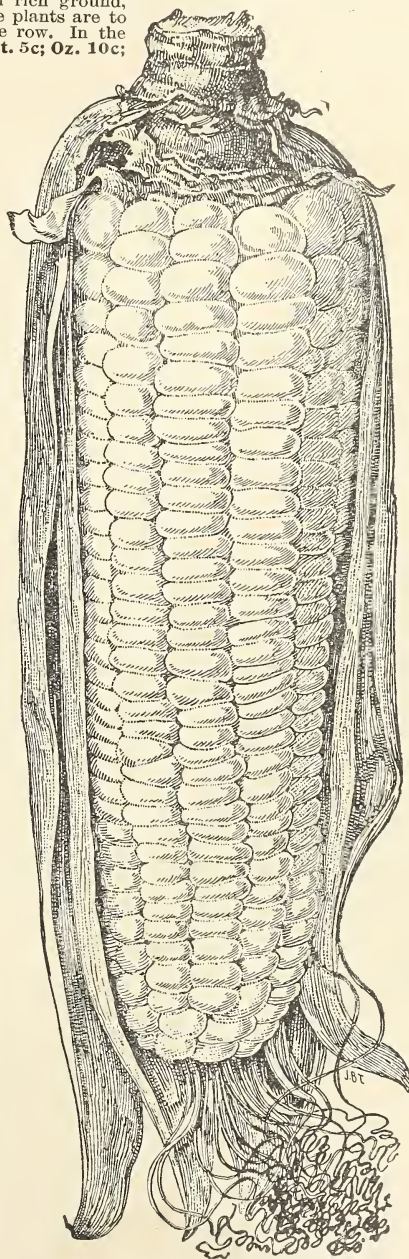
Golden Bantam A very early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected during several seasons and will be found decidedly superior to much that is offered. Height about four feet. (*See colored plate, page 29.*) Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five and one-half feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Kendel's Early Giant Remarkably large in ear for a second early sort and very popular in some localities. Ears twelve rowed, grain rather broad and shallow, quality very good. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Early Sweet, or Sugar Ears long, slender, eight rowed, sugary; plant about six feet high, productive, hardy and quite early. An old but excellent table sort. Our stock is distinct and true and not such a mixture of all sorts of early sweet or sugar corn as is often offered under this name. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

If corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges



MAMMOTH WHITE CORN

CORN

SWEET, OR TABLE VARIETIES—Continued

Perry's Hybrid This is a very popular eastern variety. Stalks about six feet high, bearing two large, twelve or fourteen rowed ears which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium sized, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than Minnesota. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Moore's Early Concord Stalk about six feet high, bearing near its base large, fourteen to sixteen rowed ears of short, very white, square grain, similar to that of Crosby's Early and of the same splendid quality. It is an excellent second early sort either for the garden or the canning factory. (*Crop failed*).

Black Mexican This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. It does especially well for second early in the south. Stalk about six feet high. (*See colored plate opposite*). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

Country Gentleman This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains which are of excellent quality. Stalks from six and one-half to seven feet high. By many it is regarded as the best of the late varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

Ferry's Early Evergreen We have tested many samples of Evergreen corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to be just as good, but we have never found any of them so valuable as the stock of this variety we offer. It has been proven both on our trial grounds and in the field to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. The ears are large, with sixteen to twenty more or less irregular rows with very long grain which is of the very best quality. The plants average from six and one-half to seven feet high and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen, but differ in earliness and we think are more uniform. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. Height about seven and one-half feet. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

Mammoth This is a rather late variety, but it produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious and its only fault is the immense size of the ear. Plant very large, averaging about eight feet high. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

FIELD VARIETIES

Extra Early Adams Very early. The stalk is about four feet high, with a small tassel, very few leaves, and without suckers. Ear short, very full, often nearly as thick as it is long, well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety, which can be grown closer together than most sorts. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.50

Early Adams, or Burlington An excellent early field variety and often used for table, particularly in the south. Ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad and indented at the outer end which is white and less transparent than the inner. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.50

Early Red Blazed An early flint variety of medium height. Ears long, eight rowed, well filled. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips. It is also known as Smut Nose. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 40c; Bu. \$2.25

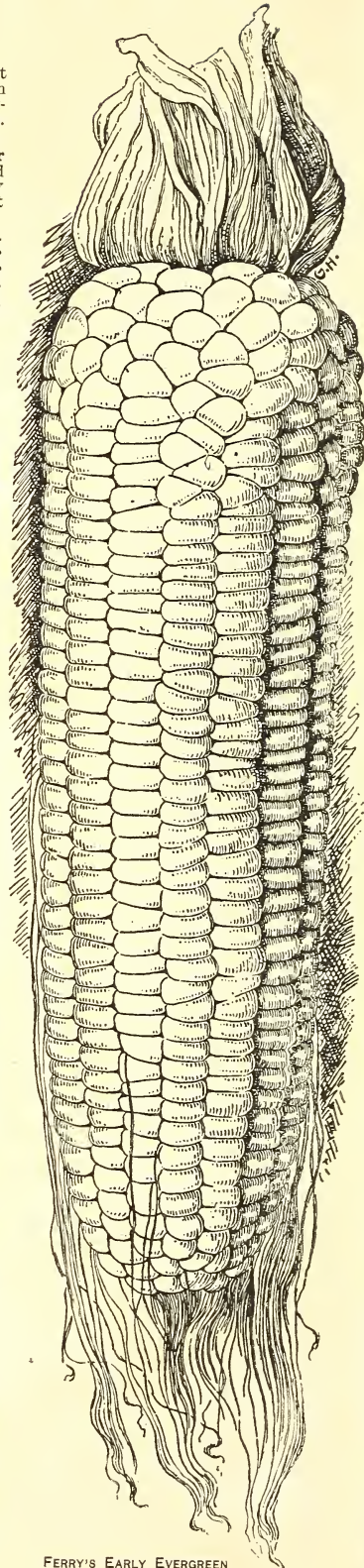
Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North A very early Dent variety. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 40c; Bu. \$2.25

Rice Pop Corn A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. No variety of popcorn is superior to this for popping. We supply lots of four quarts and less, shelled. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. of ears \$2.00

If corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

CORN SALAD Feticus, or Lamb's Lettuce

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



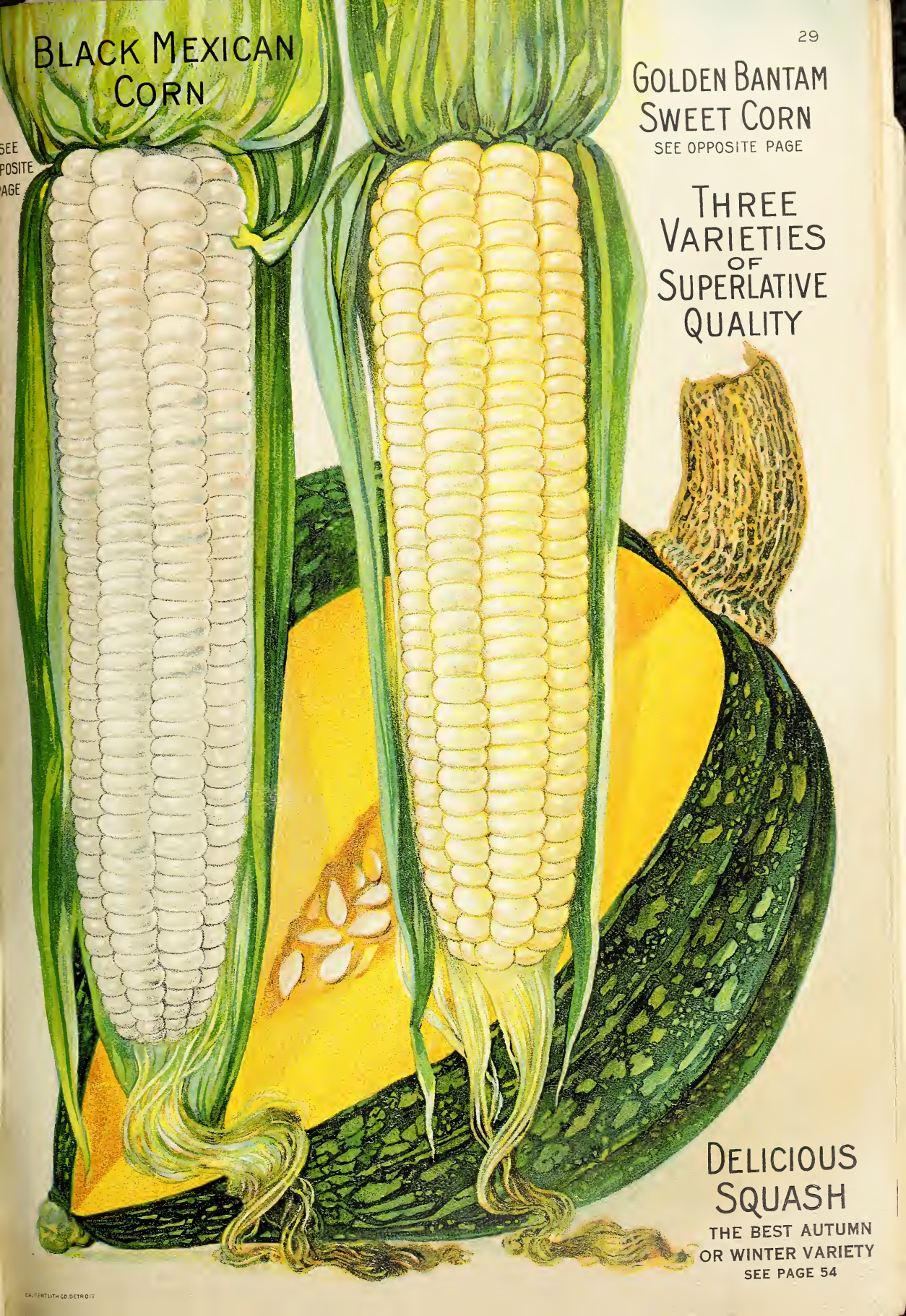
FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN

BLACK MEXICAN
CORN

GOLDEN BANTAM
SWEET CORN

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

THREE
VARIETIES
OF
SUPERLATIVE
QUALITY



DELICIOUS
SQUASH

THE BEST AUTUMN
OR WINTER VARIETY
SEE PAGE 54

SEE
OPPOSITE
PAGE

CUCUMBER

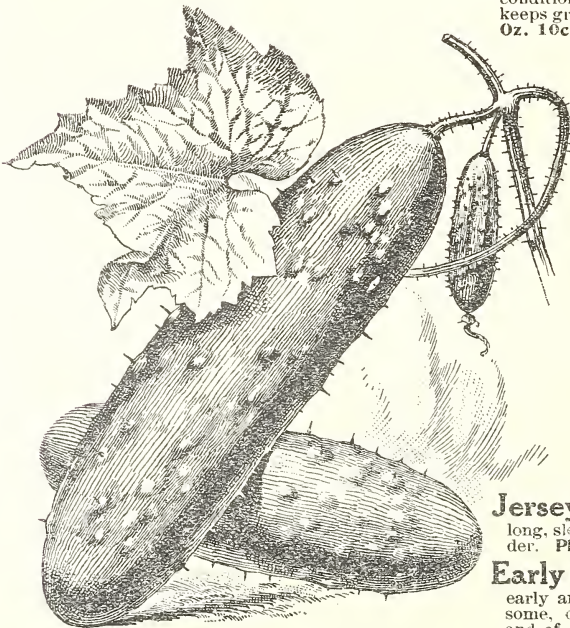
This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by any one who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden, since the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is in the more or less wilted condition in which it is found on the market.

In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crawl and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections, where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all.

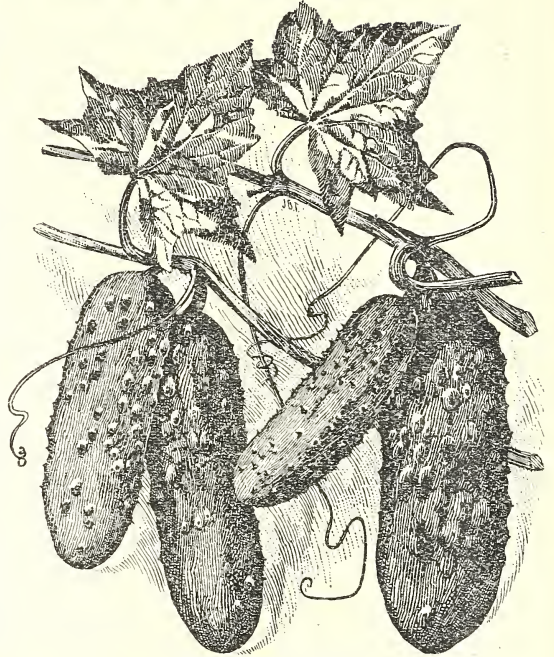
The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Pick the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

We pay particular attention to growing and selecting the various strains so as to keep them pure and true to name.



CHICAGO PICKLING



PRESSING PERFECTED PICKLING

Early Cluster Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early Short Green, or Early Frame An excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Pressing Perfected Pickling The small cucumbers of this splendid variety are short, cylindrical and blunt ended making, when packed in bottles, very handsome, showy pickles of the very best quality. For this purpose we recommend the variety more highly than any other sort. The vines are vigorous, setting their fruit early and are very productive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling Very popular with market gardeners. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. It is an extremely prolific variety and is one of the best for those who want crisp, coarsely spined pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Boston Pickling A distinct and very productive variety extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth, symmetrical and bright green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Jersey Pickling Intermediate between the Long and the Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle which is very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, we presume, than any other for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

CUCUMBER—Continued

Arlington A selection from the Early White Spine, which is more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

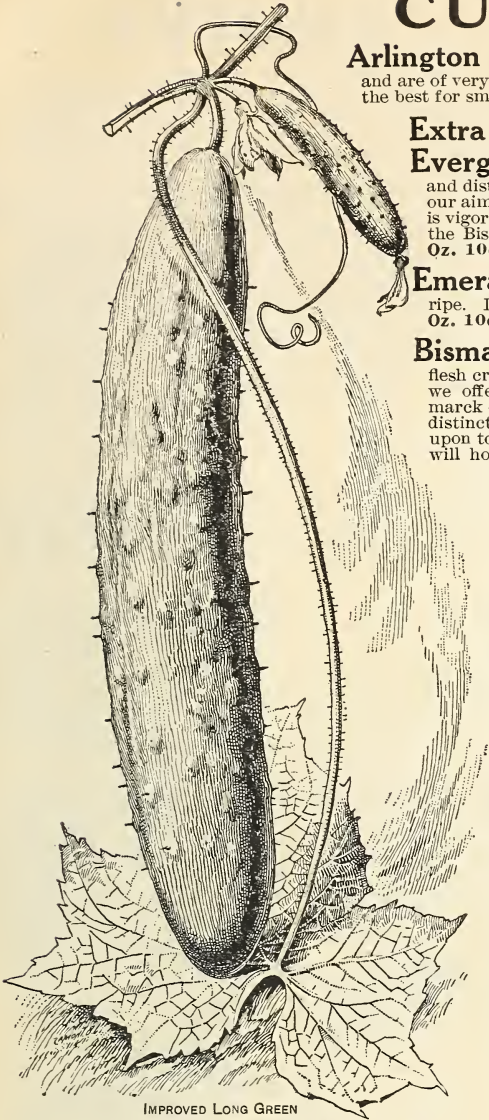
Emerald A rather late variety of very symmetrical shape and smooth skin, retaining its dark green color until nearly ripe. It is spineless and the flesh is crisp, white and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Bismarck A late variety, producing long, very dark green fruit pointed at each end, very uniform in shape and color; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. The stock we offer is a great improvement over that usually sold either as Bismarck or Tailby Hybrid, being more uniform in shape and without the distinct neck which was a fault of the old stock. It can be depended upon to produce very symmetrical, handsome, dark green fruits which will hold their color better than those of any other kind. This is one of the best sorts for growing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

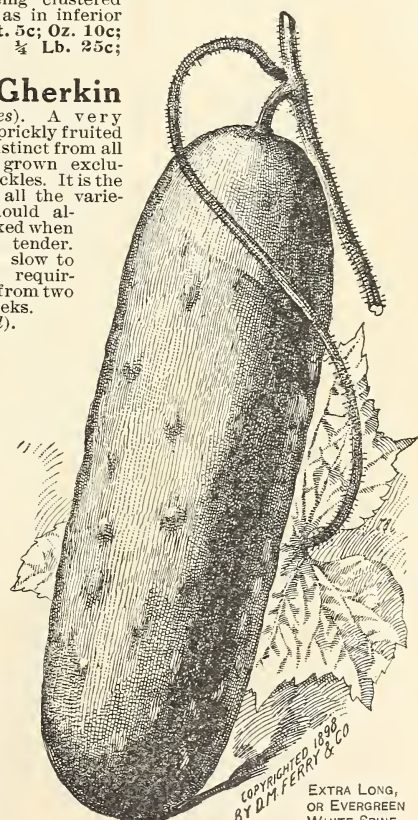
Cumberland A distinct variety, said to have originated from crossing the Parisian Pickling and the Early White Spine; it certainly has the good qualities of each of these sorts. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small white spines and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Improved Long Green Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Small Gherkin (For Pickles). A very small, oval, prickly fruited sort quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. (Crop failed).



IMPROVED LONG GREEN



COPYRIGHTED 1898 BY D. M. FERRY & CO

EXTRA LONG, OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

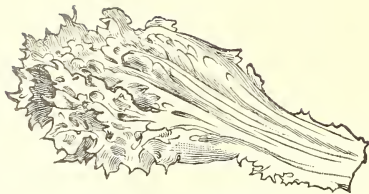
CRESS

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

Curled, or Pepper Grass This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Gray Seeded Early Winter A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves quite similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

True Water This is a distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50



BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN ENDIVE

DANDELION

Sow early in the spring, in very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When growing for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and the following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October.

Cultivated, or French Common This is considered best by many and is not at all the same as our wild dandelion, being greatly improved by careful selection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75

Improved Thick Leaved One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons egg plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, although it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, so that not more than two or three fruits will set. It is desirable to shade the plants when young from very hot sun.

Early Long Purple This is a very early maturing and most productive variety; fruit long, dark, rich purple and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Black Pekin Nearly as early as the Early Long Purple and nearly as large as the later sorts. Very prolific and desirable for market gardeners' use. Fruit nearly round; skin smooth, black and glossy; flesh white, fine grained and delicate. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's (SPINELESS). This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 65c; 2 Oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.00; Lb. \$6.50

ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

Large Green Curled A large, strong growing Endive which, by tying up, can be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright, deep green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

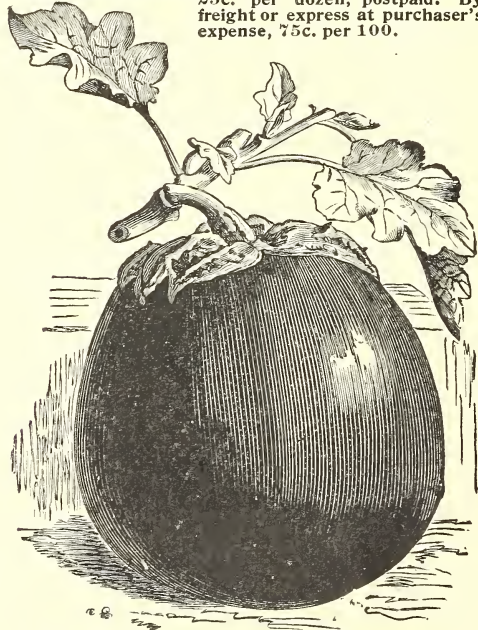
Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. The plant is moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Large Green Curled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Moss Curled One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided, green leaves which when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Broad Leaved Batavian (*Escarolle*). This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups. If the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

GARLIC A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in the rows, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in the shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. BULBS, $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

HORSE RADISH Horse Radish rarely produces seed but is grown from pieces of the roots. Mark off the rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down and the top one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. SMALL ROOTS—3 for 10c; 25c. per dozen, postpaid. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, 75c. per 100.



D. M. FERRY & Co's IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT

KALE

Borecole, Kale and German Greens are general terms applied to certain cabbage-like plants which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

As far north as Cincinnati the seed may be sown in September and plants grown like spinach, or planted and grown like late cabbage until very late in the season. In the south kale will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle the plants when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH, OR GERMAN GREENS

Siberian One of the best known and most largely used varieties of Kale. It is sometimes called Sprouts or German Greens. The green leaves are very large, and comparatively plain in the center but coarsely cut and distinctly frilled on the edge. The plant is low but spreading and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

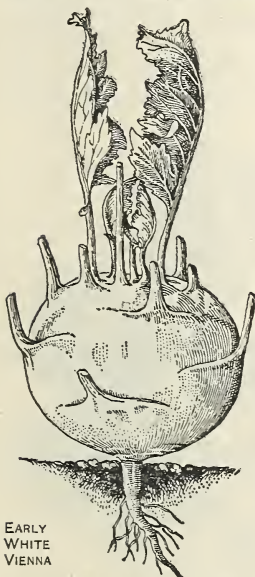


TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

Tall Green Curled Scotch Very hardy and not injured by a moderate frost. About thirty inches tall with many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut forming a very beautiful plant. Stands the winters in the middle states without any protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

German Dwarf Purple Like Dwarf Curled Scotch but rich purple color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens The plant is low and compact with large, bright, deep green leaves curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA

KOHL RABI

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip and somewhat resembles each in flavor. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart and when well established thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna (*Extra for forcing*). Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, white, handsome and of best quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Early Purple Vienna Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple; desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Large Green Hardy, quite late and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds when fully grown, whitish green in color; leaves large and very numerous. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



MONSTROUS CARENTAN LEEK

LEEK

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows about three or three and one-half feet apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

London Flag This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Large American Flag A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Large Rouen Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Monstrous Carentan The largest variety, often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

LETTUCE

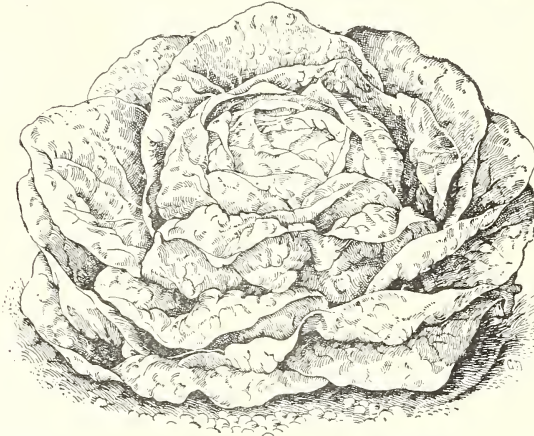
For early outdoor culture in the latitude of Cincinnati and southward the seed may be planted in the fall, protecting the young plants from severe freezing either with frames or coarse litter which may be removed as soon as danger of severe freezing is over.

Lettuce in ground out of doors will stand some freezing but is killed by prolonged frost or frequent freezing and thawing. North of Cincinnati an early crop may be secured by starting under glass from January to March and hardening off well before setting in ground, which should be done as soon as weather will permit.

Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat, and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground.

Varieties marked **A** are particularly adapted for culture under glass and for early spring use. Those marked **B** are sometimes grown under glass, but are especially desirable for outdoor, summer culture. Jersey Winter, Big Boston, Brown Dutch, California Cream Butter and Deacon are very hardy and suited for winter outdoor culture in the south.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES



SALAMANDER

May King **A.** (*Seed white*). A large light green heading lettuce of excellent quality and desirable for growing either under glass or outdoors where it matures the earliest of any. See cut and further description in Supplement, page 4. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Boston Forcing **A.** (*Seed white*). A small, compact, very early heading lettuce of excellent quality and especially desirable for forcing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Early Tennis Ball **A.** (*Seed black*). One of the best head lettuces for early planting outdoors. Plants medium sized, having thick, dark green leaves and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy-white and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



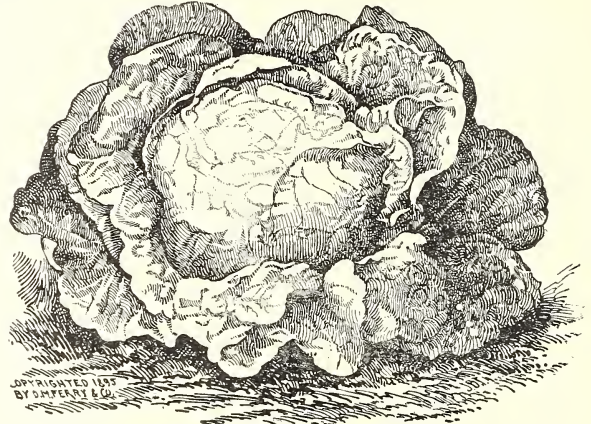
DEACON

Salamander **B.** (*Seed black*). A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. One of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

White Summer **B.** (*Seed white*). Bright green, vigorous and forms a firm head of thick, tender leaves, inner ones blanched a beautiful cream-yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Hubbard's Market **A.** (*Seed white*). An attractive bright green, heading variety forming a large, very compact head similar in type to Salamander but later maturing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Mammoth Black **B.** A strain of large, smooth leaved head lettuce, forming very large compact, cabbage-like heads of thick, brittle leaves, the inner ones beautifully blanched, very crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER

Deacon **B.** (*Seed white*). Heads of medium size, very solid and in condition for use as long as any variety. The plant is very compact, with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and of light grayish green color. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Big Boston **A.** (*Seed white*). A popular sort for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard; color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

California Cream Butter, **A.** (*Seed brown*). A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

or Royal Summer Cabbage

LETTUCE—CABBAGE OR HEADING—Continued

Jersey Winter ^A (*Seed white*). A light green, loose heading, medium sized lettuce, very hardy and when wintered over is one of the very earliest to mature its heads. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Brown Dutch ^B (*Seed black*). An old sort noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable especially because of its hardness and may be used in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

White Chavigne ^B (*Seed white*). A large, very full head of well rounded, rather dark green, coarsely savoyed leaves, the inner ones well blanched and forming a compact solid head. Slow in running to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Hanson ^B (*Seed white*). The plant is compact and forms a large, flat, cabbage-like head and is so slow to form a seed stalk that it often fails to seed at all. Outer leaves bright green with prominent, light colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids ^A (*Seed black*). As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, bright green leaves slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Detroit Market ^A (*Seed white*). The variety will stand higher temperature and so can be crowded to maturity a little quicker. Outdoors a compact, somewhat pointed head is formed which remains in condition even longer than the Grand Rapids. The plant is more compact, lighter colored and less frilled at edge of leaf and the leaves are not quite so tender and brittle as those of the Grand Rapids. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Simpson's Early Curled ^B (*Seed white*). An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Popular in the New York markets. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Ferry's Early Prize Head ^B (*Seed white*). This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily broken in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large loose head. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



GRAND RAPIDS

Black Seeded Simpson ^A For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

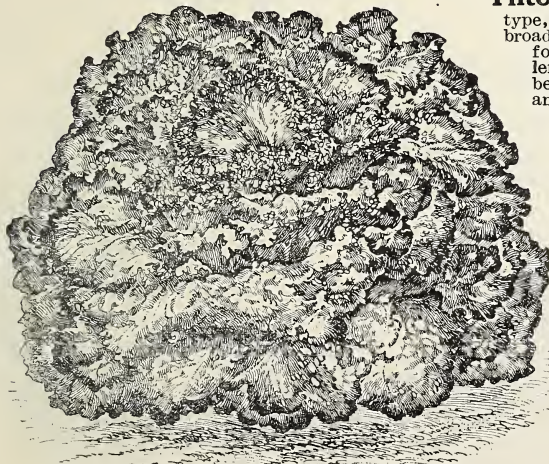
Denver Market ^B (*Seed white*). A handsome variety of the same general character of growth as Tilton's White Star but the heads are not quite as large and the leaves are more crimped and cut and are late in maturing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Tilton's White Star ^B (*Seed white*). A distinct sort of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly and its leaves are broader, thicker, darker and less frilled at the edge. It forms a large, loose head, blanches well and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed. Repeated trials both for forcing and early planting outdoors, convince us that this is a most valuable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Cos Lettuce ^{Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor.}

Early White Self-Folding (*Seed white*). Leaves yellowish white very crisp and tender; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA. A strong growing, hardy annual plant with numerous seed pods which, when young and tender are highly prized for pickling. Sow in rich, warm soil when danger of frost is over, in drills three feet apart and thin the plants out to two feet in the row. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00 (See also page 80).



FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD

MUSK MELON

Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective, especially if a wind is blowing.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Citron A small, round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness, hardness and great productiveness. The skin is green becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh is light green, sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Jenny Lind Vine rather small but vigorous and productive. Fruit small, somewhat flattened, deeply ribbed; flesh green and exceedingly sweet. It ripens early and on account of its size is particularly good for hotel use. We know of no green fleshed melon maturing equally as early that is of more excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Extra Early Hackensack We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy, sweet and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size so desirable in a shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Early White A very early, medium sized variety of fine quality. Fruit oval, white with green flesh which is very sweet and highly flavored. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Baltimore or Acme Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. A sure cropper and one of the most uniformly good, green fleshed melons on our list. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Cosmopolitan This variety was introduced by us in 1894 and combining, as it does, the firm, sweet flesh of the French Cantaloupe and the delicious flavor of the American Musk Melon, it is truly cosmopolitan in character. It is the most beautiful of the green fleshed melons. Fruit slightly oval, nearly round, without ribs. Color light green but becoming covered at maturity with dense silver gray netting. The flesh is green, firm, sweet and uniformly high flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Champion Market Fruit large, round or slightly oval, with very shallow depressions and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, of medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal in earliness and productiveness and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort. It can always be depended upon for a good crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap Fruit very large, the diameter much more than the length; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse but very sweet and fine flavored. Our stock is true to the "Turk's Cap" type and after careful comparison with that of other growers we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Improved Large Green Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Bay View Fruit of the largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large late maturing melons and so hardy that we specially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



NETTED GEM, OR ROCKY FORD

MUSK MELON—Continued

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

Emerald Gem A splendid variety. Fruit small to medium size, globular or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind and exceedingly high flavored. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor and in many large markets leads all other kinds on account of its sweetness and convenient size. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Tip Top This very productive melon is of medium to large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and fairly well covered with shallow netting. The flesh is deep yellow in color and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

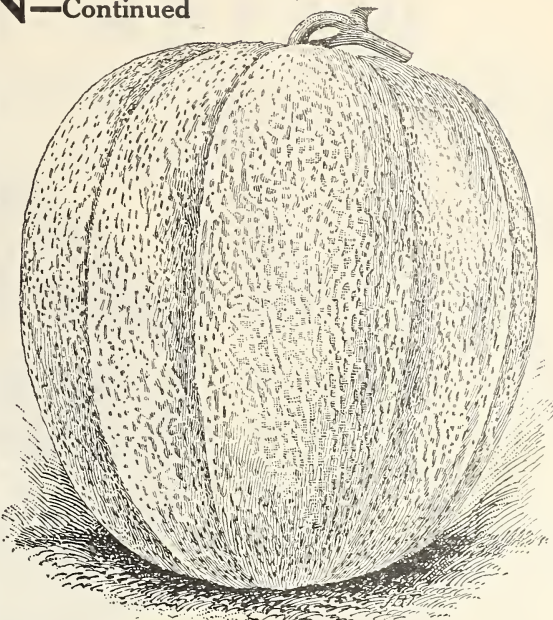
Surprise Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color; very rich and high flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Extra Early Osage Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and the netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, make this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. (*Crop failed*).

Petoskey, or Paul Rose A yellow fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem, but a little larger. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Admiral Togo This is an orange fleshed Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. We have developed in the Admiral Togo a small musk melon with the very thick, orange flesh and splendid quality of the Defender and possessing the characteristic netting, shape, size and shipping quality of Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. Combining all the good qualities of these two fine varieties we believe the Admiral Togo is an ideal table and basket melon. (*See further description on page 6*). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Hoodoo A most promising novelty bred and grown by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist. The fruits are densely netted, the flesh very thick, rich orange in color and of very fine flavor. (*See cut and further description in Supplement, page 6*). Pkt. 20c; 3 Pkts. 50c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; ¼ Lb. \$1.75; Lb. \$6.00



TIP TOP

Defender This splendid variety was originated and introduced by us in 1901 and we have taken pride in maintaining our stocks in the highest state of purity and excellence. It is one of the very best yellow fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We believe this to be identical with the melon introduced last year and sold largely as Burrell's Gem. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream

Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh

is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets, as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparison on our trial grounds prove it to be unequalled, even by "Special Selected Seed" offered at very high prices. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



DEFENDER

McCotter's Pride

This late variety is the result of long continued skillful breeding and selection, with the purpose of securing a very large melon of spherical shape, with flesh of fine grain and high quality. The fruit is very large, nearly round, dark green in color, partially covered with gray netting. The flesh is orange-red, very thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

WATER MELON

To make certain of raising good Water Melons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

Harris' Earliest A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruit slightly oval with irregularly mottled stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. One of the most desirable for planting in the north. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Phinney's Early This variety is unusually hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

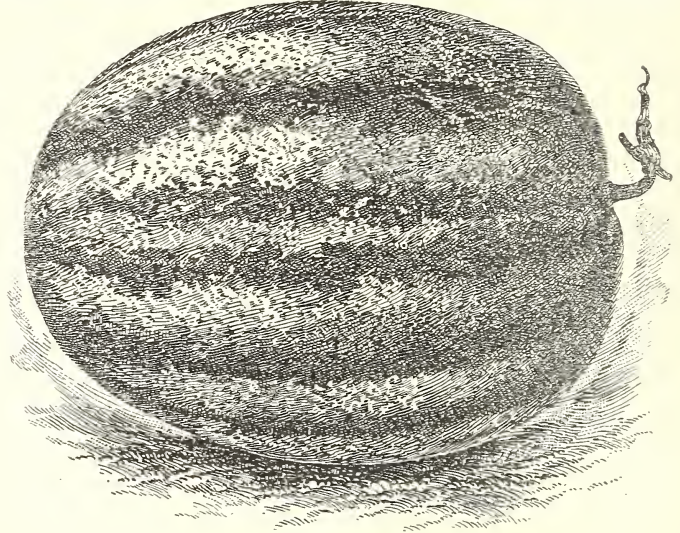
D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless Sometimes sold as Ice Cream. One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, bright green, finely veined or mottled; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Long Light Icing Our stock of this sort is much better than that usually offered and superior to many strains offered as Early Monarch, etc. Repeated trials have demonstrated that we have very fine stocks of Icing melons, each variety being distinct and showing the type well instead of being a mere mixture of white seeded sorts. The melons of the Long Light Icing variety are uniformly long and large and the flesh deep, rich red, and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Round Light Icing Fruit medium sized, round, very light green or white, veined and mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Dark Icing Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly veined and mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Monte Cristo, or Kleckley's Sweets Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color dark green, often showing fine russeting; flesh very bright, rich red and exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



HARRIS' EARLIEST

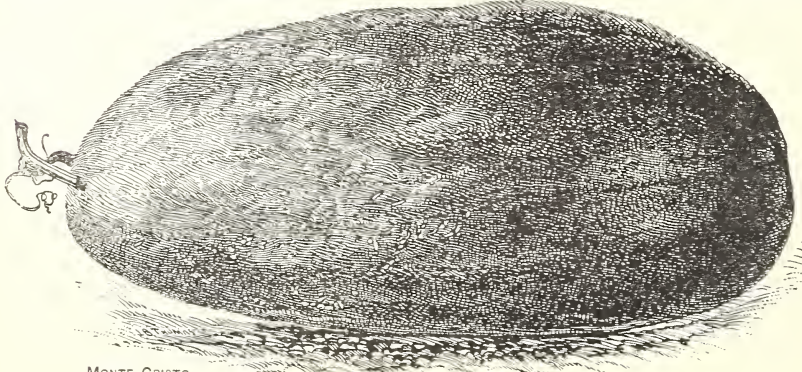
Florida Favorite A splendid melon of largest size and excellent quality, fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Alabama Sweet A very large, long melon of fine quality; very popular in the south where it is grown extensively for shipping. Rind firm, rather dark green, slightly striped; flesh bright red, seed white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Ferry's Iceberg We introduced this splendid melon in 1902. In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to the well known Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white as in that variety, it has a very firm, hard rind and is as good a shipper as the Kolb's Gem but the flesh is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is much more tender and sweet. The best dark colored shipping melon yet produced. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Kolb's Gem Vines of medium size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Dixie A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind and is of the best quality. This melon is very highly esteemed, especially in the south. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

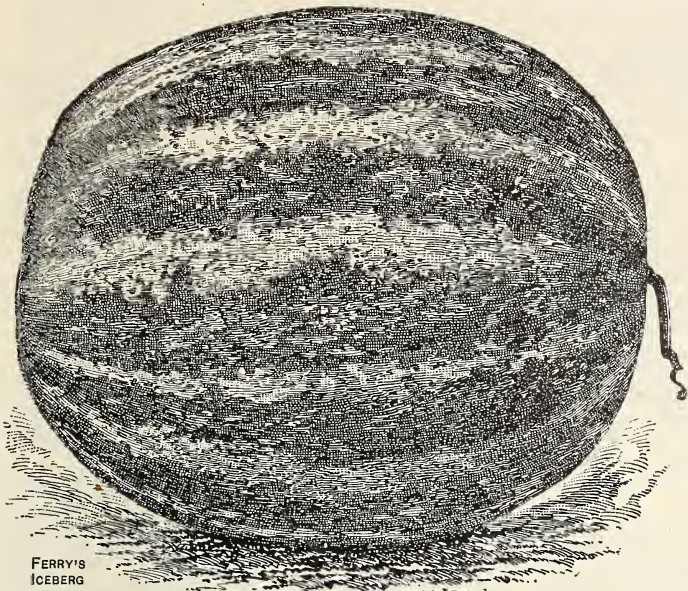


MONTE CRISTO

WATER MELON—Continued

Sweet Heart This melon was introduced by us in 1894 and it has become very popular as a shipping melon particularly in the south. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit evenly. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, rind thin but firm; marked much like D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless but with lighter shades of green; flesh bright red, firm, solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Our stock will be found very uniform in shape, size and color.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



FERRY'S
ICEBERG

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the south. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Triumph A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind which makes it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. The vine makes a strong and vigorous growth and can be depended upon under ordinarily favorable circumstances to set a large number of fruits. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Citron Uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruits are not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

MUSHROOM The Mushroom is an edible fungus of which there are numerous varieties. We handle the ordinary commercial variety of a creamy white color with loose gills which underneath are of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. The mushroom produces seed and there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Our space is too limited here to give the necessary cultural directions, but these are published in book or pamphlet form, and will be supplied postpaid at the prices listed inside the back cover of this catalogue.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN. By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English. Brick (about $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) postpaid 40c; 5 lbs. postpaid \$1.25

MUSTARD Mustard is not only used as a condiment but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens

White English Leaves comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. The plant is upright in growth, inclined to branch as it approaches early maturity and soon bolts to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Southern Giant Curled Leaves light green, frilled and much crimped at edge. Highly esteemed in the south for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

NASTURTIUM TALL MIXED GARDEN. Cultivated not only for ornament but its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c. For other varieties of *Nasturtium* see page 81.

OKRA, OR GUMBO Cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the south. Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting six to eight seeds in a hill and after the plants are well started, cut out all but two. The dwarf sorts can be planted much closer in hills, two to three feet apart or in drills two feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

White Velvet A great improvement on the old White or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth pods which retain their tenderness until nearly full sized. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Plant dwarf, very early and productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green and remain tender much longer than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Dwarf White The longest podded variety; vines two feet high and very productive. Mature pods long, very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Dwarf Green An early and very productive sort. Pods dark green, thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



WHITE VELVET
OKRA

ONION

The Onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. Our thorough equipment and long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality, enables us to say without hesitation that our stock is fully equal to any and superior in quality to most that is offered. *Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend it for general use.*

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS

THE SOIL. A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

PREPARATION. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge and make a distinct mark along it; then having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in and the head at right angles to the perfectly

It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. Any arrangement will answer that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 32° Fr., or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil them.

straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker, you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

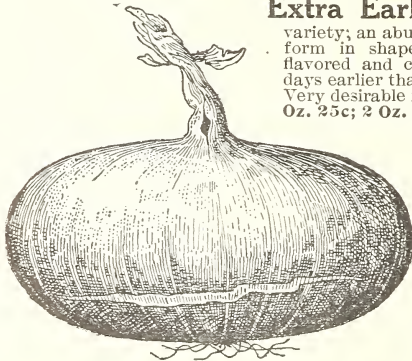
SOWING THE SEED. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

CULTIVATION. Give the onions the first hoeing just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to the size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last and two weeks later give them still another hoeing and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

GATHERING. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for winter.

Extra Early Red

Although the first of the red sorts to ripen, still the bulbs are firm and keep remarkably well. A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored and comes into use a week or ten days earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25**



EXTRA EARLY RED

Large Red Wethersfield This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple-red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. The variety does best on rich, moderately dry soil but on low muck land it is more apt to form large necks than the Danvers. There is no better sort for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50**



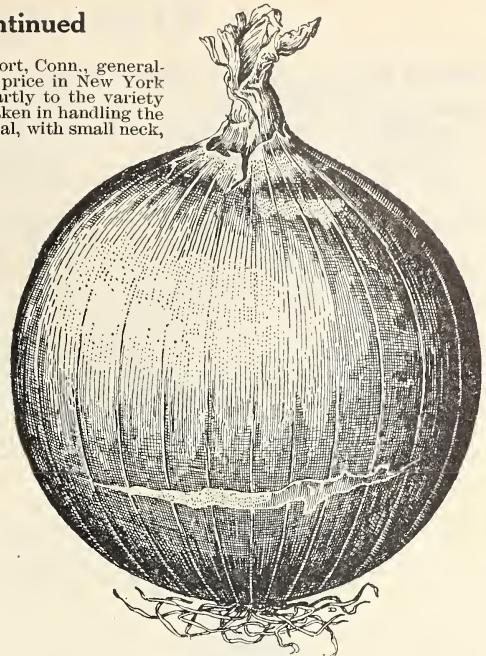
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

ONION—Continued

Southport Red Globe The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. The Southport Red Globe is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color and of superior quality. We offer a strain of exceptionally fine color and excellent quality; much superior to that usually sold. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75**

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. Our stock compared with most on the market is distinctly superior in size of bulb, uniformity of shape and evenness of color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25**

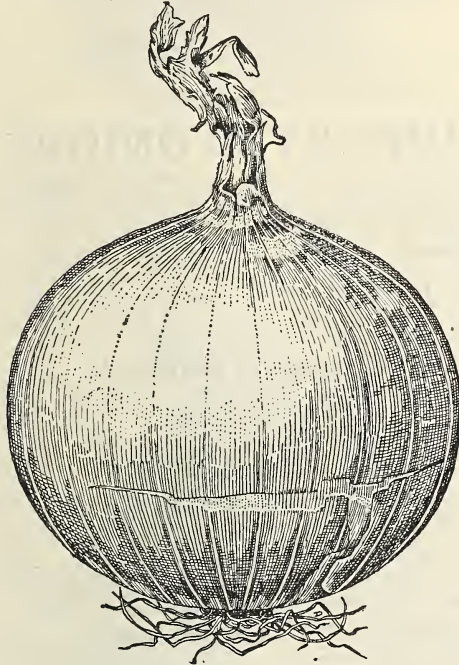
Yellow Danvers A fine, productive variety of medium size; skin coppery yellow; flesh creamy-white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks and ripen down very evenly. This is still a standard, general crop, yellow onion where a strictly globe shaped bulb is not demanded. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.40**



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Southport Yellow Globe This variety is of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75**

Mammoth Yellow Spanish, or Prizetaker A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large European sorts. If started very early in hot beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25**



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Yellow Globe Danvers The Danvers Onion was originally oval or nearly flat and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape. We have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers and yet is decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50**

Michigan Yellow Globe Finest shape, best color and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The heaviest yield of onions is always obtained from rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich, orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75**

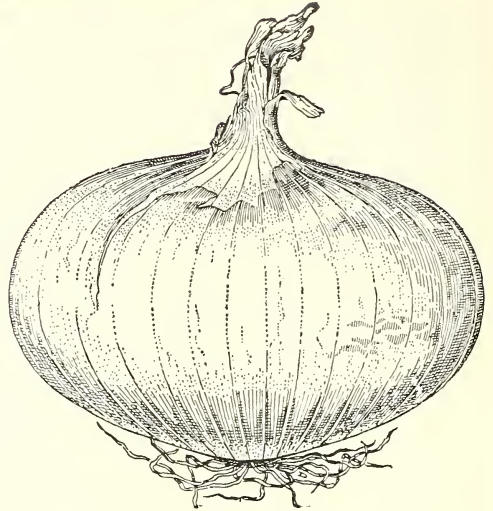


MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE

ONION—Continued

White Portugal, or American Silverskin ^{A medium sized onion} of mild flavor and with beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50**

White Globe Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, of mild flavor and as a table variety its clear white color is exceptionally attractive. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed; second, grow them well on rich lands; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside and cover with boards, so that the bulbs in the open air are well protected from rain or dew which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00**



WHITE PORTUGAL

IMPORTED ONIONS

The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild and they are in every way well adapted to culinary purposes. The following varieties have been tested in this country and have given perfect satisfaction.

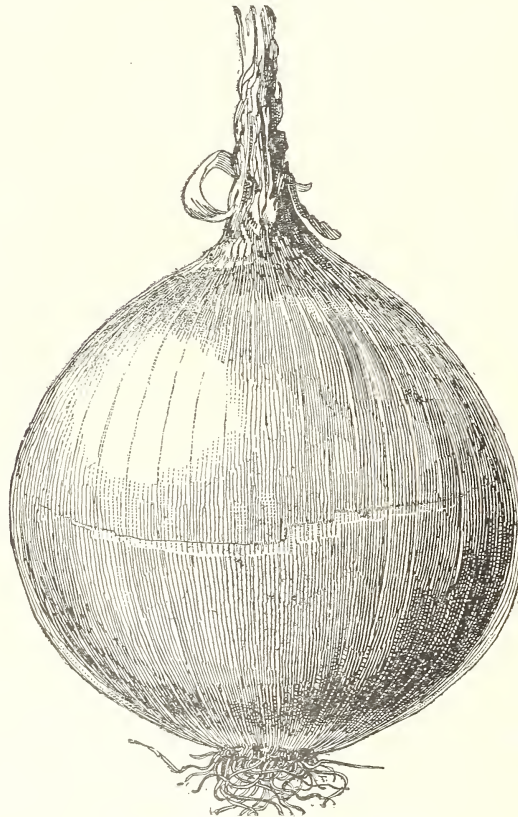
Queen An extra early, very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter. If these bulbs are set out the following spring, or if plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in the spring, they will produce large onions. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75**

Early Neapolitan Marzajola A very early, flat, white skinned variety, desirable for early use and for pickling. It can be sown in February or March and will mature a crop very early in the season. In the south the seed can be sown in autumn and large onions produced in March. Known also as Early May. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50**

Round White Silverskin This is a uniformly early, small, round, and very handsome variety with an opaque white skin which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun as quickly as other sorts. Flesh crisp and tender. An excellent sort for use in bunching, for pickles or when fully matured. Keeps better than most imported varieties. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75**

Giant White Italian Tripoli A large beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger bulb from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain full size the seed should be started very early in a hotbed and the plants set out in rich soil. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50**

Mammoth Silver King An enormous onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. Skin silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75**



MAMMOTH YELLOW SPANISH, OR PRIZETAKER

ONION SETS

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets, the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs, but fine crops are more likely to come from comparatively early sowing.

RED BOTTOM SETS. Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. **Per Lb. 30c. postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$12.00**

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Like the preceding except in color and used in the same manner. **Per Lb. 30c. postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$12.00**

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. These do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. **Per Lb. 35c. postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$14.00**

Prices by the 100 lbs. of all onion sets are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single pound will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

The 100 pound prices of Onion Sets are by freight or express at purchaser's expense for transportation.

PARSLEY

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

Parsley succeeds the best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful border plants.



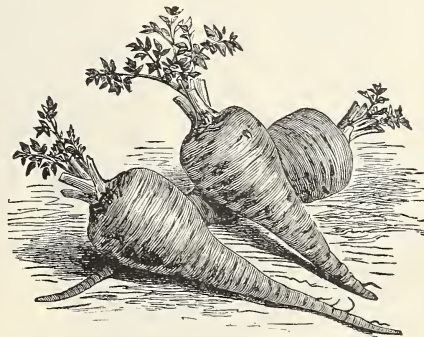
PLAIN

Plain Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled; often preferred on account of the very dark color as well as the hardness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. The curled sorts are more extensively used for garnishing. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**



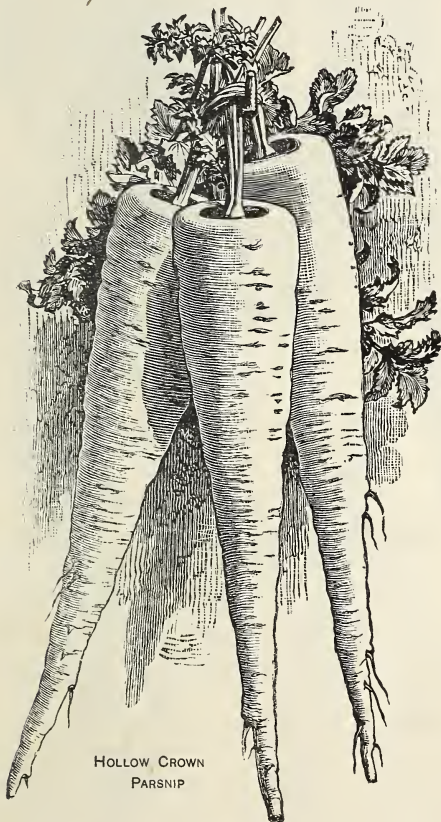
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

Champion Moss Curled A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine color and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 75c.**



TURNIP ROOTED OR HAMBURG

Turnip Rooted, or Hamburg The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry and having a flavor similar to celeriac. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP

PARSNIP

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to three or four to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

PEAS

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall

before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Ferry's First and Best The earliest and most even strain of white, extra early peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, two and one-half to three feet high, bearing three to seven straight pods, each containing five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of fair quality. The seed is small sized, smooth, yellowish-white. The stock we offer is much superior to most on the market and has proven to be more even than the similar strains formerly sold as Extra Early, Rural New Yorker and Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.75

Earliest of All, or Alaska By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth blue pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines two and one-half to three feet high, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of good flavor. Seed small, smooth and bluish green in color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

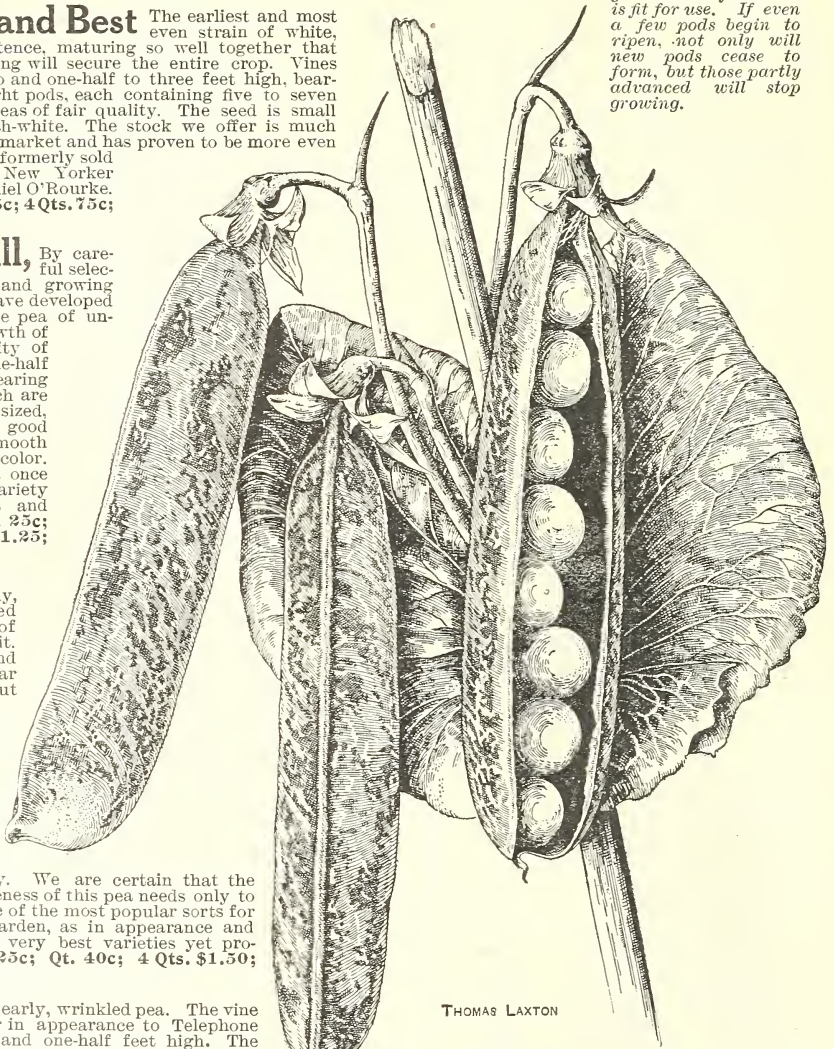
Thomas Laxton An early, wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine three to three and one-half feet high, similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods large, long, with square ends, similar to but larger, longer and darker than those of the Champion of England and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. We are certain that the earliness and productiveness of this pea needs only to be known to make it one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden, as in appearance and quality it is one of the very best varieties yet produced. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Gradus An extra early, wrinkled pea. The vine is similar in appearance to Telephone but only three to three and one-half feet high. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color which they retain after cooking. This variety is practically the same as that sold as Prosperity. We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that every one who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

American Wonder The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching, about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.



THOMAS LAXTON

Nott's Excelsior The best early, dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem and average about twelve inches high. The peas, in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

Premium Gem (Improved Little Gem.) A very desirable early, green, wrinkled variety similar to but better than McLean's Little Gem. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

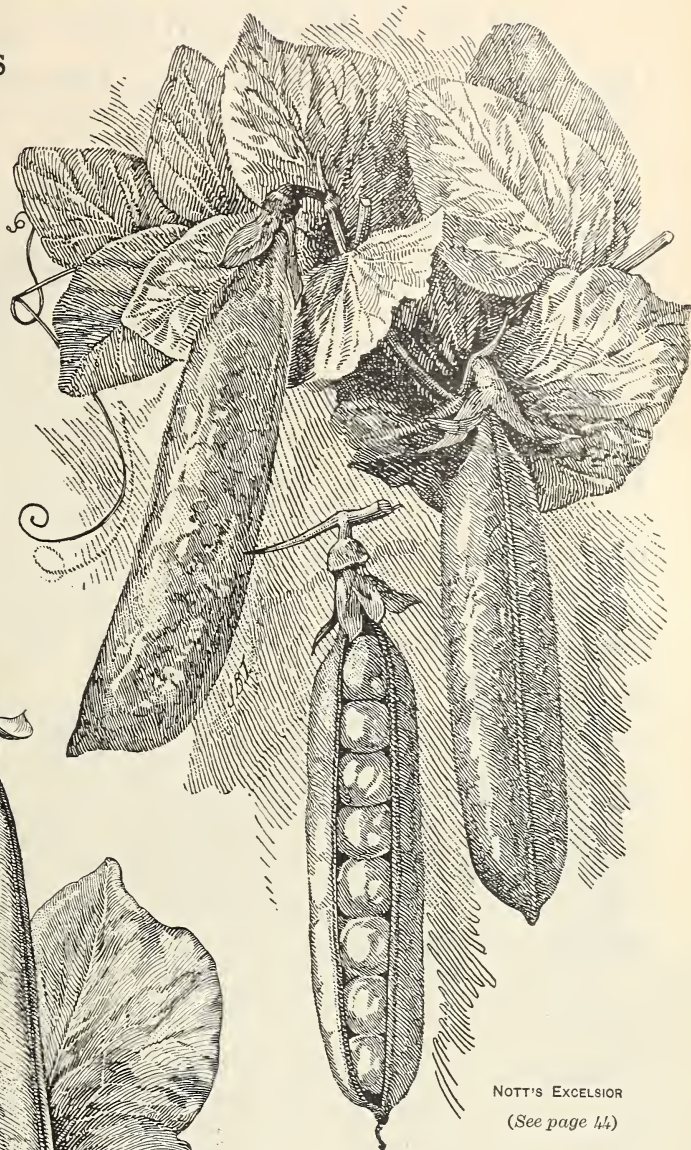
PEAS—Continued
SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

McLean's Advancer

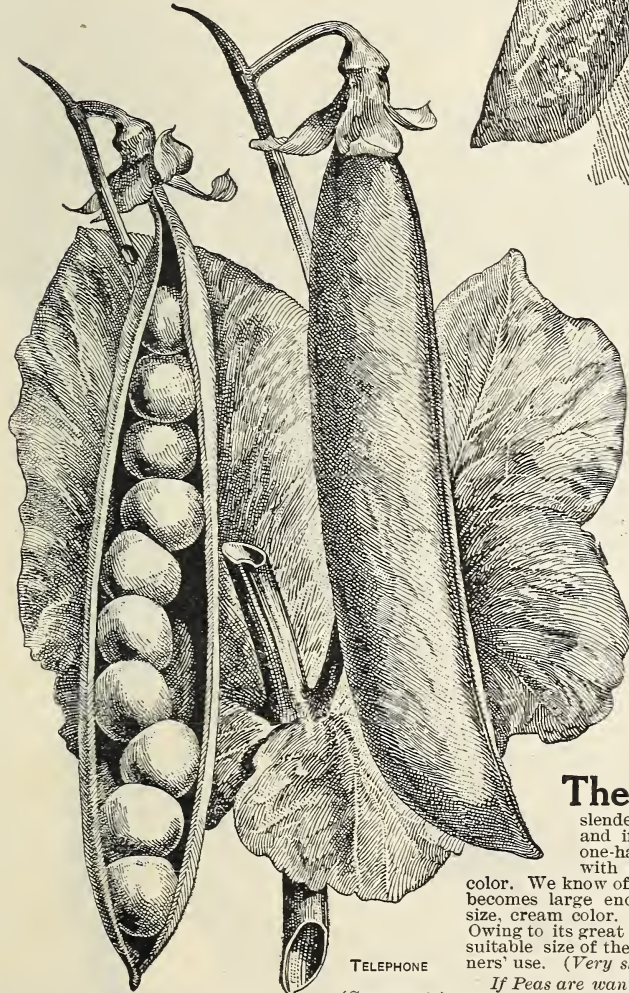
A green, wrinkled variety about two and a half to three feet high, with broad, long pods which are abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by market gardeners because of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods and is popular with consumers on account of its quality. It is also largely used by canners. By careful selection we have developed a strain showing marked improvements in vigor of plant, size of pod and productiveness. Comparisons show that our stocks are unsurpassed in these respects. (*Very short crop; sold out.*)

Yorkshire Hero

Vines stout, about two and one half feet high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea. Seed large, wrinkled and flattened. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00**



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR
 (See page 44)



TELEPHONE
 (See page 46)

Bliss' Everbearing

Vine stout,

about two and one-half feet high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00**

The Admiral

Vines vigorous, about four feet high, comparatively

slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance; they are about two and one-half inches long, curved, bright green, crowded with six to nine peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Seed much wrinkled, of medium size, cream color. This variety ripens about with Telephone. Owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color, quality and suitable size of the green peas, it is admirably adapted for canners' use. (*Very short crop; sold out.*)

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

PEAS—SECOND EARLY VARIETIES—Continued

Alderman This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly. (See color plate opposite). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$9.00

Duke of Albany A very large, wrinkled Pea similar to Telephone but darker in color of foliage and pods. Vine five feet high, vigorous and strong growing; pods very large, straight and thick, borne in great profusion and when in condition for picking, of a deep green color. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Telephone The Telephone has become the leading pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. The stock we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth Stronger growing and harder vine with darker foliage and pods than the Telephone; peas very large and of dark green color; seed almost smooth. A splendid sort for the market garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

LATER VARIETIES

Daisy A semi-dwarf, very large podded main crop pea similar to Improved Stratagem but a little earlier maturing and lighter in color of vine and pod. A vigorous growth is characteristic of this variety. Market gardeners even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

Improved Stratagem Most stocks of the large podded, semi-dwarf, English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock which comes true and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of largest size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

Horsford's Market Garden The vine is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, sweet, dark green peas which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. (Very short crop; sold out).

Pride of the Market Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a good crop of large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. The stock we offer is so much superior to that commonly sold as to seem a different sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

Dwarf Champion This is a comparatively new green wrinkled pea and wherever known is proving a popular main crop sort for the market or home garden. The vine is only about three feet high, vigorous, hardy, and unusually productive. Pods fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality. (See color plate opposite). Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

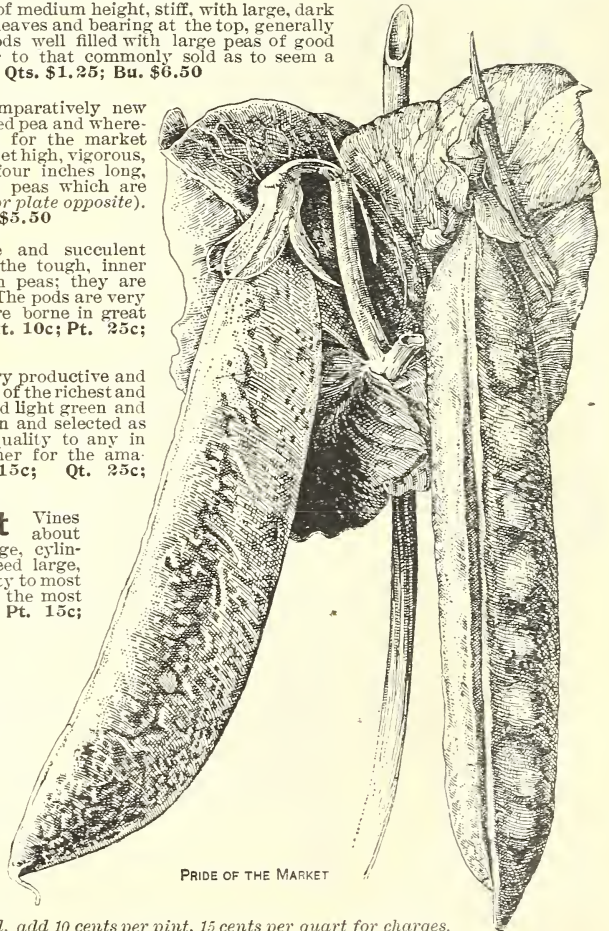
Melting Sugar The sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Champion of England Very productive and one of the richest and best flavored peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. When the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50

Large White Marrowfat Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow, inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.00

Large Blackeye Marrowfat An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.00

FIELD PEAS Field Peas will grow on land that will not produce clover. For dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. No. 1 White and Common White, market price; write for quotation.



PRIDE OF THE MARKET

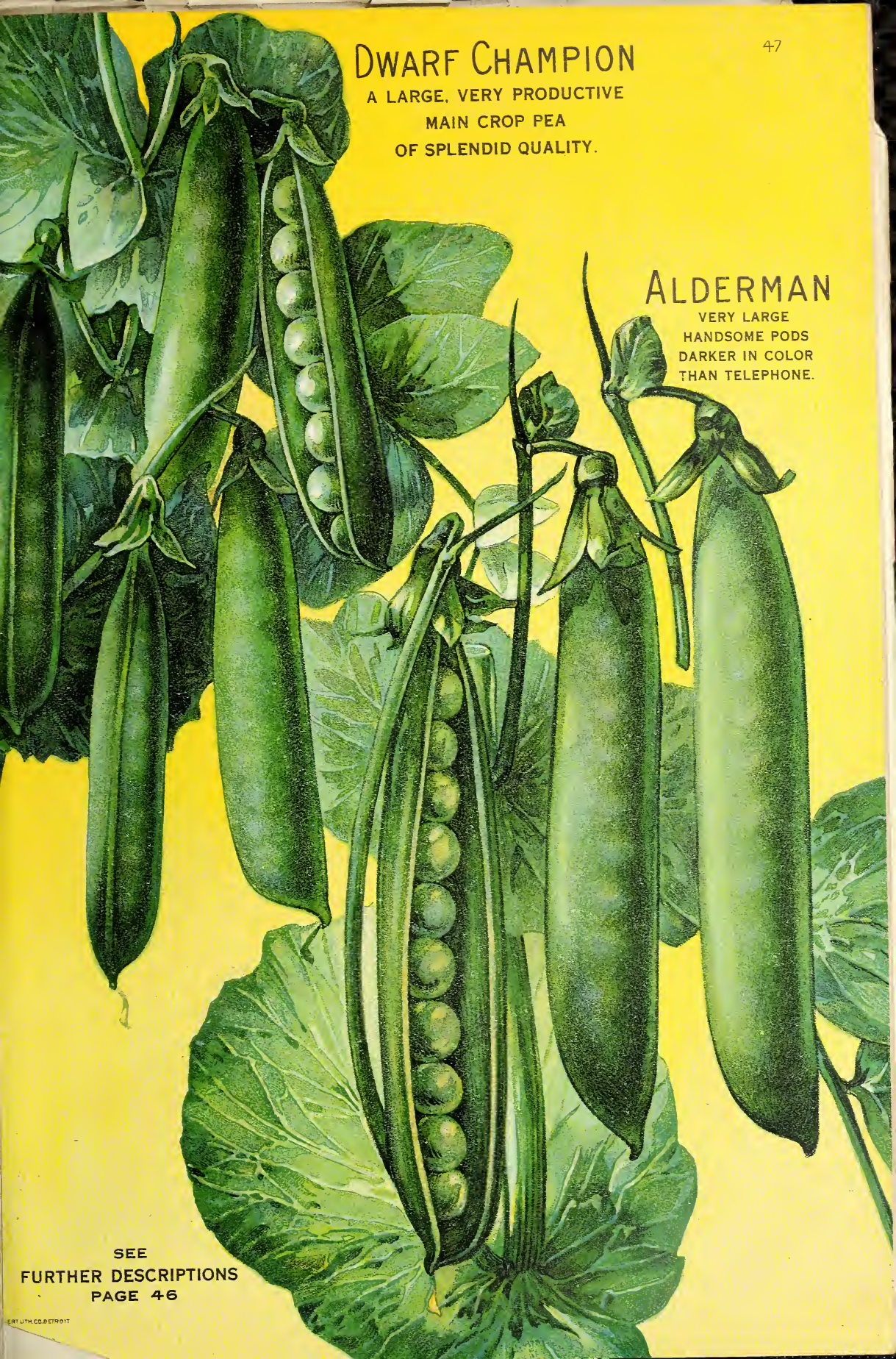
If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for charges.

DWARF CHAMPION

A LARGE, VERY PRODUCTIVE
MAIN CROP PEA
OF SPLENDID QUALITY.

ALDERMAN

VERY LARGE
HANDSOME PODS
DARKER IN COLOR
THAN TELEPHONE.



SEE
FURTHER DESCRIPTIONS
PAGE 46

PEPPER

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico, the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes by cutting one side, removing seeds and filling with chow chow pickles.

The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Red Cherry A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and ornamental. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Red Chili A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Long Red Cayenne A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Golden Dawn Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium to large in size, of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. The earliest maturing large pepper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE PEPPER

Red Squash, or Tomato Shaped Fruit of medium size, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, thick meated, pleasant to the taste, although somewhat pungent; early, very productive and a fine variety for pickling. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Large Bell, or Bull Nose Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Ruby King An improved American variety often four to six inches in length and quite symmetrical in shape. It is very bright colored and the flesh is sweet and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Chinese Giant An extremely large, sweet pepper, deep scarlet in color when mature. Plants about two feet high, strong, vigorous and productive. Fruits similar in color and shape to Large Bell or Bull Nose but more than twice as large. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

Sweet Mountain, or Spanish Mammoth Plants very vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often eight inches or more in length by two in diameter; very smooth and handsome, being when fully mature of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



RUBY KING PEPPER

PUMPKIN

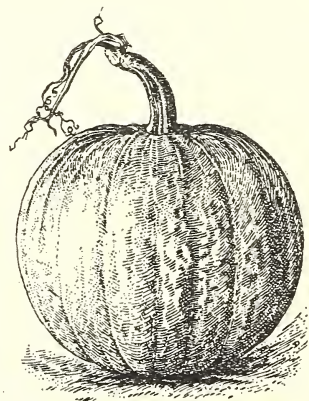
Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash.

Pie We consider this a true pumpkin rather than a squash as it is sometimes called. Fruit of medium size, nearly round; skin smooth, yellow and covered with a fine gray netting. Flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Sugar, or New England Pie This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange, flesh rich, deep yellow, excellent boiled or for pies. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Large Yellow Grows to a large size and adapted for cooking purposes or for feeding stock. The shape is irregular, some being round and others elongated or flattened. It is of deep, rich yellow color, fine grain and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field Very popular in the south. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color when mature; flesh yellow, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, \$22.50 per 100 lbs.



SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE PUMPKIN

RADISH

For forcing sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from fifty to one hundred seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing An excellent extra early forcing radish. Root small, nearly round; color bright scarlet. Tops very small; flesh white, crisp and well flavored. In shape and color one of the most handsome of the forcing sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Prussian Globe This is the smallest forcing radish offered. Top distinctly small; root round or slightly flattened, very deep red in color and of the best quality. Remains in condition for use the longest of any of the first early forcing sorts and is a favorite where a very small, deep red radish is desired. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Triumph Scarlet Striped, Forcing The roots are the shape of Prussian Globe but larger and are creamy white, beautifully marked with spots and dashes of carmine. The tops are small and the roots mature as early as any variety in cultivation. Desirable on account of its distinct beauty, earliness and good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted A round, red, turnip shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c;

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Forcing A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. Very nearly as early as Non Plus Ultra, has as small a top and may be planted as closely. It is most attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as a market sort. Sold sometimes as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

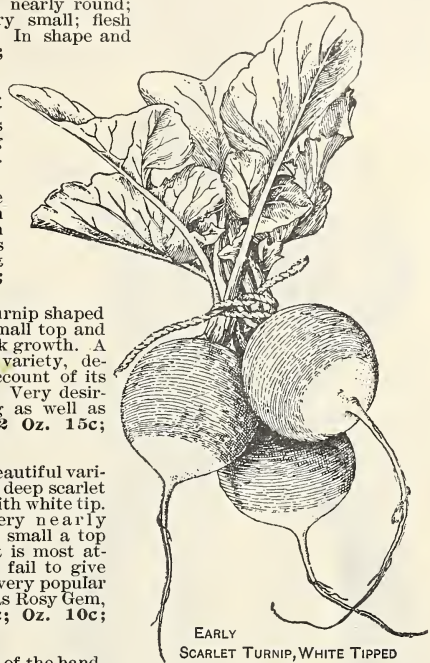
Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on underside; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Early Scarlet Globe The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

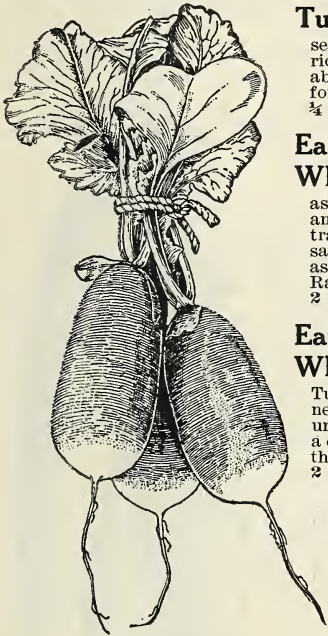
Early White Turnip Rooted An early, pure white radish, a little more flattened than Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted and but little if any later maturing. While generally used for early outdoor planting, its small top makes it suitable for forcing. Flesh white, semi-transparent, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Early Deep Scarlet Shaped, Short Leaf This is an excellent deep red olive shaped forcing sort, typical in its very small tops and early maturing roots which should be pulled just as soon as in condition. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

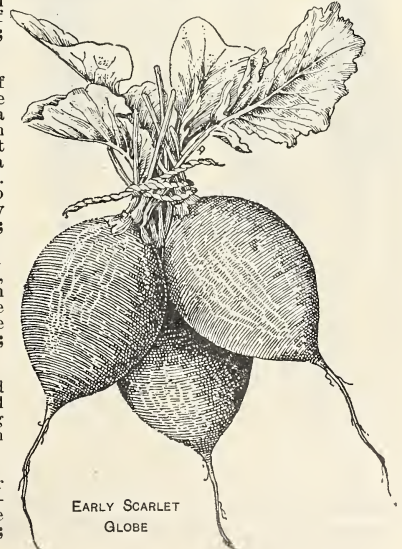
French Breakfast A quick growing, medium sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED



FRENCH BREAKFAST

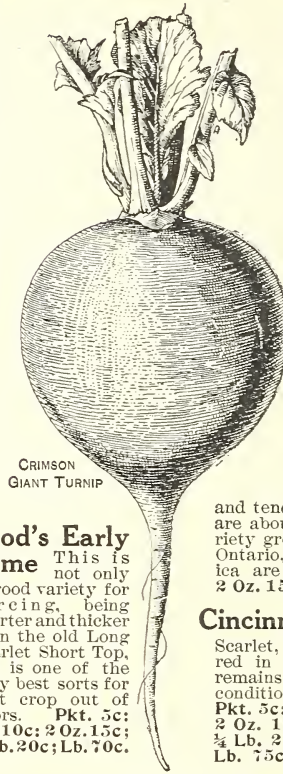
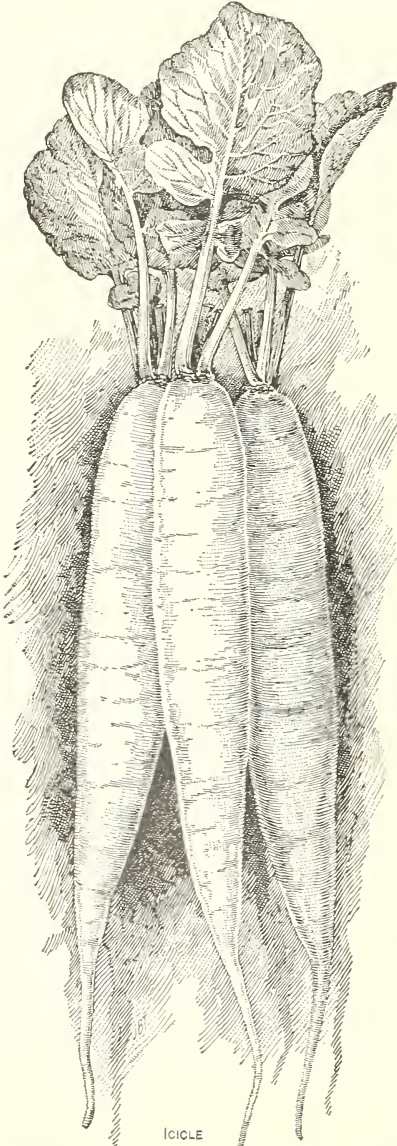


EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

RADISH—Continued

Crimson Giant Turnip A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we specially recommend it for outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.**

Half Long Deep Scarlet The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very deep rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till quite overgrown. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00**



CRIMSON GIANT TURNIP

Wood's Early Frame This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd Although this American variety is too large for forcing it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. The roots are long, cylindrical and scarlet-rose in color and gradually taper and shade into white at the tip. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**

Early Golden Yellow Oval A comparatively new sort, very popular in the New York market. It matures quickly, has a small top and neck and resists the summer heat better than the scarlet or white kinds. Root oval, very smooth and handsome; bright, light yellow in color and of excellent quality. Our stock is grown from selected roots and is very fine. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger A very excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender. It matures shortly after Wood's Frame. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**

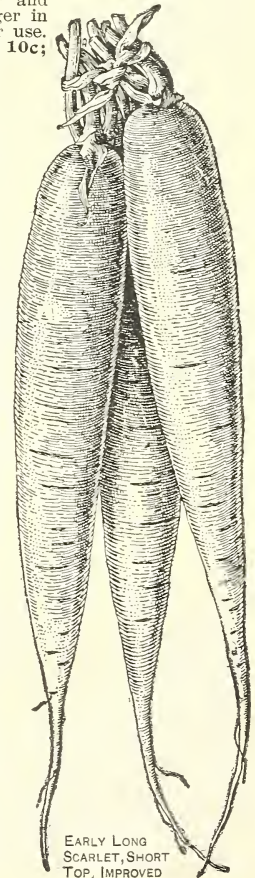
Icicle A handsome, long, pure white radish. Roots somewhat shorter with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and maturing a little earlier. One of the most desirable of the white, summer sorts. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**

Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped One of the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radishes known and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. Roots mature in about twenty-five days from time of planting and continue in good condition until fall grown when they are as large in diameter but a little shorter than Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved, has a small top and can be used for forcing. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved

This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about six inches long. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

Cincinnati Market Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved, but deeper red in color and remains longer in condition for use. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.**



EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP, IMPROVED

Golden Globe This variety is of quick growth, affording crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest climate and is extensively grown in the south. Root uniformly globe shaped, with skin golden yellow in color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

RADISH—Continued

Early White Giant Stuttgart Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped; skin white; flesh white and crisp and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

White Strasburg Even when comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use and continues crisp and tender until matured when the roots are four to five inches long and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large, summer sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Large White Summer, Turnip Rooted One of the earliest of the summer varieties. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome; flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Yellow Summer, Turnip Rooted Very symmetrical, nearly round, with grayish white skin covered with a bright yellow russeting, thus making it very attractive. The flesh is firm, white and rather pungent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

WINTER VARIETIES

Scarlet China Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp and pungent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Celestial A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention, even among other white varieties. Flesh very tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

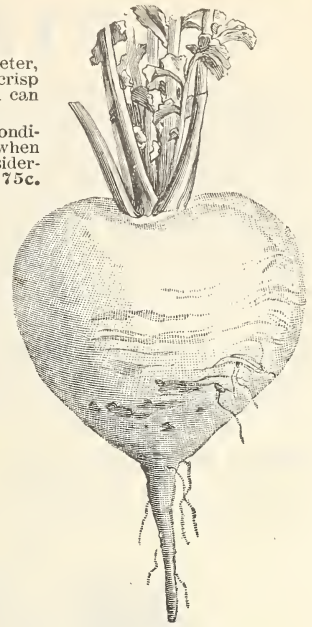
Large White Spanish Root long, retaining the same diameter for two-thirds of its length and when full grown measuring about eight inches in length and nearly three inches in diameter. Skin white, flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

California Mammoth White China First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

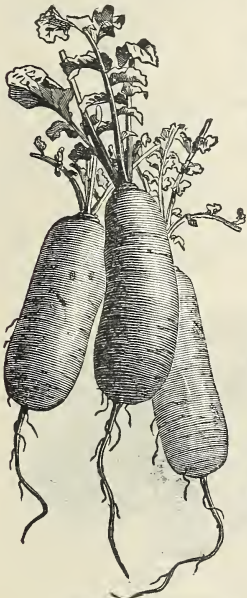
Round Black Spanish Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Half Long Black Winter Grayish black skin and crisp, pungent but well flavored white flesh. Roots about six inches long and two to three inches thick. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. 1.00

Long Black Spanish One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART



SCARLET CHINA WINTER

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks which are stewed and also used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all of the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Rhubarb Roots, by express, not prepaid, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen; by mail, prepaid, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ROQUETTE A hardy annual. The leaves are long, smooth and glossy and when young are used like mustard for salads. The plant grows to a height of from nine to fifteen inches. Sow the seed in shallow drills one foot apart, in early spring and for succession every three or four weeks thereafter. Water freely. The young leaves will be ready for cutting in about six weeks from time of planting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

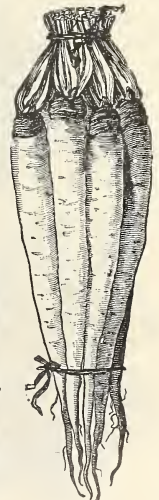
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster

The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar packed in damp earth or sand.

Mammoth Sandwich Island This variety is large, strong growing and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SORREL The improved varieties of Sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

Large Leaved French The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



SALSIFY

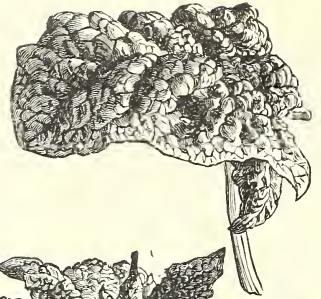
SPINAGE

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinage can be grown through the winter with very little, or no covering.

Savoy Leaved The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with medium, dark green, pointed leaves which are crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, running to seed quickly in warm weather. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Round Summer Broad Leaved A desirable sort in the north for early spring sowing and popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, bright green and of good quality. Though not as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands exposure very well. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Broad Flanders One of the most compact and vigorous growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center. A very desirable sort, similar to but maturing a little earlier than Victoria. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



SAVOY LEAVED



EARLY GIANT THICK LEAVED

Early Giant Thick Leaved A strong growing and early maturing sort, with very large, thick leaves of fine, deep green color. One of the most desirable medium early spinages. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Improved Thick Leaved A variety which grows very rapidly forming a cluster of very large, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



LONG STANDING PRICKLY

Victoria An excellent sort forming a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf slightly curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Long Standing An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality; after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts; leaves comparatively smooth and a very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



VICTORIA

Long Standing Prickly The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts, but yield a large quantity of very thick and finely colored leaves. Has prickly seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Prickly Winter A very hardy variety which will withstand severe weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. It is desirable for fall sowing which in this latitude is made about the first of September. The seed is prickly. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

New Zealand Entirely different from the true spinage in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

SQUASH

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to harvest, will usually give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER SQUASHES

Mammoth White Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop squash but until we sent out our stock in 1895, there was no uniformly large, clear white, scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy white, instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early White Bush Scallop A well known variety of dwarf habit and upright growth. Surface comparatively smooth; color creamy white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Long Island White Bush A variety that has become quite popular in the east. Vine very productive; fruit rather small and often nearly spherical, thick, with only a slight indication of a scallop; skin white, flesh tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Early Yellow Bush Scallop A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; skin deep yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we would be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK

White Summer Crookneck Introduced by us in 1895, the result of years of careful breeding and selection and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our summer squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the summer varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck Vine larger and stronger growing than the Summer Crookneck and producing fruit fully twice as large, deeper colored and with rough, warty surface. Its large size and attractive color make it a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

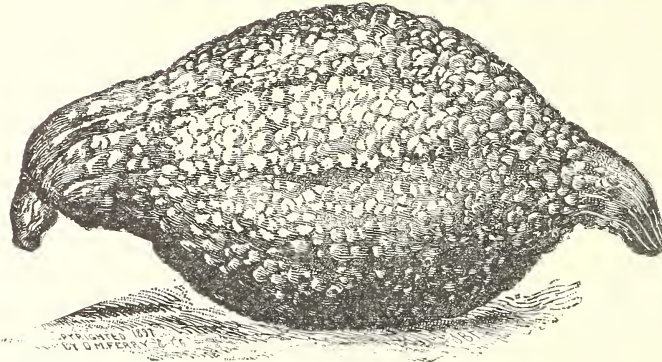
Summer Crookneck The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck and surface somewhat warty; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). A variety producing large, oblong fruits dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular especially in Naples. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

SQUASH-AUTUMN AND WINTER



GOLDEN HUBBARD

Fordhook A fall or early winter variety of excellent flavor and superior keeping qualities. Fruit of medium size slightly ridged; a creamy yellow outside; when cooked the flesh has a very pleasing flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Delicious We are convinced that this squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is now by many considered even better than the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and of finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c. (See color plate, page 29).

Hard Shelled Marrow The best sort for canning or drying. The fruit is very large, oval, of deep orange red color and though quite smooth has as hard a shell as the Hubbard. The flesh is very thick, of rich orange-red color without a tinge of green even close to the shell and unequalled for making pies, having a flavor and quality similar to but much finer than that of the choicest pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

TOBACCO

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the

earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING. The brightest of the yellow type and being the earliest to ripen is surest in localities liable to early frosts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

LACKS. Broad leaf, tough, fine fibre. On gray soils cures bright and elastic; on dark soils rich and gummy. Known also as Jessup or Beat All. Good and reliable. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

HESTER. A variety originated in Granville County, N. C., which seems to have greater adaptability, doing better over a wider range of soils and latitude than most of the yellow varieties and may, on this account, be considered the surest cropper. It has size, shape, texture and color and ripens early. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

SWEET ORONOCO. Used for first-class plug fillers and makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known also as Little Oronoco. Makes an Eastern filler unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

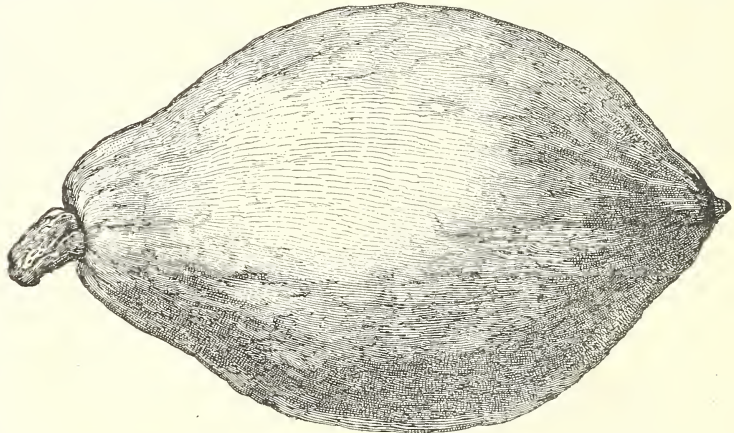
BRADLEY BROAD LEAF. A popular variety for export, manufacturing and cigars. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

PERSIAN ROSE. Finer than the Muscatel and may be relied upon to make the finest cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Golden Hubbard Vine not large nor coarse growing but vigorous and wonderfully productive. Fruits very uniform in size, weighing from six to eight pounds and in shape like the Hubbard; although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. Shell warty, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and exceptionally well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Boston Marrow A fall and winter variety of large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have very fine stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Hubbard This is one of the best of the winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartsiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Our stock is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warty or Warty Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



HARD SHELLED MARROW

and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

WHITE BURLEY. This variety is especially valuable to manufacturers either for cut or plug tobacco. It is sometimes used for wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

BIG HAVANA. A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the south, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

SUMATRA. A very vigorous variety of Spanish origin, producing cigar wrappers of the highest quality and especially popular with Florida growers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

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 south. In many of the northern states and in Canada, this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

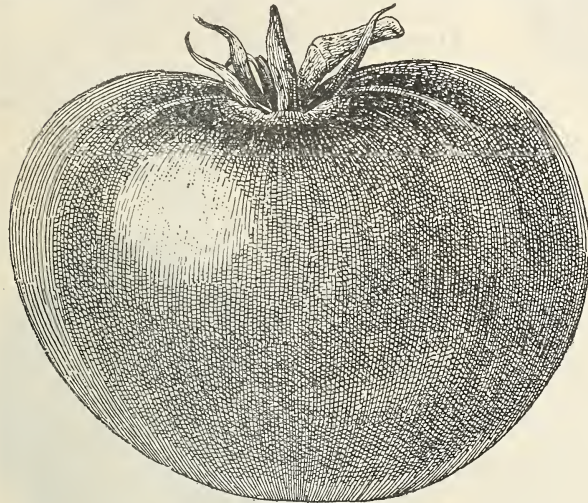
HAVANA. The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine textured. It possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

TOMATO

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

To insure best results in respect to early ripening as well as the amount and perfection of fruit, it is advisable to train up and trim the vines, especially if the patch is rather small. When the plants have been properly started and are six to ten inches high they will begin to throw out branches. Select one of the largest and most vigorous of these and pinch off all others except this one and the main stem. Care must be exercised not to pinch off the fruiting branches which, as they appear, can be distinguished by the buds that are formed very early. In a short time these two remaining branches will become equally vigorous and as ordinary varieties will grow four to six feet high during the season, they should be securely tied at intervals of about ten inches to a long stake, preferably two inches square, which has been securely set in near the root of the vine. Fruit will set to almost any height desired if all side branches are kept trimmed off.

By such a method of training and trimming the fruits are kept clear from the ground and with free access of sunlight they ripen much earlier; the vitality, otherwise exhausted in superfluous branches and leaves, is utilized in forming fruits of largest size, greatest perfection of shape and best quality. *All our Tomato Seeds are from seed stocks carefully selected and saved by ourselves. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.*



EARLIANA

Earliana Sometime ago we were able to secure a strain considerably earlier and much superior to that usually sold as Spark's Earliana and we now offer carefully selected seed of this most valuable first early sort. Vine similar in growth, maturing bulk of crop as early as Atlantic Prize, but the fruit is larger, distinctly smoother, solid and of very good quality. Early, smooth and of a large size it is a particularly profitable tomato for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Chalk's Early Jewel We consider this one of the very best early tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit deep scarlet-red, smooth, of large size and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Early Michigan One of the best second early sorts. Its first fruits are very early and the vines continue for a long time to bear medium sized to large fruit, perfectly smooth, solid, but without a hard core. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

D. M. Ferry & Co's Optimus A variety introduced by us and one of the best table tomatoes in quality. Vine medium sized, vigorous and productive. Fruit medium sized, oval, very smooth and of bright crimson-scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Perfection A well known standard variety of medium to large size; round, smooth, handsome and of the highest quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Matchless A very popular tomato in the east. Fruit large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, bright red color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

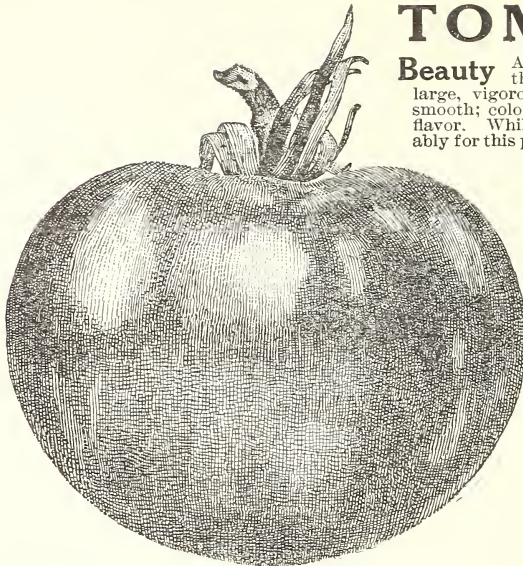
Improved Trophy By careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain which compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of the fruit. Its large, strong growing, vigorous and exceptionally productive vine, large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Stone One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

TOMATO—Continued



JUNE PINK

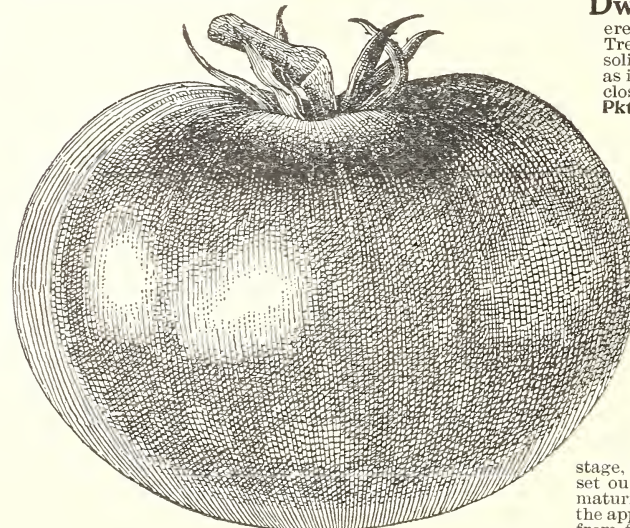
June Pink An extra early purple fruited tomato similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is of exceptional value to market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship; also desirable for planting under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

Acme Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Essex Early Hybrid Very similar to the Acme, fruit purplish pink, always smooth and handsome; in quality it is classed with the best. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Livingston's Globe A new, very large, purple fruited tomato of excellent quality. Fruits rather uneven in size but very smooth and mature earlier than most main crop sorts. The average tomato is very deep, almost globe shaped. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

Magnus A variety of recent introduction, producing purple fruit of the largest size; much smoother than most of the large fruited sorts and matures earlier. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



BEAUTY

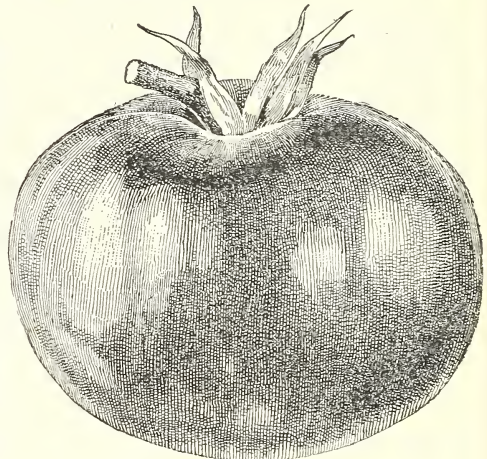
Beauty A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock and one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning it is used considerably for this purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Ponderosa A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

Buckeye State One of the best late purple-fruited varieties. The vine is exceptionally strong growing and vigorous and growers in some sections of the south claim that it is blight proof. It should be given more room than most. Fruit very large, round, smooth and firm. An excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Quarter Century like the well known Dwarf Champion. Fruit scarlet-red, medium sized, very smooth and of excellent quality, either for the table or for canning. Earlier than Dwarf Stone. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Dwarf Stone Vine dwarf but very vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts the fruit is of good color, exceedingly smooth, very solid and the largest in size of any of the dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00



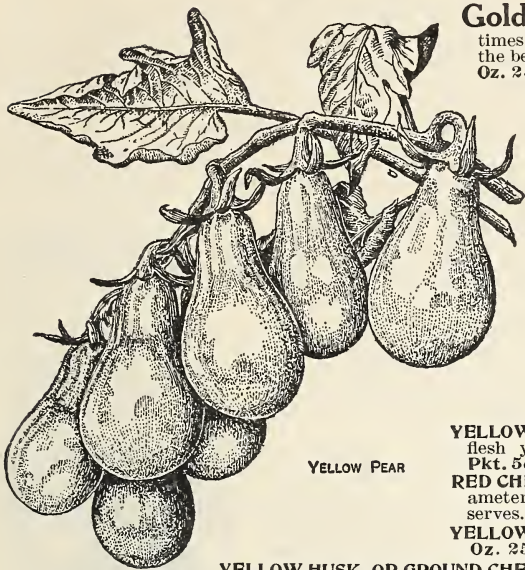
DWARF CHAMPION

Dwarf Champion A purple fruited variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and is of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Purple Dwarf Very similar to Dwarf Champion both in vine and color of fruit; while the fruits mature a little later they are distinctly larger and for this reason more desirable for market. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

Honor Bright The best sort for distant markets and a late crop. The yellowish green foliage and the slow ripening of the fruit tend to prejudice people against this sort, but the vine can be depended upon to give a big crop of uniformly good, large fruit. This, when allowed to ripen on the vine, is of excellent quality and when ripened off the vine, while in transit to some distant market or on shelves in the house after frost has killed the vines, is of better quality than that of most varieties so handled. Pick when just passing out of the white stage, wrap in paper and pack in boxes. It should be set out earlier than most sorts because of its slow maturing. In the north the vines may be pulled at the approach of frost and hung in a moist place, safe from freezing. They will then give for a month firm, ripe fruit of brilliant red color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

TOMATO—Continued



YELLOW PEAR

Golden Queen Fruit large, smooth and symmetrical; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Peach Desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or for table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape and size and the color a light terra cotta red with a delicate bloom; flesh tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

WHITE APPLE. This is a good variety for eating from the hand, about one and one half inches in diameter, round, perfectly smooth and of a yellowish white color. Flesh very mild flavored, delicate and is valued by some for making preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RED PEAR. Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped and not the larger red plum tomato which is often sold under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to the Red Pear tomato, but of rich, clear yellow color and quite distinct from the variety which is sometimes sold under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW PLUM. Fruit plum shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RED CHERRY. Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW CHERRY. Differs from Red Cherry in color only. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW HUSK, OR GROUND CHERRY. Liked by many for preserves and eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

TURNIP

The value of Turnips and Ruta Bagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

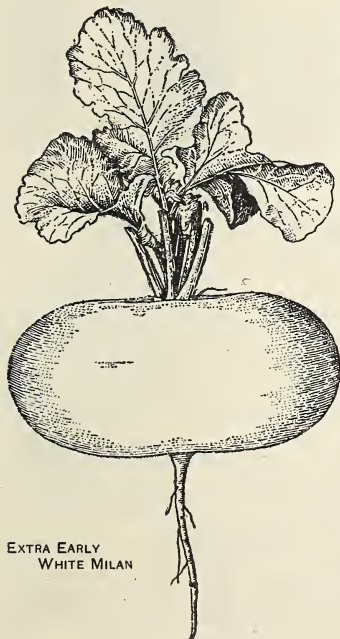
In middle and western states sow for fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the field, turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

For winter keeping, store the turnips in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected, turnips will keep well till spring.

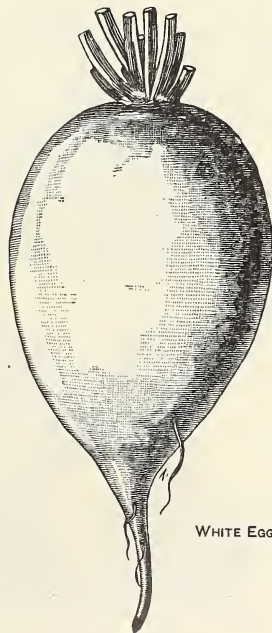
Extra Early White Milan This variety is remarkably early. The top is very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and a beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

White Egg A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. The root grows half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

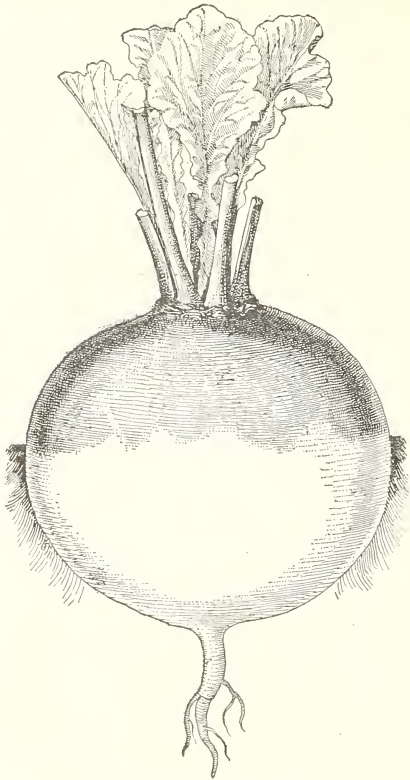


EXTRA EARLY
WHITE MILAN



WHITE Egg

TURNIP—Continued



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved A most excellent garden variety and largely used in the southern states. Root medium sized, from four to five inches in diameter and about two inches thick; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

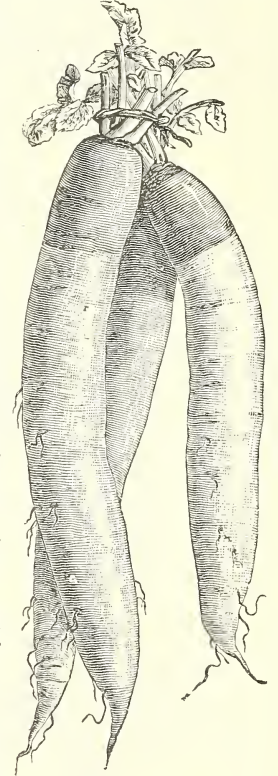
Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Purple Top White Globe A globular variety nearly as large as Pomeranean White Globe, very even in shape and of beautiful appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Cow Horn, or Long White Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Large White A standard sort usually grown for feeding stock, but although a little coarse in texture it is of very good quality for the table. The roots are large, spherical or slightly flattened and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south and southwest where the tops are used for greens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 45c.

Pomeranean White Globe One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding but is also excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 45c.



COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE

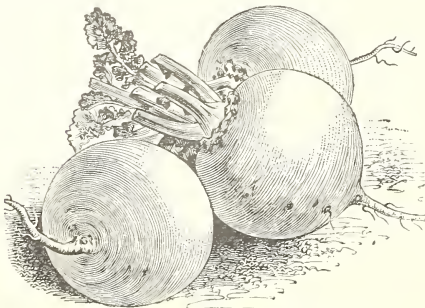
Sweet German Very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England states; grows to a large size and is considered one of the best for table use or for feeding stock. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Seven Top Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Southern Prize Similar to Seven Top, but the tops are more abundant while the roots are of considerable size, more symmetrical in shape and better in quality; also used for feeding. A favorite forage plant in the Virginias and Carolinas where it grows during winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

YELLOW FLESHED TURNIPS

Large Amber Globe One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and a good cropper. Very popular in the south. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL

Yellow Stone Roots of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape; skin smooth and of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh crisp, tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

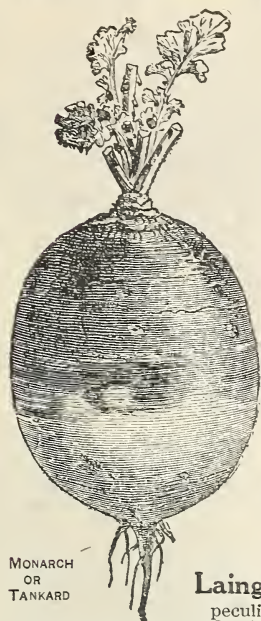
Yellow Globe A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball One of the most delicate and sweet, yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES

Seed should be sown from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Ruta Bagas require ground which has previously been enriched with well rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one half feet apart and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation and when the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.



MONARCH
OR
TANKARD

Monarch or Tankard This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

YELLOW SWEDE. Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground but yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

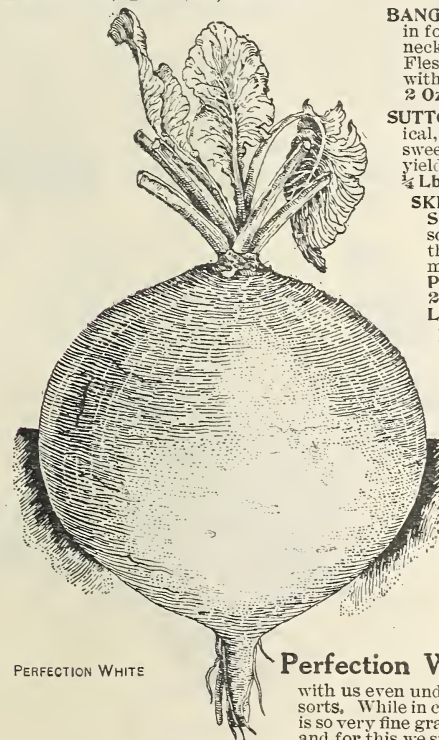
CARTER'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP. A most excellent sort for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. Hardy and yields heavily. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Yellow A hardy and productive variety having but little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Laing's Purple Top A large, early sort of fine quality. Roots globe shaped; skin purplish red above ground and yellow below; flesh yellow; necks small; tops peculiar in that their leaves are strap or entire. An excellent variety in every way. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DRUMMOND'S. An improved strain of Purple Top Swede, excellent in uniformity of shape, color and quality. This variety is considered by many an excellent table sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Shepherd's Golden Globe A choice English strain in which the tops of the large, round roots are bronze green; the flesh is deep orange color; very uniform and true. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



PERFECTION WHITE

BANGHOLM. A very superior variety both in form and quality. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION. Roots large, spherical, purple on top, flesh yellow, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper and enormous yielder. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

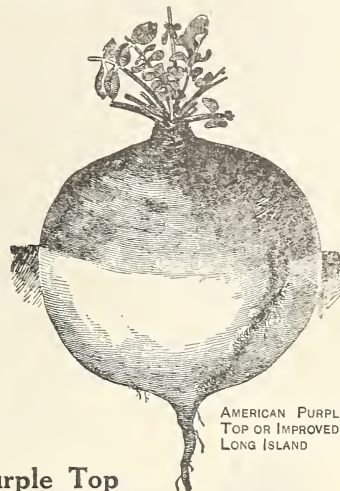
SKIRVING'S KING OF SWEDES. Though this sort reaches a large size the yellow flesh is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

HARTLEY'S BRONZE TOP. A very large, oval swede with very short neck. A favorite sort in Canada. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

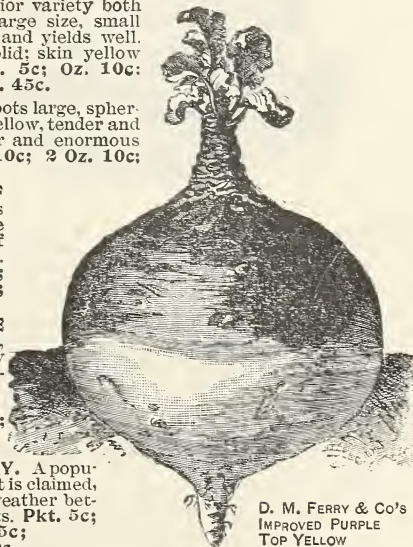
HALL'S WESTBURY. A popular variety which it is claimed, will endure dry weather better than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

WHITE SWEDE, OR SWEET RUSSIAN TURNIP. This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Perfection White A Ruta Baga that is absolutely neckless; top strap leaved, flesh white and unusually fine grained; growth vigorous and with us even under adverse conditions it has given a better yield than the yellow fleshed sorts. While in common with all ruta bagas it is valuable for stock feeding, the white flesh is so very fine grained and excellent in quality that it is particularly desirable for table use and for this we strongly recommend it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



AMERICAN PURPLE
TOP OR IMPROVED
LONG ISLAND



D. M. FERRY & CO'S
IMPROVED PURPLE
TOP YELLOW

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

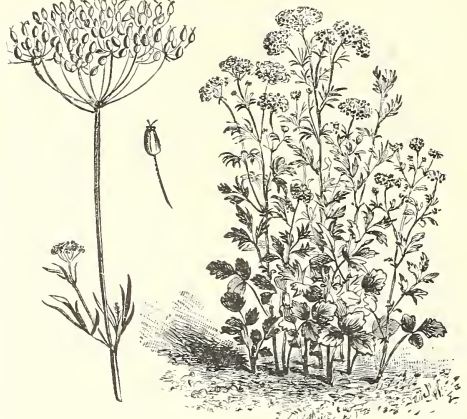
BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*). A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

CARAWAY (*Carum carvi*). Cultivated for its seed which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not generally seed until the next year. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CARAWAY, for Flavoring. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



ANISE

CATNIP, or CAT-MINT (*Nepeta cataria*). A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Sow in fall or early spring in drills twenty inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CORIANDER for Flavoring. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual cultivated for its seed which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants. It is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

FENNEL, FLORENCE (*Foeniculum dulce*). An excellent bulb-like vegetable which is formed above the ground at the base of the leaf stalk. Blanched and boiled it somewhat resembles in flavor celery, but is more delicate. Sow in spring and for succession. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



BORAGE

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). A perennial herb with a strong, aromatic smell and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil but is stronger if grown on light, poor land. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

LAVENDER (*Lavendula spica*). A hardy perennial growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard and dried quickly. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial plant but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with fragrant odor and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed and does best on poor soil. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75



SWEET MARJORAM

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs—Continued



SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*). A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00**

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25**

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia hortensis*). A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00**

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50**

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*). A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. It may be raised from seed, propagating by cuttings or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00**

CLOVER SEEDS

Prices of Clover subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established. **¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. **¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre. **¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Mammoth, or Large Red (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of the Common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. **¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Medium Red, or June (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. **¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. **¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**



ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

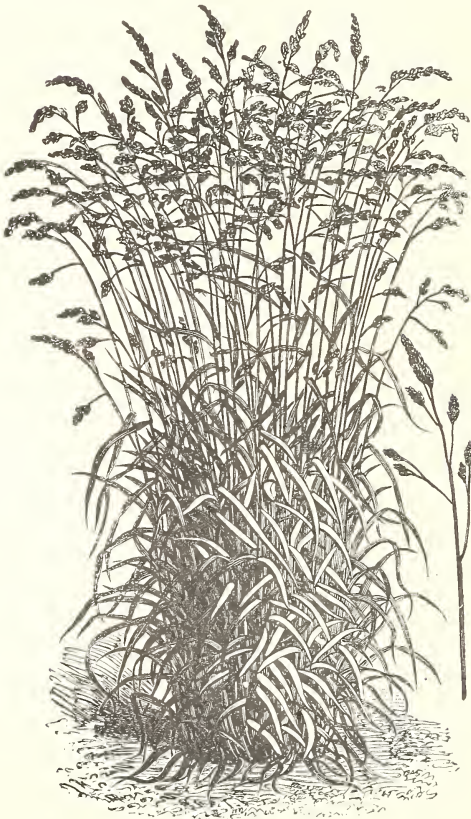
Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. **Lb. 30c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Particularly valuable for lawns that are to be used as croquet and tennis grounds, because it is benefited more than hurt by tramping and by its bright color adds to the beauty of the lawn. **Lb. 40c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*). Similar to Sheep's Fescue, but not so dense and growing somewhat taller; this often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow; is a desirable addition to lawn grass. Sow thirty pounds per acre. **Lb. 30c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa pratensis*). **Fancy Clean.** Sometimes called JUNE GRASS, but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. **Lb. 40c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.



ORCHARD GRASS

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (*Festuca pratensis*). A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. **Lb. 30c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts and does better if sown with clover and as it ripens at the same time as clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial and it will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. **Lb. 35c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre in spring. **Lb. 25c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). In Pennsylvania and states farther south this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

Red Top Fancy (cleaned from chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. **Lb. 35c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Red Top Unhulled Fancy (free from light chaff). **Lb. 30c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Rhode Island Bent Grass (*Agrostis canina*). A valuable perennial for lawns and pasturage. Much like Red Top, though smaller. Thrives on light, dry soils as well as on rich, moist ones. For lawn purposes, if used alone, it should be sown at the rate of about forty pounds per acre; for pasture, if used alone, twenty-four pounds per acre. **Lb. 40c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). A small tufted, narrow, cylindrical leaves. It is of value in mixture for lawns on dry soils and in shady locations. Sow about thirty-five pounds per acre. **Lb. 30c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca elatior*). A valuable perennial grass, very productive and nutritious. It is native to moist, heavy soil, where it probably does best, but it succeeds well on any good soil, wet or dry. If used alone sow forty pounds per acre. **Lb. 50c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop and is valuable both for meadow and pasture. If used alone, sow thirty to forty pounds per acre. **Lb. 40c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. **Lb. 20c;** 100 Lbs. at market price.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root and an erect, slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Sow about thirty pounds per acre. **Lb. 70c.**

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

EXTRA FINE MIXED (*Central Park Mixture*). We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. **Lb. 45c; 100 Lbs. \$30.00**

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass A thoroughly first-class mixture made of the best and cleanest grades of those varieties used and best adapted to general lawn purposes. **Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. \$20.00**

Shady Lawn Mixture A selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun. **Lb. 60c.**

MIXTURES FOR GOLF LINKS

While there are on the market numerous ready prepared golf mixtures of more or less value, we have found that the best results are obtained by giving individual attention to each customer and making a special mixture to suit his needs. We have thus overcome the difficulties presented by the great dissimilarity of local conditions of various links and are willing to give you the benefit not only of our experience on some of the best greens in this country but of expert knowledge of grass seeds as well. Write us a description of your links, telling what the nature of the soil is, how drained, how much it has the sun, whether the winters are long or open and whether the summers are wet or dry and we will offer you two or more mixtures especially adapted to the various parts of your grounds.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Barley, Common Barley succeeds best on rich lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Unless intended for seed it should be cut before fully ripe as it is then heavier, of better quality and less liable to shell. Use about two and one-half bushels per acre. **3 Lbs. by mail 50c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Buckwheat, Common Buckwheat should be sown about June 20, broadcast, at the rate of about one half bushel per acre; the average yield being from twenty-five to thirty bushels. It should be threshed as soon as dry, for if allowed to stand in mass it is apt to spoil. **3 Lbs. by mail 50c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Buckwheat, Japanese The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. **3 Lbs. by mail 50c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Buckwheat, Silver Hull This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. **3 Lbs. by mail 50c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe and if the weather be dry let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. **Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. **Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Millet, Common (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about twenty-five pounds per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, about twelve pounds per acre and not later than June 20th. **Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

Millet, German or Golden An improved large leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and very attractive in appearance. **Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**



HUNGARIAN

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—Continued

Prices of all articles quoted on this page subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



RAPE, DWARF ESSEX

Rape DWARF ESSEX FOR SOWING. There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted is likely to become a pernicious weed. **There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this** and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 25c, postpaid. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, 10 Lbs. \$1.25; 100 Lbs. \$8.00

Rye, Spring Although this grain is often planted especially for paper makers, who prefer it to any other, its principal value is as a "catch" crop to sow where winter grain has failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value 3 Lbs. 50c, postpaid. 100 Lbs. \$3.00, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Sugar Cane (Sorghum)

Albaugh Early The best early variety and the one which we especially recommend for the north where the season is short. It is practically as early as the old Early Amber and yields much more per acre either of syrup or seed. The plant is large, of strong, vigorous and erect habit and stands up much better than Early Amber. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June and will be in condition to harvest for syrup in September. Cane seed should not be planted before the weather is warm in the spring. Three to four pounds of seed are required per acre. Lb. 20c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$6.00, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Early Orange An exceedingly valuable variety; very large, of strong and vigorous habit and does not fall down. It is early and often yields as much as 240 gallons of very beautifully colored and highly flavored syrup to the acre. We recommend it highly to all desiring a superior cane. Lb. 20c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$6.00, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Imperial This new variety is particularly valuable for feeding stock. The plants do not grow as tall as Early Orange or Albaugh Early but show a decided tendency to stool, or send up shoots. The cane is very leafy and comparatively slender and practically the entire plant is suitable for feed. Our seed is northern grown and should not be confused with the inferior western and southwestern grown cane. Lb. 20c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$6.00, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Sunflower

LARGE RUSSIAN. This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. (See Sunflower, page 89). Pkt. 5c; 1/2 Lb. 10c; Lb. 20c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$6.50, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Vetches or Tares SPRING. (*Vicia sativa*). A perennial pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover-crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Vetches SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY. (*Vicia villosa*). A very hardy forage plant growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black and should be sown one and one-half bushels to the acre. Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

BIRD SEEDS

Prices, by mail or express, prepaid.

Canary..	Lb. 25c, 3 Lbs. 60c	Maw....	Lb. 25c, 3 Lbs. 60c
Hemp...	" 20c, 3 " 50c	Millet...	" 20c, 3 " 50c
Rape....	" 20c, 3 " 50c	Lettuce..	" 40c.

Mixed Bird Seeds, Lb. 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c.



SUGAR CANE

A SELECTED LIST OF Choice Flower Seeds in Bulk

We send, postpaid, at prices annexed, but no discount can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.
Half ounces will not be supplied of kinds which sell for less than 30 cents per ounce.

PER OZ.	PER OZ.	PER OZ.
Acroclium album.....\$0 20	Euphorbia variegata.....\$0 25	Pansy, Odier, or large stained.....\$4 00
" roseum..... 20	Forget-me-not, Alpestris, blue..... 50	" meteor..... 1 50
Ageratum Mexicanum, light blue..... 25	Four o'clock, mixed..... 15	" Bugnot's very large stained, mixed..... 1 25
" Imperial, dwarf white..... 50	" in separate colors..... 15	" Lord Beaconsfield..... 1 25
Alyssum, Sweet..... 25	Foxglove, splendid mixed..... 25	" white..... 1 00
" Golden..... 35	Gaillardia picta..... 20	" purple gold edged..... 1 00
" Little Gem..... 40	Globe amaranth, mixed..... 25	" large flowering Parisian, mixed..... 2 50
Amaranthus tricolor..... 25	Gourd, orange..... 25	" Ferry's suprbissima blotched, 3-64 oz. 60c; per 1/2 oz. \$1.50
Asparagus sprengeri..... 75	" dish cloth..... 25	" Trimardean, very large flowered, mixed..... 2 00
Aster, Extra Early Hohenzollern, mixed..... 1 50	" Japanese nest egg..... 25	" extra choice mixed..... 1 50
" Queen of the Market, mixed..... 1 00	" siphon, or dipper..... 25	" choice mixed..... 1 00
" Victoria, mixed..... 1 25	" Hercules' club..... 25	Peas, everlasting, white..... 50
" comet, giant mixed..... 1 50	" apple shaped, striped..... 25	" " rose..... 30
" Semple's branching light blue..... 1 00	" Corsican..... 25	" " mixed..... 25
" " light pink..... 1 00	" pear shaped, ringed..... 25	Petunia hybrida, finest striped and blotched..... 1 00
" " dark purple..... 00	" " striped..... 25	Petunia hybrida, fine mixed..... 50
" " Tyrian rose..... 00	" bottle..... 25	" choicest mixed..... 1-16 oz. \$1.00
" " white..... 1 00	" powder horn..... 25	Phlox Drummondii, large flowered, in separate colors..... 90
" " mixed..... 90	" mixed..... 20	Phlox Drummondii, large flowered, extra choicest mixed..... 75
Balloon Vine..... 15	Heliclysum monstrosum, double mixed..... 40	Pink, China double mixed..... 30
Balsam, double Solferino..... 60	Heliclysum bracteatum (Golden Eternal Flower)..... 30	" double diadem..... 90
" " camellia, extra fine mixed..... 50	Heliotrope, dark varieties mixed..... 1 25	" " Japan..... 80
" " pure white..... 60	Hibiscus Africanus..... 20	" " Heddewig's single mixed..... 50
" " dwarf mixed..... 40	Hollyhock, double, lemon yellow..... 1 25	Poppy, tulip flowered..... 60
" " tall mixed..... 40	" " pure white..... 1 25	" the Shirley..... 40
Calliopsis, fine mixed..... 20	" " deep rose..... 1 25	" double white fringed..... 25
Canary Bird flower..... 40	" " choice mixed..... 1 00	" cardinal double..... 25
Candytuft, fragrant white..... 15	" " mixed..... 75	" carnation, double white..... 15
" " white..... 15	" " Chater's finest mixed..... 2 00	" " mixed..... 15
" " rocket (giant Empress)..... 40	Humulus Japonicus..... 35	Portulaca, single, large flowered, mixed..... 35
" " lilac..... 20	Hyacinth Bean, purple..... 15	Portulaca, single, large flowered, in separate colors..... 40
" " rose carmine..... 30	" " white..... 15	Portulaca, double, large flowered, mixed..... 2 75
" " purple..... 25	" " mixed..... 15	Primrose, Evening, Lamarkiana..... 20
" " fine mixed, per lb. \$1.00..... 15	Ice Plant..... 25	" " acaulis alba..... 90
" " tall mixed..... 40	Ipomoea, boba nox..... 15	Primula Sinensis fimbriata, choicest mixed..... 1/2 oz. \$2.50
Canna, finest large flowering mixed..... 30	" " mixed..... 15	Pyrethrum anreum (Golden Feather)..... 50
Canterbury Bell, single mixed..... 25	Job's Tears..... 15	Rhodanthe maculata alba..... 75
" " double mixed..... 75	Kochia scoparia..... 25	" " manglesi..... 75
Carnation, extra choice dbl. mxd..... 2 50	Lantana, finest French hybrids mixed..... 25	Salpiglossis, extra fine mixed..... 50
" " double dwarf Vienna..... 1 50	Larkspur, dbl. dwf. rocket, mxd..... 20	Salvia splendens..... 2 00
" " Marguerite finest mixed..... 1 50	" " elatum blue..... 40	Smilax..... 50
Castor Bean, sanguineus..... 15	Linum grandiflorum rubrum..... 20	Snapdragon, fine mixed..... 30
" " Zanzibariensis mixed..... 15	Lobelia, Emperor William..... 1 75	Stock, double, German ten weeks, pure white..... 3 00
" " mixed..... 15	Love-in-a-mist, double blue..... 20	Stock, double German ten weeks, large flowered, mixed..... 1 50
Celosia, dwarf (Cockscomb) mixed..... 1 75	Lupin Cruikshanki..... 30	Stock, double German ten weeks, mixed..... 1 00
Centaurea gymnocarpa..... 50	Lychnis Chalcedonica..... 20	Stock, Brompton, mixed..... 4 00
" " Marguerite, white..... 1 50	Marigold, Meteor..... 20	" " emperor, or perpetual, mixed..... 5 00
" " cyanus (Bachelor's Button) mixed..... 15	" " Prince of Orange..... 25	Sunflower, double chrysanthemum flowered..... 20
" " cyanus (Bachelor's Button) double mixed..... 20	" " African double mixed..... 30	Sunflower, Stella..... 30
Chrysanthemum, carinatum mixed..... 20	" " El Dorado double..... 40	" " double..... 15
" " coronarium, double white..... 20	" " French, Legion of Honor..... 30	Sweet Peas—See prices on pages 90 and 91.
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, double yellow..... 20	" " Tagetes signata pumila..... 35	Sweet William, pure white..... 25
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, double mixed..... 15	Manrandia, mixed..... 1 50	" " black..... 25
Cineraria maritima candidissima..... 30	Mignonette, sweet, large flowering..... 15	" " single mixed..... 25
Cobaea scandens..... 50	" " Per lb. 75c..... 15	" " double mixed..... 50
Columbine Californica hybrida..... 2 50	Mignonette, Machel..... 60	Tree Cypress, mixed..... 30
" " caerulea double..... 2 25	" " Ruby..... 55	Verbena hybrida, defiance..... 1 25
" " double mixed..... 30	" " golden queen..... 30	" " blue..... 75
Convolvulus minor mixed, per lb., 50c..... 10	Mimosa pudica (Sensitive plant)..... 40	" " white..... 90
Cosmos, early flowering dawn..... 40	Mimulus moschatus..... 2 00	" " auricula flowered..... 1 00
" " mixed..... 30	Morus punctatus..... 1 75	" " Italian striped..... 1 00
" " Giant White..... 40	Morordica balsamina..... 25	" " mammoth mixed..... 1 75
" " " mixed..... 25	Morning Glory, mixed, Per lb. 50 cts..... 10	" " extra choice mxd..... 1 25
Cypress Vine, scarlet..... 25	" " Aurora..... 1 00	" " fine mixed..... 75
" " white..... 25	" " giant Japanese, extra select mixed..... 25	Wallflower, early brown..... 25
" " mixed..... 25	Mourning Bride, double, dark maroon..... 20	" " double mixed..... 2 50
Dahlia, finest single mixed..... 50	" " " white..... 20	Zinnia, double, in separate colors..... 35
Daisy, double white, extra..... 2 50	" " " mixed..... 20	" " choice mixed, Per lb. \$3.00..... 80
" " rose (Longfellow)..... 3 50	Nasturtium, chameleon, tall..... 25	" " striped or zebra, mixed..... 60
" " " mixed, finest quality..... 3 00	" " dwarf..... 25	" " pompon, finest mixed..... 40
Datura Wrighti..... 25	" " mixed trailing (Tropaeolum Lobbianum)..... 15	
" " chlorantha fl. pl..... 35	Nasturtium, dwarf, mixed..... 15	
Eschscholtzia bush..... 50	Nicotiana affinis..... 30	
" " Californica, yellow..... 25	Pansy, Emperor William..... 1 25	
" " double white..... 50	" " King of the Blacks..... 1 25	
" " mixed..... 25	" " variegated and striped..... 1 50	

SWEET WILLIAM

SEE PAGE 92



A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

MOST flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of WELL ROTTED manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all. Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows, so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Send us \$1.00 and select PACKETS to the value of. .\$.15	Send us \$4.00 and select PACKETS to the value of. .\$.4.85
“ 2.00 “ “ “ “ “ 2.35	“ 5.00 “ “ “ “ “ 6.15
“ 3.00 “ “ “ “ “ 3.60	“ 10.00 “ “ “ “ “ 12.50

These Rates apply only to Seeds in Packets, but not to Seeds by Weight or Measure. No discount can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.

Abobra Viridiflora A rapid growing, climbing, half hardy, tuberous rooted perennial gourd. The scarlet fruit is not larger than a cherry and is strikingly in contrast with the dark green, finely cut foliage. Height fifteen feetPkt. 10c.

Abutilon (*Flowering Maple*). An attractive perennial, greenhouse shrub producing a profusion of bell shaped drooping flowers; color, from white or yellow to deep orange and crimson veined with yellow. Well adapted for house culture and for bedding outdoors. Will bloom the first season if seed is sown under glass in March.

FINEST MIXED.....Pkt. 25c.

Acroclinium (*Everlasting*). A very pretty, half hardy annual producing white and rose colored, double, daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. These are the "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Height fifteen inches. **Album.** Pure whitePkt. 5c. **Roseum.** Light rose " 5c. **Mixed.** " 5c.

Adlumia Cirrhosa (*Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, Allegheny Vine*). A beautiful, graceful climber and profuse bloomer. White and pink. Hardy biennial; height fifteen feetPkt. 10c.

Adonis Autumnalis (*Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye*). A handsome, hardy herbaceous annual, one foot high. The finely cut, dark green foliage, in which are set the intensely blood red flowers, gives the plant a very striking appearance. It grows readily in a place shaded by a house or fence and requires but little carePkt. 5c.

AGERATUM

A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets and the plants are very attractive in the garden. The different varieties are from six inches to two feet high and are covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Mexicanum. Light blue, about twenty inches highPkt. 5c.
Imperial Dwarf White. Height eight inches...Pkt. 5c.
Tom Thumb Dwarf Blue. Desirable for edging; six inches highPkt. 5c.
Mixed. Seeds of the above varieties mixed " 5c.
Lasseauxi. Rose colored; twenty inches high. " 5c.
Conspicuam. Valuable for winter, white; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.
Lasseauxi and Conspicuam should be started very early in the house to insure a good bloom.

Agrostemma Very useful for cutting for bouquets and pretty in masses in beds.

Coronaria. (*Rose Campion*). Brilliant, deep crimson flowers, resembling the single pink. Blooms freely and for a long time. Soft silvery white foliaged plants about two feet high. Flowers in May or June, one of the earliest hardy perennials.Pkt. 5c.

Cæli-rosa. (*Rose of Heaven*). A hardy, free flowering annual, single, bright rose, with white center. Also known as Jove's Flower; about eighteen inches highPkt. 5c.



AGERATUM



ALYSSUM, SWEET

Alyssum

Sweet (Maritimum). This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high but spreads over a considerable amount of ground.....Pkt. 5c.

Alyssum, Little Gem. (Carpet of Snow). A beautiful white variety of Sweet Alyssum, especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. The plants grow about six inches high, produce hundreds of flowers and form a compact mass of bloom fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 10c.

Alyssum, Golden. (Saxatile). Flowers golden yellow; desirable for rock work; showy in masses. Hardy perennial; height one foot.....Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders and groups, also where foliage effects are desired. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended with green; two to three feet high.

Melanchoilicus ruber. Deep coppery red foliage; hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor. A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." The colors are especially brilliant if grown in rather poor soil.....Pkt. 5c.

Salicifolius. Two and a half to three feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze, later to a bright orange red; tender annual.....Pkt. 10c.

Henderi. Drooping foliage, richly colored in shades of red and green; tender annual.....Pkt. 10c.

Agrostis Nebulosa (*Ornamental Grass*). An ornamental grass in which the small seeds are so gracefully poised in large, open clusters as to have the effect of a cloud and when dried can be effectively used in bouquets of everlasting. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual, about one and a half feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

ANEMONE Coronaria. (*Wind Flower*). Among the earliest and brightest of spring flowers. The colors run through several shades. Hardy perennial; about six inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—(See *Snapdragon*). | AQUILEGIA—(See *Columbine*).

ARABIS Among the earliest blooming plants and very useful for rock work, edgings, etc. Hardy perennial; nine inches high. **Alpina.** Pure white.....Pkt. 5c.

Aristolochia Siphon (*Dutchman's Pipe*). A vigorous growing climber, with curiously shaped purple-brown flowers and very large, heart shaped leaves which have a tropical appearance; very effective for verandas. There is no better hardy climbing vine for shade or screen purposes. No insects or other troubles seem to mar its deep green foliage. Hardy perennial; grows from fifteen to thirty feet high.....Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri. (Emerald Feather). A most graceful and beautiful house plant; valuable for hanging baskets. Sprays three to four feet long; light green. Soak seed in warm water before planting.....Pkt. 5c.

Verticillatus. A beautiful climber having feathery foliage and scarlet berries which are quite ornamental. Hardy perennial; ten to fifteen feet high.....Pkt. 10c.

Asperula Azurea setosa. A delicate and graceful little plant with numerous clusters of sweet scented lavender-blue flowers. Hardy annual; about one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR (JOSEPH'S COAT)

ASTER

THE CHINA ASTER, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the best for the home garden. The plants are of vigorous growth and hardy, even enduring a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have in the latitude of Detroit a constant succession of bloom from the last of July till the middle of October without the aid of a green house, or even a hotbed. Asters do best in moderately light soil, but will thrive in almost any used for a garden, provided it is well enriched and made friable.

The seed may be planted out of doors as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and at intervals till the first of July. The more costly seed may be sown in boxes kept in the house, or a hotbed, but given plenty of air and light and the young plants set in the open ground as soon as the weather is favorable.

Insects, such as the red spider, may be kept at bay by frequently spraying with clear water, or for insects that eat the foliage add one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris Green to ten gallons of water. Sprinkle with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse. We offer choice seed that has been grown for us from the best types by the most skillful cultivators in America and Europe and which is more certain to give good results than most of that on the market.

Extra Early Hohenzollern Plants of medium size, extremely early and producing abundantly, blooms of the largest size, fully four inches in diameter. The petals are of open Comet type and unusually graceful in their seemingly careless arrangement. These asters have the desirable combination of extreme earliness, large size and splendid cutting qualities.

White. The largest early white asterPkt. 10c. **Hohenzollern Silver Lilac.** A charming delicate shade; a little later than the extra early Hohenzollern...Pkt. 10c.
The Bride. A distinctive bluish white " 10c.
Rose. The earliest red aster..... " 10c.
Mixed. The three varieties above " 10c.

Queen of the Earliest. The earliest to produce flowers which are clear white; borne on long stemsPkt.10c.

Queen of the Market. Plants about one foot high, bearing from ten to fifteen finely formed flowers on long and graceful stems; blooms very early.
MIXED COLORSPkt. 10c.

Christmas Tree Of branching habit, about one foot high; flowers borne on comparatively long stems; very desirable for early cutting.

Rose, with white centerPkt. 10c.
Light Blue, with white center..... " 10c.

Victoria A recently improved strain in which the petals curve outward, overlapping like those of the double dahlia. Plants about eighteen inches high and very free flowering; flowers of unusually attractive form and brilliant color. Good for pot culture.

White, clear white, one of the most usefulPkt. 10c.
Light Blue, light lavender blue, very free flowering..... " 10c.
Peach Blossom, delicate shade of rose..... " 10c.
Violet, darker than light blue..... " 10c.
Deep Red, brilliant carmine shade..... " 10c.
Dark Blue, rich purplish shade..... " 10c.
Crimson, very bright and attractive..... " 10c.
Mixed..... " 10c.

Daybreak. This very desirable variety is a compact, upright growing, branching plant with flowers almost round, exceptionally well formed and very double; color, a delicate light pink. Height fifteen inches.....Pkt. 10c.

Purity. Similar to Daybreak but pure white. One of the best early white asters yet introduced. Can be depended upon for excellent results....Pkt. 10c.

Comet, Semi-Dwarf This class of semi-dwarf Comet Asters is fully two weeks earlier in blooming than the older Comet strains and though more compact in growth of plant yet is very floriferous. The flowers are three inches or more in diameter with centers very well covered and petals broad and recurved; very satisfactory for cutting.

WhitePkt. 15c.
Light Rose..... " 15c.
Light Blue..... " 15c.
Lilac..... " 15c.
Mixed..... " 15c.

Jewel or Ball Shaped. About twenty inches high, producing globular flowers, composed of broad comparatively short petals. **MIXED COLORS**.....Pkt. 10c.

Diamond. About twenty inches high, with large and double flowers of great brilliancy. **MIXED COLORS**..Pkt. 15c.

Japanese. A very vigorous growing sort, producing large flowers with very long, semi-tubular and twisted petals and having the appearance of a large Japanese Chrysanthemum. **MIXED COLORS**.....Pkt. 10c.



VICTORIA

ASTER--Continued

Very Dwarf, or Pygmæa. The plant is about six inches high, a cluster of leaves close to the ground, surmounted by a bunch of large, bright colored flowers.
MIXED COLORSPkt. 10c.

Shakespeare. Plants about six inches high, well branched and very floriferous. Flowers in a wide range of colors.
MIXED COLORSPkt. 10c.

Triumph. Plants about one foot high, covered with deep scarlet flowersPkt. 15c.

Dwarf Victoria. Flowers like those of the tall Victoria but plants only about a foot high. A fine sort for borders.
MIXED COLORSPkt. 10c.

Pyramidal Bouquet. The plant is a perfect bouquet of fifteen to twenty large flowers which quite conceal the foliage; one foot high. **MIXED COLORS**Pkt. 10c.

Lilliput. Plant about fifteen inches high, bearing many small but perfectly formed flowers; petals finely quilled and brilliantly colored. **MIXED COLORS**Pkt. 10c.

Princess. (*Pure White or Snowball*). Plants wonderfully floriferous, often producing as many as thirty fine flowers made up of broad, short, imbricated petals. One of the best for cutting. About eighteen inches high. **Pkt. 10c.**

Truffaut's Perfection The plants are about two feet high and produce large, perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward, forming blooms of great beauty. The different colors come quite true to name.

Paeony Flowered The plants are about two feet high and produce large, perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward, forming blooms of great beauty. The different colors come quite true to name.

Snow White.....Pkt. 10c. **Scarlet** (white edged).....Pkt. 10c.
Light Blue..... " 10c. **Crimson**..... " 10c.
Dark Blue..... " 10c. **Mixed**..... " 10c.
Rose..... " 10c.

Comet In this class the petals are very long and recurved, having much the effect of the finest chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till quite late in the season. Plants about two feet high. **MIXED COLORS**Pkt. 15c.

Comet, Giant White. The plant is more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary comet and the flowers are larger and equal in formPkt. 15c.

Comet, Giant Mixed. A carefully proportioned mixture of various colors.....Pkt. 15c.

Washington. Plants two feet high, flowers very large, often four inches in diameter. **MIXED COLORS**.....Pkt. 15c.

Giant Emperor. Produces flowers of the largest size, fine form and clear white.....Pkt. 10c.

Giant Victoria, Peach Blossom. Very large, well formed flowers of a delicate pink shadePkt. 15c.

Giant Victoria, White. Like Peach Blossom but petals are white.....Pkt. 15c.

Semple's Branching A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form and borne on such long stems that florists sometime sell them for chrysanthemums. For many years this class with us has been entirely free from aster blight.

White.....Pkt. 10c. **Light Blue**.....Pkt. 10c.
Blush White..... " 10c. **Tyrian Rose**..... " 10c.
Lavender..... " 10c. **Deep Carmine**..... " 10c.
Light Pink..... " 10c. **Dark Purple**..... " 10c.
Semple's Mixed..... " 10c.

Aster, Finest Mixed. A mixture of the finest strains and colors.....Pkt. 5c.

Auricula Called also *Primula Auricula* and French Cowslip. This is an old and well known favorite. It thrives best in a moist soil and cool atmosphere. Tender perennial; height six inches.
Alpine. The most hardy variety; a good mixture of colors.....Pkt. 15c.

Finest Prize. A mixture of all the various colors and markings.....Pkt. 20c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(See *Centaurea*).

Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*). Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff." A rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Tender annual; six feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Balsam Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-me-not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

Double So'ferino. Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac.....Pkt. 5c.

Double Camellia, extra fine mixed. As double as a Camellia which it resembles; white blotched with various colors.....Pkt. 5c.

Double Pure White. Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very doublePkt. 10c.

Double Dark Red. (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*). A very double, dark red variety.....Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Double Rose. Very large and double rose-like blossomsPkt. 5c.

Mixed Double Dwarf. About one foot high..... " 5c.

Mixed Double Tall. About two feet high..... " 5c.

Bartonia Aurea A pretty flowering plant of the gentian family and somewhat like a wild rose in appearance, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms, about two inches across and fragrant in the evening. Tender annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.



SEMPLÉ'S BRANCHING ASTER

Begonia

Some of the newer forms of begonias are among the most brilliantly beautiful of flowering plants. With care they can be grown from seed. Sow in February or March in pots on a smooth surface of fine soil without any covering of earth. Cover the pot with glass and keep in a warm but shaded place, taking great care not to wash out the very small seeds or young plants in watering. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers kept in a dry place free from frost and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than before.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Robusta Perfecta. The plants are of robust, compact habit, dark green foliage and brilliant, double, cinnamon-scarlet flowers.....Pkt. 25c.
Single Mixed.....Pkt. 25c. | **Double Mixed**....Pkt. 35c.

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Of the kinds offered under this head, *Begonia Rex* is grown for its very attractive ornamental foliage, while the others are among the most desirable for flowering in the house, or in partly shaded locations outdoors.

Vernon (*Semperflorens atropurpurea*). Flowers brilliant, rich red, set off perfectly by the abundant, glossy green leaves which are broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous; the best of the semperflorens class.Pkt. 15c.

Semperflorens alba. A very useful variety, well adapted for house or outdoor culture. Plants of compact dwarf habit and under proper treatment almost continuous bloomers. Easily grown; flowers very attractive bluish white.....Pkt. 15c.

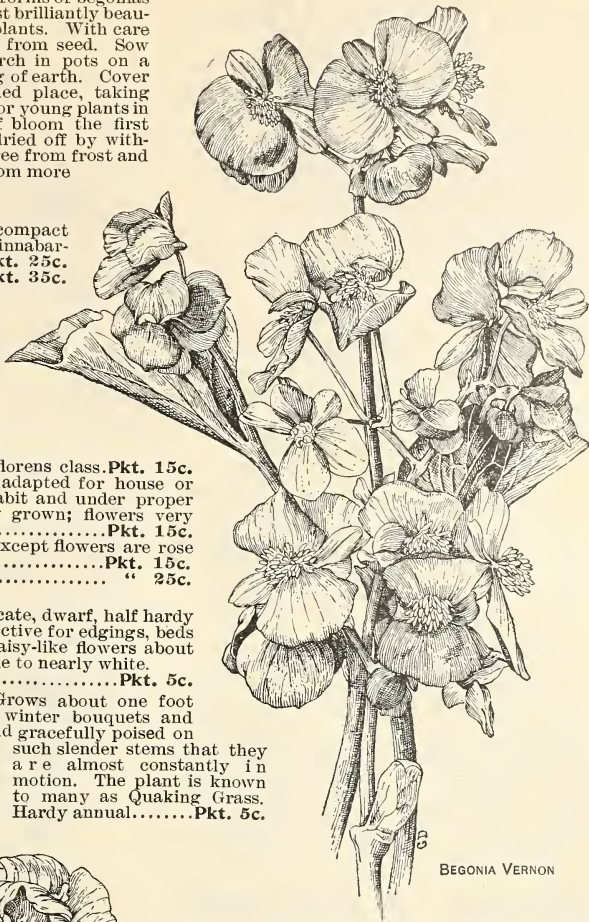
Semperflorens rosea. Like *Semperflorens alba*, except flowers are rose colored.....Pkt. 15c.

Rex. Ornamental leaved varieties; finest mixed..... 25c.
 For *Begonia* Bulbs, see *Bulbs and Roots*, page 94.

Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*). A delicate, dwarf, half hardy annual, six inches high, effective for edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about an inch in diameter and in shades from dark blue to nearly white. MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.

Briza Maxima (*Ornamental Grass*). Grows about one foot high and is valuable for winter bouquets and wreaths. The seed clusters are heart shaped and gracefully poised on

such slender stems that they are almost constantly in motion. The plant is known to many as *Quaking Grass*. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.



BEGONIA VERNON



BIGNONIA RADICANS

BIGNONIA RADICANS

(*Trumpet Vine*). One of the most showy, certainly one of the best hardy, deciduous flowering climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Vines should be moderately pruned and well trained so as to afford a good circulation of air, thus insuring more and better bloom. Flowers brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped. Hardy perennialPkt. 10c.

BELLIS—(See *Daisy*).

BOSTON IVY—(See *Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

Browallia These handsome, profuse bloomers are used freely both for indoor and outdoor planting on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Usually started indoors but if sown outdoors the plants when small should be protected from the hot sun. Half hardy annual.

Roczi. About twelve inches high; produces large, white flowers, often tinted with blue.....Pkt. 15c.

Elata. Height eighteen inches; blue and white flowers mixed.....Pkt. 5c.

Bryonopsis An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit which changes in color as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white. Tuberos rooted perennial but may be treated as a tender annual; about ten feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER—(See *Schizanthus*).

Calampelis Scabra (*Ecremocarpus*). A beautiful, tender climber from Chili, with graceful, delicate foliage. Late in the season it produces racemes of bright orange flowers which in turn give place to delicate pendant seed pods. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high.....Pkt. 10c.

Calandrinia Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses; produce an abundance of blossoms; well suited for edgings, rockeries, etc. Tender annual; twelve to fifteen inches high.
Grandiflora, magenta.....Pkt. 5c. | **Umbellata**, crimson.....Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELL

(*Campanula Medium*). Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Has large, bell shaped flowers which are strikingly effective, colors white and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height two to four feet. One of the wild forms of *Campanula* is the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

- Double White Pkt. 10c.
- Double Blue " 10c.
- Double Mixed " 5c.
- Single Mixed " 5c.

Calycanthea Mixed. Flowers large, fine form; white, lilac, rose and purple. Known also as "Cup and Saucer" plant, the calyx forming a cup around the base of bell.....Pkt. 10c.

Callirhoe (*Poppy Mallow*). Very handsome border plants, producing through a long season rich, purple-red flowers. Hardy annual; about fifteen inches high.

- CHOICEST MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.

Calceolaria A favorite and universally admired genus distinguished by its abundance of large flowers which are white or in various shades of yellow, splashed, spotted and blotched with orange, rose or brown, two plants rarely having flowers marked exactly alike. Grown in pots in the conservatory or greenhouse. Herbaceous annuals, or shrubby evergreen perennials.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Flowers of immense size; seeds saved from finest specimens...Pkt. 25c.

Hybrida tigrina. Flowers of the largest size, beautifully spotted; seeds saved from choicest collectionPkt. 25c.

Finest Hybrids mixed. Seeds saved only from the most perfect flowers, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable....Pkt. 25c.

Rugosa. Small flowers, white, cream, orange, rose or russet, dotted with darker shades and in great profusion, shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Saved from the finest shrubby varieties mixed.....Pkt. 25c.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self colored or with these colors and red contrasted.

Coreopsis tinctoria. Although a native plant this is one of the most desirable of our garden flowers. It produces an abundance of brilliantly colored flowers, varying from clear yellow to deep rich brown, the two colors often being beautifully contrasted in the same blossom. They are borne on long, graceful stems and are very desirable for decorative purposes. Very hardy and profuse blooming annual; two to three feet high. (See colored plate, page 3). FINE MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.

Lanceolata grandiflora. A hardy perennial, blooming the first year and producing on long stems a constant succession of very rich bright yellow flowers about three inches in diameter; exceedingly valuable for decorative purposesPkt. 10c.

Camellia Japonica House or greenhouse evergreen, perennial shrubs easily grown from seeds though they germinate slowly. As varieties do not come true from seed one may have the pleasure of getting something distinct and of great merit. Mixed fine double varietiesPkt. 25c.

Canary Bird Flower (*Tropæolum canariense*). A beautiful climber with small, curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual. Height about twenty feet.....Pkt. 5c.

Canna Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding outdoors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until cut down by frost. Tender perennial. Store roots in cellar in winter.

Finest Large-Flowering Mixed. Plants are about three feet high.....Pkt. 5c.



CANTERBURY BELL

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*). Showy, branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual.

- Lilac. Shading to light purplePkt. 5c.
- White..... " 5c.
- Rocket. (*Giant Empress*). Extra large white trusses; a great improvement in the size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety..... " 5c.
- Fragrant. White..... " 5c.
- Purple. A rich dark shade..... " 5c.
- Rose Carmine. Compact habit..... " 10c.
- Fine Mixed..... " 5c.
- Dwarf Mixed Hybrid. About six inches high " 10c.
- Perennial. (*Sempervirens*). Hardy, evergreen, sub-shrub; height ten inches; flowers white, very pretty..... " 10c.

CARPET OF SNOW—(See *Alyssum*).

CALENDULA—(See *Marigold*).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—(See *Eschscholtzia*).

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

"Carnation," "Pink," "Clove Pink," "Florists' Pink," are names applied by different people to the same or to different plants of several species as well as to hybrids between them. They are all easily grown from seed and very free blooming, the flowers being bright colored and with a most delicious clove-like fragrance. Some of the varieties are very desirable for the professional florist and make fine house plants for the amateur. Others do best in the open ground and are among the most desirable of garden plants. Half hardy perennial.

Large Flowering Carnations Best Suited for Pot Culture

These are the sorts most grown by florists who are constantly striving to produce new varieties. While choice varieties are propagated by cutting, planters may get some just as good from the seed we offer and a large proportion double and very beautiful.

- Double Perpetual Flowered Mixed.** An exceedingly beautiful variety producing very double flowers of various shades and colors. Seed saved from choicest double flowers.....Pkt. 25c.
- Fine Double Selves.** Seeds from named varieties grown in the open ground and likely to give some flowers fully equal to the best greenhouse sorts.....Pkt. 10c.
- Fine Double Striped.** Seed from fine named striped varieties. Pkt. 15c.
- Choicest White Ground.** Seed from choice, large flowered, named varieties, with nearly white petals bordered or tinted with red or purple. Sure to give large and beautiful flowers.....Pkt. 35c.
- Extra Choice Double Mixed.** Seed from an immense collection of choice French, German, Italian and English named sorts. Certain to produce a large proportion of double and finely formed and colored flowers in almost endless variety of shades and markings..Pkt. 15c.
- Choice Double Mixed.** A mixture of all colors and types....Pkt. 10c.
- Picotee, Extra Fine Double Mixed.** Extra fine seed from named varieties, petals spotted and splashed; sure to give flowers of splendid quality in large proportion.....Pkt. 25c.



CARNATION MARGUERITE

Varieties of Carnations adapted to both Pot and Outdoor Culture

For outdoor culture a rich compost is indispensable to the production of fine carnations; there is scarcely any plant to which a congenial soil is of so much importance.

- Early Double Snow White.** A splendid sort for either pot culture or the garden. The plants are vigorous, erect and bushy in growth; come into flower very early and furnish abundant bloom for a long time. The flowers are large, double, clear white and wonderfully fragrant. One of the most profitable plants for florists but should also have a place in every private garden.....Pkt. 25c.
- Marguerite.** The plants of this wonderfully fine strain may be made to bloom in four months. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and appear in very attractive shades. One of the best "pinks" in cultivation.....Pkt. 5c.
- Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed.** Large flowered and comes into bloom early, producing flowers of many colors and beautiful markings.....Pkt. 10c.
- Double Red Grenadin.** Plants a little smaller and less erect than the White Grenadin but come into bloom a little earlier and are fully as floriferous. Flowers double, fragrant and of rich deep red color.....Pkt. 15c.
- Double Florists' Pink.** (*Plumarius Scoticus fl. pl.*) This is the double form of common garden, grass or clove pink and though so common is one of the best of our hardy garden perennials.....Pkt. 25c.

Castor Bean (*Ricinus*)

Zanzibariensis. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from ten to fifteen feet high. Leaves have a brilliant lustre, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. MIXED VARIETIES.....Pkt. 5c.

- Sanguineus.** (*Tricolor*). Blood red stalks with red venation in leaves; height about six feet.....Pkt. 5c.
- Castor Bean, Mixed.**..... 5c.



CASTOR BEAN, ZANZIBARIENSIS

Celosia

A class of plants having colored foliage and in which the innumerable small flowers and seed vessels together with their supports form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled at the edge like a cock's comb. They form the gayest possible decoration, retaining their brilliant coloring for a long time after being cut. Commonly grown out of doors but also adapted for the greenhouse or conservatory. Half hardy annuals. Plant in light, rich soil and give plenty of moisture.

- Pyramidalis plumosa mixed.** The plant is over two feet high and is covered with long, brilliantly colored and gracefully formed plumes in red, yellow or violet.....Pkt. 5c.
- Triumph of the Exposition.** Plant of pyramidal form, bearing many exceedingly graceful, feather-like spikes of intensely brilliant crimson color. Height about two feet.....Pkt. 10c.
- Variegated.** A strain between the plumosa and cockscomb types in which the plumes are broadened at the top; variegated and striped in red, and yellow.....Pkt. 10c.
- Japan.** Plant grows two and a half or three feet high and covered with spikes which are very finely crested and of brilliant colors usually variegated crimson and deep yellow.Pkt. 10c.

DWARF AND TREE COCKSCOMB TYPES

- Giant Empress.** The beautiful dwarf plant has dark red leaves and forms immense bright, crimson combs.....Pkt. 10c.
- Glasgow Prize.** (*President Thiers*). The whole plant seems to be formed into an immense comb, densely corrugated and of a very brilliant, deep, purplish red.....Pkt. 10c.
- Dwarf Rose.** Large rose-colored combs..... 10c.
- Dwarf Yellow.** Large yellow combs..... 10c.
- Dwarf Mixed.** A mixture of best dwarf growing sorts. 5c.

Centaurea

The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants embracing annuals, biennials and perennials which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. They are easily grown from seed.

Varieties Cultivated for their Foliage

- Candidissima.** Ornamental plants of great beauty; foliage deeply cut, silvery white and densely covered with white hairs. Half hardy perennial.....Pkt. 15c.
- Gymnocarpa.** Sometimes called *Dusty Miller*. Valuable because of its silvery foliage and graceful, drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high.....Pkt. 10c.

Varieties Cultivated for their Flowers

- Cyanus.** (*Bachelor's Button*, *Corn Flower*). This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers from July till late in autumn. One to two feet high. MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.
- Double Mixed.** (*Bachelor's Button*). Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common variety.....Pkt. 5c.
- Odorata.** (*Sweet Sultan*). An old fashioned hardy annual about eighteen inches high, with long-stemmed, sweet scented, light blue or purple flowers.....Pkt. 10c.
- Marguerite.** A sweet scented, white Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized carnation. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata and the plants are about eighteen inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.
- Imperialis Mixed.** An excellent sweet scented variety. The flowers are finely lacinated and are about the size of a carnation. They have long stems and keep well after cutting. The colors range through white, rose, lilac, purple and yellow. Hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.....Pkt. 10c.

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemums are showy and effective in the garden, and desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists.

Early Blooming Garden Sorts

- Carinatum Eclipse,** pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking.....Pkt. 5c.
- Coronarum, double white**..... " 5c.
- Coronarum, double yellow,** very attractive, rich golden yellow flowers abundantly produced.....Pkt. 5c.
- Mixed, Carinatum and Coronarium varieties**..... " 5c.

Later and Taller Fall Blooming Sorts

- Japonicum, fl. pl.,** Japanese variety. Flowers of peculiar form and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half-hardy perennial.....Pkt. 25c.
- Indicum fl. pl.,** half hardy perennial; very double, mixed colors..... " 25c.
- Superb mixed double,** seed from the finest Chinese and Japanese varieties..... " 25c.

CHIERANTHUS CHEIRI—(See *Wallflower*).

CHIERANTHUS MARITIMUS—(See *Virginian Stock*).

CINERARIA

Cinerarias are easily grown from seed, require little heat, are free blooming and give brilliant flowers in a variety of colors. Greenhouse perennials which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat. One to two feet high.

- Maritima candidissima** (sometimes called *Dusty Miller*). Cultivated for its handsome, silvery white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes.....Pkt. 10c.
- Hybrida, choicest mixed,** from best large flowering sorts.....Pkt. 25c.
- Hybrida, flore pleno, mixed.** The flowers are perfectly and evenly double and in great variety of colors.....Pkt. 25c.
- Hybrida, very dwarf, large flowered,** growing only eight inches high. Blooms profusely; many colors; desirable.....Pkt. 25c.
- Hybrida, single dwarf white.** This is perhaps the finest sort among Cinerarias. The plant is about one and one-half feet high and covered with large, beautiful white flowers having purplish centers. An abundant bloomer in early spring and excellent for Easter decoration.....Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA Beautiful, hardy annuals from California, with rose-colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. The plants are about eighteen inches high and profuse bloomers. MIXED DOUBLE.....Pkt. 5c.

CLEMATIS Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms and others for their gracefulness. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes through winter is advised.

Virginiana. (*Virgin's Bower*). A rapid climber, growing twenty feet in a single season. The blossoms are small, white and in large clusters.....Pkt. 10c.

Flammula. A slender but vigorous climber, from ten to fifteen feet high, with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Known as Sweet Virgin's Bower.....Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. Extra choice, large flowering varieties with beautiful clusters of purple and white flowers.....Pkt. 10c.

Clianthus Dampieri (*Glory Pea*). A greenhouse plant bearing clusters of very curiously shaped and intensely brilliantly colored flowers, scarlet with black center. Plants do not bear transplanting and should be kept rather dry.....Pkt. 20c.



CENTAUREA MARGUERITE



CINERARIA HYBRIDA

Cobaea Scandens A fine rapid growing climber with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet-blue. A well established plant will run about thirty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial.... **Pkt. 5c.**

COCKSCOMB—(See *Celosia*).

COIX LACHRYMA—(See *Job's Tears*).

COLEUS Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.
Finest Hybrids, Mixed, extra choice **Pkt. 25c.**
Large Leaved Mixed, extra choice, certain to produce plants of exceeding beauty..... **Pkt. 25c.**
Large Leaved, Copper Colored. This coleus is of great merit and is worthy of a prominent place in greenhouse and garden. Leaves large and plants grow about two feet high. Foliage beautifully variegated in shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and quite distinct..... **Pkt. 25c.**

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*). Every well regulated garden has a space devoted to hardy perennials and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of columbines. They are of the easiest culture and when once established will furnish for many years a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers each spring and summer. The beds should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

Cerulea hybrida, double. A vigorous growing, very handsome variety. Blue and white flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Californica hybrida. One of the handsomest of all the columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers..... **Pkt. 10c.**

Vervaneana fol. variegatis. Plants variegated leaved and producing double, rose-colored blossoms..... **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed double, best and finest colors **" 5c.**



COSMOS

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (*Dwarf Morning Glory*). Dwarf plants of trailing branching habit, completely covered with a mass of pure white and variously colored blossoms which remain open in clear weather until evening. Half hardy annual; one foot high. **Mixed**..... **Pkt. 5c.**

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—(See *Morning Glory*).

COSMOS A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in this latitude in March and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.

Hybrida, Giant White. This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers which being gracefully poised on long stems are useful for decorative purposes..... **Pkt. 5c.**

Hybrida, Giant Pink..... **" 5c.**

Hybrida, Giant Mixed..... **" 5c.**

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS. We have secured an early flowering strain which is sure to come into bloom before frost, even when started outdoors and will give a great profusion of bloom until late in the autumn.

Early Flowering Dawn. An early flowering strain in which all the flowers are white..... **Pkt. 5c.**

Early Flowering, Mixed. Both white and colored flowers..... **Pkt. 5c.**

CUCURBITA—(See *Gourd*).

Cyclamen Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. Seed sown in spring, by autumn will produce a little bulb which if potted will bloom the following spring. Tender perennial; one foot high.

Persicum, mixed. Of great beauty and many colors..... **Pkt. 15c.**

Persicum giganteum, mixed. Characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a half inches long. Very choice..... **Pkt. 20c.**

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomæa Quamoclit*). A most beautiful climber with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet or white blossoms which contrast most effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high.

Scarlet **Pkt. 5c.**

White **" 5c.**

Mixed **" 5c.**

COREOPSIS—(See *Calliopsis*)



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM

Dahlia

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennial.

Finest Double Mixed. Seeds saved from choicest double flowers. Pkt. 15c.
Finest Single Mixed. Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c.

For Dahlia Roots see Bulbs and Roots, page 94.

Daisy

The daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation.

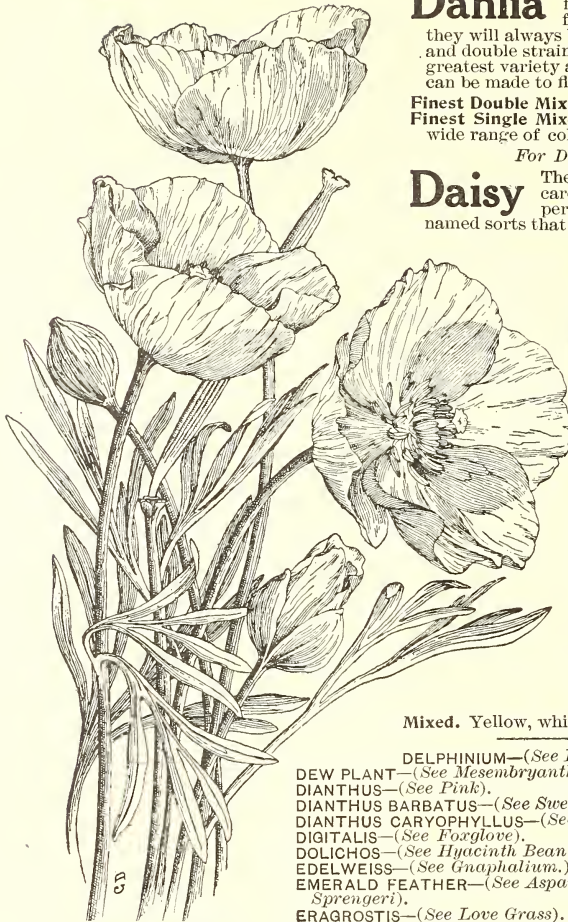
Double Rose (Longfellow). Finest strain. Pkt. 10c.
Double White " 10c.
Double Mixed " 5c.

Datura

Large, branching plants producing very large, handsome double or single trumpet shaped blossoms of exquisite fragrance. Tender annual; three feet high.

Wrighti. Pure white at the center shading into lilac and blue; magnificent large single flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Chlorantha, fl. pl. Large, usually double yellow blossoms, richly scented. Pkt. 5c.
Mixed. Yellow, white and lilac. " 5c.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, BUSH

- DELPHINIUM—(See Larkspur).
- DEW PLANT—(See Mesembryanthemum).
- DIANTHUS—(See Pink).
- DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See Sweet William).
- DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—(See Carnation)
- DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove).
- DOLICHOS—(See Hyacinth Bean).
- EDELWEISS—(See Gnaphalium).
- EMERALD FEATHER—(See Asparagus Sprengeri).
- ERAGROSTIS—(See Love Grass).
- EVENING GLORY—(See Ipomœa Bona Nox).

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy). The state flower of California. A genus of the Poppy family, fully as valuable as the common Poppy

for garden ornamentation as it blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. Hardy annual; height, except Bush, one foot.

BUSH. A new and distinct variety of unusual merit. Leaves are coarser and larger than the common kinds. Flowers are about three inches in diameter and are formed of broad, bright yellow petals with wavy edges. Stems ten inches long. Height of plant about two feet. Pkt. 5c.

- California.** Deep yellow, orange center. " 5c.
- California, Double White.** Creamy white " 5c.
- Crocea Striata.** Orange yellow, delicately striped. " 5c.
- Mandarin.** The outer side of the petal is tinged with scarlet, the inner side rich orange. Pkt. 5c.
- Mixed** " 5c.

Eulalia Japonica

A most magnificent and exceedingly graceful ornamental grass from Japan, growing five to six feet high. Spikes a light violet and in form resemble an ostrich plume. Pkt. 10c.

Euphorbia Variegata

A beautiful foliage plant sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain." The leaves are veined and margined with white. Plant in a sunny situation. Hardy annual; two feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Foxglove

(Digitalis). Grows to the height of three or four feet, affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Colors white, lavender and rose. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennial or perennial.

- Ivery's Spotted.** A fine variety of colors; robust and hardy. Pkt. 5c.
- Fine Mixed** " 5c.
- Mammoth Foxglove (Digitalis Monstrosa).** Remarkably odd and yet very attractive, each flower spike being surmounted with a very large bell shaped flower. Three to four feet high. MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 15c.



FOXGLOVE

FEATHER GRASS (*Stipa Pennata*). An ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets. Hardy perennial; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.

FERNS Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the most beautiful sorts can be propagated from seed spores only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.

Fine mixedPkt. 20c.
Finest species mixed..... " 25c.

FEVERFEW—See *Matricaria* and *Pyrethrum*.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). A favorite old fashioned flower, bearing in profusion clusters of blue blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris. Plants of compact, bushy habit with finely cut foliage, growing six to eight inches high; flowers large, bluePkt. 5c.

Dissitiflor.. Deep blue; early blooming; a good border plant.....Pkt. 15c.

Four O'Clock (*Marvel of Peru*). The plants are large and each needs three or four feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red, yellow or striped with these colors, open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night and generally perish before noon the next day. The abundance of new flowers produced daily affords a constant succession of fine blooms. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil. Sow seed in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

RedPkt. 5c.
White " 5c.
White, Red Striped..... " 5c.
Mixed " 5c.

French Honeysuckle (*Hedysarum*). Very handsome, free flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea-shaped flowers; well adapted for borders or rock work. Hardy perennial; four feet high.

Coronarium, Scarlet.....Pkt. 5c.
Coronarium, Album, white..... " 5c.

FUCHSIA There are a great many exceedingly beautiful varieties propagated by cuttings, but the plants are easily grown from seed and one can depend upon getting fine flowers, some of which are as beautiful as the expensive named sorts. Tender perennial.

Double, finest mixed.....Pkt. 25c.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA



GERANIUM

GAILLARDIA Showy plants, flowering the first year and among the gayest ornaments of the garden.

Picta. One foot high; flowers crimson and yellow, petals tubular. Hardy annual; with root protection in winter is a perennial.....Pkt. 5c.

Picta Lorenziana. For general decorative purposes as well as for bouquets, this is invaluable. The gay colored flowers are abundantly produced from July even until hard freezing weather. Hardy annual; one foot high; with root protection in winter is often treated as a perennial. Sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth mixedPkt. 5c.

Grandiflora. Flowers scarlet and orange, single and the largest of the species. Petals flat; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial.....Pkt. 5c.

Gamolepis Tagetes A free flowering plant of great value for beds and borders. The leaves are fern-like and the numerous bright yellow, daisy-like flowers are produced on long stems which rise in a mass well above the foliage. Half hardy annual; about eight inches high. Will flower in June and July from seed sown early in spring.....Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUM (*Pelargonium*). The constant succession of bloom till frost comes, the brilliant colors of the flowers and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render the Geranium very desirable for pot culture and bedding. Half hardy perennial.

Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

Zonale, White Leaved. Many new varieties.....Pkt. 25c.
" **Golden and Bronze Leaved**..... " 25c.
" **Green Leaved, large flowered sorts, all colors mixed**..... " 25c.
" **Double Flowered, all colors mixed**..... " 25c.
Apple Scented, very fragrant leaves..... " 25c.

Diadematum, splendid variety with dark flowers..... " 25c.
Ozier, large five blotched flowers..... " 25c.
Fancy, splendid mixed, all shades..... " 25c.

The last three varieties are commonly known as *Lady Washington* geraniums. The clusters usually have four large florets, each floret two inches or more in diameter.



HELIOTROPE

Gladiolus The varieties of this magnificent plant are now numbered by hundreds; each year brings forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed. This is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Half Hardy perennial. Seed from the finest named sorts mixed.....Pkt. 15c.

For *Gladiolus* bulbs see *Bulbs and Roots*, page 95.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena*). A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers which, if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty through the winter. Tender annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Purple.....Pkt. 5c. Striped.....Pkt. 5c.
White....." 5c. Mixed....." 5c.

Gloxinia Greenhouse perennial plants producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. The plants are delicate and not easily grown, but the flowers are of such superb beauty that one generally feels amply repaid for the effort. Hybrid, mixed.....Pkt. 25c.

Gnaphalium Leontopodium (*Edelweiss*). This is the true Edelweiss found on the Alps and highly esteemed by travelers in Switzerland. Flowers star shaped, pure white and downy in texture. If plucked when on the point of opening and dried in the shade they will retain their beauty for years. Perennial; one foot high.....Pkt. 10c.

Godetia Beautiful garden plants having large, delicately shaded blossoms. Easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Rubicunda Splendens. A showy variety. Rosy lilac flowers with purple stain in the center.....Pkt. 5c.

Rosea Alba. (*Tom Thumb*). Delicately blotched blossoms white at the outer portion, rose at base of petals..Pkt. 5c.

Duchess of Albany. A magnificent sort producing a profusion of large, rich satiny-white flowers measuring about four inches across.....Pkt. 5c.

Lady Albermarle. Carmine-crimson; compact habit; very beautiful.....Pkt. 5c.

Gourd (*Cucurbita*.) A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth they are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Dish Cloth. A rapid climber, having long, green fruit, the inside fibrous mass of which, when the shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent sponge.....Pkt. 5c.

Orange. Also known as Mock Orange....." 5c.

Japanese Nest Egg. The fruits make excellent nest eggs, since they are white, of proper size, do not crack and are not injured by heat or cold.....Pkt. 5c.

Apple Shaped. Yellow, beautifully striped....." 5c.

Pear Shaped, Striped. Striped yellow, green and cream color.....Pkt. 5c.

Grammanthes Gentianoides A charming little plant producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange yellow, star shaped blossoms. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, etc. Tender annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 10c.
GYNERIUM—(See *Pampas Grass*).

Gypsophila Delicate, free flowering little plants covered with a profusion of small, star shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings and valuable with other flowers for making bouquets.

Elegans mixed. White and pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.

Muralis. One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. As easily grown as candytuft but is at its best in limestone soil. Pink flowers. Hardy annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

HEDEYSARUM—(See *French Honeysuckle*).
HELIANTHUS—(See *Sunflower*).

Helichrysum Large, full, double flowers of various shades of bright yellow and scarlet. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Hardy annual; one to three feet high.

Bracteatum. (*Golden Eternal Flower*). Bright yellow, orange center.....Pkt. 5c.

Nanum Atrosanguineum, fl. pl. Deep orange red. " 5c.

Monstrosum, fl. pl., mixed. Varieties of largest double flowers.....Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. The above varieties....." 5c.

Heliotrope Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.

Anna Turrell. Violet blue.....Pkt. 10c.

King of the Blacks. *Splendid*....." 10c.

Triumpe de Liege. Deep blue....." 10c.

Dark Varieties. *Mixed, very choice*....." 10c.

Helipterum A desirable, distinct, dwarf everlasting with large globular clusters of bright yellow or white flowers which retain their color for years. Excellent for forming winter bouquets. Hardy annual; one foot high. *Mixed*.....Pkt. 5c.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS—(See *Rocket*).



HELICHRYSUM

Pear Shaped, Ringed. Exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings of various shades of yellow running around it; green ends.....Pkt. 5c.

Bottle. Handsome, curiously shaped fruit....." 5c.

Corsican. Attractive fruit and rapid climber....." 5c.

Siphon or Dipper. Useful for dippers....." 5c.

Powder Horn. In the form of a powder horn....." 5c.

Hercules' Club. The longest of all the varieties... " 5c.
Mixed....." 5c.

Heuchera Sanguinea A hardy perennial plant from two to three feet high, easily grown from seed and producing long spikes of brilliant crimson flowers. These are very desirable in the garden or as cut flowers. If started early indoors will bloom abundantly the first season but the second season will give more and finer flowers.....Pkt. 10c.

Hibiscus Africanus A very vigorous plant of easiest culture growing about two feet high and producing large, handsome cream colored single flowers. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK The modern hollyhock is entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twenty years ago being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, richer colored and the double varieties are fuller and of better form. For a background to a flower garden there can be nothing better. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

Chater's Finest Mixed. Double varieties of the greatest perfection.....Pkt. 15c.
Double Blood Red.....Pkt. 10c. **Double Pink** " 10c.
 " **Deep Rose**..... " 10c. " **Salmon** " 10c.
 " **Lemon Yellow** " 10c.

Double Pure White. A special strain of our own development in which the plant is more compact and earlier blooming and the flowers larger and of better shape than those of the old white.....Pkt. 10c.

Double Choice Mixed, a well proportioned mixture of all colors.....Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed..... " 5c.

Humulus Japonicus An easily grown hardy annual climber growing fifteen to twenty feet and desirable for covering unsightly objects or shading verandas.....Pkt. 5c.

Hyacinth Bean A fine climber producing abundantly clusters of purple or white flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Alba. White.....Pkt. 5c.
Purpurea. Purple..... " 5c.
Mixed. The above mixed..... " 5c.

IBERIS—(See Candytuft).

Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*). A curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings; leaves and stems succulent, appearing as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; six inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

Impatiens Sultani Compact growing plants producing a constant succession of brilliant rose-scarlet flowers. Very desirable for pot culture or the open ground..Pkt. 25c.

Ipomoea A beautiful climber for the greenhouse or the open air. Blooms earlier and more profusely in rather poor soil but gives more vigorous plants and attractive foliage if soil is rather rich. Tender annual; ten to fifteen feet high.

Setosa. (*Brazilian Morning Glory*). A vigorous rapid growing vine with large, handsome, three-lobed leaves and stems covered with brown hair. The flowers are delicate blue or reddish purple and are produced in clusters. One of the most distinct and beautiful Ipomoeas....Pkt. 10c.

Coccinea. (*Star Ipomoea*). The plant is like that of the Morning Glory but is covered with a profusion of small, brilliant red, star shaped flowers.....Pkt. 5c.

Bona Nox. (*Evening Glory*). Violet blue..... " 5c.

Limbata mixed. Very large and beautiful violet or blue flowers with white margins and throats.....Pkt. 5c.

Fine mixed..... " 5c.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT—(See Cypress Vine).

IPOMOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress).

JAPAN HOP—(See *Humulus Japonicus*).

Job's Tears (*Coix Lacryma*). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

JOSEPH'S COAT—(See *Amaranthus Tricolor*).

Kochia (*Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress*). A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage is as fine as moss and of a clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual.

Scoparia. About three feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Trichophylla. Foliage distinctly feathery; about two and one half feet high.....Pkt. 5c.



HOLLYHOCK

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*) The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of

plants and for large gardens is invaluable. **Double Dwarf Rocket, mixed.** Produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.

Cardiopetalum. An ornamental, free blooming plant; flowers deep blue, heart shaped. Hardy annual; one and one half feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Tall Stock Flowered, mixed. (*Consolida fl. pl.*) Flowers double, borne on spikes about fifteen inches long. Colors rose, white and shades of blue. Hardy annual; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Double Emperor. (*Imperiale fl. pl.*) Compact and profuse bloomer having erect spikes of very double flowers. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. MIXED COLORS,Pkt. 5c.

Consolida Candelabrum fl. pl. Grows in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors. Hardy annual; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Nudicaule. Scarlet flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders or pot culture. Hardy perennial; eighteen inches high.....Pkt. 10c.

Elatum. (*Bee Larkspur*). Flowers are an intensely blue color and have hairy petals in the center which give them a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Formosum. Flower large, rich blue, with small white center. Hardy perennial; three feet high; blooms from July to November.....Pkt. 5c.

Cashmerianum. A most floriferous and valuable perennial, flowering the first year from seed sown early in spring. The flowers are dark blue and one to two inches across and resemble a monk's hood. Height about one and one-half feet.....Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(See Perennial Peas).

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Peas).

Lantana Very rapid growing free flowering plants that bloom continuously through the summer and may be preserved through the winter in a light cellar. The plants form small shrubs, producing in abundance heads of variously colored flowers that emit a powerful aromatic fragrance and continually change color. They are succeeded by green berries that turn to a deep blue.

Finest French Hybrids mixed.....Pkt. 5c.

Linaria Cymbalaria (*Kenilworth Ivy*). A pretty trailing plant for covering rock work and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10c.

Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum. (*Scarlet Flax*). A beautiful and effective plant of slender and delicate growth having a profusion of bright flowers. If sown in hotbed and transplanted into good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced but the seed can be sown in open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual; about one and one-half feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. Half hardy annual; usually about six inches high.

Emperor William. A very fine, compact variety with intensely blue flowers.....Pkt. 5c.

Queen of Whites. Pure white flowers....." 10c.

Crystal Palace. A most graceful and very desirable variety having bright blue flowers and very dark green foliage Pkt. 5c.

Gracilis. The flowers are bright blue with small white centers, fine for baskets and vases, trailing gracefully and blooming profusely. Plants six inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

Tenuior. Very large, intensely blue flowers, with unusually long stems. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and cutting. Plants upright growing, about one foot high.....Pkt. 10c.

LONDON PRIDE—(See *Lychnis Chalcedonica*).

Lophospermum Scandens Beautiful rapid growing climbers, reaching a height of ten or twelve feet; excellent for covering trellis work. Flowers large and bright violet purple. Tender perennial.....Pkt. 10c.

Love Grass (*Eragrostis elegans*). A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high; good for winter bouquets; hardy annual.Pkt. 5c.

LOVE GROVE—(See *Nemophila*).

Love-in-a-Mist (*Nigella*). This singular plant is also known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. Both plant and flower are handsome and require but little care. Hardy annual.

Damascena fl. pl. Double blue flowers; one and one-half to two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Damascena nana fl. pl. Double white and blue flowers; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.

Lupin Very conspicuous plants with spikes of pea shaped blossoms of various colors. Looks well as a background to other lower growing annuals. Hardy annual; about three feet high.

Hartwegi. A beautiful species with finely cut foliage and very bright blue blossoms.....Pkt. 5c.

Cruikshanki. Blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple..Pkt. 5c.



MARIGOLD, FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR



LANTANA

Lychnis The flowers are brilliantly colored and borne in clusters about three feet high and continue fresh a long time. Hardy perennials.

Chalcedonica. (*London Pride*). Bright scarlet; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

The following perennial varieties will blossom the first year.

Haagenia. A showy and exceedingly handsome border plant having elegant, large, brilliant scarlet blossoms with jagged petals; one foot high.....Pkt. 10c.

Haageana grandiflora gigantea. A tall growing, handsome variety with flowers of varying shades of scarlet and red, much larger than the preceding.....Pkt. 10c.

MALCOMIA MARITIMA—(See *Virginian Stock*).

MARIGOLD

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger of frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African Double Dwarf, Lemon Colored. Very early and a profuse bloomer of very compact habit. One of the best of this class. Comes true from seed; about eighteen inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

African Orange Quilled. A double variety with quilled petals; flowers showy and blooms very early. About fifteen inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

African El Dorado, Double. Flowers about three inches in diameter, imbricated, extremely double and in tints of primrose, orange and gold.....Pkt. 5c.

African Double Mixed. Well adapted for large beds.Pkt. 5c.

French Legion of Honor. A single, dwarf, bushy variety bearing rich golden yellow flowers with garnet blotches in the center of each petal; about one foot high..Pkt. 5c.

French Double Dwarf, Gold Striped. Brown and golden yellow; very double.....Pkt. 5c.

Prince of Orange. (*Calendula officinalis fl. pl.*). Very large double, golden yellow flowers, the petals shaded dark orange.....Pkt. 5c.

Meteor. (*Calendula officinalis fl. pl.*). Large double flowers; petals light yellow, delicately edged with orange; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Tagetes Signata Pumila. Small, bright orange yellow flowers; dwarf habit, excellent for borders, twelve inches high.....Pkt. 5c.

Martynia Formosa. Easily grown, large flowering; half hardy annual; foliage thick and velvety; pods curiously shaped; flowers fragrant, delicate rose-lilac, blotched and shaded with crimson.....Pkt. 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(See *Four O'Clock*).

MATHIOLA—(See *Stocks*).

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—(See *Kochia*).

Matricaria *Eximia Grandiflora*, fl. pl. (*Double Feverfew*). White, double; desirable for bedding. Half hardy annualPkt. 5c.

Maurandia Graceful climber for greenhouse, basket or outdoor purposes. Set out in border with a little frame, the vines will be covered with rich purple, white or rose colored, foxglove shaped blossoms. Tender perennial, blooming first season; six feet high. *Choicest kinds mixed*.....Pkt. 10c.

Mesembryanthemum *Cordifolium Variegatum*. Leaves blotched with light yellow spots. Fine for greenhouse and conservatory; half hardy annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 15c.

Tricolor. (*Dew Plant*). Pink with purple center; half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow, powerfully fragrant.Pkt. 5c.

Victoria. Dark red blossoms, very desirablePkt. 10c.

Crimson Flowered Giant. Of robust habit, with very large spikes of handsome crimson flowers.....Pkt. 5c.

Parson's White. Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in lengthPkt. 5c.

Dwarf Compact. Forms a dense, semi-globular bush about ten inches highPkt. 10c.

Tall Pyramidal. Tall growing; foliage dark green; flower spikes club shaped; large.....Pkt. 5c.

Pyramidal Bouquet. Forms a dense, short pyramid, with large spikes of red flowers. Excellent for pot culture and for the open borderPkt. 5c.

Ruby. A dwarf, compact and vigorous plant producing magnificent coppery-red flower spikes.....Pkt. 5c.

Machet. Of dwarf and vigorous growth, with numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best for pot culture.....Pkt. 5c.

Improved Machet. A highly developed strain; splendid, large, red flower spikesPkt. 10c.

Reseda odorata grandiflora. Large flowered sweet.....Pkt. 5c.

Mimulus Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennial in the greenhouse, annual in the open air. Start under glass.

Moschatus. (*Musk Plant*). Cultivated on account of its musky odor. An attractive trailing plant with bright green foliage and many small yellow flowers desirable for hanging baskets and window gardens.....Pkt. 5c.

Cardinalis Grandiflorus. An upright growing variety which produces large curiously shaped, dark red flowers, an unusually attractive color in mimulusPkt. 10c.

Punctatus. (*Monkey Flower*). These large curiously shaped yellow flowers are spotted with rich maroon like a leopard's skin. An effective pot plant about eight inches high; blooms first year.....Pkt. 5c.

Tigrinus Duplex. A splendid variety with oddly shaped but beautiful, double tubed flowers.....Pkt. 10c.

Mimosa Pudica (*Sensitive Plant*). An interesting and curious plant with globular heads of small pink flowers. The plant is chiefly valued because of the extreme irritability of its leaves which close and droop at the slightest touch, also in cloudy, damp weather and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a half feet.....Pkt. 5c.

Momordica

Balsam Pear. (*Charantia*). A curious annual climber with yellow blossoms and gracefully cut foliage. The fruit is pear shaped and has a warty skin; when ripe it bursts open and shows a brilliant interior of large carmine seeds. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam Apple. (*Balsamina*). Like Balsam Pear but the fruit is smaller and nearly round.....Pkt. 5c.

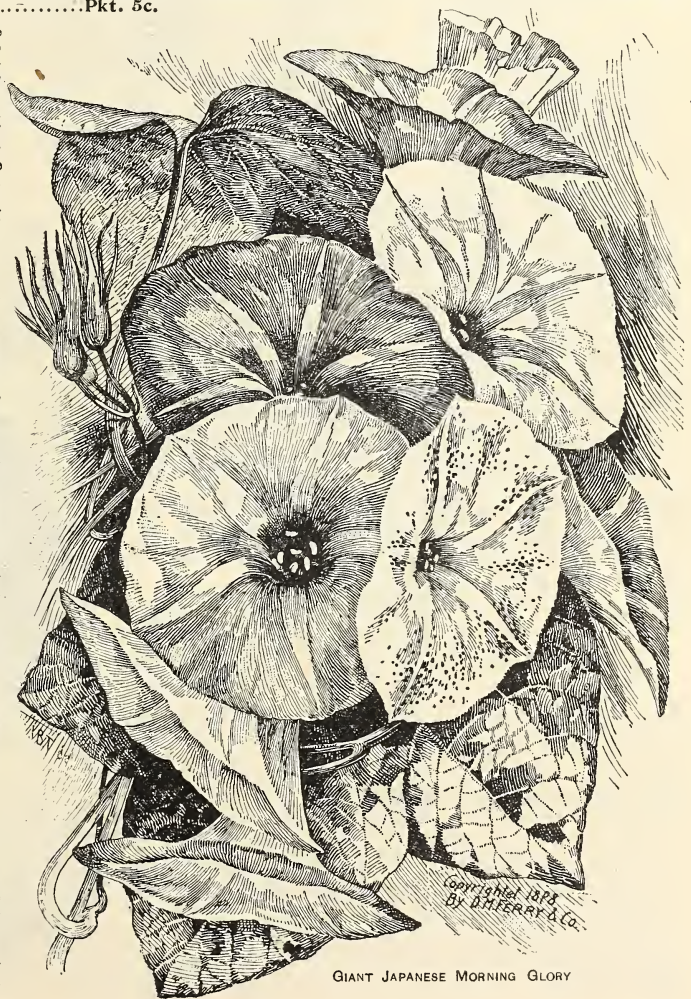
Moon Flower (*Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba*). Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in about two weeks. After the plants are up, plant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora*.....Pkt. 10c.

Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*). A handsome showy climber suitable for covering windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given the vines. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Striped.....Pkt. 5c.	Purple.....Pkt. 5c.
White....." 5c.	Crimson....." 5c.
Blue....." 5c.	Mixed....." 5c.

Giant Japanese Mixed Flowers of immense size, some are brilliant red or rich blue; others are equally brilliant, with broad margins of clear white; some are striped and dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others are clouded with blue and red; the foliage in some plants comes plain green, in others it is mottled with white and shades of yellow or yellowish-green.....Pkt. 5c.

Aurora This new strain is a result of crossing the common Morning Glory with the Giant Japanese and combines to a remarkable degree the vigor and hardness of the first with the size and rich coloring of the flowers of the second. The flowers are decidedly larger and of heavier texture than those of the common Morning Glory and are uniformly either a rich, deep blue shading to a white or rose-colored throat, or an exceedingly rich, dark carmine.....Pkt. 5c.



GIANT JAPANESE MORNING GLORY

NASTURTIUM



NASTURTIUM

Dwarf Nasturtiums (*Tropaeolum Minor*). A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. The plants are so evenly dwarf that they are often used for a border. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

- Aurora, light reddish-orange veined with carmine.....Pkt. 5c.
- Bronze Colored, bronze-orange..... " 5c.
- Crimson, rich, dark crimson..... " 5c.
- Empress of India, small, compact plant; dark scarlet flowers; very dark foliage..... " 5c.
- King Theodore, very dark scarlet maroon..... " 5c.
- Pearl, pale yellow..... " 5c.
- Rose, a warm rose pink..... " 5c.
- Scarlet, scarlet orange..... " 5c.
- Schilling's Striped, bright yellow, maroon stripes..... " 5c.
- Yellow, rich golden yellow..... " 5c.
- Mixed Dwarf, all of the above colors..... " 5c.

Trailing Nasturtiums (*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*). The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium in being less rank growing, more floriferous and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the brightest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

- Bright Yellow, with carmine stain.....Pkt. 5c.
- Brilliant, intense scarlet red, dark foliage..... " 5c.
- Cardinal, deep scarlet, dark foliage..... " 5c.
- Chestnut Brown, rich red maroon..... " 5c.
- Giant of Battles, sulphur, red blotches..... " 5c.
- Hemisphericum, straw color, blotched and suffused with scarlet orange; vigorous foliage growth..... " 5c.
- Jupiter, very large, deep golden yellow flowers; remarkably vigorous in growth and free blooming..... " 5c.
- King of the Blacks, crimson maroon, darker markings.. " 5c.
- Light Yellow, with maroon stain..... " 5c.
- Rose, a deep shade, distinct and attractive..... " 5c.
- Spitfire, bright, fiery scarlet, very floriferous..... " 5c.
- Mixed Trailing, (*Lobbianum varieties*)..... " 5c.

Madame Gunter's Hybrid Nasturtiums

Flowers are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. About four feet high. Half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c.

Nemophila (*Love Grove*). Flowers single, cup shaped, about an inch in diameter and usually in shades of blue and white. A delicate and singularly attractive hardy annual; about six inches high. MIXED VARIETIES.....Pkt. 5c.

Nicotiana Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the long duration and freedom of their bloom. Flowers salver shaped, with long, tubular corollas. Half-hardy annuals; about three feet high.

Affinis, Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Deliciously fragrant.....Pkt. 5c.

Sanderae, Mixed. Flowers white, carmine-rose or violet, a little smaller than Affinis and unlike it is in full bloom during the day. Very floriferous..Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA—(See *Love-in-a-Mist*).

Nolana Beautiful trailing plants with prostrate stems. Fine for rock work, pots, baskets and vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are produced abundantly and are convolvulus-shaped, brilliant and of various colors. Hardy trailing annual; six inches high. MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.

Nycterinia Charming little plants, well adapted for rockeries, baskets and edgings. The florets are star shaped, white or tinted with various shades and during the evening are very fragrant. Half hardy annual; six inches high. MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.

GENOTHERA—(See *Primrose*).

Oleander (*Nerium Oleander*). This well known shrub is of easy culture and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm, moist climates it requires no protection and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a salver shaped corolla with a crown of cut appendages in the center and are white or different shades of red..Pkt. 5c.

Oxalis Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea, rose colored.....Pkt. 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE

(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabious*). This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual: twelve to eighteen inches high.

- Double Dark Maroon.....Pkt. 5c.
- Double White..... " 5c.
- Double Mixed..... " 5c.



MOURNING BRIDE

Pansies

Pansies are now produced in almost infinite variety of form, color and markings. Their variety of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and long keeping characteristics render them general favorites. We have been interested in the bringing forward of advanced types of large varieties, both in this country and in Europe and our stocks are the very best obtainable. We spare no pains or expense to satisfy the most critical trade. We every year visit the gardens of the most expert specialists in Europe and we are in position to give our customers the benefit of their knowledge. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable. Frequent sprinklings are advantageous. The following list comprises the best kinds on the market.

- Emperor William.** Deep lavender blue petals, dark Prussian blue about the eye; large floweringPkt. 10c.
- Giant Blue Black.** (*Trimardeau*). Extra large, very fine dark, rich velvety purple, almost black flowers.....Pkt. 10c.
- Giant Yellow.** (*Trimardeau*). Enormous, yellow flowers with large, black centers.....Pkt. 15c.
- Gold Margined.** Medium sized, well formed, very rich dark red, bordered and tinged with golden yellowPkt. 10c.
- King of the Blacks.** Large flowering, pure black, lustrous and velvety; probably the darkest flower grownPkt. 10c.
- Lord Beaconsfield.** Lower petals very deep violet purple; the same color in the upper petals shades to white, slightly tinted with purple; large flowering and finely formed.....Pkt. 10c.
- Mahogany colored.**.....Pkt. 10c.
- Meteor.** Large, rich, velvety red or mahogany colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings. Very hardyPkt. 10c.
- Peacock.** Large flowered variety of English origin, marked with shades of blue and purple which are suggestive of the spots on a peacock's tail, hence its name....Pkt. 10c.
- Pure Yellow.** A brilliant, deep lemon yellow, large flowering.....Pkt. 10c.
- Red Flowered, Victoria.** The blooms are of good substance and form and deep claret red color.....Pkt. 10c.
- Snow Queen.** Improved type of flower, fine form. A beautiful snow whitePkt. 10c.
- Variogated and striped.** Very varied in color; purple striped with lighter shades and yellow.....Pkt. 10c.
- Violet, white edged.** A very deep warm violet.....Pkt. 10c.
- White.** Large flowering and very floriferous..... " 10c.
- Ferry's Superbissima Blotched.** A magnificent new Pansy, having large, broad, thick, brilliantly colored petals forming most perfectly shaped flowers. These are not only of immense size, but the petals have great substance and are very broad, overlapping to such an extent as to give the effect of a somewhat doubled flower. Superior rather than simply different from old strains.....Pkt. 15c.



- Bugnot's Very Large Stained, mixed.** An extra large, five blotched race, having immense flowers of fine form and substance. The plants are vigorous with short, stiff stalks bearing flowers well above the foliage.....Pkt. 15c.
- Large Flowering Parisian, mixed.** Flowers of largest size, finest form and great variety of magnificent colors; borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection. An excellent sort for florists.....Pkt. 10c.
- Odier, or Large Stained.** Large, finely formed flowers, usually five blotched and in a widely varied range of splendid colors.....Pkt. 15c.
- Trimardeau, Very Large Flowered, mixed.** An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades. Plants of vigorous, compact growth, with immense, three blotched flowersPkt. 10c.
- Extra Choice Mixed.** From best named flowers... " 10c.
- Choice Mixed** " 5c.
- Collection of eight splendid varieties**..... " 50c.

Pæony (*Pæonia herbacea Chinensis*). Well known herbaceous perennial plants which may be grown either from seed or roots. They are so gorgeous in their beauty that they should have a place in every yard and are sure to repay the little care required. About three feet high. (*Pæony Roots are listed in our autumn Bulb Catalogue*).
Double, Mixed.....Pkt. 25c.

Palm The palm is one of the most ornamental plants in the greenhouse and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out on the lawn during warm weather are sure to command attention. The seed is slow to germinate.

Chamerops Humilis. (*Dwarf Fan Palm*). The most hardy and dwarf of its species, seldom attaining a height of over eight to ten feet.....Pkt. 10c.

Chamerops Excelsa. A greenhouse variety in this latitude. As a lawn plant in our southern states it is conspicuously attractive. A well grown specimen will attain a height of twenty-five or thirty feet.....Pkt. 10c.

Pampas Grass (*Gnærum argenteum*). Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; ten feet high...Pkt. 5c.

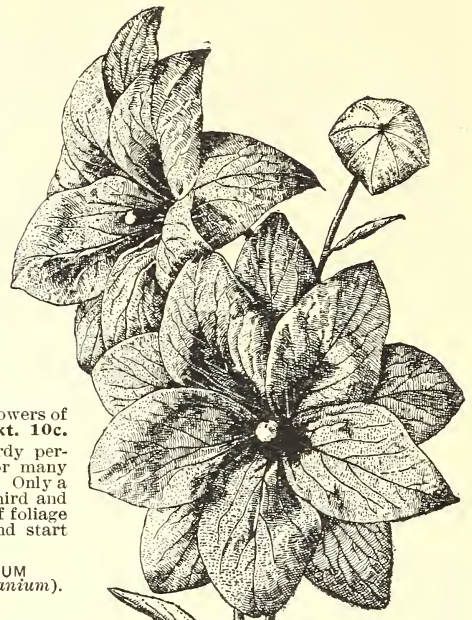
Passion Flower (*Passiflora*). Most interesting and well known climbers bearing singularly beautiful flowers.

Cærulea. Half hardy deciduous climber with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty.....Pkt. 10c.

Peas, Everlasting (*Lathyrus latifolius*). A hardy perennial climber producing for many weeks a succession of blossoms in clusters of eight to ten each. Only a few flowers can be expected the second season, but in the third and fourth, the plants then being well established, an abundance of foliage and bloom is afforded. The plants die down late in the fall and start again in the spring. Sow seed in open ground.

Rose.....Pkt. 5c.
White....." 5c.
Mixed. White, rose and purple... " 5c.

PELARGONIUM
 —(See *Geranium*).

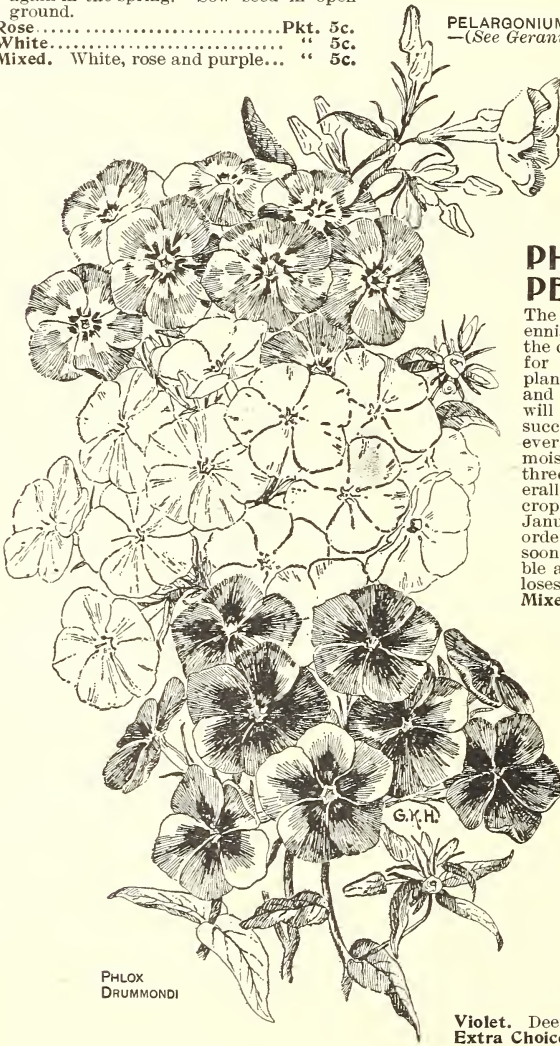


PLATYCODON JAPONICUS

PLATYCODON JAPONICUS fl. pl.
 (*Japanese Bell Flower*).

Distinctly superior to the ordinary varieties; flowers double instead of single and the ten petals, in color a very attractive deep blue, are in the form of an open bell. Hardy perennial; twelve to eighteen inches high and in flower from June until October.

Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI

PHLOX PERENNIAL

The varieties of the Perennial Phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Two to three feet high. We generally receive our new crop seed in December or January and it should be ordered and planted as soon thereafter as possible as the very best seed loses vitality rapidly.

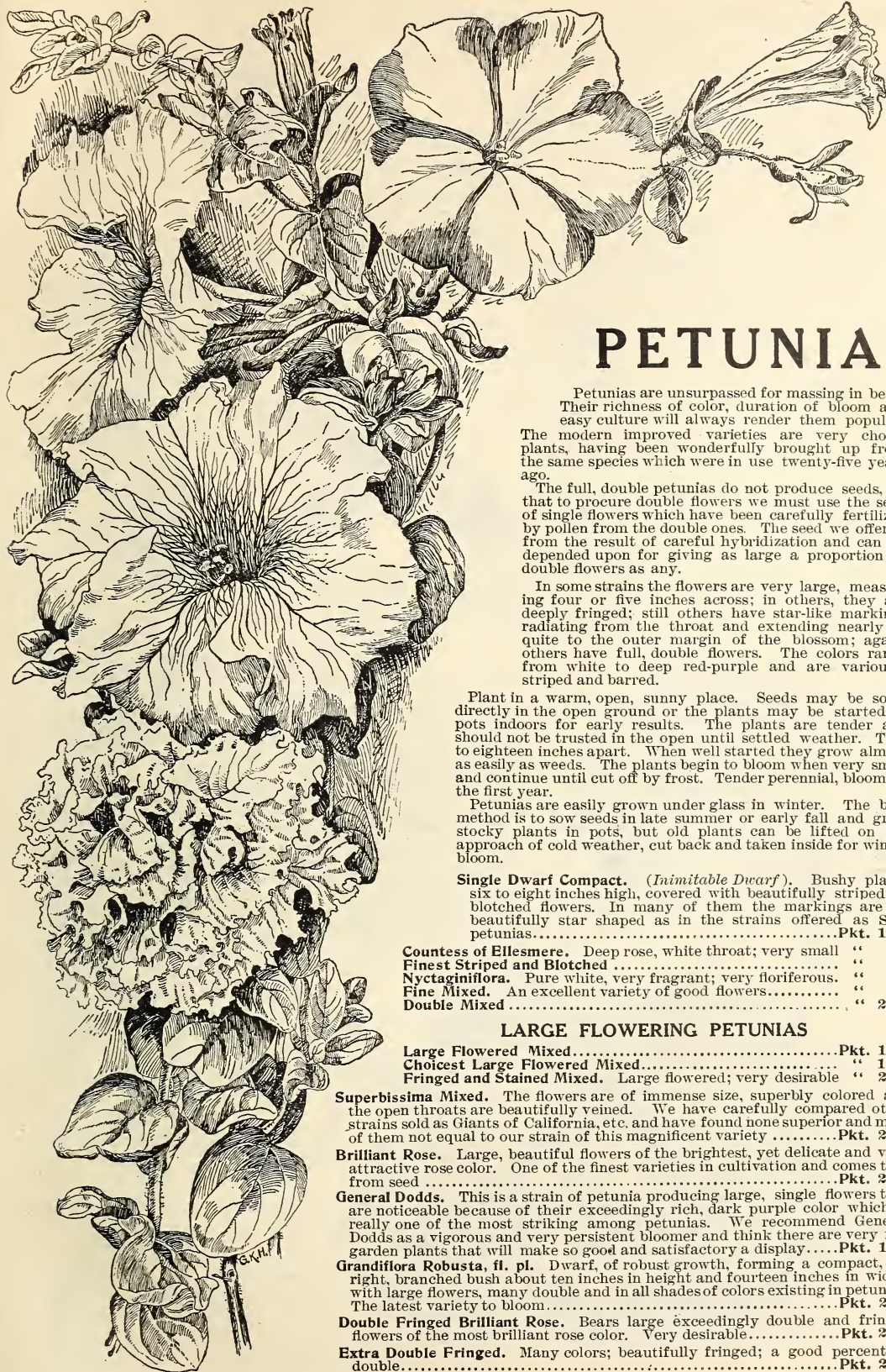
Mixed.....Pkt. 10c.

PICOTEE—(See *Carnation*).

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (*Large Flowering*).

Unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow even in poor soil, but in order to develop to their highest perfection, must have rich soil and must be given room. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July 1, and be literally covered with bloom until autumn. Unsurpassed for masses of separate colors or for bouquets. One foot high.

- Alba. Pure white, very desirable.....Pkt. 10c.
- Black Warrior. Very deep maroon..... " 10c.
- Isabellina. Creamy yellow..... " 10c.
- Kermesina Alba Oculata. Rosy crimson, white eye..... " 10c.
- Lilac. With white center..... " 10c.
- Rosea. Deep rose, with white eye..... " 10c.
- Rosy Chamois. Deep salmon rose..... " 10c.
- Scarlet. Maroon center..... " 10c.
- Splendens. Crimson, pure white eye; one of the finest of this strain..... " 10c.
- Violet. Deep violet blue with white eye..... " 10c.
- Extra Choicest Mixed. Best large flowered varieties... " 5c.



PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. The modern improved varieties are very choice plants, having been wonderfully brought up from the same species which were in use twenty-five years ago.

The full, double petunias do not produce seeds, so that to procure double flowers we must use the seed of single flowers which have been carefully fertilized by pollen from the double ones. The seed we offer is from the result of careful hybridization and can be depended upon for giving as large a proportion of double flowers as any.

In some strains the flowers are very large, measuring four or five inches across; in others, they are deeply fringed; still others have star-like markings radiating from the throat and extending nearly or quite to the outer margin of the blossom; again, others have full, double flowers. The colors range from white to deep red-purple and are variously striped and barred.

Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to eighteen inches apart. When well started they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants begin to bloom when very small and continue until cut off by frost. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.

Petunias are easily grown under glass in winter. The best method is to sow seeds in late summer or early fall and grow stocky plants in pots, but old plants can be lifted on the approach of cold weather, cut back and taken inside for winter bloom.

Single Dwarf Compact. (*Inimitable Dwarf*). Bushy plants six to eight inches high, covered with beautifully striped or blotched flowers. In many of them the markings are as beautifully star shaped as in the strains offered as Star petunias.....Pkt. 15c.

Countess of Ellesmere. Deep rose, white throat; very small " 5c.
Finest Striped and Blotched " 5c.
Nyctaginiflora. Pure white, very fragrant; very floriferous. " 5c.
Fine Mixed. An excellent variety of good flowers..... " 5c.
Double Mixed " 20c.

LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS

Large Flowered Mixed.....Pkt. 10c.
Choicest Large Flowered Mixed..... " 15c.
Fringed and Stained Mixed. Large flowered; very desirable " 20c.

Superbissima Mixed. The flowers are of immense size, superbly colored and the open throats are beautifully veined. We have carefully compared other strains sold as Giants of California, etc. and have found none superior and most of them not equal to our strain of this magnificent varietyPkt. 25c.

Brilliant Rose. Large, beautiful flowers of the brightest, yet delicate and very attractive rose color. One of the finest varieties in cultivation and comes true from seedPkt. 25c.

General Dodds. This is a strain of petunia producing large, single flowers that are noticeable because of their exceedingly rich, dark purple color which is really one of the most striking among petunias. We recommend General Dodds as a vigorous and very persistent bloomer and think there are very few garden plants that will make so good and satisfactory a display.....Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora Robusta, fl. pl. Dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched bush about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with large flowers, many double and in all shades of colors existing in petunias. The latest variety to bloom.....Pkt. 25c.

Double Fringed Brilliant Rose. Bears large exceedingly double and fringed flowers of the most brilliant rose color. Very desirable.....Pkt. 25c.

Extra Double Fringed. Many colors; beautifully fringed; a good percentage double.....Pkt. 25c.

PENTSTEMON Handsome, half hardy herbaceous perennials about two feet high and much in favor for bedding out. Flowers bell shaped or tubular, an inch and a half long borne in racemes or spikes, white and various shades of rose and purplish red striped with white. The roots should receive some protection in winter. MIXED.....Pkt. 10c.

PERILLA Nankinensis Atropurpurea Lacinata. Ornamental foliage plants similar to Coleus. They are of easy culture, growing freely in any good, common garden soil. Fine for bedding with silver-leaved plants. Foliage dark metallic bronze almost black. Half hardy annual; two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

PERIWINKLE—(See *Vinca*).

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI

(*Lantern Plant*). When well grown, plants are about two feet high producing from the axis of each leaf one or more large, brilliant red-colored seed pods which in form and color are suggestive of a Japanese lantern. These contain bright, cherry-like fruit which is occasionally used for making preserves. It grows readily to a fruiting size the first year from seed, in the warmer latitudes.....Pkt. 10c.

PINKS (*Dianthus*). Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials but nearly all blooming the first year from seed; of easy culture. Seeds may be sown in the open ground where they are to remain but better results are obtained, in the north, if plants are started in the house.

Crimson Belle. Rich, vivid crimson color; flower single and of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely lacinated.....Pkt. 10c.

Eastern Queen. Single flowers beautifully marbled and striped with light shades of red upon lighter ground.....Pkt. 10c.

Vesuvius. A new color in pinks; a light strawberry red, very distinct and sure to attract favorable attention wherever grown. Flowers nearly two inches across with petals deeply lacinated. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 15c.

Royal Pinks. (*Hedderigi nobilis*). These very large, single flowers afford a wide range of colors. Petals deeply cut and fringed and in splendid shades of blood-red to carmine, pink and even white.....Pkt. 10c.

Hedderwig's Single Mixed. Flowers of the best shades and beautifully marked....Pkt. 5c.

Double Brilliant Maroon. A beautiful variety easily cultivated; its velvety maroon flowers are very attractive.....Pkt. 10c.

Double Dark Purple. An attractive and particularly useful color in pinks. Flowers double, of large size, fine form and suitable for cutting.....Pkt. 25c.

Double Diadem. Very regular, densely double, and of all tints from crimson-purple to deep black-purple.....Pkt. 5c.

Double Japan. Rich in hue; very double, deeply fringed petals. MIXED..... " 5c.

Double China Mixed. White and dark crimson selfs also white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotchings.....Pkt. 5c.

Hedderwig's Double. Flowers very large and double and of various shades of brilliant colors.....Pkt. 5c.
Snowdrift. Clear white, very double and fully as large as the popular Marguerite Carnation; desirable for cutting " 15c.

PYRETHRUM Very ornamental both in foliage and flowers. (See also *Matricaria*).

Parthenifolium Aureum. (*Golden Feather*). Beautiful gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot.....Pkt. 5c.

Parthenifolium Aureum Selaginoides. Finely cut, fern-like leaves of bright golden yellow color. Extra fine for bedding. Half hardy perennial; height one foot.....Pkt. 10c.

Roseum. Ray flowers fully two inches in diameter, carmine-rose with golden yellow center. Foliage finely cut. Hardy perennial; two feet high. Pkt. 10c.



PINK, SINGLE



PORTULACA

PORTULACA

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors but usually are sown directly where the plants are to stand. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation. Tender annual; about nine inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES

- Alba. Pure white.....Pkt. 5c.
- Aurea. Deep golden..... " 5c.
- Caryophylloides. Carnation striped..... " 5c.
- Striata. Yellow, striped with red..... " 5c.
- Fine Mixed..... " 5c.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

- Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out.
- Double White.....Pkt. 10c.
- " Sulphur..... " 10c.
- " Rose striped..... " 10c.
- " Scarlet..... " 10c.
- " Orange..... " 10c.
- " Mixed..... " 10c.

POOR MAN'S ORCHID—(See *Schizanthus*).



POPPY, DOUBLE WHITE FRINGED

POPPY

(*Papaver*). Well known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed where flowers are to bloom and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

The Shirley. This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper, some are plain, some crimped and some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and airy and lend themselves readily to bouquets which should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded; they will then keep fresh in water for several days.....Pkt. 5c.

Tulip Flowered. Produces bright scarlet flowers borne well above the foliage. The petals form a tulip-shaped cup and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Hardy annual, one foot highPkt. 5c.

Umbrosium. Very rich vermilion with a shining black spot on each petal; one of the most showy varieties; hardy annual...Pkt. 5c.

Cardinal. This is a very large and very double poppy, each petal being so cut as to give the blossom the appearance of a large ball of brilliant cardinal colored silk. It is certainly one of the finest poppies in cultivation and a worthy companion to our Double White Fringed Poppy from which it differs only in colorPkt. 5c.

Carnation, double white...... 5c.

Carnation, double mixed. Large, showy, double flowers of various colors, two feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Double White Fringed. This is the finest double white poppy. The plants are about two and one-half feet high, upright growing and so floriferous that a very fine showing is made. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of the purest white.....Pkt. 5c.

Bracteatum. Very large, brilliant orange-crimson flowers; perennial.....Pkt. 5c.

Orientele. Large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; base of petals black. One of our most striking and showy garden perennials.....Pkt. 5c.

Papaver Somniferum, of which the Carnation Poppy is an improved form, is the species used for the extraction of opium.

Primrose, Evening (*Enothera*). Produces large, showy blossoms which are fully expanded only towards and during evening. Blossoms yellow or white and very freely and constantly produced.

Acaulis Alba. Of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large, bluish-white flowers about three inches across. Hardy perennial; six inches highPkt. 5c.

Lamarckiana. Superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms three to four inches across. Hardy biennial but blooms the first year; height four feet.....Pkt. 5c.

Primula Japonica (*Japanese Primrose*). Beautiful large, variously colored flowers standing in whorls, pyramidically arranged on short flower stems; one foot high. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. *Mixed varieties*Pkt. 25c.

After sowing the seeds of *Primula Japonica*, let them remain in a cool and moist place for four or five weeks, then place in a frame or house where there is bottom heat and they will grow freely.

Primula Sinensis (*Chinese Primrose*). This beautiful winter blooming pot plant is especially valuable in that its brightly colored and finely formed flowers and attractive foliage may be had in perfection from November until late in spring. The several varieties afford a wide range of splendid colors, the flowers being produced in clusters. According to location and facilities, sow the seed in well drained shallow pans from April to the last of July, to insure flowering the following winter. Use finely sifted leaf mold, loam and sand in equal parts. Cover slightly and place the pans, when well watered, in a temperature of about 60°F.

SINGLE FRINGED PRIMULA	
Bright Rose	Pkt. 25c.
Cœrulea, blue	" 25c.
Scarlet.....	" 25c.
Soliel d'Empel, magnificent fine white variety.....	" 25c.
Choicest Mixed, from choicest of best fringed sorts..	" 25c.
Choicest Fern Leaved, mixed.....	" 25c.

DOUBLE FRINGED PRIMULA

These are very choicest; many plants will produce double flowers. **Double mixed**Pkt. 25c.

QUAKING GRASS—(See *Briza*).



PRIMULA

Rhodanthe One of the most beautiful everlastings. Flowers bell-shaped, gracefully poised on slender stems. Blooms should be gathered before fully expanded and dried in the shade. Tender annual; one and one half to two feet high.

Manglesi. Rich rose, with golden center.....Pkt. 5c.
Maculata Alba. White, yellow disc, fragrant..... " 5c.
Mixed..... " 5c.

RICINUS—(See *Castor Bean*).

Rocket (*Hesperis Matronalis*). Produces clusters of flowers very fragrant during the evening. Seed germinates readily in open ground. Hardy perennial, one and a half feet high.

Sweet, Purple.....Pkt. 5c.
Sweet, White..... " 5c.

ROSE Multiflora Dwarf A valuable addition to our list of flowers, especially so because of the ease with which fine blooming plants can be raised from seed. Plants under ordinary care will commence to flower when six inches high and two months old, and will continue to grow and bloom until they form compact bushes about sixteen inches high, well covered with flowers. The different plants will give flowers of varying shades of color. Tender perennial; blooming the first year.....Pkt. 15c.

ROSE CAMPION—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*).
 ROSE OF HEAVEN—(See *Agrostemma Celi-Rosa*).

SALPIGLOSSIS Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel shaped flowers which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. The seed may be sown indoors by the middle of March, or later, or may be sown outdoors in early spring; useful for cutting. Blooms from August to October. Half hardy annual; about two feet high. (See colored plate, page 3).

Fine Mixed. Hybrid varieties.....Pkt. 5c.

SALVIA (*Flowering Sage*). Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of fiery red, crimson or blue color, continuing in flower a long time. Tender perennials; but bloom the first season; height two to three feet.

Splendens. (Sold also as *Splendens "Bonfire"*). Large, brilliant scarlet flowers are in these plants afforded a rich, dark green background of dense foliage. This variety is most generally used in parks and on extensive lawns, as in growth it is more vigorous than the more dwarf varieties.....Pkt. 10c.

Golden Leaved. This is a variety of *Salvia Splendens* which comes true from seed and has rich yellow leaves, contrasting beautifully with the brilliant scarlet flowers.....Pkt. 25c.

Patens. One of the finest blue flowers known..... " 15c.
Lord Fautleroy. Many strains of *Salvia Splendens* have been offered under different names with the claim that they are larger flowered or more floriferous than the old type. We have found none of them more distinctly valuable than this strain in which the plant is more uniformly dwarf and floriferous and the flower spikes longer than in the common stock, so we strongly recommend it as a decided improvement. The plant is uniformly dwarf, averaging only about twenty inches high. In habit it is exceedingly free blooming bearing above the dark green foliage brilliant crimson spikes which are longer than those of the common sorts.....Pkt. 15c.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, fl. pl. Very pretty, dwarf trailing plants which are so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. Double flowers of a brilliant, golden yellow, resembling a miniature double zinnia. Excellent for rock work, borders or edgings. Hardy annual; six inches high..Pkt. 5c.



SNAPDRAGON

SCABIOSA—(See *Mourning Bride*).
 SCARLET FLAX—(See *Linum*).

Schizanthus Retusus trimaculatus. Decid- edly superior in size of flower and brilliancy of coloring. Petals bright yellow with margins and tube of purple-rose, shading from lighter to darker shades.....Pkt. 15c.

Smilax No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Indispens- able to florists as its hard texture enables it to be kept without wilting, several days after being cut. *The seed germinates very slowly.* The process may be hast- ened somewhat by soaking the seed in hot water for ten hours before planting but even then it is often six or eight weeks before the plants make their appearance. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*). An old border plant with dark and glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly colored flowers with finely marked throats. Snapdragons have been much improved of late years by careful selection and blossom the first season from seed sown in spring, especially if under frames and transplanted. If early bloom is desired sow the seed in August or September and cover the plants with a mulch on the approach of cold weather. These may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house. Give them the same temperature and treat- ment as geraniums and carnations. Tender perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Majus Album. Pure white, light yellow throat.....Pkt. 5c.
Majus Brilliant. Crimson, yellow and white throat... " 5c.
Majus Delila. Brilliant crimson, white throat..... " 5c.
Fine Mixed. All the best colors..... " 5c.



SALVIA SPLENDENS

STOCK

(*Mathiola*). The Stocks, though not thriving so well in America as they do in England, are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and are particularly valued for edgings, bedding and pot culture. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of exceedingly double flowers. Average height one and a half feet.

Double German Ten Weeks. These favorite summer flowers are excellent for bedding out and afford fine blooms for cutting.

MIXED.....Pkt. 5c.
Double German Ten Weeks, Pure White. Very useful for floral work and bouquets.....Pkt. 10c.

The seed we offer of Double Ten Weeks stocks is of a very superior quality and can be depended upon for excellent results.

INTERMEDIATE OR AUTUMNAL STOCKS

The Intermediate Stocks, if sown at the same time as the Ten Weeks, will succeed them in bloom, thus affording flowers continuously until late in the fall. If sown in pots late in the summer they will bloom the following spring.

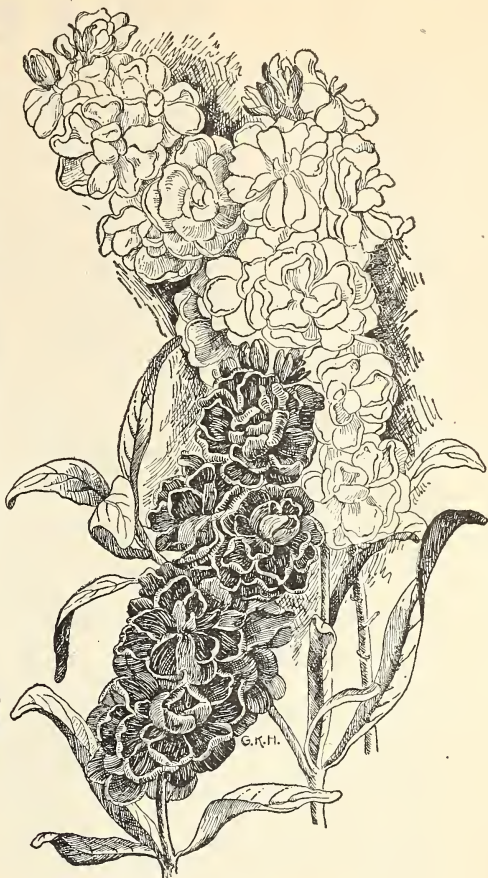
Intermediate White.....Pkt. 15c.
Intermediate Scarlet..... " 15c.

BROMPTON AND EMPEROR STOCKS

These Stocks should have the same treatment as the Intermediate. They cannot endure our winters unless protected.

Brompton, mixed. Bushy plants, blooming well in winter and producing a fine display of flowers; half hardy biennial....Pkt. 10c.

Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed. The fine spikes of bloom are rich and attractive. Tender perennial.....Pkt. 10c.



STOCK

Solanum

Pseudo Capsicum Nanum. Ornamental fruit bearing plants, useful for conservatory or drawing room decoration. The foliage is handsome and contrasts finely with the miniature, round, scarlet fruit with which the plant is covered. Tender perennial; about one and a half feet high..Pkt. 10c.

STIPA PENNATA—(See Feather Grass).

Sunflower

(*Helianthus*). These stately, old fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to hide unsightly places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil but do best on light, rich limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. A tall plant growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, and resemble chrysanthemums. The color is a splendid rich golden yellow, quite free from any black center.....Pkt. 5c.

Globosus Fistulosus. (*Globe or Dahlia Sunflower*). Produces very large, exceedingly double flowers of bright yellow color; plants about five feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

Stella. The plant of this fine variety is well branched and bushy and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are an unusually pure golden yellow with black discs and are borne on long stems well above the foliage. They come into bloom very early and are produced in abundance throughout the season. The graceful habit of growth, convenient size and splendid lasting qualities make this a useful and favorite variety for cutting and in extensive decorative work.....Pkt. 5c.



SUNFLOWER,
 DOUBLE
 CHRYSANTHEMUM
 FLOWERED

SWEET PEAS

We had an extensive and very successful trial of Sweet Peas at our Oakview farms last summer. The results only confirmed our opinion that the varieties we list are the best in their respective classes, that our mixtures are well balanced and unsurpassed and that all, with proper soil and care, will give splendid satisfaction.

We also had in trial many novelties offered under various names by seedsmen in this country and in England. Many of these proved to be inferior to our standard sorts and others were not yet sufficiently fixed in type to warrant our listing them at present. Our stocks are **absolutely unsurpassed in selection, purity and vitality**. Our prices are reasonable, being lower than those of many smaller firms, but were we to charge twice as much the quality of the stocks **could not be improved**.

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy, or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

FORCING AND INDOOR SORTS

Extra Early Blanche Ferry, Earliest White and Mont Blanc with us have proven most desirable varieties for forcing. These and other sorts marked thus (*) have given the best results in their respective classes of colors when grown indoors.

WHITE

EARLIEST WHITE.* The earliest blooming white Sweet Pea. Similar in form to and selected from Extra Early Blanche Ferry. Its extreme earliness makes it most desirable for forcing. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50

MONT BLANC.* This variety originated in the extra Early Blanche Ferry and like that sort the vine is of dwarf, slender, very graceful habit with narrow leaves. Flowers of good form and size and very clear white color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

JOSEPHINE WHITE. One of the earliest white sweet peas and especially desirable for forcing. Habit like Emily Henderson but earlier and produces flowers during a longer season. Very desirable for cutting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

EMILY HENDERSON. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

BLANCHE BURPEE. A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson the flowers are fine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell shaped; usually three on a stem. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

THE BRIDE. Flowers like the Blanche Burpee but stems more slender, more gracefully poised and attractive for bunching. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

LIGHT YELLOW

QUEEN VICTORIA. Light primrose of hooded form showing a pink tint in the bud; clear, soft primrose when matured. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

THE HON. MRS. E. KENYON.* The best of the deeper primrose shades; a beautiful, large, semi-hooded flower. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

RED STANDARD WITH WHITE WINGS

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.* This is the pioneer extra early sweet pea and bears much the same relation to the other sorts of this section that the original Blanche Ferry does to other American sorts, in that it is of vigorous and hardy though dwarf habit and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. It will be found to be one of the first varieties to furnish flowers either in greenhouse or out of doors and it will continue to furnish them in great abundance longer than most varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium sized, fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

LIGHT PINK

MRS. SANKEY. Standard round, very thick; delicate shell pink, wings a little lighter than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

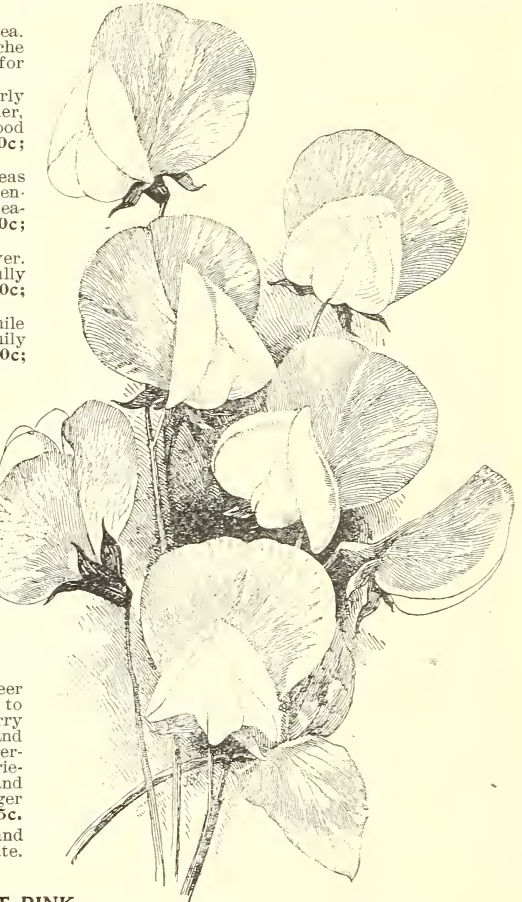
LOTTIE HUTCHINS. Standard and wings of light primrose with stripes of light pink. One of the best hooded shapes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

STELLA MORSE. Flowers of a peculiar warm salmon-pink. A combination yellow and pink which is distinct and very attractive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

VENUS. Standard, large, a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff; wings similar to the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

COQUETTE. Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose, shaded purple; wings primrose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LOVELY.* Flowers very large, fine form. A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, often four flowers on a stem. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.



EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY

ELIZA ECKFORD. Large flower of a decided primrose tinge when first expanded, gradually fading to white; exceedingly delicate and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

PRIMA DONNA.* The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers of a brilliant yet soft shade of pink. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

GLADYS UNWIN. Clear light bright pink with deeper shade at edge of standard; very large size, open form, with wavy edges. One of the best of the large Countess Spencer type. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c.

ROYAL ROBE.* Bright rose pink. Those who like a hooded, gracefully rolled standard will be pleased with this sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

KATHERINE TRACY.* The color is a soft but brilliant pink in wings and standard. Plants vigorous and give a profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the end of the season. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

ORANGE PINK

LADY MARY CURRIE.* A large, well formed flower of brilliant orange pink color. Similar to Lady Penzance but rounder and of more brilliant color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

MISS WILLMOTT.* A fine semi-hooded type; standard orange pink; wings rose tinted with orange. Of very large size; long stems; plant very vigorous. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

HELEN LEWIS. One of the best of the Countess Spencer type. Very large, open form, wavy edges; standard crimson orange, wings orange rose. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c.

SHADES OF RED

MRS. DUGDALE.* A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

LORD KENYON. Magenta rose, wings veined with a deeper shade. Similar to American Queen, but hooded instead of open form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

JOHN INGMAN. Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper shade; large size, open form with wavy edges. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c.

HER MAJESTY. The flowers are very large and both the standard and wings are beautifully curved and a delicate rose-pink color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

PRINCE OF WALES. Flowers very large and a peculiar brilliant red, distinct in shade from any other sweet pea. Very attractive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

COCCINEA. Distinct in color, a bright cherry red and unlike any other we offer. Very pleasing and effective. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

ROYAL ROSE. One of the largest, finest formed flowers. Standard deep rose pink; wings a lighter shade of same color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

FIREFLY. Very bright, intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

KING EDWARD VII. A new bright, crimson scarlet of largest size; open form well expanded, round standard. One of the very best. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

SALOPIAN.* One of the most brilliant and richly colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are of faultless form, large and a very rich, brilliant cardinal red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

MAID OF HONOR. Medium sized flower, nearly white having a distinct edging of blue which gives it a peculiar and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded lavender, deepening to violet at edge. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

FASCINATION. Standard lilac, wings blue tinged with lilac, the blossom finally turning to a bright blue. Large size, hooded form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

MRS. GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR. A very clear delicate shade of lilac blue, self colored; medium size, semi-hooded form, usually three flowers on a stem. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

DOROTHY TENNANT.* Flowers warm violet or mauve, finely formed. Standard broad, hooded; wings large, rounded. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.* A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearer blue. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

PINK AND RED STRIPES

AURORA. Very large and of fine form. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon-pink over white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Very large and perfectly shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose-carmine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

AMERICA.* White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine. The most brilliant red striped sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

PURPLE STRIPES

GRAY FRIAR.* Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

PRINCESS OF WALES. Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter colored than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

SENATOR. Standard broad, very large, delicate lavender, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of purple maroon; wings medium sized, round, striped with a bluer shade than the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.



KATHERINE TRACY

BLUE AND PURPLE

FLORA NORTON. The best clear blue sweet pea. Medium size, open form, usually three flowers on a stem. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 85c.

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN.* Stems very long, each bearing three or four flowers, a little darker than Navy Blue. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER. Standard purple, wings of purple shading to violet, large size, hooded form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

NAVY BLUE. A true blue quite distinct. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

CLARET AND MAROON

MONARCH. Standard large, fine form, violet maroon; wings very large and expanded; quite similar in color to the standard, but having a blue shade. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DUKE OF CLARENCE. A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich, satin-like maroon. Wings similar in color to standard. One of the best dark varieties yet produced. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

STANLEY.* A very beautiful sort. Standard large and flat; color a deep maroon and warmer than Boreatton. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

BLACK KNIGHT. One of the darkest varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

SHAHZADA.* This has a very rich dark maroon standard and deep violet wings. One of the finest dark sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

OTHELLO. A very dark maroon, practically self colored with almost black veining. Large size, hooded form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixture than from growing named sorts, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before, or a lot of seed which has been grown, saved or handled so carelessly that it cannot be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seeds will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from the very best stock that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, there is nothing superior for use in the home garden.

Choice Mixed We assure our customers the Mixed Sweet Pea Seed which we offer is the result of as great care in breeding and selecting as any stock we grow and as fine flowers are obtained from it as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison with any and all others, no matter under what name or at how high a price offered and are certain that a trial will demonstrate the superiority of our mixture. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

Eckford's Hybrids Mixed This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.**

Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY CUPID. The earliest of the dwarf forms. Very attractive and blooms freely. Particularly desirable for pot culture. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

CUPID MIXED. This mixture is composed of choice varieties, including shades of white, yellow and red from light rose to deep scarlet and maroon. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY—(See *Brachycome*).

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus)

For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high. (See *colored plate, page 66*).

Black. Reddish, velvety black. **Pkt. 5c.** **Fine Mixed.** **" 5c.**
White, pure. **" 5c.** **Mixed Double, many colors.** **" 5c.**

TAGETES—(See *Marigold*).

TROPEOLUM LOBBIANUM—(See *Nasturtium Trailing*).

TROPEOLUM CANARIENSE—(See *Canary Bird Flower*).

TROPEOLUM MINOR—(See *Nasturtium Dwarf*).

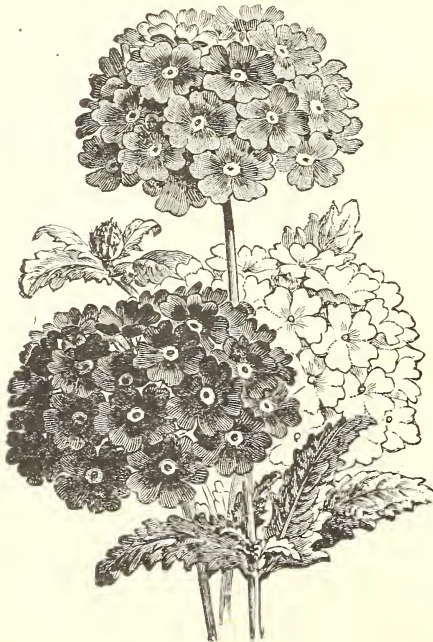
TORENIA FOURNIERI A fine annual with trumpet shaped, sky blue flowers, each having three spots of dark indigo blue and a yellow stain in the center. Extremely handsome when grown in pots or out of doors in a shaded location. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT—(See *Balsam*).

TREE CYPRESS (*Ipomopsis elegans*). A handsome plant with fine, feathery foliage, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine and with long spikes of beautiful flowers; equally desirable for outdoor or conservatory cultivation. Half hardy biennial; three feet high. **MIXED VARIETIES.** **Pkt. 5c.**

VALERIAN, GREEK (*Polemonium coeruleum*). An old standard border plant often called Jacob's Ladder from its pinnately cleft leaves. Flowers blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation and perfectly hardy and may be increased by dividing the roots. Sown early in spring, in open border and thin to one foot apart. Perennial; two feet high. **Pkt. 5c.**

VERBENA



VERBENA

The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flower truss and thrives particularly well in American soil. For masses in beds on the lawn no plant excels it. In the varieties may be found every color from white through lilac and rose to purple and very dark purplish blue. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in constant bloom from June even until after the early, light frosts. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting and care taken that the soil be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers, all being showy and often the clusters have a delicate fragrance. Half hardy perennial trailer which has gained much in popularity through treatment as an annual.

- Montana. (Drummond's).** Hardy; rose changing to lilac. **Pkt. 5c.**
- Hybrida, Defiance.** Seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color. **Pkt. 10c.**
- Hybrida, blue.** All shades of blue. **Pkt. 10c.**
- Hybrida, auriculaeflora.** Various shades of pink, red, purple and blue, all with distinct white eye. **Pkt. 10c.**
- Mammoth White.** The largest trusses of the finest formed and clearest white flowers of any named sort. It comes absolutely true from seed, thus enabling us to secure the greater vigor and more abundant bloom of the seedling, united with the fine flowers of the named varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**
- Hybrida, white.** Produces large, pure white flowers; very floriferous; fine for florists; comes true from seed. **Pkt. 5c.**
- Hybrida, Italian striped.** Beautiful. **Pkt 10c.**
- Fine mixed.** Embraces all colors. **" 5c.**
- Extra Choice mixed.** **" 10c.**
- Mammoth mixed.** Embraces a wide range of the most beautiful colors, the clusters being of largest size. **Pkt. 15c.**
- Hybrida compacta, mixed.** A distinct sort. The plant forms compact bunches about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers. Flowers well from seed sown in the spring. **Pkt. 15c.**

Vinca A genus of ornamental, free flowering greenhouse perennials, blooming the first season; glossy, green foliage and handsome flowers. If sown early under glass and transplanted in a warm, sheltered situation will bloom in summer and autumn and may be potted for the house before frost. About fifteen inches high.

- Pure White. Beautiful pure white, circular flowersPkt. 5c.
- Rosea Alba. White with crimson eye..... " 5c.
- Rosea. Rose with crimson eye " 5c.
- Mixed..... " 5c.

Violet The violets commonly grown by florists are propagated from cuttings. The flowers grown from seed are smaller and more delicately colored, but quite as fragrant as the named sorts. As a rule violets do well in any good, well enriched soil. The best results, however, are obtained from soil prepared from sod taken from a rather heavy, sandy loam that is well drained.

Single, Sweet ScentedPkt. 10c.

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy).

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(See Ampelopsis).

Virginian Stock (*Cheiranthus maritimus*). The plants are covered with a dense mass of beautiful blossoms and are very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through spring and summer. Hardy annual; about nine inches high.

Red and White, mixed.....Pkt. 5c.

Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). An old favorite garden flower. The large, massive spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds and borders and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hotbeds and while the plants are small prick them out into pots and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and the plants will bloom all winter. Although a woody perennial it is best to renew the plants from seed, for they begin to fail after having bloomed one or two years. Tender perennial; one and one-half feet high.

Early Brown. Brownish-red, fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial.....Pkt. 5c.

Golden Tom Thumb. Free flowering, of dwarf and compact habitPkt. 5c.

Mixed Double..... " 10c.

Whitlavia Grandiflora. A plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of beautiful violet-blue, bell shaped flowers about half an inch long and borne in drooping clusters. In heavy, wet soils it does not succeed well but in light sandy loam few flowers give more satisfaction. Sow the seed in open border, early in spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5c.

Wigandia Caracasana Very ornamental plants with immense, handsome shaped leaves, the veins and the stems being covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers which continue to open in succession for a long time give the plant a tropical aspect and make it valuable for garden and lawn decoration. Seeds if sown early in spring in hotbed will produce large plants by the middle of summer ...Pkt. 10c.

Wistaria Chinensis One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall. The flowers are pale blue, pea shaped and are borne in long, drooping clusters, often over a foot in length. Seeds should be sown in mellow loam early in the spring, or in greenhouse or hotbed in winter and when plants are one foot high transplant into situations where they are to remain.....Pkt. 20c.

Xeranthemum A free flowering everlasting plant of compact habit and of the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down and the single or double flowers are pure white, deep purple or yellow. If gathered before fully opened and dried in the shade, will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. MIXED VARIETIES.....Pkt. 5c.

Zea Maize (*Striped Japanese Corn*). *Zea Japonica fol. variegatis*. A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high.....Pkt. 5c.

ZINNIA Very showy plants with large, double, imbricated flowers which, when fully expanded might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground and transplant to one and one-half feet apart in good, rich soil. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

- Double, yellow.....Pkt. 5c. Double, magenta.....Pkt. 5c. Double, black purple.....Pkt. 5c.
- " scarlet..... " 5c. " orange..... " 5c. " dark crimson " 5c.
- " deep red..... " 5c. " white..... " 5c. " striped, or zebra.... " 5c.
- " choice mixed, including the above colors, very fine " 5c.

Lilliput, double mixed. This strain grows about one foot high and bears a profusion of comparatively small, very double, globular flowers about one inch in diameter, very brilliant in color..... " 10c.

Pompon, double mixed. The globular flowers are fully as varied and brilliant in color as the ordinary Zinnia and about half its size..... " 5c.

Haageana, double. Dwarf variety with double flowers of a deep orange color, about one and a quarter inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers; height one foot..... " 10c.

Mexicana Hybrida, Variegated. A variety of Zinnia distinctive in its well formed single flowers of deep maroon and golden yellow, strikingly contrasted. The flowers are very similar to the popular French Legion of Honor Marigold, but come into bloom much earlier and are more easily grown. Hardy annual; one foot high..... " 15c.



ZINNIA

BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

All bulbs and roots will be sent by mail or express, **charges prepaid**, when ordered at single or dozen rates. At the 100 rate they will be sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying the charges unless otherwise stated. Not less than six of any one variety supplied at dozen rates and not less than 25 at the 100 rate. Orders with money should be sent us as early as possible and they will be filled in rotation. Bulbs subject to injury by frost will not be sent until such danger is over.

Included in this class are some of our most showy garden flowers and their culture is very easy. In the spring, after danger from frost is over, plant in a rich, loamy soil, having a sunny position and flowers the same season are assured with certainty.

BEGONIA Tuberous Rooted. The tubers which we offer are of the very best quality and with proper care will give a beautiful display early in the summer. For growing in pots or boxes in the house, plant in rich, sandy soil, give good drainage and water freely after the leaves start but do not let the soil become sour or soggy from over watering. If it is desired to have a bed outdoors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with thoroughly rotted manure and leaf mold, if obtainable. Plant as soon as danger from frost is over. After the plants start into vigorous growth keep well watered.

	EACH	DOZ.		EACH	DOZ.
Single, pink.....	10c.	75c.	Double, pink....	15c.	\$1.25
“ scarlet.....	10c.	75c.	“ scarlet.....	15c.	1.25
“ white.....	10c.	75c.	“ white.....	15c.	1.25
“ yellow.....	10c.	75c.	“ yellow.....	15c.	1.25
“ mixed.....	10c.	75c.	“ mixed.....	15c.	1.25

CALADIUM Esculentum. Known as Elephant's Ears. One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the north. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. The soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mold, peat and well rotted cow or sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. The tubers should be potted at first in as small pots as will conveniently accommodate them and shifted into larger pots as they require it. But little water must be given to the roots till active growth commences, when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance. A warm, humid atmosphere is necessary for their best development but they must be shaded from bright sunlight. The bulbs we offer can be relied upon for satisfactory results.

	EACH	DOZ.
First Size Bulbs, nine inches and over in circumference.....		30c.
Second Size Bulbs, seven to nine inches in circumference.....		20c.
Third Size Bulbs, under seven inches in circumference.....		15c.

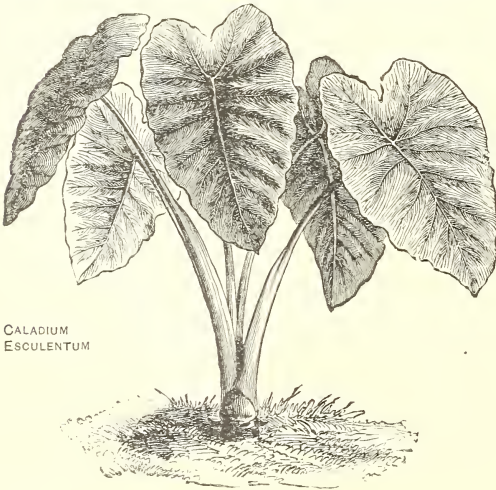


DAHLIA

DAHLIA The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so large and varied, that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost; they should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over and during winter placed in a cool cellar but not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. The varieties we offer have been very carefully selected; all possess qualities of highest excellence. Our collection of mixed dahlias is of the best, comprising all the positive colors in their most striking shades.

- Apple Blossom.** Shades of red, pink and white; very attractive. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Black Prince.** Very large, deep maroon; one of the choicest decorative dahlias. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Clifford W. Bruton.** One of the very best pure yellows; a clear, brilliant shade; perfectly double. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Eloise. (Fancy).** Ground color blush pink shading to white; each petal margined with deep crimson. Very early and profuse blooming. **Each 25c; doz. \$2.50**

- Gabriel. (Cactus).** Shades of scarlet and cinnamon; long, twisted, incurved petals give fringed appearance. **Each 25c; doz. \$2.50**
- John Elitch.** Very large, perfectly formed, with long stems; color deep crimson richly shaded. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Kriemhilde. (Cactus).** Fresh, delicate pink shading to deep rose pink. After being cut a short time petals at center shade to white giving a fine contrast. **Each 30c; doz. \$3.00**
- Lyndhurst.** One of the best; dazzling bright scarlet. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Maid of Kent.** Cardinal red tipped with white; variable. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**
- Mrs. Roosevelt. (Giant).** Very double, often six inches or more in diameter; color, a delicate shade of soft pink. Excellent for cutting. **Each 35c; doz. \$3.50**
- Pink Dandy. (Show).** The finest clear pink. Strong, vigorous grower with long stems; valuable for cutting. **Each 25c; doz. \$2.50**
- Twentieth Century. (Single).** Flowers very large, perfect form and strikingly beautiful; intense rosy crimson with white tips and white disc around yellow center. **Each 25c; doz. \$2.50**



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

	EACH	DOZ.
Dahlias, double, pink.....	15c.	\$1.50
“ “ scarlet.....	15c.	1.50
“ “ white.....	15c.	1.50
“ “ yellow.....	15c.	1.50
“ “ mixed.....	15c.	1.50

DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart). Tuberous rooted plants that bloom in the spring; favorably known almost everywhere. They are a charming, hardy perennial plant with much cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful and produced continuously from May to July. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in spring or autumn flower freely and should be divided every third year. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.50**

GLADIOLUS

No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus; this could not well be otherwise, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is *easy of cultivation and blooms the first season*. Gladioli thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay, require full sunlight and are liable to injury only from rank manure. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer; in this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug up and the tops allowed to dry down, after which the dry tops, earth and old bulbs can be removed. Store in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

CHOICE NAMED GLADIOLUS

These named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower, range of color and habit of plant.

	EACH	DOZ.
Augusta. Pure white, with blue anthers.....	6c	\$0.60
Brenchleyensis. Rich, dark scarlet, very brilliant.....	5c	.35
Barron Staffe. Clear lilac, stained pale violet and yellow	10c	1.00
Ceres. White, spotted rose.....	5c	.35
Eugene Scribe. Flowers very large and wide, perfect, tender rose, blazed with carminate red; beautiful.....	10c	1.00
Gil Blas. Early flowering plant of dwarf habit; flowers salmony rose with a fire-red blotch on straw colored ground.....	10c	1.00
"1900." Good sized bloom of rich red, with prominent white spots on the three lower petals.....	6c	.60
Madam Monneret. Bright, clear pink.....	5c	.40
May. A lovely pure white flower, finely flaked with bright, rosy crimson, superb spike.....	5c	.50
Reine Blanche. Pure white, dark carmine blotch.....	10c	1.00
Shakespeare. White, blazed with rosy-carmine, large rose-colored stain.....	10c	1.00

GIANT FLOWERED GLADIOLUS

A class of hybrids between *Gladiolus Gandevensis* and *Gladiolus Saundersoni* which for varied and exquisite beauty has never been equaled. The flowers are of gigantic size, frequently eight inches across, borne on spikes four to five feet high, the upper two feet covered with flowers.

- GEORGE PAUL.** Large flowers, deep crimson, slightly stained yellow, spotted with purple. **Each 10c; doz. \$1.00**
- JANE DIEULAFOY.** Flowers creamy white, lower petals stained maroon. Exceptionally fine. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.50**
- MRS. BEUCHER.** Beautiful, deep rosy crimson. Large, well opened flower with pure white throat, freely marked and spotted. **Each 10c; doz. \$1.00**
- SENATOR VOLLAND.** Large flowers, pure blue, dark violet blotch with a yellow stain, striped blue. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.50**
- WILLIAM FALCONER.** Spike of great length and flowers of enormous size. Beautiful clear light pink. **Each 10c; doz. \$1.00**
- GIANT FLOWERED, fine mixed.** **Each 7c; doz. 75c.**

BUTTERFLY GLADIOLUS

Lemoine's Large Stained.

A distinct race of this matchless class of plants, characterized by the variety and strength of color of its flowers.

Marie Lemoine. Slender spike, well expanded flowers; upper division of a pale creamy color, flushed salmon-lilac, the lower division spotted violet and yellow. **Each 6c; doz. 60c; per 100 \$3.00**

Lemoine's Butterfly Varieties Mixed. Throats very distinctly marked. **Each 3c; doz. 30c; per 100 \$2.00**

The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.



TRITOMA



GLADIOLUS

GLADIOLUS MIXTURES

These choice assortments must not be confounded with the common mixed sorts. We recommend this stock with perfect confidence, as it is composed only of choice varieties and purchasers can depend upon having a magnificent variety of colors. *Single and dozen prices include postage. The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.*

	EACH	DOZ.	PER 100
Shades of Pink and Rose.....	5c	40c	\$2.00
" " Scarlet and Red.....	4c	40c	1.50
" " Orange and Yellow.....	5c	40c	4.00
White and Light Varieties.....	4c	40c	2.75
Striped and Variegated Mixed.....	5c	50c	3.00
Extra Fine American Hybrids Mixed.....	5c	50c	2.50
Groff's Hybrid Seedlings. The most popular strain in America. Each 5c; doz. 40c; per 100 \$2.50			

MADEIRA VINE

Tuberous rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. **Each 5c; doz. 50c.**

TRITOMA

Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. The handsome flowers are produced in large spikes of rich orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart. Tritomas are hardy south of Cincinnati when well covered in winter. In the north, dig up the plants in November, place in boxes with dry earth and store in a cellar. In spring place in a warm, sheltered, well drained spot, preferably with a background of shrubbery. **Each 20c; doz. \$2.00**

LILIES

Lilies have always been regarded as among the most beautiful of garden plants. Of queenly beauty, faultless purity and stately form, too much cannot be said in their praise and we are glad to notice their increasing popularity from year to year. Nearly every variety will, with a little care, endure the severity of our winters and many are among the most hardy of our garden flowers.

Bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground; the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with well rotted cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce *extra fine* specimens, plant bulbs in pots early in spring and grow them in the house or under glass.

Lilium Auratum The glorious, gold-banded lily of Japan and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. Such choice bulbs as we offer, if well cared for will give from five to ten magnificent flowers the first year and under good cultivation will, after becoming well established, give from ten to fifty. **20c. each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Lilium Speciosum

Album Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. They are of great substance and very fragrant. One of the best for general culture. **15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.**

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum

No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japan Lilies. The six broad, white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or crimson spots and the graceful form and brilliant color make them very effective and desirable. Especially thrifty and hardy. One of the best for garden culture. **15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.**

Jacobeian Lily

(*Amaryllis Formosissima*). Each of the five narrow petals of this flower is three to four inches long and a very intense, rich scarlet color of unequalled brilliancy, vividness and purity. The plants are readily grown and although the bulbs are not hardy they can be easily preserved during the winter in a dry cellar and planted in the open ground in the spring. They may be grown in winter like hyacinths. **15c. each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Tigrinum

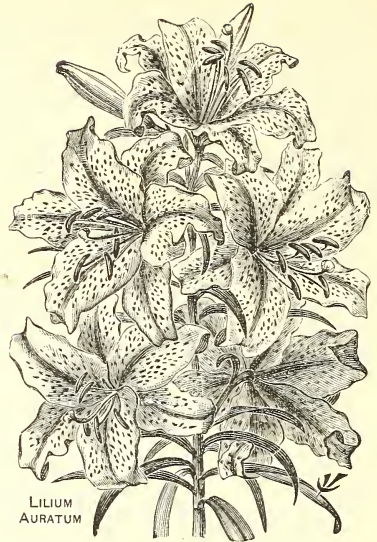
SPLENDENS. (*Improved Single Tiger Lily*). Has very large flowers of excellent form; color orange-salmon with dark spots. **12c. each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Tigrinum

FLORE PLENO. (*Double Tiger Lily*). This magnificent lily is of stately habit, bearing clusters of very large, double flowers on tall, strong stems; color bright orange-red spotted with black. **15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.**

Lilium Longiflorum

A very uniform and exceptionally neat plant. Comes readily into bloom for Memorial Day, being a little later forcing variety than *Lilium Harrisii* and preferred by some to that, since the flowers are of better substance. Extensively used by florists for cut flowers. When grown in the open ground it blooms in June and July. The pure white flowers resemble the well known Bermuda Easter Lily. **12c. each; \$1.25 per doz.**



LILIAM AURATUM



TUBEROSE

TUBEROSE

The flowers of this popular plant are waxy-white, double and exceedingly fragrant. They are useful in buttonhole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half full of *well rotted* cow manure and the remainder with good, rich, sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this in April, water moderately and hasten growth by putting in a warm light place. When weather has become warm plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not, the pots can be brought in and bulbs will bloom in the house.

Double Dwarf Pearl, extra large bulbs, 4c. each; 40c. per doz; \$2.00 per 100. We will supply second size bulbs 3 for 10 cents, 25 cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. *The 100 rates are by express at purchaser's expense.*

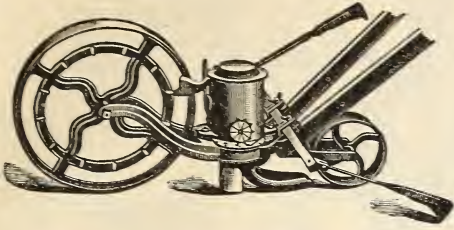


LILIAM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO

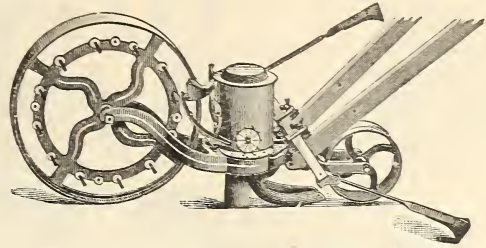
About September First next we will issue our Annual Catalogue of **CHOICE DUTCH BULBS AND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING**. It will be sent free to all customers without ordering it, and to others who apply for it.

Matthews New Universal Garden Tools

We Deliver at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., at Prices Given Herein.



New Universal Garden Drill, No. 17
Price, \$6.25



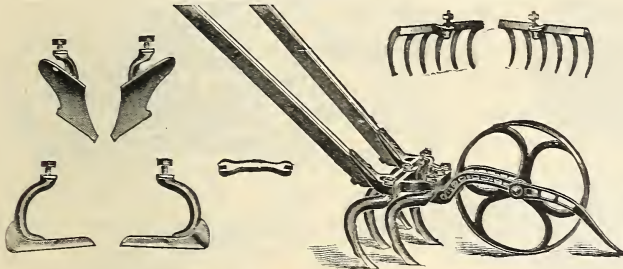
New Universal "Hill and Drill" Seeder, No. 16
Price, \$7.00

New Universal Constellation, No. 19

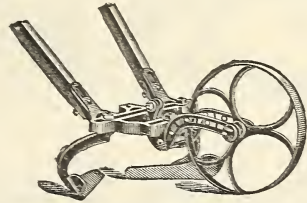
Seeder, Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake and Marker.
The Latest Improved and Most Complete
Combination upon the Market.



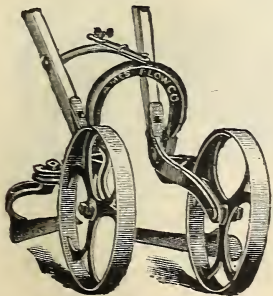
Price, complete, \$8.00



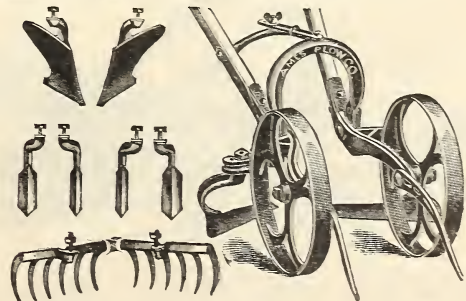
New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator,
Plow and Rake, No. 11 Price, complete, \$4.50



New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, No. 13
With Hoe Blades only. Price, \$2.75



New Universal Double
Wheel Hoe, No. 15
With Hoe Blades only.
Price, \$3.50

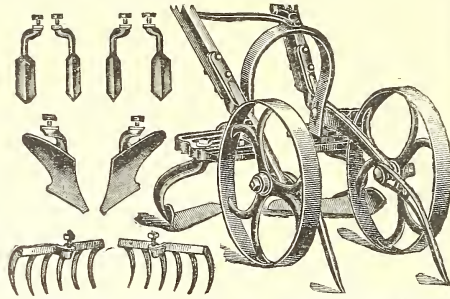


New Universal Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow
and Rake, No. 14 Price, complete, \$5.00

MATTHEWS New Universal Hand Garden Tools—Continued.

New Universal
Expansion
Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow, No. 24

Price, \$6.00

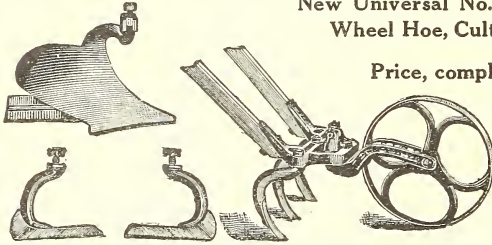


New Universal
High Arch
Expansion Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow, No. 26

Price, \$7.50

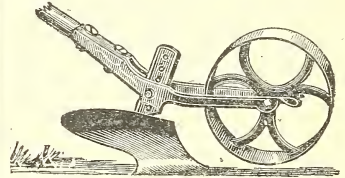
New Universal No. 12, Single
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete, \$4.00



Hand Wheel Plow, No. 10

Price, \$1.75



The PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Space will not permit our showing and describing all the Planet Jr. Tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free to all who desire it and will ask for it and we can supply promptly anything ordered.

Planet Jr. No. 1

Combined
Drill, Seeder,
Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and
Plow.

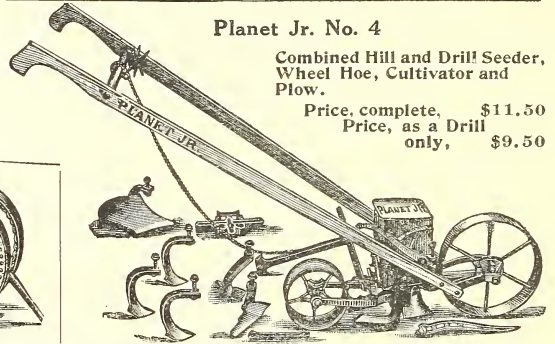
Price, \$10.00



Planet Jr. No. 4

Combined Hill and Drill! Seeder,
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and
Plow.

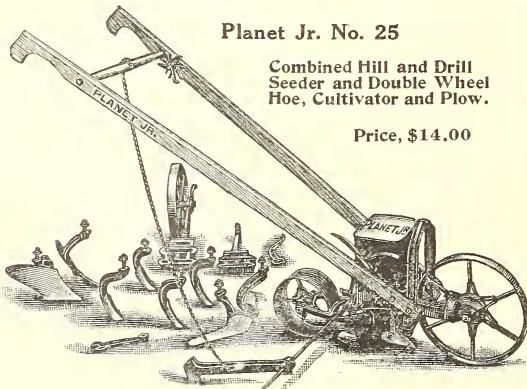
Price, complete, \$11.50
Price, as a Drill
only, \$9.50



Planet Jr. No. 25

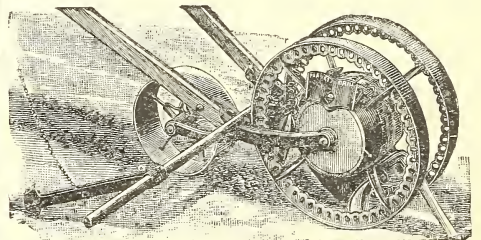
Combined Hill and Drill
Seeder and Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$14.00



Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill Seeder

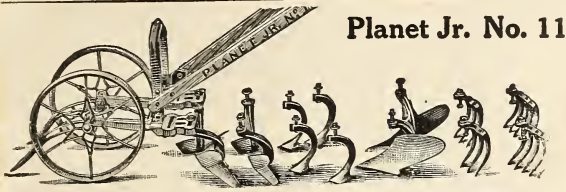
Price \$7.75



PLANET JR. NO. 5 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, \$13.00

16½ inch drive wheel. Hopper holds 4 qts.

THE PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

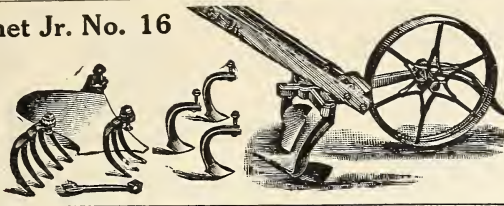


Planet Jr. No. 11

Planet Jr. No. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE \$9.50
With 2 pairs hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 2 pairs rakes, 1 pair plows and 1 pair leaf lifters.

Planet Jr. No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE 7.35
With 1 pair hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows and 1 pair leaf lifters.

Planet Jr. No. 16



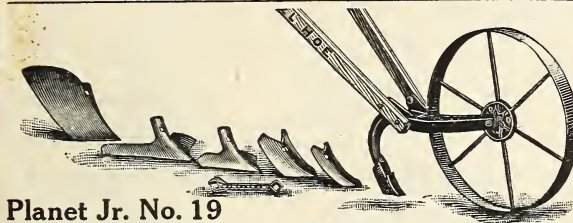
Planet Jr. No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE 5.00
With 1 pair hoes only.

Planet Jr. No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE 6.00
With 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 2 rakes, 1 plow and 1 leaf guard.

Planet Jr. No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE 5.25
With 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and 1 plow.

Planet Jr. No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE 3.75
With 1 pair hoes only.

Planet Jr. No. 19 SINGLE WHEEL HOE 4.00
With 1 large garden plow, 1 ten-inch sweep, 1 six-inch sweep, 1 four-inch cultivator tooth, 1 two-inch cultivator tooth.

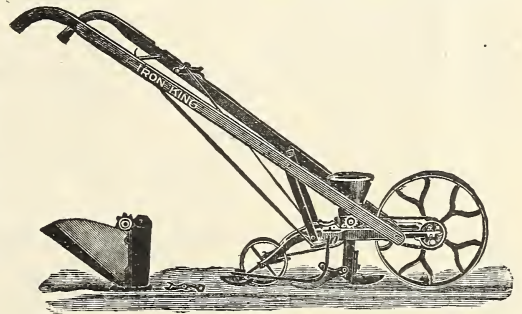


Planet Jr. No. 19

The Iron King Seed Drill

Sows all kinds of garden seeds in an *exact line*, so that the cultivator can be worked close up to the row while the plants are small and therefore is especially adapted to sowing onion seed. Two patent agitators go with each machine, which are easily adjusted and act as *force feeds*, thus insuring an even and continuous flow. It has interchangeable hoppers for distributing fertilizers and by simply changing hoppers can be converted from a seed to a fertilizer drill..... } \$7.00

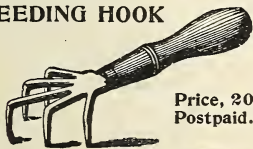
With Fertilizer Attachment, \$9.00



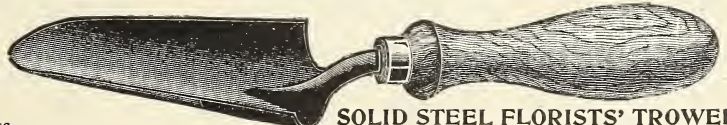
PLANT BED CLOTH

Medium Grade, 20 yards or over, 10 cents per yard } At purchaser's expense for transportation.
" " 60 " " 9 " " "

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK



Price, 20cts. Postpaid.



SOLID STEEL FLORISTS' TROWEL
Polished 6-Inch Blade. Price, 50cts., postpaid.



NEVER-BREAK SOLID FORGED STEEL GARDEN TROWEL
6 Inches Long. Hardwood Handle. Superior in Style, Finish and Quality. Price, 25cts., postpaid.



THE CHRISTY GARDEN WEEDER Price, 25cts., postpaid.



HAZELTINE HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER
Price, 25 cts., postpaid.

REFERENCE TABLES

Number of Plants to the Acre at given Distances			
Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
12 x 1 In.	522,720	24 x 24 In.	10,890
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 1 "	209,088
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 6 "	34,848
16 x 1 "	392,040	30 x 12 "	17,424
18 x 1 "	348,480	30 x 16 "	13,068
18 x 3 "	116,160	30 x 20 "	10,454
18 x 12 "	39,040	30 x 24 "	8,712
18 x 18 "	19,360	30 x 30 "	6,970
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 3 "	58,080
20 x 20 "	15,681	36 x 12 "	14,520
24 x 1 "	261,360	36 x 18 "	9,680
24 x 18 "	15,520	36 x 24 "	7,260

Standard Weights of Various Articles

Article	Per bush.
Barley	48 lbs.
Beans	60 "
Buckwheat	48 "
Canary Seed	60 "
Castor Beans	46 "
Clover Seed	60 "
Corn, field, shelled	56 "
" " on ear	70 "
" sweet, sold by measured bushel	
Flax Seed	56 "
Grass, Timothy	45 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Hungarian	48 "
Millet, common	50 "
Millet, German or Golden	50 "
Peas, smooth	60 "
" wrinkled	56 "
Rape	50 "
Rye	56 "
Vetches or Tares	60 "

Quantity of seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre.

Article	Quantity per acre.	Article	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	6 oz.	Grass, Timothy	3/4 bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants		" Orchard, Perennial Rye, and Wood-Meadow	2 "
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250	Hemp	1/2 "
Barley	2 1/2 bu.	Horse Radish Roots	1000 to 15000
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 "	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	1/2 "	Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	7 lbs.	Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	5 "	Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	5 "
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 "	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 "
Buckwheat	1/2 bu.	" Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1 1/2 to 15 "
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	15 "
Carrot, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	2 1/2 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 "
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 "
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants		" for Sets	40 to 80 "
Chicory	4 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill	8 bu.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 "	Parsnip, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 lbs.
" Alfalfa or Lucerne	15 to 25 "	Parsley, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 "
" Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 "	Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
" Mammoth and Medium	8 to 12 "	" field	2 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	
Corn, rice, (shelled)	2 qts.	Pumpkin, 1/2 quart to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, sweet, 1/4 pint to 100 hills	6 "	Radish, 3/8 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 "
Cress, 3/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	12 lbs.	" Rye	1 1/2 bu.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 "	Sage in drills	4 to 5 lbs.
Dill, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	5 "	Salsify, 3/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.	Spinage, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 "
Endive, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 1/2 lbs.	Summer Savory	3/4 "
Flax, broadcast	1/2 bu.	Sunflower	8 "
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill		Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 "
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills		" Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 "
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	
" Blue, English	1 "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	
" Hungarian and Millet	1/2 "	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
" Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 "	Vetches	2 bu.
" Red Top, fancy clean	8 to 10 lbs.		
" Red Top, in chaff	30 to 38 "		

We sell the following articles by weight.

Grass, Rhode Island Bent	
" Creeping Bent	
" Red Top (in chaff)	
" " (cleaned from chaff)	
" Tall Meadow Oat	
" Awnless Brome	
" Orchard	
" Hard Fescue	
" Tall	
" Sheep's	
" Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	
" Perennial Rye	
" Wood Meadow	
" Kentucky Blue	

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH	SPANISH	ITALIAN	DUTCH	POLISH
Anise	Anis, Grüner Anis.	Anis.	Anis, Matalahuga	Aniso, Anacio	Anijs.	Anyz.
Artichoke	Artichoke.	Artichaut	Alcachofa	Articoeoa	Artisjok	Karczochy.
Asparagus	Spargel	Asperge	Esparrago	Sparaggio	Asperge	Szparagi.
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil, Citronella	Melissa	Citronen-Melisse	Balsam.
Basil	Basilikum	Basilic grand.	Albaca	Basilico	Basilicum	Bazyli.
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Habichuela	Fagioli	Boonen	Fasola.
Beet	Rübe	Betterave	Remolacha	Barbabetola	Bieten	Buraki.
Borage	Boretseh	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine	Bernagie	Boraz.
Broccoli	Spargelkohl	Chou Brocoli	Brocoli	Broccoli	Broccoli	Brokuly.
Brussels Sprouts	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas	Cavolo di Brusselles	Spruitkool	Latorvil.
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Chou pommé	Col repello	Cavolo cappuccio	Sluitkool	Kapusta.
Cabbage, Savoy	Wirsing	Chou de Milan	Col de Milan	Cavolo di Milano	Savooiekool	Sabaudzka Kapusta.
Caraway	Feld-Kümmel	Cumin des prés	Comino	Carvi	Karwij	Kmin.
Carrot	Carotten, Möhren	Carotte	Zanahoria	Carota	Wortelen	Marchew.
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Chou-fleur	Coliflor	Cavolfiore	Bloemkool	Kalafiori.
Celery	Sellerie	Céleri	Apio	Sedano	Selderij	Selery.
Celeriac	Knoll-Sellerie	Céleri-rave	Apio-nabo	Sedano-rapa	Knolselderij	Brukwiiana Selera.
Chervil	Kerbel	Cerfeuil	Perifollo	Cerfoglio	Kerfel	Czechrzyca.
Chicory	Cichorienwurzel	Chicorée sauvage	Achicoria	Cicoria selvatica	Suikerij	Sukorya.
Coriander	Coriander	Coriandre	Calantro	Coriandolo	Koriander	Koleder.
Corn Salad	Feldsalat	Mâche	Canonigos	Valeriana	Veldsla	Ziarno Sataty.
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Mais	Kukurudzka.
Cress	Garten-Kresse	Cresson alénois	Mastuerzo	Agretto	Tuinkers	Rzeczucha.
Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Nasturtium aquatico	Waterkers	Rezerzucha wodna.
Cucumber	Gurken	Concombre	Cohombro	Cetriolo	Komkommer	Ogorek.
Dandelion	Löwenzahn	Pissenlit	Diente de leon	Dente di leone	Molsla	Papawa.
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto	Dille	Koper.
Egg Plant	Eiipflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petronciano	Melanzaan-plant	Jajkowa roslna.
Endive	Endivien	Chicorée Endive	Endivia	Indivia	Andijvie	Endywia.
Fennel	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo	Finochchio	Venkel	Koper.
Garlic	Knoblauch	All	Ajo	Aglio	Knoflook	Czosnek.
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig	Raifort sauvage	Taramago	Rafano	Peperwortel	Chrzan.
Hyssop	Isop	Hyssope	Hisopo	Issopo	Hyssop	Hyzop.
Kale	Blätterkohl	Chou vert	Breton, Berza	Cavolo verde	Boersnkool	Solanka.
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Chou rave	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa	Koolrabi	Kalarepa.
Lavender	Lavendel	Lavande	Espiego	Lavanda	Lavendel	Lawenda.
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Poireau	Puerro	Porro	Prei	Lawenda Pory.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS—CONTINUED.

ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH	SPANISH	ITALIAN	DUTCH	POLISH
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat.	Laitue	Lechuga	Lattuga	Kropsla.	Salata.
Majoram	Majoran.	Marjolaine.	Mejorana	Maggiarana	Marjolijn.	Majeranek.
Melone	Melone.	Melon.	Melon	Popone	Meloen.	Melon.
Melone, Water.	Wasser-Melone.	Melon d'eau.	Sandia	Melone d'acqua.	Water Meloen.	Melon, wodny.
Mushroom	Schwamm	Champignon	Seta	Fungo pratajolo.	Kampernoelie	Grzyb.
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse.	Capucine	Capuchina	Nasturzio	Capucine-kers	Nasturcyz.
Okra	Ocher.	Gombaud	Gombo	Ocra.		Glinka biatozotta.
Onion	Zwiebel	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo.	Uien	Cebula.
Parsley	Petersilie	Persil	Perejil	Prezzemolo.	Peterselie	Pietruszka.
Parsnip	Pastinake.	Panais	Chirivia.	Pastinaca	Pinksternakel.	Pasternak.
Peas	Erbesen	Pois.	Guisante	Pisello	Erwten	Groch.
Pepper	Pfeffer	Piment	Piniento	Peperone.	Spaansche Peper	Pieprz.
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kürbiss.	Potiron	Calabaza totanera	Zucca.	Pompoen	Bania.
Radish	Radies	Radis	Rabanito	Ravanello	Radjs	Rzodkiew.
Rhubarb	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro	Rabarber	Rubarbarum.
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino	Rozemarijn.	Rozmaryn.
Rue	Raute.	Rue	Ruda	Wijnruit	Ruta.	Ruta.
Saffron	Safran.	Safran	Azafran	Zafferano	Saffraan	Szafran.
Sage	Salbei.	Sauge	Salvia	Salvia	Salie	Szalwija.
Salsify	Haferwurzel.	Salsifis	Salsifil blanco	Sassefrica.	Salsify	Jarzynwva ostryga.
Sorrel	Sauerampfer	Oseille	Acedera	Acetosa.	Zuring	Szczaw.
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut.	Sarriette annuelle.	Ajedrea comun	Santoreggia.	Boonenkruid.	Caber ogrodowy.
Spinage	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca	Spinace.	Spinazie	Szpinak.
Squash	Kürbiss	Courge	Calabaza	Zucca.	Kalebas.	Miekurz.
Tansy	Gemeiner Rainfarn	Tanaisie.	Tanaceto	Atanasia.	Wormkruid	Wrotycz pospolity.
Thyme	Thymian	Thym	Tomillo	Timo.	Tijn	Macierzanka.
Tomato	Liebessapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Tomate	Pomo d'oro	Tomaat.	Pomidor.
Turnip	Weisse-Rübe.	Navet.	Nabo	Nawone.	Rapen	Rzepa, brukiew.
Wormwood	Wermuth	Abanthe.	Ajenjo	Assenzio	Alsem.	Piotin.

BOOKS

BULBS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS. by C. L. ALLEN. History, description, methods of propagation and complete directions for their successful culture in the garden, dwelling and greenhouse. Over 800 pages profusely illustrated. **Price, \$1.50**

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, OR THE POOR MAN'S COW. A practical book by a practical woman, explaining every detail of the best management of a cow to secure the most and best milk and the care of the milk necessary to produce the best cream and butter. **Price, 50c.**

FIRST BOOK OF FORESTRY. by FILIBERT ROTH, Chief of the Division of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of the Interior. The need for forest protection in America is coming to be generally realized, but the knowledge of the principles underlying forestry is by no means so general. This book has been prepared for this purpose and has been written with special reference to the needs of the library of the country home. Cloth, 291 pages, illustrated. **Price, \$1.00**

GRASSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM. by PROF. THOS. SHAW. A practical discussion of the economic grasses of the United States and Canada, viewed from the standpoint of the needs of the stockman and the farmer. Characteristics, adaptation to climate and soil, place in

rotation, sowing, pasturing and harvesting are treated fully. **Price, \$1.50**

HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS ON FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS. Tells how to fertilize and stimulate plants and gives the experience of cultivators in keeping their plants healthy. Among others, there are topics on the following: Red Spider, Aphid, Green Fly, Worms in Pots, Rose Slugs, Rose Bugs, Snails, Caterpillars. It also tells how to destroy ants and all house bugs. **Price, 25c.**

MUSHROOMS, HOW TO GROW THEM. A practical treatise on Mushroom culture by William Falconer. It embodies the experiences of the author in this country and in Europe regarding the best methods of making this fascinating occupation a success. Fully illustrated. **Price, \$1.00**

MUSHROOM CULTURE. A little book, but full of easily understood directions which if followed would enable every one to grow his own supply. **Price, 10c.**

TOBACCO LEAF. Its Culture and Cure, Marketing and Manufacture. Every tobacco grower should have this book. We know of no work where the culture of any particular crop is so exhaustively treated and the essentials to success so well presented as in this. It is a model hand book. **Price, \$2.00**

FARM, GARDEN, FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

American Farm Book, by L. F. Allen	\$2 00
Broom Corn and Brooms, by Editors Am. Agriculturalist	50
Bulbs and Tuberosus-Rooted Plants, by C. L. Allen	1 50
Cabbages, Cauliflower, etc., by C. L. Allen	50
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener	paper 60
Farming with Green Manures, by C. Harlan	1 00
First Book of Forestry, by Filibert Roth	1 00
Gardening for Profit, by Peter Henderson	1 50
Ginseng, Cultivation and Marketing, by M. G. Kains	50
Grape Culturist, The, by A. S. Fuller	1 50
Grasses and How to Grow Them, by Prof. Thos. Shaw	1 50
Gregory on Onion Raising	paper 30
Hand Book for Fruit Growers, by F. R. Elliott	paper 50
Hop Culture in the United States, by E. Meeker	1 50
How to Destroy Insects on Flowers and House Plants	paper 25
How to Grow Onions on Muck Soil, by C. C. Taylor	paper 10

Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, by H. Stewart	\$1 00
Kalamazoo Celery; Its Cultivation and Secret of Success	paper 50
Method of Making Manures, by Geo. Bommer	paper 25
Mushroom Culture	paper 10
Mushrooms; How to Grow Them, by Wm. Falconer	1 00
Onion Culture, by 20 Experienced Growers	paper 20
Our Farm of Four Acres	paper 30
Practical Floriculture, by Peter Henderson	1 50
Robinson's Mushroom Culture	50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage, by Manly Miles	50
Strawberry Culturist, The, Illustrated, by A. S. Fuller	25
The Rose; Ellwanger	1 25
Tobacco Culture, by 14 Experienced Cultivators	paper 25
Tobacco Leaf, by J. B. Killbrew and H. Myrick	2 00
Vegetable Gardening, by S. B. Green, cloth	\$1.00; paper 50
Weeds, How to Eradicate Them, by Prof. Thos. Shaw	50

MISCELLANEOUS

Canary Birds	paper \$0 50
Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow	paper 50
Feathered Pets, by Chas. N. Page	paper 25
Poultry Manual, by F. L. Sewell and I. E. Tilson	50
Quinby's New Bee Keeping, by L. C. Root	1 00

Shepherd's Manual, by Henry Stewart	\$1 00
Silk Culture	paper 20
The Language of Flowers, cloth	50c. paper 25
The New Egg Farm (large edition) by H. H. Stoddard	1 00
Willard's Practical Butter Book, by X. A. Willard	1 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

D. M. FERRY & CO.,

All Books sent postpaid on receipt of price.

DETROIT, MICH.

SEED ANNUAL 1908

D. M. FERRY & Co.

SEEDSMEN, DETROIT, MICH.



Scene in Belle Isle Park, Detroit.

