

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.27

Indexed

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1924
S. S. Agriculture.

Catalog for 1922

D. N. Shoemaker.

JAN 10 1922

“Seeds
that
Yield

are
Sold by
Field”



K
Y

Henry Field Seed Co.

Shenandoah Iowa



A part of our 135 acre field of HUBAM, the wonderful new clover described on page 57. We sell seed grown from this field.

A Letter From the Boss

No, this isn't exactly a letter either. It's more a sort of P. S. The whole catalog is a sort of a big letter to you. That's the way I wrote it and that's the way I meant it.

This page, although it's the first page in the book, is the last one I write. I've written all the rest of the book, and now it's all done, and off my mind, and the big press down stairs is all ready to roll, and the printer says that if I have anything more to say I'll have to say it quick.

All right. I haven't got much to say and it won't take me long to say it, and it won't amount to much after it's said, so if you are in a hurry to read the catalog, you can just go on, then come back to this later.

I hope you enjoy reading the catalog as much as I have enjoyed writing it. I believe you will. You will find it different from any catalog you ever read. It may be better than the rest or it may not. That is all according to your notion. But anyway, it's different and that's worth some-

thing. If you don't want to take the time to read it, you can look at the pictures anyway.

This catalog is strictly a home made affair. We printed it all ourselves and I wrote every word of it, and now I'm ready to answer your letters. Write and tell me how you like it anyway. And if you like it and like the way we do business, tell your friends about us.

Don't be stingy and keep a good thing to yourself. Pass it along. I'll be glad to send a catalog and a copy of *Seed Sense* to anyone you recommend.

It's been a great old year, hasn't it? Considering the drouths and the floods and the hot weather and all the rest of it, I think we're lucky we most of us got through alive. But we did, and I suppose are all properly thankful.

And now it's time to start the new year and try to make it a better one. Let's all get busy. Write me and tell me your troubles. I'll be glad to help you if I can. Advice (such as it is) is free. And come and see me some time.

HENRY FIELD



This shows the Field bunch all lined up in a row, all but the two married ones, Frank and Faith, who are in homes of their own now. The other nine shown here are all at home yet, except that the two elder ones, Hope and Philip, are attending the Iowa State College at Ames. The others are Josephine, Jessie, Mary, Ruth, Georgia, John Henry and baby Lettie. They are all in school except the two littlest ones and they cry to go sometimes. They are mostly pretty good children, and have always been healthy and hearty. We try to teach them to be busy, healthy, helpful, courteous, clean, good natured and God-fearing. We believe in plenty of work, fresh air, and plain living. A family like this is a great blessing, but a lot of work and worry, sometimes.

Back to Pre-War Prices for 1922

The thing for everyone to do now is to get back to pre-war conditions and pre-war prices just as soon as possible. Corn and wheat and hogs and cattle and cotton have all taken their drop, and we are taking our medicine along with the rest by cutting the prices on seeds. We have put prices back to practically where they were before the war, regardless of cost or profits. They had to come down in line with the things the farmer has to sell. We will be O. K. if we get plenty of orders. Help us with yours.

We have all got to get busy and make all we can and save all we can, and settle down to our old habits of hard work and careful living. It's the only remedy for the troubles the world finds itself in today. If you and I do our part, the rest will come.

The war spree is over. It was a great ride while it lasted, but we are back on foot again now. Let's get busy and raise a good garden, and with the help of the hens and the pigs and the cow, make a living for ourselves, and forget the boom days when we were all going to be rich. There's good money in gardening this year. Get yours. H. F.

AN APOLOGY. This story below is old to the old customers, and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers, and I am printing it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.

The Beginnings of a Seed Business

It is always interesting to look at a big business, know the inside history of it, reason for its being and how it started. My seed business ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building and about three hundred people working for me, and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about forty years ago, when I was a boy five years old.



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business, and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession and I can remember having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for fifty cents worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seed in and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady was

until recently living at an advanced age in California and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co. At eight years old I embarked in the market garden business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal and I got half the proceeds. The little old account books show I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could. About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a little trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50c worth of seeds. My first order.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah. I went to Des Moines, and worked for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained made it richly worth while.



At eight years of age I embarked in the garden business walking two miles to town with my garden stuff to sell.

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business, if I got the chance, and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over thirty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the great business.



Worked in a seed store at \$3.50 per week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.

By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting among my neighbors every winter, and I would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the



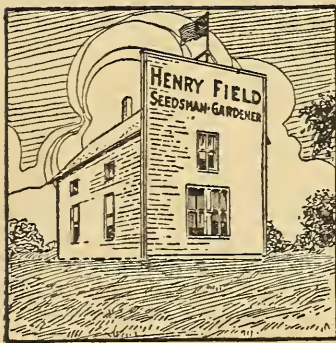
When I was twenty-one I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.

twelve-page catalog with business was as yet very small.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money



My First Seed House in 1902

into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Here is a photograph of it. Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely outgrown our facilities, so in

1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the *Henry Field Seed Company*, with \$75,000 capital, and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. On this page is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not so tall, on the other side of the main building in the picture.

We have since bought three other large buildings to get more room for the growing business, and now occupy in all about 100,000 square feet of floor space.



HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Pres. and Gen.
Mgr.
Henry Field Seed
Company

We have beautiful grounds around the buildings, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we can do all our own printing.

In a busy time we have about 400 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest payroll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas, which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they are in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around



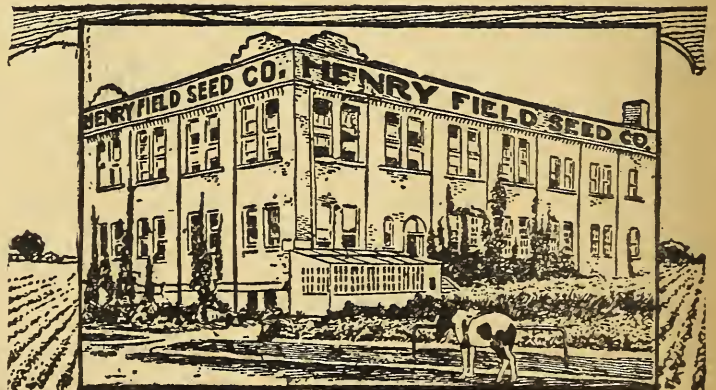
We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town

Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50c worth of flower seed. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods. All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they once come, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from personal recommendation of satisfied customers.

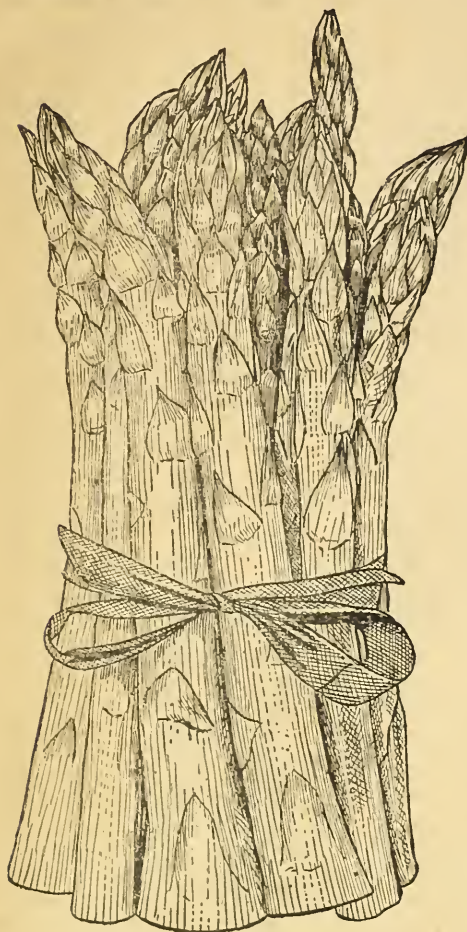
Henry Field.

P. S. I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another.

H. F.



Our Big, New, Fire-Proof Building, Built in 1907



Bunched Asparagus

Why Not Have an Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus, and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year, too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 year.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep all the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart.

No crop the first year but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Seed per packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c.

Asparagus Plants

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone prepay. Prices are for strong plants.

1 YEAR PLANTS							
Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000	
\$.25	.50	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.40	\$5.00	\$ 8.00
2 YEAR PLANTS							
\$.45	.65	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$12.00

Home garden, 100 plants in a bed 10 feet by 20 feet.

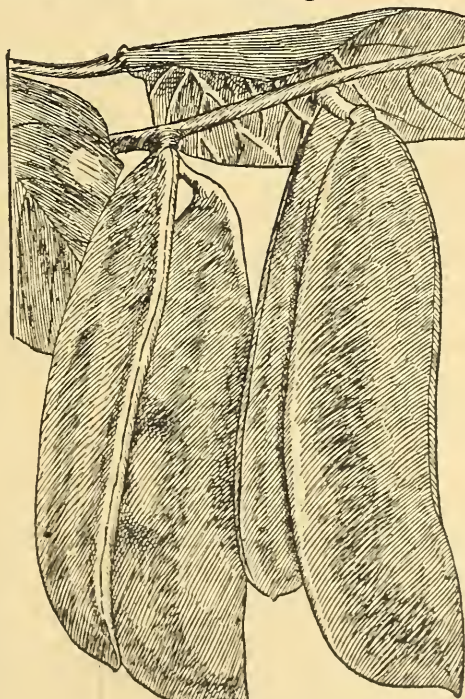
Field culture 12,000 plants per acre.

Asparagus seed and asparagus plants should be planted very early, the earlier the better. Send your order now and we will send the plants as soon as you can use them. If you plant seed, mix in a few radish seed to mark the rows, for the asparagus seed comes up slowly.

Field Beans

This is the little white navy bean, and as a food crop it ranks right at the top. In fact, we could not get along without them. Grow them for winter use. Plant in this latitude about June 15th. Use twenty pounds of seed to the acre and cultivate like potatoes. Pull when ripe and throw in piles and when dry, thrash.

They make a fine dish any time but more especially during cold weather. Boil with a good chunk of pork as seasoning, or bake with bacon strips and a little sugar, and brown to a rich turn. Fine during corn husking.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Postpaid Prices on Field Beans

White Wonder. The small white navy	5	10	35	.90
Tepary. Dry weather navy bean	5	10	35	.90
Great Northern. White bean for winter use	5	15	45	1.20
Mexican Pinto. Speckled bean for dry countries	5	10	35	.90

Ask for wholesale prices for larger quantities.

Yellow or Wax Podded

Bush Beans

I always have had a preference for the wax bean. I have imagined they tasted a little better than the green podded sorts, but I guess it was imagination only, for the color of the pod has very little, if anything, to do with the quality of the bean.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

Among the best real early wax podded beans is the *New Stringless Yellow Pod*. It is a pretty bean. The pods are not very large but thick on the bush and the quality is fine. The pod is round and stringless.

Challenge Black Wax is an early good yielding variety, the pods resembling those of *New Stringless Yellow Pod* but larger, and the quality fully equal. It is an old standby that will not disappoint you.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other variety. It is an early and a heavy yielder, has a showy pod which makes it very popular with the gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is quite a recommendation in some sections.

Davis White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety and is largely grown for market and for the canning factories. It has a long, straight pod of a beautiful waxy color, white seed, and is a splendid yielder. I cannot say that the quality is equal to some but it is fair, anyway.

Of these flat podded beans, one of the best is *Perfection Wax*. In appearance and size it is similar to *Wardwell's* and *Davis' Kidney Wax*, but is later.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Two New Varieties of Beans

One by one the older varieties of beans are dropping out and the newer sorts taking their places. Some new varieties are no better than the old standbys, but occasionally a real improvement is found. We try them all as they come out. Most of them we drop. Sometimes we find a good one. We are adding two this season that are worth while taking up and pushing.

Sure Crop Wax is one of them and is a bush variety having a straight pod, slender, and very tender and crisp. It is decidedly in the "stringless" class.

The other one of these new varieties we are listing is the **Round Pod Kidney Wax**. This is an aristocrat among the bush beans. In quality it is fully equal to Sure Crop Wax. The pod is smaller, not quite so long, round, almost straight, and without a string. It is preeminently a bean for home use and the home market.

For canning there is nothing better than Sure Crop Wax. Plenty of pods, as long as a quart jar, and a well filled jar of these yellow pods, cooked by the cold pack method, certainly make a tempting dish. Use the Round Kidney Wax for snap beans during the summer and what is left on the vines, for dry beans to use during the winter. The bean is white with the exception of a small brown spot around the eye.

Wilson's Bush Lima

A Dependable Bush Lima Bean. Try it.

This new variety has clearly demonstrated during the past three years, since it was introduced, that it should have a permanent place among the bush limas. Its dependableness for folks in this section or further north is its greatest recommendation. Burpee's Bush Lima is all right for the south but it very rarely produces a crop here. **Wilson's Bush Lima** is early, is a large lima, a good cropper, and of just as high quality as any other large lima. The bush stands erect and grows a well filled pod.



Sure Crop Wax

My advice would be to plant liberally of lima beans. Plant for use during the growing season and to supply yourself with plenty of the dry beans for winter use. Price postpaid, pkt., 10c; ¼ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Henderson's Bush Lima is the most prolific of all the bush limas. It is not one of the large seeded varieties but has a small, white, flat seed. It is earlier than the regular limas and bears all summer. It is the bush form of the Extra Early Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima is one of the best large seeded bush limas for the middle west. The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to Dreer's Bush Lima, but is superior. Dreer's Bush Lima will usually make a crop but the pod is rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.

Postpaid Prices on Beans

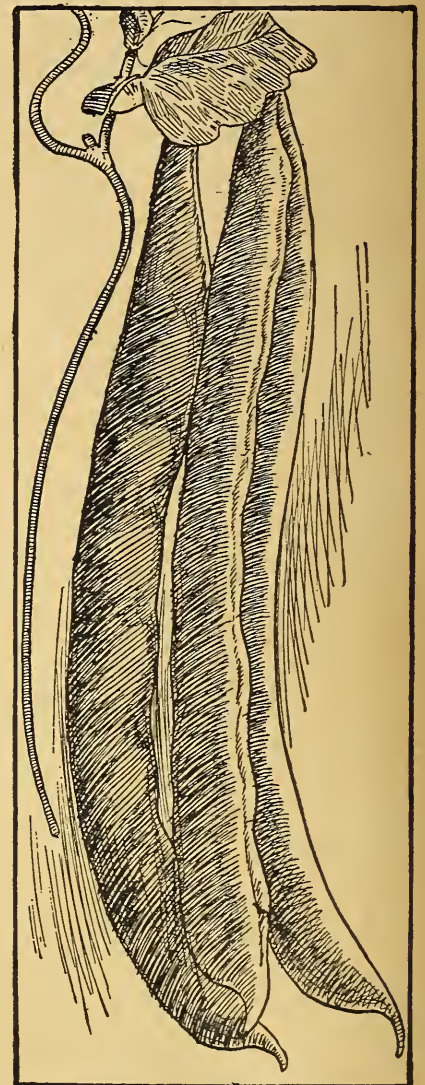
	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb	3 lbs
Green Podded Snap Beans—				
<i>Black Valentine</i> . Very early, resembles Round Pod Valentine	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Stringless Green Pod</i> . Very prolific and tender, round pods	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Early Six Weeks</i> . Early, flat pod	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Field's First Early</i> . Very early, large, flat pod, high quality	5	15	50	1.25
<i>Giant Stringless Green Pod</i> . Round pod	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Refugee</i> , or 1000 to 1. Late heavy yielding, round pod	5	10	35	.90
Yellow or Wax Podded Beans—				
<i>Round Pod Kidney Wax</i> . Very highest quality. Stringless	10	15	50	1.25
<i>Challenge Black Wax</i> . Small round pod, prolific, very early	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Davis' White Kidney Wax</i> . Large, flat pod, good shelling or snap	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Golden Wax</i> . Medium size, flat pod, of good quality	5	10	35	1.00
<i>New Stringless Yellow Pod</i> . Medium size, round tender pods	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Perfection Wax</i> . Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Wardwell's Kidney Wax</i> . Early, large, flat pod, does not rust	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Pencil Pod Black Wax</i> . Round pod, like Black Wax	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Sure Crop Wax</i> . Long, slender pod, very tender and stringless	10	15	50	1.25
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans—				
<i>Wilson's Bush Lima</i> . An early, large seeded lima	10	20	60	
<i>Burpee's Bush Lima</i> . Good bean, but requires long season	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Dreer's Bush Lima</i> . Quality and yield good, bush low and spreading	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Dwarf Horticultural</i> . Shell bean	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Fordhook Bush Lima</i> . Best large-podded bush lima	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Henderson's Bush Lima</i> . Very prolific, small bean	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Red Kidney</i> . Used as shell bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>White Kidney</i> . Similar to above but has white seeds	5	10	35	.90

Green Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly hardier. To my mind the best of this kind is **Field's First Early**. It is early, has a big, broad, irregular shaped pod, is not very pretty, but its high quality makes it very popular for home use.

Another flat podded bean is **Early Six Weeks**. A long, straight pod, yields well, sells well, and carries well to market, but the pod is inclined to be tough unless gathered early.

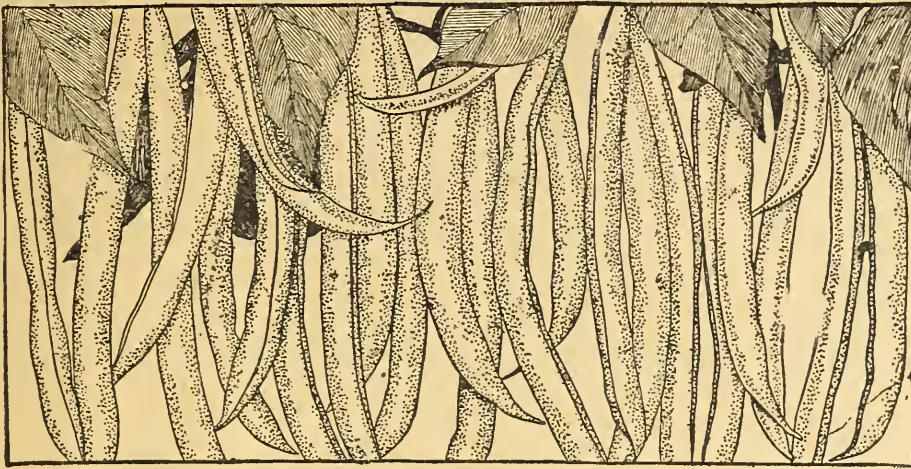
Among the round pod sorts, **Stringless Green Pod** is the most popular with us. It is exceptionally tender. It is as near stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed, the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early, and yields well.



Field's First Early

Round Pod Valentine has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield, and earliness it will be satisfactory. I think it is the best in the Valentine class. Another is the **Black Valentine** with a round pod, some longer than Round Pod Valentine. It is early, yields well, and is a good market sort but has a strong string which some do not like.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Improved Missouri Wonder. One of the best pole beans.

Pole Beans

Of the pole beans proper I like the *Improved Missouri Wonder* best of all. It is a variety that originated near here, in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter.

It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the *Kentucky Wonder* best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, wrinkly pod, flat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

There is also a bean advertised as *White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder*, which we find to be the same as *Burger's Stringless*, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round and straight. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Among the white seeded varieties is the *White Creaseback*. It does better in the south than in the north, in fact, is very popular down there. The seed being white makes a good bean for winter.

It is not without its faults, however, and we do not recommend it strongly. In its place I would suggest *White Seeded Kentucky Wonder* or *Dutch Caseknife*. The Dutch Caseknife has proved its worth and is one of the most popular white-seeded pole beans.

It bears a white, kidney shaped bean, rather flat, and is one of the best for winter use. The pod is broad and flat, about as long and wide as a case-knife blade. It is an early variety and is good for either snap beans or shelling.

One of the old favorites is *Horticultural* or *Cranberry*, which is sometimes called "Bird Egg." The bean is large and very rich flavor. It is rather late, but a heavy yielder and is better for "snaps" than for shelling. For a "corn hill" bean the *Cutshort* or *Cornhill* is more generally used than other varieties.

Pole Lima Beans

One of the most reliable pole beans for the middle west, is the *Extra Early Lima*. It is the old fashioned "Butter Bean." Henderson's Bush Lima is the bush form of the same thing, and is also known by some as the "Butter Bean." The dry seed of both are exactly alike.

I know of nothing that will outyield this *Extra Early Lima*. The pods simply hang in clusters and bunches. The great point with this bean is that you are always sure of a crop. It bears a small white bean of good quality which for winter use is fine.

Among the large white limas, or true limas, is the *King of the Garden Lima*. For good value it has no equal except in limas in its own particular class. Sometimes it is a little late for this section and will not make a crop. If this is the case with you, grow bush limas. *Fordhook Bush Lima* is a good, early large seeded variety and *Wilson's Bush Lima* is another.

The Best Bean Varieties

We have a new bush bean in mind that we want to introduce some time if it finally proves to be all right, and we believe it will. But it will have to make a good showing to find a place in our catalogue for we are already supplied with three or four varieties that I don't see how we can improve upon.

There is no use introducing a new variety unless it is really better. There are too many varieties already. We have two wax podded varieties and two green podded ones in the early bush beans that are good enough for anyone. We have, not only our own opinion, but the opinion of you folks who buy and use them.

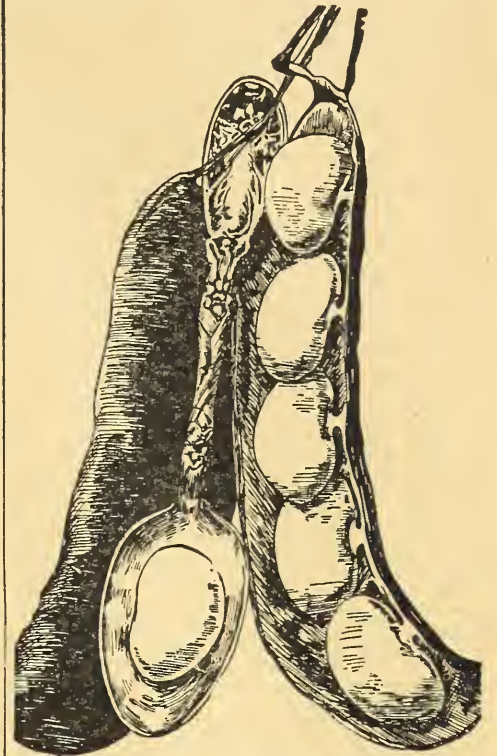
The varieties we refer to are *Field's First Early*, *Burpees Stringless Green Pod*, *Sure Crop Wax* and *Round Pod Kidney Wax*. You prefer them and so indicate your preference by buying more of these four varieties than all the other snap beans we catalogue. In fact, to be exact, sales on these four varieties exceed the other nineteen varieties by 20 per cent.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Wax Podded Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax is a magnificent bean. Very long, broad pods of the highest quality. There is no pole bean that produces a more handsome pod than this one.

Golden Cluster Wax is a white-seeded variety which is a big advantage. Quality is fine. It is a popular pole bean.



Wilson's Bush Lima

Postpaid Prices on Pole Beans

Green Podded Pole Beans—	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb	3 lbs
<i>Cutshort</i> or <i>Cornhill</i> . Short straight pod, thrifty vine, late	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Dutch Case Knife</i> . Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Horticultural</i> or <i>Cranberry</i> . Medium long pod; late	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Improved Missouri Wonder</i> . Early, heavy yielder, splendid quality	5	15	50	1.25
<i>Kentucky Wonder</i> . Long pod, early	5	10	35	1.00
<i>White Creaseback</i> . Small pod, late	5	10	35	.90
<i>Lazy Wife</i> . Late except in south	5	10	35	
<i>White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder</i> . Medium large pod, fair yielder	5	10	35	1.00
Wax Podded Pole Beans—				
<i>Golden Cluster Wax</i> . Medium early	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Kentucky Wonder Wax</i> . Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early	5	15	50	1.35

Postpaid Prices on Beans

Pole Lima Beans—	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb	3 lbs
<i>Extra Early Lima</i> . Small yields enormously, earliest pole lima	5	10	35	1.00
<i>King Lima</i> . Large. High quality	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Seibert's Early Lima</i> . Earlier than King Lima; of high quality	5	10	35	.90

Table Beets

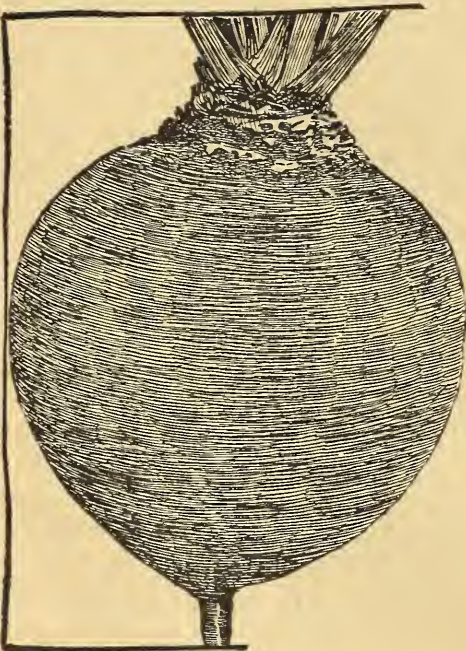
Rich soil is very important in growing beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant the seed early, as early as you can make garden. Later plantings can be made at intervals of three or four weeks. Use the beets while young. Do not allow them to stand until they are overgrown for they will be woody and of poor quality.

The varieties we list cover all types and will answer every purpose. The *Blood Turnip* is an old standard variety that has many friends. It is medium sized, with rounding top and a medium large tap root. Bright red flesh zoned with white. It is a good keeper and for winter use should be planted during the latter part of June.

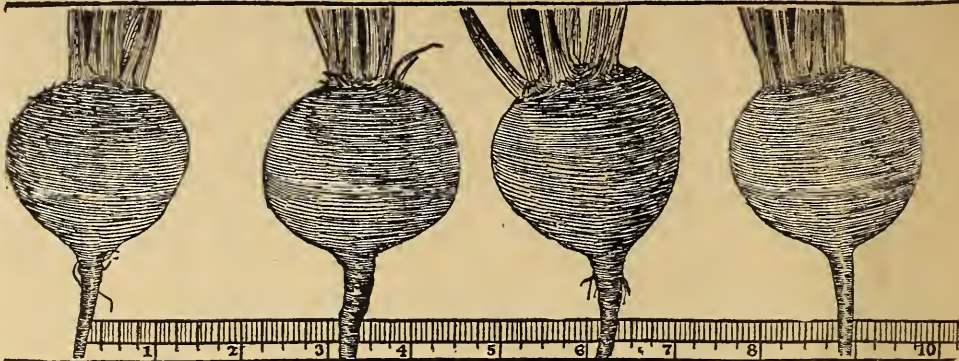
Among the earlier varieties is *Eclipse* or *Extra Early Eclipse* which is probably one of the best for home use. It is round or slightly pointed in shape; early, quick growing and tender. It always sold well on the market for me. Planted late it is a good variety for winter use.

Crosby's Egyptian is another early variety, very tender, smooth, a small tap root and for early market is hard to beat. It has a rounding flat root, bright red flesh slightly zoned. This is an improvement on the old *Extra Early Flat Egyptian* which really is no earlier and much smaller. It is flat in shape, small tap and somewhat irregular in shape. Frankly, the name is what sells it, and my advice would be to take Crosby's instead.

Any of these varieties are all right for canning but some prefer a medium sized, globed shaped beet for this purpose. If this is what you want, take *Crimson Globe* or *Detroit Dark Red*. There is nothing prettier than either of these varieties canned whole when about half grown, and you will also find that there is nothing that will equal them in



Eclipse Beet



Detroit Dark Red Beet, No. 0117

quality when put up in this way. *Crimson Globe* is a bright red in color, slightly zoned; *Detroit Dark Red* is a very dark red, both inside and outside. Either of these varieties make a handsome beet for bunching for market. For both attractiveness and quality they are hard to beat.

Another good variety for winter use and for pickling is *Long Blood*. It is extremely dark red with no zoning to speak of. It is a late variety requiring all season to mature in. It is well worth growing if you want a tender dark red beet for pickling.

Postpaid Prices on Table Beets

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Blood Turnip</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Crimson Globe</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Crosby's Egyptian</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Detroit Dark Red</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Eclipse (Special Strain)</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Extra Early Flat Egyptian</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Long Blood</i>	5	15	40	1.25

Special Strains of Beets

We are offering this year for the first time a special strain of *Crosby's Egyptian* and *Detroit Dark Red*. They are from a seed grower in Connecticut. We planted samples of both beside other varieties in our trial garden and they made a remarkable showing.

No use for new varieties when old varieties can be developed as these have been. The old New England hills may have something to do with the quality and earliness of these beets but I am inclined to believe the seed grower is mostly responsible.

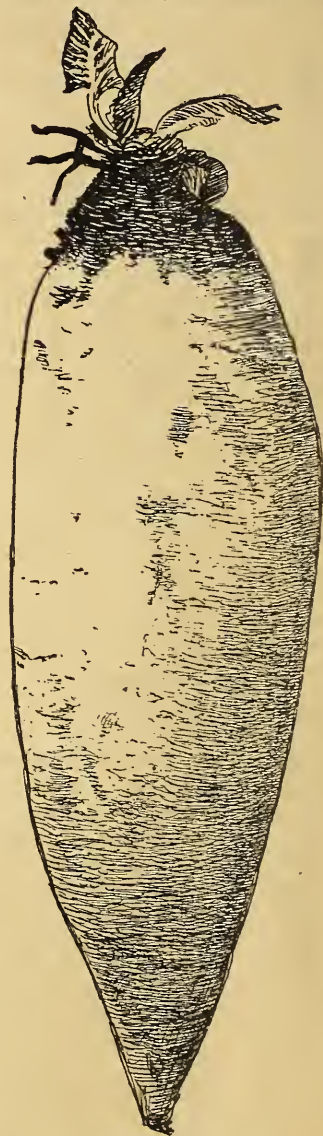
Crosby's Egyptian, Stock 0116. This is a very early beet, a bright red, and quality fine. Do not allow beets to stand in the garden until they are overgrown and become hard and woody. Make two or more plantings and use them while they are young and tender.

Detroit Dark Red, Stock 0117. Very early, medium small, globe shape with dark red skin and a bright red flesh. Pull a mess of them early in the season while they are young, cook thoroughly and season with butter, salt, and pepper, and serve with white sauce.

Price per packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ lb, 50c, postpaid. Be sure and mention the stock number following the name.

Stock Beets or Mangel Wurzels

Some people call them cow beets, but then whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will now thrive on them pretty nearly as well



Giant Sludstrup Stock Beet

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

(Stock Beets Cont.)

as on alfalfa and sheep will just about live on them all winter. They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of a quarter of an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first of May in rows any convenient width. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. About room to get a hoe between plants. As they grow almost entirely above ground, they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar or root house, just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Seeds can be put in by hand, but a drill is better. The **Mammoth Long Red** is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well and is easily handled. The **Giant Feeding Sugar** looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following **Sludstrup** and **Long Red**. There's really no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will any of them, yield enough, if given good soil and good care and there's not much difference in feeding value.

The **Golden Tankard** is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape, and sets entirely on top of the ground.

The picture below shows how these beets grow. This field made over 40 tons per acre, some weighing as high as 24 pounds.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel Topped Ready for Harvesting.

Mangels for Chickens

While mangels are fine for cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, they are just as good for chickens. Feed them either cooked or raw. Store them in a pit or cave so that they will keep fresh and feed them right along. Cut the mangels in chunks and let the chickens pick them to pieces. And for dairy cows there is nothing better. Denmark is the greatest dairying country on earth and mangels are their chief feed. She cannot grow corn, so they grow root crops, mangels, carrots and turnips, and the world is their market for butter and cheese, large quantities of it being imported into this country. Take a lesson from the Danish farmer.

Postpaid Prices on Stock Beets

	Oz	¼ lb	lb	3 lbs
Giant Feeding Sugar. Rich in protein and sugar; good size	5	15	45	1.25
Golden Tankard Mangel. Medium size, easily harvested	5	15	45	1.25
Genuine Sugar Beet. Formerly Klein's Wanzleben	5	15	45	1.25
Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Yields enormously, large and long	5	20	60	1.50
Giant Sludstrup. Very high feeding value; yields heavy	5	20	60	1.50

Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the **Oxheart**, which is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

Another just as good in every way and just as early is the **Chantenay**. In fact, I think it is a little earlier than the Oxheart. It is a trifle longer, very smooth and free from side roots, and the quality is fine.

If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with **Danver's Half Long**.

The **Long Orange** is rather a long, smooth carrot, as its name would indicate. Color a deeper orange than most other table varieties. The quality is exceptionally fine. It will not yield quite as heavy as the **Danver's Half Long**. The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. Most popular varieties are **White Vosges** and **Yellow Belgian**. **White Vosges** is also listed under the name of Improved Short White. It is a short, heavy carrot, makes splendid yields and is easily harvested. The **Yellow Belgian** is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than **White Vosges**, but why I do not know, as we find the yield and feeding value practically the same.

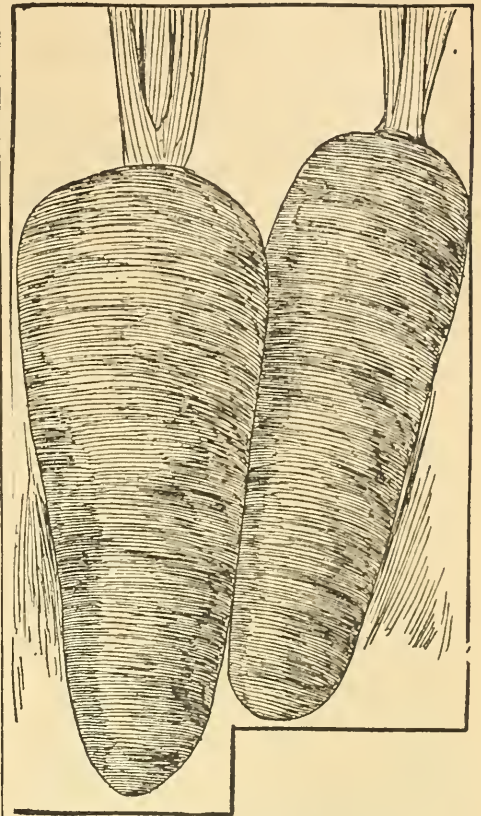


Table Carrot, Danver's Half Long

It is a larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York markets.

Postpaid Prices on Carrot Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
Chantenay. Early and tender, medium size	5	15	45	1.25
Danver's Half Long. Yields well, good quality	10	15	45	1.25
Long Orange. Late, very tender	5	15	45	1.25
Oxheart. Short, stump root, early	10	15	45	1.25
White Belgian. Pointed; for stock	5	10	25	.75
White Vosges. Late stock carrot	5	10	25	.75
Yellow Belgian. Like White Belgian	5	10	25	.75

Old Fashioned Groundcherry

I am just old fashioned enough that I like **Groundcherries**, the **sweet yellow kind**, and I am sure lots of you will agree with me. We have had considerable trouble in the past to get a supply of seed, but we have a nice lot of it now, good seed, and can fix you out

There is a big purple kind, called "**Improved**", but like lots of improvements it is not worth much, and I don't like it, and won't have it. What I want is the old fashioned yellow sweet kind, that comes up volunteer every year after once started.

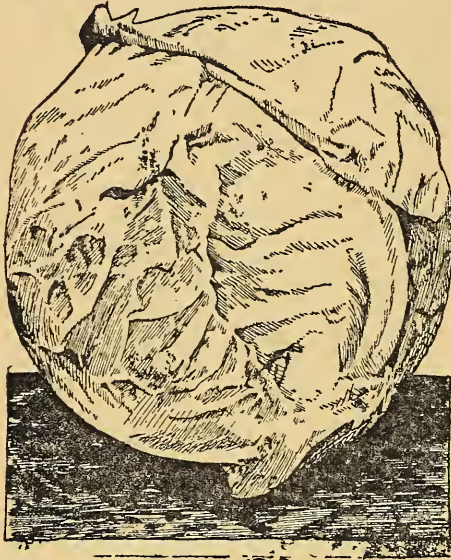
The seed is small and should be planted carefully and shallow. We like best to start them in hot bed or box and transplant like tomatoes. The seed are slow to start but come good in time. There is good money raising the plants to sell. Everybody wants them. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

New Early Cabbage

The Norseman.

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on early



The Norseman.

cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid). It differs from All-Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close-fitting leaves like Wakefield which fold in rather than turn out.

Price, pkt., 20c, oz., 75c, ¼ lb, \$2.25.

Early Cabbage

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. You will find it fully described elsewhere.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in rows.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman

All Head Early

The Three Best Early Cabbage

Etampes, Express, Lightning, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the Wakefield, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed and is larger or heavier than Wakefield.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large Wakefield is simply a large selection from the true Early Jersey Wakefield, and is similar in every way, except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winningstadt* is pointed like the Wakefield, but not nearly so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the Wakefield.

The *Copenhagen*, introduced from Denmark, is quite early and a good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shaped; but in season it follows right after Wakefield. It is of the same general class as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and is one of the leading varieties.

The largest of all the fat-headed type of early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each, remarkably sure to head and great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the All Head Early, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the All Head Early the best of the group.

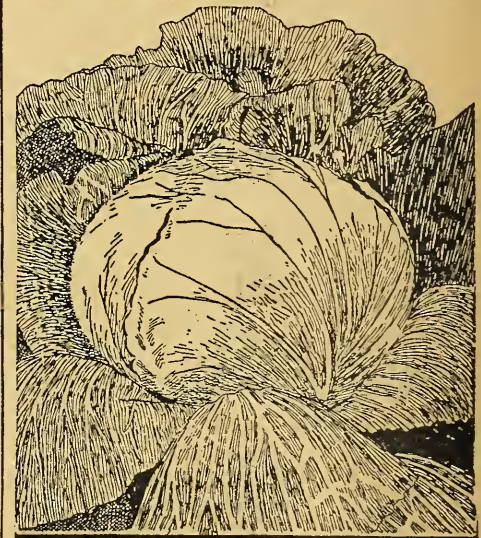
Of all the mid-season or intermediate varieties of cabbage, I know of none that is any nearer perfection than *Danish Summer Ballhead*. *Glory of Enkhuizen* is as good but no better. In fact, I think the two are about the same thing.

It is much hardier than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of *Norseman*. We checked up

carefully all the standard varieties of cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of cabbage is always the one that pays best.

In the first cutting *Norseman* showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market. Early Jersey Wakefield of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready. Early Spring showed 20 per cent ready and All Head Early none ready yet.

Postpaid Prices on Cabbage Seed		
	Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb
Early and Second Early—		
All Head Early. Large flat heads, full in center, second early	10	40 1.25
All Seasons. Mid-summer or late	5	25
Charleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield	10	40
Copenhagen Market. Early, medium, large round heads	10	40
Danish Summer Ballhead. Very hard, round heads	10	40
Early Flat Dutch. Mid-season, flat	5	25
Early Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads	10	40 1.25
Early Spring. Very early, round	5	25
Glory of Enkhuizen. Medium early, globe-shaped head	5	25
Early Winningstadt. Medium early, pointed heads	5	25
Henderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size	5	25
Norseman. Early round heads, early cabbage grown	20	75 2.25



Cabbage, All Head Early

This is one of the best known and most popular varieties of early cabbage. Very large, fairly early, and good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



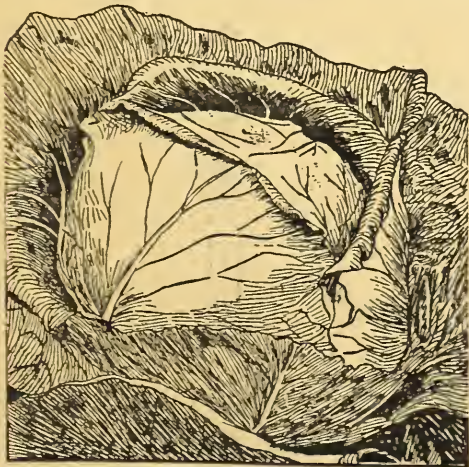
This is a bonafide picture of a load of *Surehead* Cabbage grown by me when I was market gardening. I used it in some of first catalogues I printed and that has been a good many years ago. We are still selling this same strain of *Surehead*—just as good as it ever was—so I believe this picture is good yet.

Late Cabbage

My late cabbage seed is all American grown except the *Hollander*. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list elsewhere consists of mostly standard well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre,



Cabbage, *Surehead*

but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin down to a stand.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The *Large American Drumhead* is very similar, but is sometimes coarse, always very large, not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the *Premium Late Flat Dutch* is that the *Surehead* is about a week earlier, rounder on top and generally finer quality.

In the northern states the *Hollander* or *Danish Ballhead* is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid and is said to keep until the cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark, and have the true type. We use the "Short-stem" strain which is used almost exclusively by large growers.

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered is the *Corn Belt Cabbage*, especially for the central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than of any of the known sorts. Our location is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt", and in majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand the ad-

verse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can offer you. It is some like *Surehad* but larger and a little earlier. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. It is typically a rough-and-ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one. I would also suggest that you plant the seed right where you want the plants to stand. This saves the cost of transplanting which is no small item. Also the risk in transplanting which sometimes means the loss of a crop.

Postpaid Prices on Late Cabbage Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Cornbelt</i>	10	40	1.25	
<i>Hollander or Danish Ballhead</i>	10	40	1.25	
<i>Mammoth Red Rock</i>	5	25		
<i>Large American Drumhead</i>	5	25		
<i>Premium Flat Dutch</i>	10	40		
<i>Savoy</i>	5	25		
<i>Succession</i>	5	25		
<i>Surehead</i>	10	40	1.25	



Cabbage, *Dala*

A New Giant Cabbage

I have wanted, for a long time, to find an extra large cabbage that would produce good solid heads. Not the big loose stock cabbage that are mostly a bunch of leaves, but a really big solid head.

While I was attending the Seedsmen's convention at St. Louis, I met a cabbage seed grower from Denmark, who said he believed he had a large cabbage that would suit. I think I have told you before that Denmark grows finer cabbage than any other country in the world. He gave me a close description of it and it was just what I had been looking for.

The variety requires a medium long season to mature, produces a big, solid head, round in shape, with leaves closely overlapping. It originated in northern Sweden in a rugged climate, where their seasons are short. The quality is fine and the heads will stand a long time without bursting.

If you are looking for a large variety to exhibit at the fair, or something bigger than your neighbor has, this is the variety. We imported a hundred pounds of the seed from Denmark and as long as it lasts will furnish it in packets at 20c each.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Celery

If you want really first class celery grow it yourself. There is no vegetable that grows tough, stale and tasteless so quick, when shipped and offered for sale at the stores as does celery.

Many people do not know what good celery is simply because they have always depended on this kind for their supply, and have never tasted good, crisp, tender celery, fresh from the garden.

It is not hard to grow. We will send you a booklet telling you just how we do it. Ordinary garden soil will grow it and furnish you just as fine quality as you could wish for. We list three well known standard varieties, the *Golden Self Bleaching*, *White Plume*, and *Giant Pascal*.



Celery—Golden Self Bleaching

A prominent authority on celery growing states that fully 85 per cent of the celery grown in this country is the Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume and that 75 per cent of the commercial crop offered is the Golden Self Bleaching. This does not speak very well for the balance of a long list of about two hundred varieties listed by the different seedsmen of this country.

And speaking the other way about it is a splendid recommendation for Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume, which, all things considered, are hard to beat.

Golden Self Bleaching is the most popular of the three varieties we list and as stated, furnishes 75 per cent of the commercial crop. It ships well, looks well, is easily grown, and the quality is good. It is golden yellow in color, easily bleaching to a creamy white.

White Plume comes next in importance and is an early variety, earlier than Golden Self Bleaching, and bleaches to a pure white. For an early crop this is a good one, with the quality possibly a little ahead of Golden Self Bleaching.

If you are not going to store for winter use either of these varieties are the ones you should use. Neither of them will keep well for winter use. *Golden Self Bleaching*, it is stated, can be carried into early winter, but I am inclined to believe it would be best to grow a variety specially adapted for this purpose. *Giant Pascal* is the best in this class. It is a rank grower, hardy, disease resistant, but is not ready for use until stored when it will produce celery of the finest quality.

Postpaid Prices on Celery Seed

American Grown—	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb
<i>Giant Pascal</i> . Large, late variety	5	25	.85
<i>Golden Self Bleaching</i> . A creamy white, easy to bleach	10	50	1.75
<i>White Plume</i> . Tender, delicate flavor	10	40	1.25

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth, and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible, and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark.

The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the *Early Snowball*. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind always used for growing under glass.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is the *Early Dwarf Erfurt*. It is not quite so early as Snowball, but larger and heavier. It is very short stemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the *Dry Weather* or *Copenhagen*, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen.

Prices of Cauliflower

	Pkt.	¼ Oz.	Oz.
<i>Dry Weather</i> (Copenhagen)	20	.75	2.50
<i>Earliest Dwarf Erfurt</i>	15	.75	2.50
<i>Early Snowball</i>	20	.75	2.50

Growing Cauliflower for

Market

There is good money in growing Cauliflower for market, as there are so few people grow it, and lots of people who want to, buy it. It is as easily grown as cabbage, and should be handled exactly the same way, except that you must remember that it likes cool weather, and must make its growth either very early or very late. Plant it to come in with the very earliest cabbage or with the very latest. It cannot be had conveniently to come on in July or August, but if you want it to use in mixed pickles at that time, and have a surplus early, can it or put it down in brine.



Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can easily get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust which they are not particularly fond of.

The most popular and best known variety is the *New York Purple*, which is a good sized smooth variety, shaped something like a pear. The fruit is dark purple but not as dark as the *Black Beauty*. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier.

There is still another variety, the *Early Long Purple*, earlier than *Black Beauty*, but much smaller. The fruits are rather long in shape and considering its size I do not strongly recommend it, for it is not enough earlier to make up for the small fruit it produces.

To some it is puzzling to know when egg plants are ready to use. You can use them any time after they are one-third grown. Under ordinary conditions they should be a little larger than a pint cup at this time.

	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Black Beauty</i> . Earliest large variety, rich, glossy skin	10	40
<i>Early Long Purple</i> . Small and early	5	30
<i>New York Purple</i> . Good size, pear shape; very popular	10	40

Cooking Egg Plant

Lots of people are puzzled to know how to cook Egg Plant. We peel it; slice it in thick slices, and soak in salt water, then fry like veal cutlets in egg and cracker crumbs.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have rich soil, the richer the better, but will do well anywhere. If they can make a quick growth they are more likely to keep out of the way of bugs. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs are through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them get knobby and crooked sometimes. When they start to bear, keep them picked, as vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for bugs. Cucumbers are generally classified as



Evergreen Cucumbers

slicers and picklers. Picklers are more prolific than slicers, bear abundantly and do not grow as large. This is just what you want. Pick them whenever they reach the size you like. Do not pull them off, but cut the stem with a knife or a pair of shears. After they reach a size for the table the seed cavity is large and the seed hard.

The slicers, or those for table use, are meatier, have fewer seeds and are larger and much better flavored. Some varieties, to an extent, combine the desirable qualities of both classes, but it is unreasonable to expect the best in both in the same cucumber.

The nearest we have to an all purpose variety is the *Evergreen*. It is first of all a pickler, but will grow a very nice medium sized cucumber for table use. A dark green in color, and, while small, makes fine pickles. It is one of our

heaviest sellers. There is another splendid variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety and that is the *Long Green* or Improved Long Green, as some catalog it.

If you want a long, slender pickle, this will answer, although it does not yield as many as the regular pickle varieties. As a slicer, it is a long, dark green, almost seedless variety, that is excellent for home use or will carry well to market. A cross between the Long Green and White Spine is the *Davis Perfect*, which has made a big reputation as a forcing variety, and is also good to grow in the open. It does not yield as heavy as the Long Green but is a beautiful cucumber, and if you want something fancy in a slicer this is the one. A splendid variety is a cross between the Emerald and the Extra Early White Spine, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. This one inherits from the Emerald the fancy dark green color and from the other parent, earliness, heavy bearing and high quality. Our grower in Colorado has a larger acreage in of this one than any other variety on the list. As a heavy and continuous bearer of the finest slicers you could wish for, it has no equal, and we strongly recommend it.

Among the slicers, the White Spine type is the most popular. There is a big family of them and the name has been used for everything from a scrubby, good for nothing stock, to the very highest quality in slicing or table varieties. For our White Spine we use the Arlington strain. It is early, of good quality, is a good shipper, and has been an old standby for a long time. It is medium length, tapering, and shades to a lighter green at the end.

Cool and Crisp is another one of the big family and is a long, slender cucumber, but you don't need it as long as you can get the Arlington strain, or what is much better still, the Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

White Pearl, or as some call it, White Wonder, is an oddity in cucumbers, being a creamy white of good quality and makes a very nice, medium sized cucumber. *Goliath* is a good slicer but a shy bearer, and is of immense size, very often 18 inches long.

Among the varieties grown especially for pickles, we have the Evergreen mentioned above, which is a good one, good for Dills or smaller sizes; the *Everbearing*, a short early sort that make beautiful little pickles and bears well. Then there is the *Chicago Pickle*, one of the most popular in the country. As is the case with any good, well known variety there are a large number of strains which vary a little or not at all from the original. There is no sense in listing more than one of them, so we have picked out what is considered the best strain. It is a variety developed by pickle factories.

There are a number of early varieties which can be used for either slicers or picklers. They should however, be planted mostly for the first early mess of slicers. It is mighty nice to have a

few on your own vines when the grocer is charging from ten to twenty-five cents for spongy, shipped in slicers.

Early Russian is rather small but in common with all these extra early varieties, it turns yellow quickly and should be used while comparatively small.

I think *Early Cluster* is probably the best in this class, to be used as a slicer, or if planted late it is good to cut pickles from. When ready for the table it is from three to five inches long and makes a good slicer.

The variety of cucumber to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making good slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for picklers, so in order to get what you want, you should grow from two to three or possibly four varieties.

Postpaid Prices on Cucumbers

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Chicago Pickle. Short pickling sort</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Cool and Crisp. Early strain of White Spine</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Davis Perfect. Long green slicer</i>	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Cluster. Short, good slicer</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Early Russian. Early and short, good pickle</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Emerald. Large, late slicing, green</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Evergreen. Med. size, good all purpose variety</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Everbearing. Short</i>				
<i>Russian Superior</i>	10	15	40	1.25
<i>Goliath. Very large, late variety</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Henderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Long Green. Large, long slicer</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>White Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing</i>	5	15	40	1.25
<i>White Spine. Medium long slicer, good cropper</i>	10	15	50	1.50



Henderson's Perfected White Spine A Profitable Crop

For the small market garden, or the big one either for that matter, I don't know of any crop that pays better than cucumbers. I sold over \$100 worth last summer off of less than one-tenth acre in my home garden. I planted Henderson's Perfected very early, on rich, fall plowed land, rather thick in rows 6 ft. apart, then later thinned them to 2 ft. apart in the row. I sold them as slicers at 10c to 5c each for about three weeks until the market broke, then sold them as picklers at 75c a 100.

This variety makes beautiful slicers, and always outsells anything else on the market. We picked them every other day for six weeks.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Lettuce

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Blackseeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose, fluffy bunch of tender light green or creamy leaves. It is of delicate flavor and grows very quickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you should use *May King*. It is the earliest and most tender of cabbage-head varieties, and if well tended on rich ground, will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown, and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine, rich, buttery flavor.



Black Seeded Simpson
A splendid loose leaf variety.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. Leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head large as an early cabbage.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as *Simpson*, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak" or "All Cream."

In the true cabbage head of smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter*, which closely resembles *May King*, and the *Big Boston*. The *Big Boston* is probably the best of all the smooth-leaved head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head, about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor.

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use this variety.

Still another head variety is *Hartford Bronze Head*. This is a little larger than the *California Cream Butter* and for quality there is absolutely nothing on the list that will beat it. The color is against it for market, it resembling *Prize Head* in this respect. If you are fond of lettuce and want something exceptionally good for your own table, be sure and grow some of this splendid variety.



Head Lettuce, Iceberg

The best head variety for home use is the *Iceberg*. It is also grown quite extensively in a commercial way. It is a large variety forming a compact head, very tender and sweet. To grow good head lettuce start the seed early, in the house or a hot-bed. Transplant later to the garden a foot apart each way, on rich soil, and cultivate often to hold the moisture. Follow these instructions and you can have good head lettuce.

Out in the western states, *New York* or *Wonderful* seems to be a very popular head variety. The leaves are a very dark green, in fact, this is a noticeable characteristic. They are rather curly, something like *Hanson*.

For greenhouse use there is nothing better than *Grand Rapids*, *May King*, and *California Cream Butter* also force well and are good as head lettuce, but *Grand Rapids* is away ahead in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly, and is desirable for garnishing on this account: The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate, and often a poor stand is the result. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason. An entirely distinct type known as *Cos Lettuce* is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the *White-Heart Cos*. If grown right it has a rich, buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie top leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

Other Salad Crops

Lettuce is the universal salad but there are several other plants used for this purpose and nice for a change.

Endive, sometimes called German lettuce, is something like lettuce, but more bitter. The heads are tied up and bleached like *Cos* lettuce.

Chinese Cabbage is half way between cabbage and mustard. It makes a nice, crisp head if tied up, and is really good eating. Tastes like a mild mustard.

Swiss Chard is used more for greens to cook, but is often used as a salad. It grows like beet tops.

We can furnish any of these at 5c per packet.

How to Grow Head Lettuce

Plant the seed early. Plant on rich soil. Give plenty of room. Cultivate frequently to conserve the moisture, or if you are fixed to do so, irrigate. There it all is in a "nutshell." Anyone can grow head lettuce if they will observe the above.

Late planting will produce head lettuce but it is so much easier to grow if planted early so it will mature before hot, dry summer weather.

Plant in the open just as soon as you can make garden, or better yet, plant late in the fall, and the seed will come up fine in the spring.

Postpaid Prices

Head Lettuce—	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	½ lb
<i>Big Boston</i> . Large, butter head, good shipper	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Bronze Head</i> . High quality	5	15	40	1.25
<i>California Cream Butter</i> . Smooth leaf and small head, fine quality	10	15	45	1.35
<i>Hanson</i> . Cabbage head type; good summer variety	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Iceberg</i> . Crisp head variety; large	10	20	50	1.50
<i>May King</i> . Early, butter-head type	5	15	45	1.35
<i>New York</i> or <i>Wonderful</i> . Dark green or solid head	5	15	40	
<i>White Heart Cos</i> . Elongated head, medium size	5	15	40	1.25
Loose Leaf Lettuce—				
<i>Black Seeded Simpson</i> . Large early loose head	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Grand Rapids</i> . Good forcing bunching variety.				
Very pretty	5	15	40	1.25
<i>Prizehead</i> . Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	10	20	50	1.50



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the really true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc. *Mammoth Sandwich Island*. Average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality. Postpaid price, per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb, 65c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Popcorn

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn, and they raised 500 pounds, which they sold at 5c per pound, clearing them just \$25. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only maybe planted a little thicker.

There are several varieties but the ones that have done the best for me are Baby Golden, Little Giant, Monarch White Rice and Queen's Golden. *Baby Golden* is the daintiest, prettiest little ear you ever saw. It is not only pretty but it pops fine. There are no hard hulls and every grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like Little Giant and Monarch White Rice. It is just like Little Giant except in color. Little Giant is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties but nevertheless I am prejudiced in favor of Baby Golden. Both varieties pop out a snowy white.

If you want a white variety of popcorn in a small ear there is nothing better than *Little Giant*. The yield on both these small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts. Of the two larger sorts, we list the *Monarch White Rice* as the most popular. In fact, I suppose there is more White Rice grown than any other variety. It has the sharp pointed grains and is called in the south "Squirrel Tooth Corn." Ears are medium in size. This is the variety that is used most extensively by the popcorn wagons.

The *Queen's Golden* is a larger ear with smooth grains. These grains pop out a creamy white and very large, in fact, much larger than other sorts.

Postpaid Prices on Popcorn

	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Baby Golden</i> . Very small, yellow	10	15	45
<i>Little Giant</i> . Small, white	10	15	45
<i>Queen's Golden</i> . Large, yellow sort	5	10	30
<i>Monarch White Rice</i> . Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	5	10	30

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south. Plant just like beans, after it gets warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the *Early Northern Peanuts*. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts.

If you want something really big and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the *Jumbo or Southern Peanuts*. These are the big southern variety.



Peanuts

Postpaid Prices on Peanuts

	¼ lb	lb
<i>Early Northern</i>	15	45
<i>Jumbo</i>	15	45

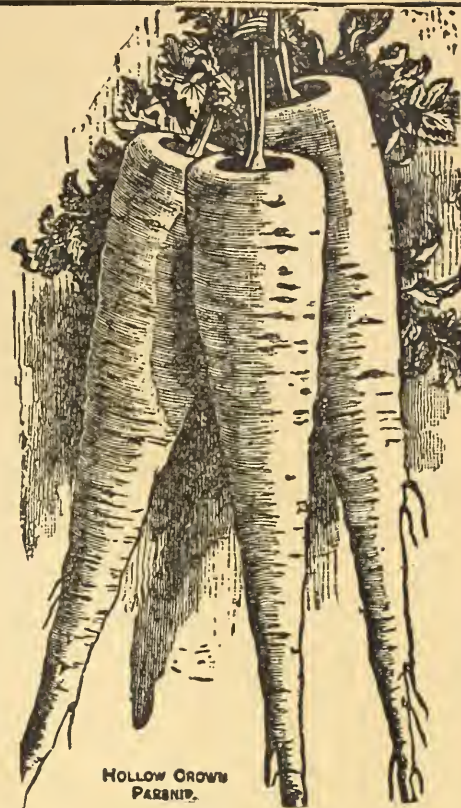
Potato Seed

No, I don't mean Seed Potatoes, although I may be able to do something for you in that line too, but I mean the true Potato Seed from the little seed balls that sometimes follow the blossoms on the potato vine.

This seed is about like Groundcherry seed in appearance and grows easily. It is best started in a hot bed or box like tomato seed and then transplanted.

You can grow pretty fair sized potatoes the first year from this seed. It comes all sizes and colors, generally in two hills alike. This is the way new varieties are started. Full directions each packet of seed.

I don't suppose you will get wealthy off a few packets of this seed, but it will be mighty interesting. Price, pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP.

Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted early while ground is cool and moist.

Hollow Crown or Long Smooth. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

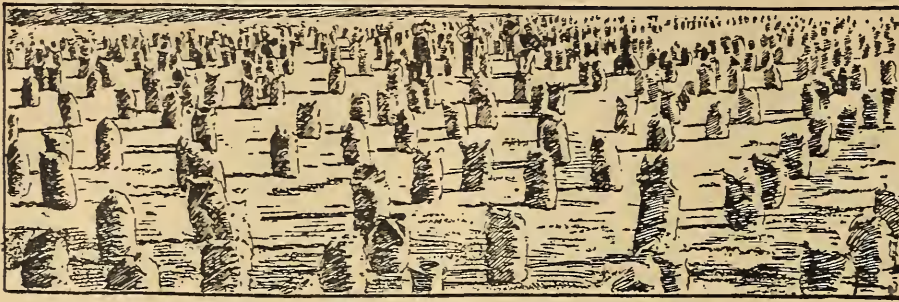
Postpaid Prices on Parsnip Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Hollow Crown</i> . Large, long, heavy yielder	10	15	40	90
<i>Improved Half Long</i> . Much like above but some shorter	10	15	40	90

Okra or Gumbo

This is a very popular vegetable in the south, but could and should be grown anywhere. Plant and tend like sweet corn. Pick the pods when half grown and tender. Price, packet 5c; ounce 15c.





Mountain Danvers, 1226 bushels per acre

Mountain Danvers. The Onion for High Altitude and Short Seasons or as an Early Onion in Any Locality. Postpaid Price, pkt., 15; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thickneck or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude who has been growing onions for market for 20 years and by careful selections has worked up a type of onion that is a wonderful success for mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along,

and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of the high quality and fine appearance.

We have been short of seed the past few years but have a good crop this year so will be able to take care of large orders. Send them along. For the mountain country it is the only sort I would grow and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome, extra early, yellow onion, it will be of great value.

I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Here is what our grower says about them:

"Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where any other seed would make despair and scullions.

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever.

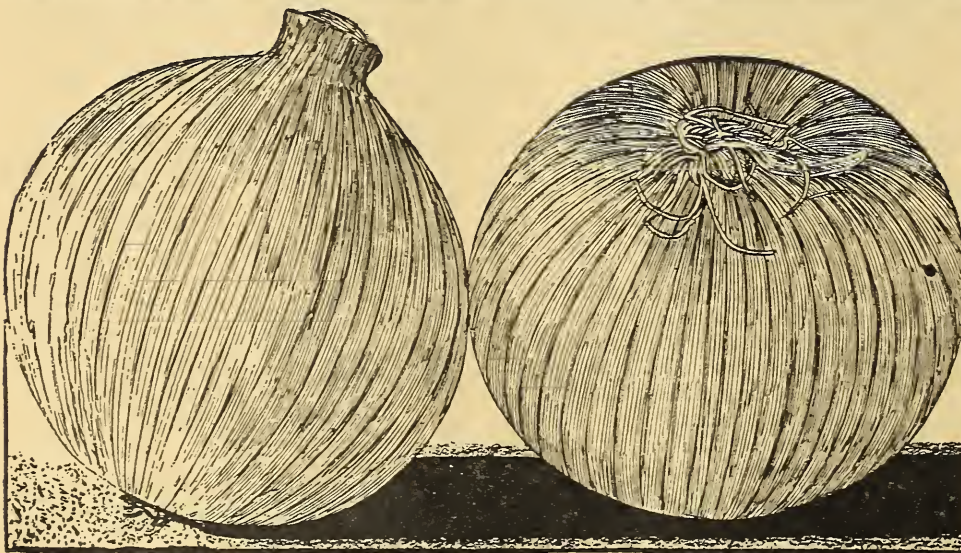
"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright.

"The necks are thin and when fully matured, completely closed.

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion.

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring.

"They are the best keepers. At this date, February 5, my last year's crop could be loaded without sorting."



Large Red Globe

Large Red Globe

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe* and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in

the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid, and heavy yielder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps till spring. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.90, postpaid

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Varieties of Onions

The varieties of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance, in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market, find out what kind of an onion is wanted, and then, if possible grow that kind.

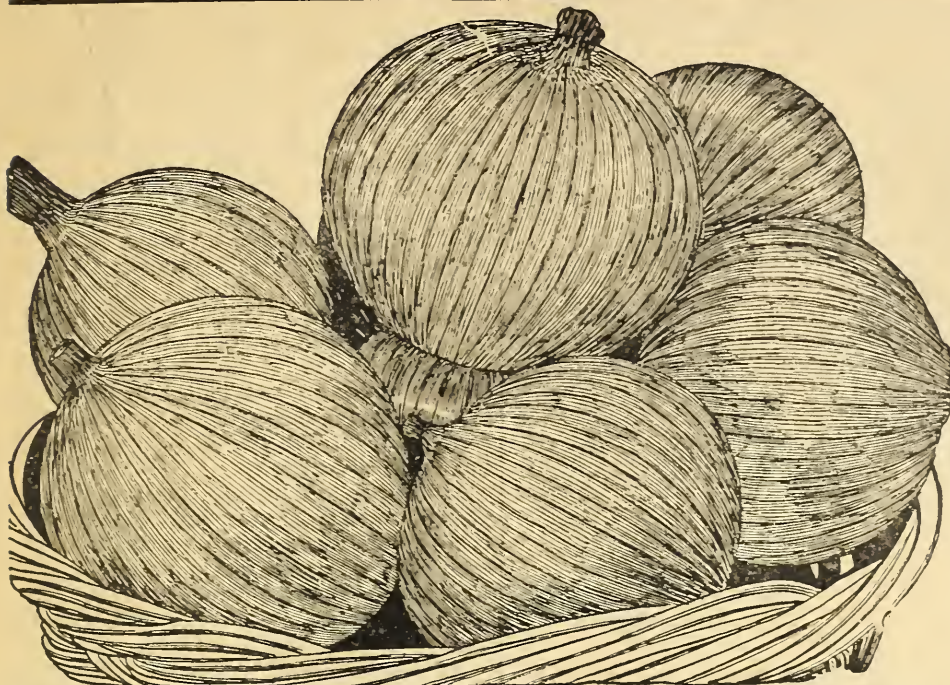
The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions is the *Prizetaker*, shown on next page. It is called *Spanish King* and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep well until spring. A good combination would be to plant *Prizetaker*, *Red Wethersfield* and *Large Red Globe*.

The best known of all the red onions and probably the most widely grown of any, is the *Red Wethersfield*. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper, and favorably known in all markets.

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise *Ohio Yellow Globe* and the *Yellow Globe Danvers*. These are very similar varieties; both globe shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The *Ohio Yellow Globe* is a special strain used by onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the *Yellow Globe Danvers* is the strain used more in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the *Yellow Danvers Flat*, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets.

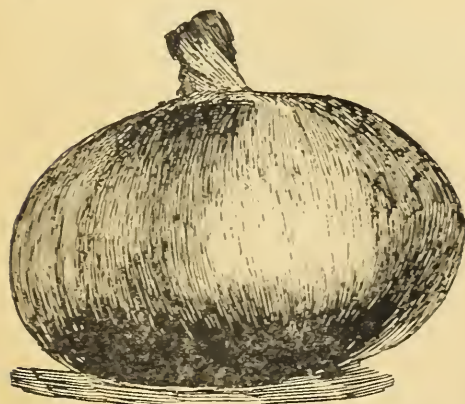
The *Australian Brown* is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a *Yellow Danvers*, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink and some yellow ones in all of them, and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions, the most popular variety is *Southport White Globe*. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well and in many city markets brings a much larger price than any other colors. It is a poor seeder and



The Prizetaker Onion. The most profitable onion of all for the Middle West. An enormous yield, big, sweet and easy to grow from seed.

the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature perfectly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the *White Portugal*, or *Silverskin*. This is early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the *Silver King*. A large flat onion of Italian origin. The variety known as *New Queen* is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The *White Barletta* is very similar to *New Queen* but slightly smaller. For the mountain states and other regions with short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, *Mountain Danvers*. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities, and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Good soil is one essential and plenty of water another, and I might mention that you can't hope for a yield without the right kind of seed.



Onion, Red Wethersfield

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Postpaid Prices on Onion Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Australian Brown</i> -----	5	15	45	1.50
<i>Barletta</i> -----	5	25	75	2.50
<i>Globe Red Wethersfield</i> -----	5	20	50	1.75
<i>Giant Prizetaker</i> -----	10	25	65	1.90
<i>Long Red Globe</i> -----	10	25	65	1.90
<i>Mountain Danvers</i> -----	15	35	1.00	3.00
<i>New Queen</i> -----	5	25	75	2.50
<i>Ohio Yellow Globe</i> -----	5	20	50	1.75
<i>Red Wethersfield</i> -----	10	20	50	1.75
<i>Silver King</i> -----	5	25	75	2.50
<i>Southport White Globe</i> -----	5	20	50	1.75
<i>Yellow Danvers Flat</i> -----	5	15	45	1.50
<i>Yellow Globe Danvers</i> -----	10	20	50	1.75
<i>Yellow Strasburg</i> -----	5	15	45	1.75

About Growing Onions

I am asked more questions about growing onions than any other crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be from nothing up to 600 bus. per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bus. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They sell well locally and can be shipped to markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bu., but may be less in case of over supply and sometimes as high as \$2.00 per bu. Should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed early in drills 12 or 14 in. apart, using 5 or 6 lbs. of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not tend more than two or three acres without help. They need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest with a wheelhoe. Ground infested with weeds will cause more work than the crop is worth. Plow in the fall and harrow down well in the spring. Work the soil several times, but shallow, till the top two inches is as fine and mellow as possible. Get them in early.

Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bu., so one pound is the same as one quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger and when set out in the spring they come up quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if let stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier's sets are pretty good, but hard to get.

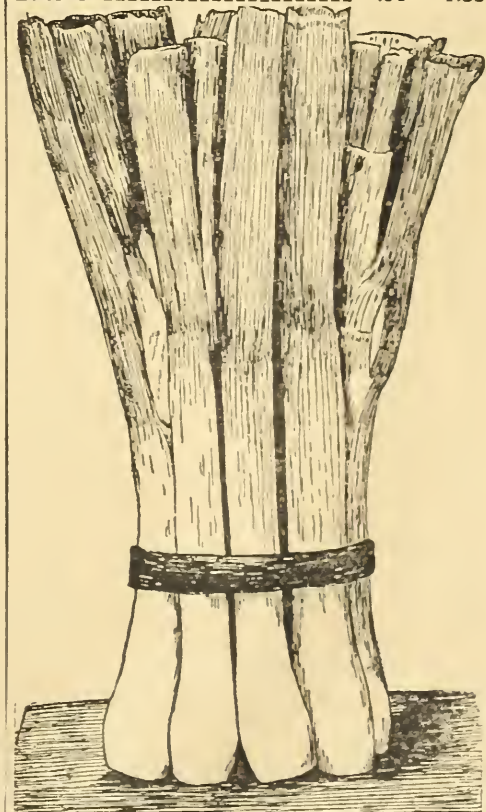
In practically all cases red sets are grown from Red Wethersfield seed; yellow sets from Strasburg or Yellow Danvers Flat seed, and white sets from Silverskin seed. Unless we specify otherwise, the sets we offer are from the above varieties.

Postpaid Prices Onion Sets

(Either red, yellow or white)

½ lb, 15c; 1 lb, 25c; 3 lbs, 65c

Postpaid Quantity	Prices	Gallon	Peck
Zone 2 -----		\$.70	\$1.15
Zone 3 -----		.75	1.25
Zone 4 -----		.85	1.35
Zone 5 -----		.95	1.53



Bunch Onions Grown from Sets



Early Alaska. The most popular extra early variety.

Peas

The earliest varieties of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee high and set very full of rather small dark-green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds are smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker.

The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place usually under some high-sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than pods of Alaska and vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time, very early, and the one will follow the other.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fillbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than Alaska, but is considerably larger than either one; both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late, that I have seen. Like all the smooth peas it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and *Fillbasket* for second crop, and Dwarf Champion for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

American Wonder will give satisfaction as a first early among the wrinkled sorts. It is very high quality and yields well for so dwarf a vine.

Nott's Excelsior follows very close and is a trifle larger, both pod and vine. Next comes *Premium Gem* or little Gem, still some larger. Both these varieties are fine and have had a wonderful run during the past years, but Little Marvel is so much better in both yield and quality that it is only a question of time until they will be on the shelf and almost forgotten. Still they have many friends and we are not ready to drop them. All the above, early, wrinkled varieties have rather small to medium sized pods, but are well filled. If you prefer a large pod in an early dwarf pea grow *Laxtonian*. Other large podded, early varieties are the *Gradus* and *Laxton*. They are very high quality and grow a rather tall, slender vine which is sensitive to dry weather and heat. For this reason the yield is not certain but you can't say anything against the quality. These two varieties are so near alike that there is really very little choice between them. They have had a tremendous run in the past and still selling well. It is interesting to note the number of names you can buy them under. There is an early and late strain of each, and they, or practically the same thing, can be bought as Early Morn, Prosperity, Marchioness, World's Record, Early Giant, Extra Long Pod, Snowdrop, and no doubt many others.

Among the newer varieties there is nothing that has gained in popularity as fast as *Little Marvel*. It is an early dwarf, wrinkled pea that will largely take the place of *Nott's Excelsior*, *Premium Gem*, and varieties of that class. Its strong points are yield and quality. The vines are simply loaded. The pods are not large, being medium in size, but are stuffed full of peas. And for quality, it simply can't be beaten.

Late or Main Crop

In the main crop peas, the best one, to my notion is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff stalked and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of most delicious flavor. *Advancer*, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. *Alderman* is a pea that is best described as an improvement on Telephone. Very similar, but better every way.

Stratagem is an old reliable large podded variety of very high quality. It is a late sort and winds up the season with peas that taste just as good as the first mess. It has a dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and Alderman and Telephone.

Alderman and *Telephone* will yield heavier but require more care in that they must have sticks or trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield and size of pod cannot be beat.

Champion of England and *Marrowfat* are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for many years and have a great many friends but I cannot say that I am partial to them. *Champion of England* grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. *Marrowfat* is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature and produces medium sized pod of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce. The so-called sugar pea is the *Dwarf Gray Sugar*. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, like string beans. They bear enormously.



Improved Extra Early

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Dwarf Champion Peas

The English are great people for peas and have originated some fine varieties. I think they are far ahead of us in this respect. Some of their large podded varieties simply can't be beat. I have imported and tried out a number of them and have selected three that will cover the season from early to late. I call them simply *English Early*, *English Second Early* and *English Main Crop*. They are all big, fat, heavy podded dwarf peas, very fine in quality, and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk and the broad leaves, typical to most English varieties.

I would suggest that you buy all three so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season. In this case I will make you a special price. 35c for one-fourth pound of each, and \$1.25 for one pound each.

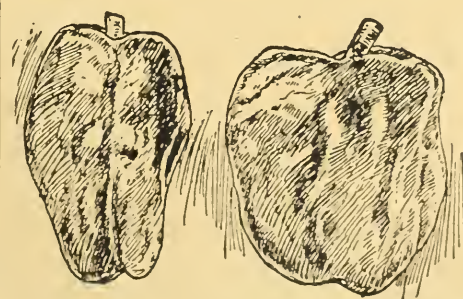
Field's Tom Thumb. The little dwarf bushes are simply loaded with fat pods stuffed full of peas. You can have peas just as early as you want them. New potatoes and creamed peas. You know how they taste. It is a new variety that is certainly worth a trial. In some respects it is so much like the old Tom Thumb that to avoid confusion we thought of giving it that name but the seed is white and pale green, instead of blue, and it so far outclasses Tom Thumb that we couldn't do it. So we added the name of Field as a guarantee of its excellence and superiority and let it go at that. The peas are smooth and can be planted as early as you want to, the earlier the better. You can't get them in too early. The vines are dwarf so plant them closer together than you do other varieties and they will outyield anything else.

Postpaid Prices on Peas

	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb	3 lbs
Smooth Early—				
<i>Alaska</i> . Best extreme early	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Fillbasket</i> . Long, fat pod, follows <i>Alaska</i> and Improved Extra Early	5	15	45	1.20
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	5	15	40	1.10
<i>American Wonder</i> . Very dwarf, high quality, early	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Gradus</i> . High quality, medium, tall, large pod	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Laxtonian</i> . Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine dwarf	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Little Marvel</i> . High quality, good cropper, dwarf	5	15	50	1.20
<i>Nott's Excelsior</i> . Similar to <i>American Wonder</i>	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Premium Gem</i> . (Little Gem). Dwarf, med. size, prolific	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Thomas Laxton</i> . Like <i>Gradus</i>	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Advancer</i> . Dwarf, medium-sized pod	5	10	35	.90
<i>Bliss Everbearing</i> . Dwarf, strong grower, main crop	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Champion of England</i> . Very late, should be staked	5	10	35	.90
<i>Dwarf Champion</i> . Good quality, prolific, dwarf	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Dwarf Gray Sugar</i> . To be used like snap beans	5	10	35	1.00
<i>English Early</i> . Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	5	15	50	1.35
<i>English Second Early</i> . Very dwarf, large pods	5	15	50	1.35
<i>English Main Crop</i> . High quality, lots of pods	5	15	50	1.35
<i>Marrowfat</i> . Late, tall, smooth seed	5	10	35	.90
<i>Stratagem</i> . Large pods, high quality, late	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Telephone</i> . Very large pods, should be staked	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Alderman</i> . Like <i>Telephone</i> , but better	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Field's Tom Thumb</i> . Early good yield		20		

Peppers

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the *Chinese Giant*. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.



Ruby King Chinese Giant
Two Fine Mango Peppers

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the *Ruby King*. It is well known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the *Chinese Giant* and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and *Crimson Giant*, which is known as *Ruby Giant*, and has, to a large extent, the qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as *Ruby King*, but it is larger and thicker meated.

There is a medium sized yellow variety known as *Golden Queen*. It is not quite as large as *Ruby King*, otherwise about the same, turning yellow when ripe.

A small mango pepper is the *Bull Nose*. It is sometimes used for mangoes, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good, small sweet pepper is the *Neapolitan*, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red *Cayenne*. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long, and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are *Red Chili* and *Red Cluster*, which grows about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce.

Anaheim Chili, named after the little town of Anaheim in southern California, is one of the hot peppers, but is not so intolerably hot as some and on this account is very popular for culinary purposes. It is quite large being two or three times as large as Long Red Cayenne.

Postpaid Prices on Peppers

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb
Hot Peppers			
<i>Cayenne</i> . Long, hot pepper	5	35	
<i>Red Chili</i> . Used extensively in south for chili sauce	5	35	
<i>Red Cluster</i> . About one inch long, grows in clusters	5	35	
<i>Anaheim Chili</i> . Large hot pepper	10	45	
Mango or Sweet Peppers—			
<i>Chinese Giant</i> . Largest mango; late	10	50	1.75
<i>Golden Yellow Queen</i> . Medium sized	5	35	
<i>Large Bullnose</i> . Medium sized, early, red mango	10	45	1.00
<i>Spanish Pimento</i> . Genuine variety	5	45	
<i>Ruby King</i> . Larger and thicker meated than <i>Bullnose</i>	10	45	1.25
<i>Sweet Neapolitan</i> . Very early, medium sized, prolific	5	35	
<i>Ruby Giant</i> . In size between <i>Ruby King</i> and <i>Chinese Giant</i>	10	45	1.25

Pimento Peppers

More and more people every year are learning to use Pimentos, and there is lots of call for the seed. Pimento is simply another name for sweet pepper, and any mild, thick meated sweet pepper will fill the bill. The ones most used are the Spanish Pimento and the Sweet Neapolitan. They are easily grown just like any other pepper. We can furnish seed of either at pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Buff Pie Pumpkin

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed and it's done. Squashes do not do that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves. The biggest, showiest pumpkin is the *Big Tom*, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as *Small Sugar* and *Large Cheese* pumpkins of that class. I have a specially selected strain of the *Large Cheese* pumpkin which is called the *Buff Pie* pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of *Large Cheese* pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some very thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this *Buff Pie* pumpkin.

The *Small Sugar* or *Red Sugar* pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular *Yankee* or *Cow* pumpkin but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the *Large Cheese*. This is the flat, cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn.

The *Yankee Field* or *Cow Pumpkin*, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big *Yankee Field* pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big

for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our *Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins*. In the trial grounds, I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately I save the seed out of all the larger ones, mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed.

Postpaid Prices on Pumpkin Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Buff Pie</i>	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Big Tom</i>	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Large Cheese</i>	5	15	40	.90
<i>Small Sugar</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Yankee Field</i>	5	15	40	1.00
<i>Exhibition Collection</i>	20	55		1.65

Squashes

Banana Squash

This is not a new variety, but is very scarce, although it used to be quite generally grown a generation ago. It is probably the finest in quality of all squashes, large in size, a great yielder, a good keeper, and in fact is just about right in every way, but unfortunately it makes but very little seed, and for that reason the seedsmen seem to have dropped it, and it is practically unknown to the present generation. I finally got a little start of the seed and by planting a large acreage I got enough to offer it for sale last year, and I think I will have enough to supply all of you this year. The seed is bound to be high-priced, however, as it don't make one-tenth the seed that other kinds do.

It grows to large size, generally over 2 feet long and sometimes over 3 feet. It keeps equal to a *Hubbard*, is better quality, more prolific and earlier. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the *Hubbard*. The picture shows its appearance better than I can describe it. Price, pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb, 60c.

"The *Banana* squash did very well. They yield a large crop of squash, but a very small amount of seed. I believe I will have from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed out of several hundred squashes. A number of the very best baking squashes never had a seed in them, and I never got more than 24 to 36 seed out of them.

The *Banana* squash is one of the best varieties I have ever seen. They are thick-meated and of good flavor. They are, I believe, one of the very best for home use or canning."

—J. F. Carnefix, Payette, Idaho.

And here is what another man says about them:

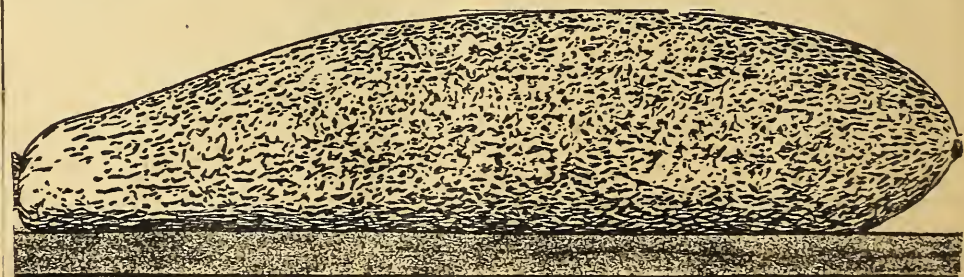
"It is the most delicious of all the pumpkin and squash family for pies. My wife puts a few pieces in a kettle with a little water to start to cooking, and in 15 minutes it is ready to mix for the pies, and she will have pie baked within 35 minutes after putting it on to cook. It is a splendid keeper and we have kept them till April. It simply is the best squash I have ever seen in my 50 years' experience in gardening."

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil, and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and after the bugs get done with them, thin them to about three plants to each hill.

Table Queen is the finest little individual squash you ever saw, about as large as a quart cup. Cut in halves and boil twenty minutes and it is done. Also a fine baking squash. Quality is a rich butter flavor. Cooks dry and mealy. It is blue black in color, cone shaped, keeps like a *Hubbard* and makes a better pumpkin pie than a pumpkin. We found it about Des Moines where the gardeners had grown it for several years. It is well known and well liked by the people up there who are certainly good judges of squash. Price per pkt., 10c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb, 75c; postpaid.

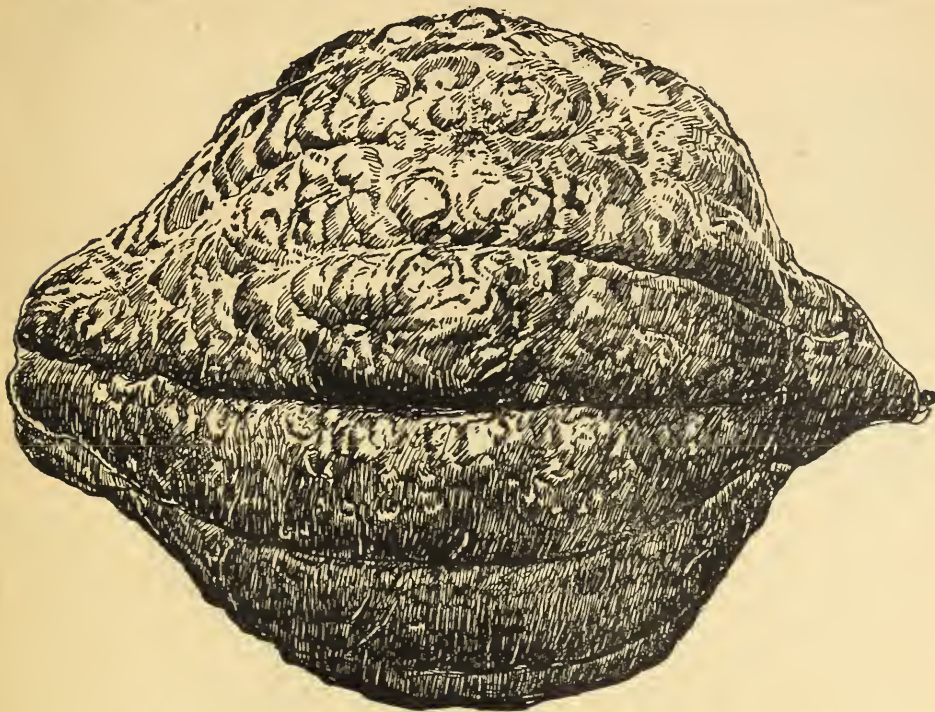
Without a doubt the king of all varieties is the *Genuine Hubbard*. This is the big, warty, hard-shelled, dark-green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the *Marblehead*, which is sometimes called the *Blue Hubbard*. It is somewhat like the *Hubbard*, but lighter colored. Otherwise I can see very little difference



Banana Squash. 33 inches long. Fine quality. Pkt., 10c; ounce, 20c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Genuine Hubbard Squash. The Standard Winter Squash.

(Squash Con't.)

except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called *Golden Hubbard*, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller, and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft-shelled squash you should plant the *Orange Marrow*, or as it is called, the *Boston Marrow*. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard but is soft shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as the Hubbard but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the *Delicious*, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hubbard but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The *Sibley* or *Pike's Peak*, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the *Delicious*. It is a small light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled it keeps well for winter.

There is also a little odd-looking winter squash called the *Fordhook*, which is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall, and will keep all winter.

If you want the biggest squash you can get regardless of quality, you should use the *Mammoth* or *Hundredweight Squash*. There are a number of strains of this mammoth squash. They are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 pounds.

The old fashioned *Cushaw* or *Crookneck*, I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes. Among the summer squashes or real early varieties the *Summer Bush Crookneck* is as popular as any. It is shaped like the *Cushaw* but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps. Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as *Early Golden Bush Scallop* and *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. There is no difference in the quality, the color being the principal point of distinction. The *Pattypan* or *Cymelon* is another good one, practically the same as *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. Some plant these early varieties among the melons as a trap crop. The striped bugs prefer them to the melons. When they are feasting nicely, spray with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Don't spray the melons or you may injure them.

For Squash Bugs

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers, which work later in the stems of the plants, can generally be driven away by tobacco dust.

Price, postpaid, 20c per lb; by freight or express, 10c per lb; 12 lbs for \$1.00; 100 lbs or over, at 6c lb.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Postpaid Prices on Squash

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4	lb	lb
<i>Banana</i> . Good keeper.					
Thick flesh	10	20	55		
<i>Blue Hubbard</i> . Large, late	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Boston Marrow</i> . Soft-shelled Hubbard	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Cushaw</i> or <i>Crookneck</i> . Old-fashioned variety	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Delicious</i> . Medium size, high quality	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Early Golden Bush Scallop</i> . To be used while green	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Exhibition Collection</i> . A mixture of squashes and pumpkins	20	55		1.65	
<i>Fordhook</i> . Small; fine for baking	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Golden Hubbard</i> . Fine quality; not a long keeper	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (warted). Large, good keeper	10	20	55	1.65	
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (Wolf Stock). Colo. grown	15	30	90		
<i>Mammoth White Bush Scallop</i> . Very early	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Mammoth</i> or <i>Hundredweight</i> . Very large	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Pattypan</i> or <i>Cymelon</i> . White, flat, scalloped	5	15	45	1.35	
<i>Sibley</i> or <i>Pike's Peak</i> . Medium-size	10	20	55	1.65	
<i>Summer Bush Crookneck</i>	10	20	55	1.65	
<i>Table Queen</i> . Little individual size baking squash. Good keeper	10	25	75		

Extra Early Varieties

So many people want the earliest varieties. About as often as not they want to beat their neighbors with the first picking of the season. Sometimes it is the dry farmer of the west who has learned that it is the early variety that is most likely to mature before it dries up and blows away. Again, it may be the short seasons where they must have a variety that will mature before the early frosts.

It occurred to me that a list of our earliest varieties might come in handy.

Bush Beans—Field's First Early, New Stringless Yellow Pod.

Pole Lima—Extra Early Lima.

Bush Lima—Henderson's Bush Lima.

Pole Bean—Improved Missouri Wonder.

Table Beet—Crosby's Egyptian No. 0116 and Detroit Dark Red No. 0117.

Carrot—Chantenay and Oxheart.

Cabbage—Norseman and Early Jersey Wakefield.

Cucumber—Early Cluster, Chicago Pickle.

Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson, May King.

Watermelon—Princess, Harris Early and Ice Cream.

Muskmelon—Green Meated Nutmeg, and for a large melon of very high quality and still early, the Greeley Wonder.

Onion—Mountain Danvers and Australian Brown.

Peanuts—Early Northern.

Sweet Pepper—Neapolitan.

Parsnip—Hollow Crown and Improved Half Long.

Squash—Summer Bush Crookneck, Fordhook Bush, Table Queen, and all the summer squashes.

Sweet Corn—White Mexican, Early Mayflower and Golden Bantam.

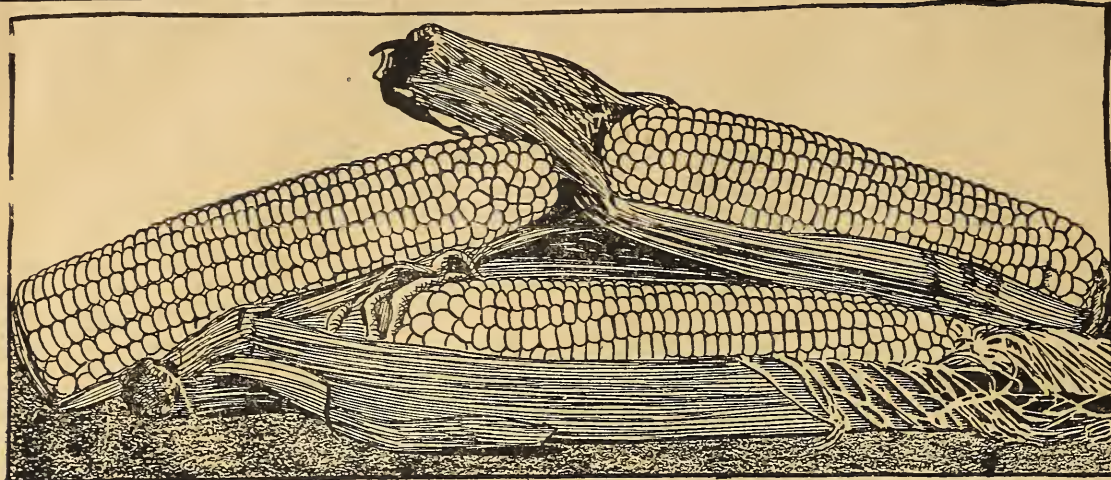
Tomato—Field's Early June, Redhead and Earliana.

Peas—Early Alaska, Improved Extra Early, Fillbasket and Little Marvel.

Radish—Practically all varieties will mature in a very short season and can be grown anywhere.

Turnip—Extra Early Milan, Early White Milan, Purple Top Globe, and Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Odds and Ends—Endive, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Parsley, Kale, Mustard, Spinach, Swiss Chard.



State Fair Stowells Evergreen Sweet Corn. See description on next page.

Sweet Corn

Among the earliest varieties of sweet corn is the *Early Mayflower* and *White Mexican*. They are not as large as the later varieties, but there is not anything from the very first mess you pick to the last that will taste any better. *White Mexican* has made a fine record and is still going strong. It originated in north-west Iowa. Is good size for an early variety; does not show the objectionable deep furrows between the rows; is pure white and I don't see how it can be beaten for an extra early. For a cracking good sort to follow it we have the *White Mexican Home Grown* which has a longer ear, of just as good quality or a little better and will make a better yield, naturally, because of its larger size. These follow each other very closely and you can have sweet corn every day and not miss a meal until they are both gone.

Early Mayflower is in the same class as *White Mexican*. In fact, if anything, it is earlier and better. It originated way up in the New England states where it would have to be in early in order to make good. It is white, grows a good sized ear usually ten rows or better. It proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the early *Mayflower*. The quality has been good, in fact better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. I pronounce it one of the best things in early

sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want.

Peep O'Day is another earlier variety supposed to belong in the same class as those mentioned above but so very small and often wormy that it is usually disappointing. Next comes the *Cory* class of sweet corn which has been popular for the early markets for a good many years. *White Cory* or *White Cob Cory* is the most popular among them. It is very early, grows a fair sized ear and comes at a time when sweet corn is appreciated and in demand. In the second early varieties, the best known is the *Early Minnesota*, which comes in just after *Cory* and *White Mexican*. A slightly larger and better second early is *Early Champion*, which is probably the best of all the second earlies. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before *Evergreen* is ready. Next following would be *Early Evergreen*, which is an early selection from the *Stowell's Evergreen*. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. *Black Mexican* also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety, medium early, and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

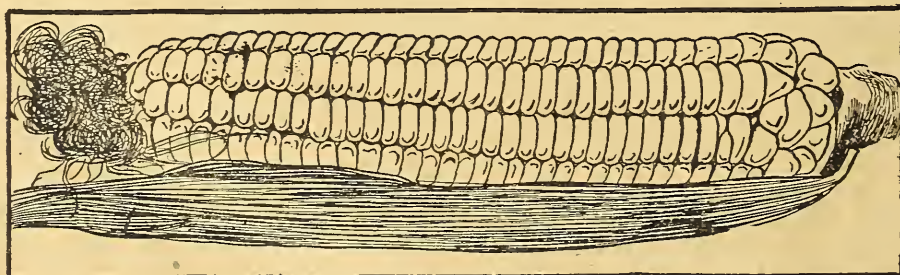
For the main crop of big, juicy roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen*, and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears, heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The *Stowell's Evergreen* is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while the *White Evergreen* is more prized for home use and market garden trade.

An old standard variety noted for its quality is *Country Gentleman*. It was at one time known as *Shoe Peg* but was improved to such an extent that it deserved a new name. It is a late variety deep grained with zig zag rows, ears of medium size and exceptional quality. *Zig Zag Evergreen* is a cross between this one and *Stowell's Evergreen* made in an effort to get a larger ear resembling *Country Gentleman* with the quality of this variety. I doubt if the result is attained, but is a good variety, anyway.

The hardiest and possibly the earliest corn for roasting ears is the *Extra Early Adams*. It is not really a sweet corn, but more like *White Flint* corn, but it makes pretty fair roasting ears if not allowed to get too old, and is certainly very very early. It is hardy and can be planted earlier than true sweet corn. Also the worms do not seem to bother it so bad. If you want the earliest roasting ears in the neighborhood, get some of this and plant way early. *Squaw Corn* is a good deal the same way, only it comes in mixed colors instead of white. It is the kind the Indians used to raise.

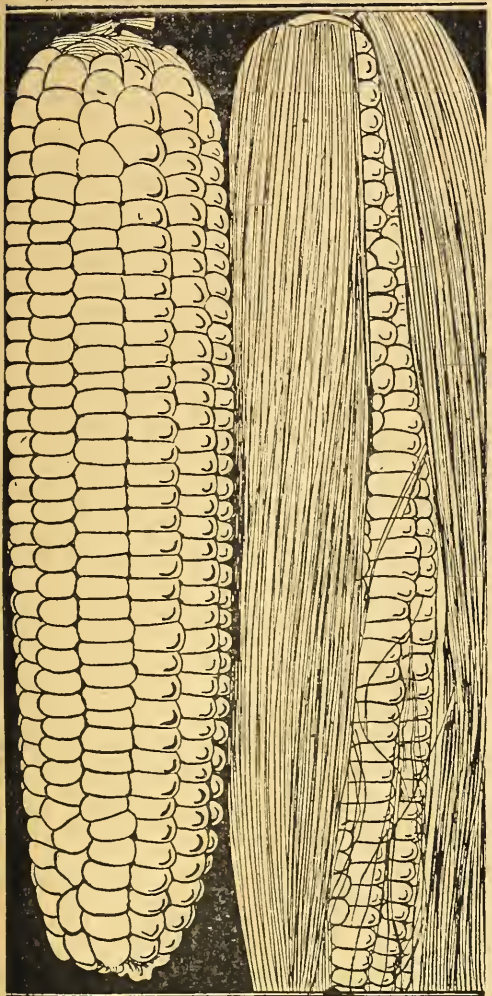
Postpaid Prices on Sweet Corn

	Pkt.	¼ lb	lb	3 lb
<i>Peep O'Day</i> . Early, but small	5	10	35	1.00
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Sioux City). Best real early sweet corn	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Adams' Extra Early</i> . Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Squaw Corn</i> . Very early	5	10	35	1.00
<i>First of All</i> . Early dry corn pink, 8-rowed	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . An excellent early. Yellow at roasting ear stage	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . Mountain Grown. An extra good strain of this popular variety	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Early Minnesota</i> . A large early good quality	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Early Champion</i> . Midseason, large ear, good yielder	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Early Evergreen</i> . High quality, midseason	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Black Mexican</i> . Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Early Mayflower</i> . Extremely early, good quality	5	15	45	1.20
<i>White Cory</i> . Standard early variety	5	10	35	1.00
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Home Grown). Later and larger than regular strain	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Zig Zag Evergreen</i> . Good quality, medium sized ear	5	10	35	1.00
<i>White Evergreen</i> . Large deep grained, very juicy and sweet	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Stowell's Evergreen</i> . Rank growing, large eared, late	5	10	35	1.00
<i>Country Gentleman</i> . Small ear, high quality, deep grain	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Golden Evergreen</i> . Main crop yellow, of the <i>Stowell's Evergreen</i> type	5	15	45	1.20
<i>State Fair Stowells</i> . An exceptionally fine strain of <i>Stowell's Evergreen</i> . See description elsewhere	10	20	60	



Early Mayflower. One of the best for extra early roasting ears.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Early Champion Sweet Corn

State Fair Stowells

For seven years in succession Mr. Otcheck of Poweshiek county, Iowa, has taken first premium on his *Stowell's Evergreen*, at the Iowa State Fair. This is a record that probably has never in the history of this variety been equaled, either in this state or any other state. We bought his crop what he had, and there is nothing in the catalog that we are prouder of than this strain of *Stowell's Evergreen*. Most of you know what *Stowell's* is, at least those of you who have gardened very much. It is a big main crop variety, the kind to use for main crop roasting ears and for canning. Ears when ready to use are a pearly white, juicy and sweet.

Price postpaid—Large pkt., 10c; one-fourth pound, 20c; one pound, 60c.

Plant liberally of sweet corn. You can't lose if you do not use it all for it can be cut and fed to the stock. Make successive plantings so that you may have the corn at its best. If it all comes on at once only a part of it will be of the highest quality. There is no reason why you cannot have corn of the highest quality from the first gathering until frost. It is a common mistake to gather corn too old. All the sweet, tender, juicy qualities are gone when it becomes hard.

Yellow Sweet Corn

Of late the yellow sweet corn seems to be more popular than in the past. It happens there are some fine varieties in this color and this probably accounts for the popularity. The *Golden Bantam* is the leading variety in this class. I suppose it has received more free advertising than any other sweet corn in America. In fact, I doubt whether there is a vegetable catalogued that has had the favorable mention that the *Golden Bantam* has.

There is no doubt but what it deserves most of it. Its high quality and earliness combined gives it a strong advantage over other varieties. It is a rich, creamy yellow when ready to use, very tender and sweet and of the very highest quality.

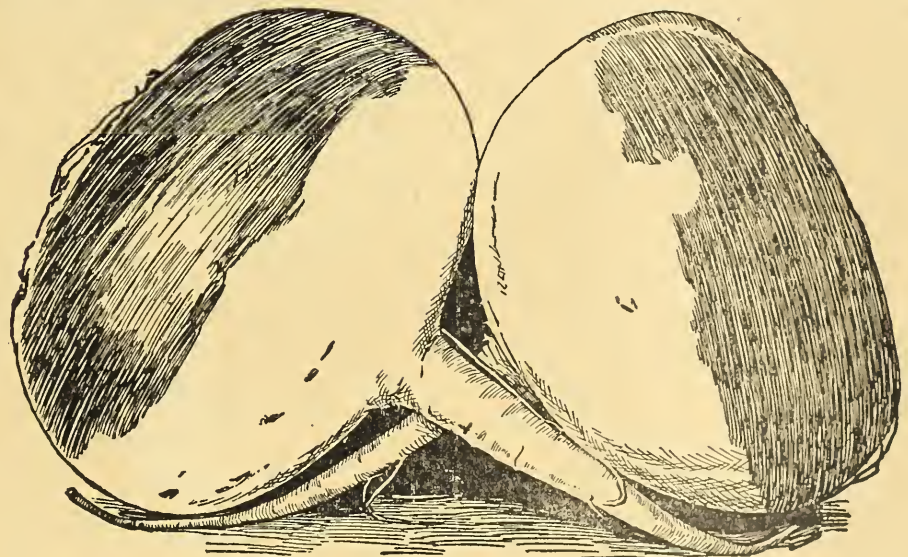
Another fine yellow is the *Golden Evergreen*. It is a late or main crop, said to be a cross between *Golden Bantam* and *Stowell's Evergreen*. If you want a late yellow corn you can't beat it. *Golden Bantam* and this one go good together. Plant both at the same time, making two or three plantings a week or ten days apart and it will make you a fine succession. In fact, plant them as often as you want to. Many of our customers have corn right along from the first picking until frost.

Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled very early. You can't get them too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a piece of ground at least twelve by six inches and late turnips a square foot of ground for each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender and sweet and very early. Looks like the old *Purple Top Strap Leaf* but smaller and Earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip, called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old-fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper shade and a little heavier. On account of its



Turnips, Purple Top Strap Leaf

shape, it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like *Purple Top Globe*, except that it is white and somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip *Amber Globe*, I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The *Rutabaga Turnip* is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip, and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long, slender turnip, called *Cowhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer

crop to plow under. It is too coarse for table use, but valuable other ways.

If you happen to have a surplus of vegetables, don't waste them. Feed them to the stock. Another thing, be neighborly. Your neighbor may be short of just what you are long on.

Postpaid Prices on Turnip Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb
<i>Amber Globe</i>	5	10	25	.75
<i>Cowhorn</i>	5	10	25	.75
<i>Extra Early Milan</i>	10	15	40	1.25
<i>Early White Milan</i>	10	15	40	1.25
<i>Early Snowball</i>	5	10	25	.75
<i>Purple Top Strap Leaf</i>	5	15	35	.75
<i>Purple Top Globe</i>	5	15	35	.75
<i>Rutabaga. American Purple Top</i>	5	10	25	.75
<i>Seven Top Turnip. For greens</i>	5	10	25	.75
<i>White Globe</i>	5	10	25	.75

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Greeley Wonder, a Great Quality Muskmelon

This melon ships fairly well but is especially fine for home use and local markets. Out in Colorado, where it originated, it is becoming more popular every year. For two or three years past the demand out there has been so great that it has been almost impossible to get seed. We had to drop it out of the catalog on that account.

It is a large melon, thick flesh of a deep salmon color, and of a quality that is not surpassed by any. It yields well, making as high as 400 crates to the acre. It will bring the highest prices. Looks something like a Hackensack and cuts like an Osage.

Price, 15c per packet; 25c per ounce; 75c per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$2.50 per pound—all postpaid.

Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully described above. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling in our markets at 25 or 50c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meated, and, in fact, is the best variety I know of and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is *Osage*, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the *Perfection*, skin resembles the Daisy or *Emerald Gem*. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality.

The *Emerald Gem* resembles somewhat the *Osage*, but is not so large and as a rule is flattened at the ends. These flattened ends frequently become soft and the melon will not carry well. However, the quality is fine, in fact above the average.

The *Burrell's Gem* has the shape and much the appearance of the regular Rocky Ford, but has deep, salmon colored flesh like *Emerald Gem* or *Perfection*. It is not quite so early as the *Emerald Gem* or Rocky Ford, but it is great to yield and in most markets it outsells all other small melons. You might say it has the *Osage* or *Emerald Gem* quality, with the Rocky Ford size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium sized, yellow-meated muskmelon, called the *Fordhook*, which is small and looks like *Hackensack*.

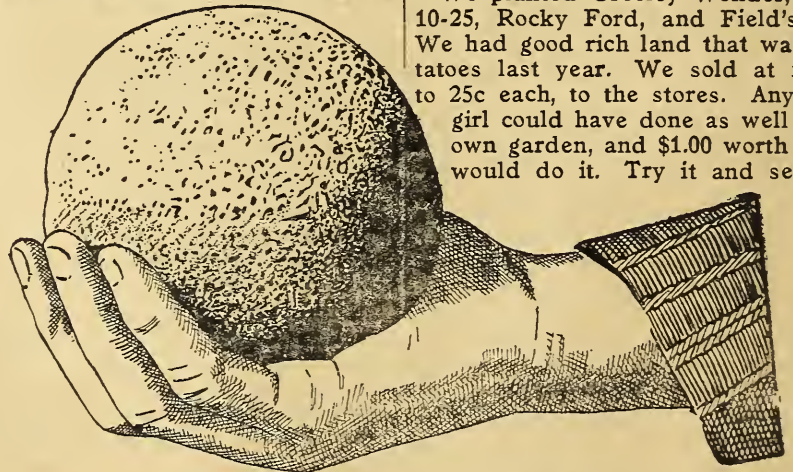
If you want the old-fashioned big yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream*

Cantaloupe. It is big, yellow and showy; only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.

Green Fleshed Sorts

The best known and most popular of all the muskmelons and cantaloupes is the *Rocky Ford Cantaloupe*, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of district strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years.

The *Rocky Ford* has had a wonderful sale in the past and is still as good as it ever was. The melon, as most of us know, is green fleshed. In fact, when you think of a Rocky Ford you think of a green-fleshed melon. And to prove that color does not mean everything, the old reliable green



A Typical Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

fleshed Rocky Ford is being replaced by a pink-meated variety the *Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five* or the "*Ten-Twenty-Five*" as it is called.

It has taken the commercial growers like a whirlwind. For quality, it can't be beat. It is a most beautifully netted melon, thick flesh, cuts well, packs well, and carries well. It meets the specifications of the most exacting grower and shipper, and the consumer is just as enthusiastic. For the home grower, if you like a small melon you can't beat it. In appearance, it is just like the old Rocky Ford. We are replacing our Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford with this.

The green fleshed Rocky Ford or the *Standard Rocky Ford*, is a small melon, runs uniform in size and shape, so that a certain number can be packed in the standard shipping crate. As a melon for the home grower, it is entirely satisfactory, if you like a small melon.

The *Green Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned little sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, extreme early, sweet and prolific. Of the large green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week or ten days earlier ripening. The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain of *Hackensack*, largest of the three, fairly early.

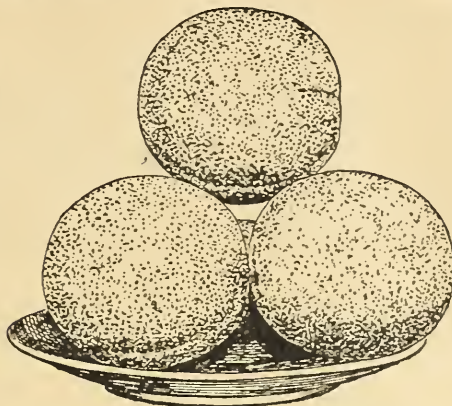
Pocket Money in Melons

There is no easier or better way for boys and girls to make money than by growing melons, especially muskmelons. They are easier to grow than watermelons, take less land, are more sure to yield, and not so likely to be stolen. I had a little patch of 8 square rods (one-twentieth acre) in muskmelons in my home garden at Manti last summer, and sold over \$600 worth from it besides all we could eat, and our crowd eats lots of melons. They were planted April 20th, and we began picking August 1st, and picked steady for over a month.

We planted Greeley Wonder, Pollock 10-25, Rocky Ford, and Field's Daisy. We had good rich land that was in potatoes last year. We sold at from 5c to 25c each, to the stores. Any boy or girl could have done as well in their own garden, and \$1.00 worth of seed would do it. Try it and see.

Field's Daisy Muskmelon

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apfel, a market gardener, in the northern part of Iowa and combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman. It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end and much more saleable melon in every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but is far superior to any of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind. The above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c

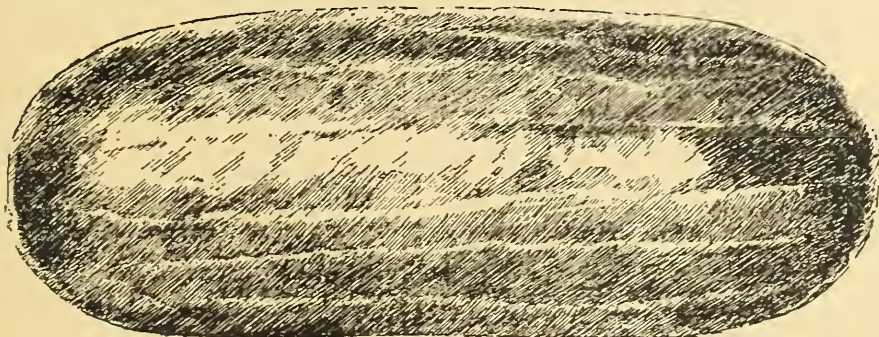


Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five
A Yellow-Meated Rocky Ford
The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelon. All are good and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon, and others want a big melon they can cut in slices; still others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. Therefore we list a big lot of varieties

Postpaid Prices Muskmelons

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	lb
Banana. Long, yellow, fair quality	5	15	45	
Burrell's Gem. (Extra fine pink meated)	5	15	45	1.25
California Cream Cantaloupe. Large, old-fashioned yellow variety	5	15	45	1.25
Emerald Gem. Medium sized, salmon-fleshed, fine quality	5	15	45	1.25
Extra Early Hackensack. Said to be ten days earlier than Hackensack	5	15	45	1.25
Field's Daisy. Yellow flesh, high quality	15	25	75	2.50
Fordhook. Small, red flesh, fair quality	5	15	45	1.25
Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium size, early	10	20	50	1.50
Hackensack. Large, round, green flesh	5	15	45	1.25
Honey Dew. A Casaba melon	10	25	75	
Improved Rocky Ford. Southern type	5	15	50	1.50
Long Island Beauty. Improved Hackensack	5	15	45	1.25
Osage. Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality	5	15	50	1.50
Perfection. Large, yellow fleshed	10	20	60	2.00
Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five. Best pink meated Rocky Ford	15	25	75	2.25
Standard Rocky Ford. Best strain grown in Rocky Ford district	10	20	50	1.50



Colorado Kleckley Sweet. An Extra Large and Early Kleckley.

Colorado Kleckley Sweet

The finest stock of Kleckley Sweets I ever saw I run across out in Colorado one year when I was out there inspecting our seed crops. I happen to have a failing for melons and I believe I can spot a patch of good melons quicker than any one else.

They grow an especially fine strain out in this section of Colorado for the tourist trade at the summer resorts. They get such fancy prices that it makes the seed practically prohibitive. However during the past season they had an unusually large crop and it gave us a chance to jump in and get a little seed.

Everyone knows what the Kleckley is so picture in your mind the finest strain of this variety you ever saw and you will have a good idea of the stock we are offering. This stock produces lots of large melons 40 pounds or more in size. They are a solid green, slightly oblong, rind very thin and brittle and bright red flesh.

We have a melon grower here at Shenandoah who is particular about his seed

and we supplied him with a little of this that we were able to get last year and he was well pleased. We had an unusually large crop of melons here, same as elsewhere, and his melons sold above the market throughout the season and he did not have enough. Other melons sold at your own price almost. In fact, some of them were not sold at all, as there was no market for a poor melon.

We hope to be able to supply you with this melon every year but suggest to be on the safe side that you buy an ounce and grow your own seed for next season so that you will be sure of an extra good stock of Kleckley.

Price 15c per packet, or 25c an ounce postpaid.

Boys and Melons

There is nothing that will break a boy of stealing melons so quickly as having a melon patch of his own to guard. He gets a different idea of property rights in melons, then. Of course, your boy wouldn't steal melons, but fix him out with a melon patch, any way, and be on the safe side.

Watermelons

The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of the watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points. Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson* and *Monte Christo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

The *Kleckley Sweet* is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The *Monte Christo* I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

Melvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

(Watermelons Con't.)

Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

Iceberg—a big round striped melon—is an improved Kolb's Gem. It is larger, better color and quality, which is not saying very much, at least as far as quality is concerned. That does not sound very well, but it is my candid opinion of the melon anyway. It is a big melon and good shipper. Years ago great quantities were sent up from Florida and other parts of the south. You can't hurt it by rough handling. The rind is so tough and thick you could roll it all the way up from Florida like a Ten-Pin ball.

However, a good ripe one, right off the ice, would taste very good if you couldn't get a better one, so don't let what I have said prevent you from buying a package if this is the melon you want. One thing sure it will ship well.



There's nothing fits a boy so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watsons" and my boy are "three of a kind." They are each about 40 pounds.

Tom Watson is also a good shipping melon. In fact, it is the leading variety among the big southern growers now. It is the largest melon I have ever grown. It is long but not a slender melon. It is shaped something like the Kleckleys, has the same good quality; skin a mottled green; seed with a brown center and very often a good many entirely white. It has the toughest rind I ever saw, and a thin rind, too.

Down south when they say "melon", they mean Tom Watson, or "Watson" as they call it. They not only grow it to ship but they grow it to eat. It is the melon they plant for home use, and if it is good enough for them down there where they know what a good melon is, it ought to be good enough for most anyone.

Another good shipping melon is the

Alabama Sweet, which is practically the same thing as Carolina Bradford. It is an oblong striped melon with white seed and a tough rind. The quality is good. **Sweetheart** is a large, round very light green melon that has built up a good reputation for itself in many local markets here in the north. **Angel Kiss** is another good shipper originating in Texas. It is a long, light grayish green melon having white seeds.

Still another one that is good as a shipper is the **Halbert's Rubber Rind**. In appearance it is just like the Kleckleys or the Halbert Honey. It was originated by the same man that originated the Halbert Honey and introduced by a Texas seedsman.

There are very few yellow fleshed varieties, and good ones among them are still scarcer. To my notion this should not be for I think that a yellow fleshed melon looks cooler and is really more appetizing than a red fleshed melon. Some of our customers will have nothing else but a yellow flesh and for these folks we have a variety, the **Golden Honey**, that is just as good as any red fleshed melon you ever saw.

**Boys' Watermelon Collection
A Whole Melon Patch for 10c**

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, the boys can have a sample of all kinds in one patch. A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills anyway. I will send them for 10c, *postpaid*.

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be **Cole's Early** and **Harris Early**. These resemble each other, but the Harris is the largest of the two and just as early. They are bright striped in two shades of green like Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but more round in shape. They have bright red flesh, black seeds and the quality, while not the best, is good for an early melon.

Phinney's Early is another small melon, about the size of Harris Early, possibly a trifle more oblong in shape. As long as I could get Harris Early I would not bother with this one or Cole's Early as I consider Harris Early the best of the three.

The **Ice Cream** or **Peerless** is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in col-

or, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavier every year.

Fordhook is another variety somewhat resembling ice cream, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red, and both these melons have white seeds.

Following the Ice Cream, the **Florida Favorite**, a long melon, light striped, with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally good melon and grows to a good size.

Of course the **Princess** is also an early melon and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and of good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw. They sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red, and are ideal to serve in halves.

Postpaid Prices on Melon Seeds

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
Alabama Sweets. Long striped melon, good shipper	5	10	25	.75
Golden Honey. Best yellow fleshed	10	20	50	1.50
Angel Kiss. Long grey-colored	5	10	25	.75
Halbert Honey. Long, dark green melon of finest quality	10	15	40	1.20
Iceberg. Improved Kolb's Gem	5	10	25	.75
Improved Kleckley. Selected strain, originated at Rocky Ford	10	20	50	1.50
Kolb's Gem. (Blue Gem). Nearly round, thick rind, good shipper	5	10	25	.75
Kleckley Sweet. Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, red flesh	10	15	40	1.20
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar. Long striped; fine quality, good shipper	5	10	25	.75
Monte Christo. Similar to Kleckley	10	15	40	1.20
Sweetheart. Large, round, light green, good shipper	5	10	25	.75
Tom Watson. High quality, good shipper, large	10	15	40	1.20
Boys' Watermelon Collection. Large pkts.			10	
Cole's Early. Small, early, round, striped melon	5	10	25	.75
Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long striped melon	5	10	25	.75
Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky, solid red flesh	5	10	25	.75
Harris Early. Like Cole's Early, but earlier	10	15	40	1.20
Ice Cream or Peerless. Med. early, med. sized, for home use	10	15	40	1.20
Phinney's Early. Very early, small fruit, oblong and striped	5	10	25	.75
Princess. Small, individual size	10	20	50	

Money in Melons

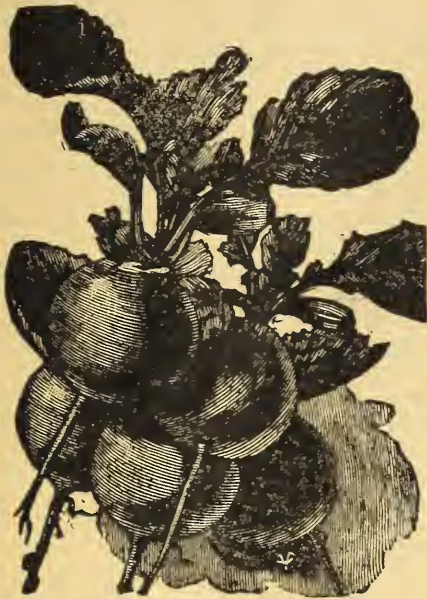
Melons are ready money and easy sold. Here is a letter from an Iowa customer who tells how he did it.

"Last year we planted our Field's Daisy and Perfection muskmelons, just a small patch, and sold \$300.00 worth from them. We live on the Lincoln Highway about four miles out from Council Bluffs, and put up a stand in front of our place and sold them all right there. People would come from Omaha again and again, and they said they were the finest melons they ever tasted. One Sunday we sold \$50.00 worth. Yours truly,"

—Harry A. Swanson, Crescent, Ia., Rt. 1.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Radishes



Early Round Dark Red

Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. The different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market.

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip*, *White Tipped* and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round and bright red with often more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same radish, solid, bright scarlet in color, and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

The *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clean bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing* or *Paris Beauty*.

The *French Breakfast* is the well known, white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is a good radish, bright red, very early and very sweet. Does not last long but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last. As a rule it is not as much of a forcing variety as its name might indicate. For a forcer use *Non Plus Ultra*, a beautiful little round bright radish with small tops

and just the thing to plant in your hot-bed for the first real early radishes. Just as good for outdoor planting.

Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is *Round White*, which is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also, there is very little difference, if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or white radish. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month from one sowing.

The *Long Bright Scarlet* is not as long as *Long Scarlet* and a much brighter red, shading to white toward tip. It makes a good appearance when bunched ready for market. The *Chartier* is some later and larger. Is not as bright red as *Long Brightest Scarlet* nor as dark a red as *Long Scarlet*. It is between the two in both color and shape. It stands well through the summer. The most popular long red radish is the *Long Scarlet*. It is long, slender, dark red, and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some *Long Scarlet Short Top*.

The *Icicle* is probably the most tender and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long, white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle*, it is larger, later, and will stand longer without getting pithy. The *Strasburg* is a very large, white radish, very late and egg shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer.

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction.

For winter radishes the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kind is the *Chinese Rose Winter*. This is a good sized radish when ready to pull, being six or seven inches long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink and makes a nice appearing radish. The *Mikado* or *Chinese White Winter* is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy and can be kept through the winter.



Icicle Radish

These are the most tender and possibly the earliest of all radishes. Pure white, tender, mild, quick growing.

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
<i>Non Plus Ultra</i> . Very early forcing. Round bright red, small tops	5	10	30	.90
<i>Crimson Giant</i> . Grows large and remains tender and sweet	10	15	40	1.00
<i>Crimson Marble</i> . Slightly flattened, globe-shaped; uniform	5	10	30	.90
<i>Early Round Dark Red</i> . Early, mild and sweet	10	15	40	1.00
<i>Early Scarlet Globe</i> . Bright red, comes quick	10	15	40	1.00
<i>Early Bird</i> . Similar to above	10	15	40	1.00
<i>French Breakfast</i> . Very early; gets pithy quick	5	10	30	.90
<i>Round White</i> . Best round white sort	5	10	30	.90
<i>Scarlet Turnip White Tip</i> . A very pretty early round radish	5	10	30	.90
<i>Sparkler</i> . Special strain of above	10	15	40	1.00
<i>Chartier</i> . Long, red, good quality	5	10	30	.90
<i>French Forcing</i> or <i>Paris Beauty</i> . Half long, bright scarlet, very early	5	10	30	.90
<i>Icicle</i> . Early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white	10	15	40	1.00
<i>Lady Finger</i> . Long white. Main crop	5	10	30	.90
<i>Long Brightest Scarlet</i> . Intense bright scarlet	5	10	30	.90
<i>Long Scarlet</i> . Large, medium late, good variety	5	15	40	1.00
<i>Strasburg</i> . Large, half long, white, good summer radish	5	10	30	.90
<i>All Seasons</i> . All of the above and more in mixture	5	10	30	.90
<i>Chinese Rose Winter</i> . Standard for winter use	5	10	30	.90
<i>Chinese White Winter</i> or <i>Mikado</i> . Very large; similar to above	5	10	30	.90
<i>Nerima</i> . Large, long white, Japanese winter variety	10	25		

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June* and *Redhead*, which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early tomatoes outside of *Early June* and *Redhead*, is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of fruit. The *Earliana* is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored.

While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink *Earliana*, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth, nice, medium size and very early. *Beauty* is very similar, but even larger; is a smooth, solid, fine flavored tomato, almost as large as *New Stone*, but purple color. Where markets call for purple or flesh-colored tomato, this is a fine one to grow; is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

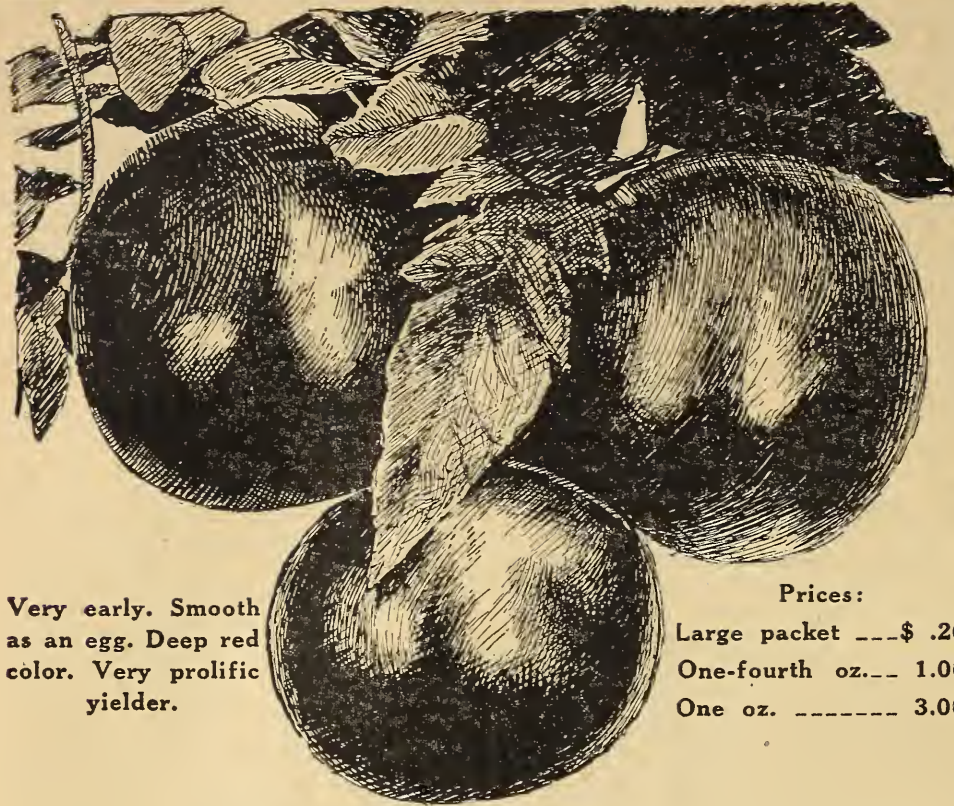
Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its dwarf stocky bush and holds the tomatoes up off the ground and does not run to vine in extra rich soil.

(See next page for prices)

\$950 Tomatoes on 1/4 Acre

"I am enclosing a picture of eight rows of *Field's Red Head Tomatoes*, comprising one-fourth of an acre, from which I have gathered 9,000 lbs. of fruit this year, which possibly may be a record yield for that area. The rows are 4 1/2 ft. apart, and the plants set 18 inches apart in the row. They were kept pruned and were topped when 5 ft. high, to hasten the maturity of the crop. They were cultivated frequently and irrigated when the rainfall was not sufficient. I received \$950 for the crop, relatively all of which was sold at wholesale for cash to grocers of this city. I sold only 10 per cent direct to the consumer at the retail price and they called for them at the house, for I have learned that it is more profitable to sell them in larger quantities to grocers. The people of Marshall are convinced that the *Red Head Tomato* is the greatest tomato in existence. Very truly,"

—Virgil R. Lawless, Marshall, Mo.



Very early. Smooth as an egg. Deep red color. Very prolific yielder.

Prices:

Large packet --- \$.20
One-fourth oz. --- 1.00
One oz. ----- 3.00

The Redhead Tomato

A New Tomato That is Different and Better

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than *Field's Early June* which I first introduced in 1909 and now have it in the new "*Redhead*." The *Early June* has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better, and that has proven to be the case with the early *June*. It is good, but the "*Redhead*" is better.

During this eight years I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes on our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seed houses but none proved better than *Early June* except this one. And unless it was better than *Early June* there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"I certainly appreciate your kind letter, and note that you are stuck on our tomatoes. Now, *Field*, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my own, and we sold over \$600 worth of early tomatoes

from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have ever found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants for the trial grounds and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra-select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

Description—This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purple, but just red. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photograph shows this exactly. Does not crack easily and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like *Ponderosa*. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. Keeps bearing till late.

This is the greatest money maker of all tomatoes. We have lots of letters like the one in the next column. You can do as well.

Prices—Large packet, 20c; one-fourth ounce, \$1.00; 1 ounce, \$3.00.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Field's Early June Tomato

This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two county charges, a little five acre farm, and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14 and was getting practically double price on account of high quality I began to get interested.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, and more prolific than either one.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like

Earliana and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solidier. Very mild sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

A Money Maker. Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of anyone else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden.

Plant the *Early June* in the house or hot-bed nine or ten weeks before you expect to set them out. Transplant them once before they go in the open. A good plan for this is to transfer them to plant boxes, then when a good size, and the weather warm, set them in the field. Packet, 10c; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$1.90; 1 lb., \$6.50.

Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the *New Stone*. This is the best representative of the Livingstone type of big, solid, "beefy", smooth red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Matchless is a very similar variety, large, solid blood-red tomato, suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the *Ponderosa* class of tomatoes. This includes *Ponderosa*, *Crimson Cushion*, *Beefsteak*, *Majestic*, *Tenderloin* and several others. Most of these, however, are simply *Ponderosa*,

under another name, and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight *Ponderosa*. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all.

There is also a dwarf or bush form of *Ponderosa* which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply *Dwarf Ponderosa*. It is supposed to be the *Ponderosa* on a *Dwarf Champion* bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

A great tomato for the south is the *Mississippi Girl* which is described in detail in next column.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the *Livingstone Globe*. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe shaped and good every way.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best

one is the *Yellow Pear*. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato which seems very hardy and yields enormously. *Yellow Plum* is very similar but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato known as *Golden Beauty*. This is a round smooth tomato of very much the same size and shape as *Beauty*, but golden yellow.

Another yellow tomato is *Yellow Ponderosa*, a very large variety, in fact as large as the pink *Ponderosa* that we are familiar with. This is a new introduction and worth a trial.

Bonny Best is a splendid second early tomato classed by some as an early sort. It is much larger than most early or intermediate varieties. If you know what the *New Stone* looks like, you will have a good idea of the general appearance of this tomato. It is perfectly smooth, solid, and ripens a heavy crop. A good succession will include this variety and would be *Redhead* for early, *Bonny Best* for second, and *New Stone* for late.

Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red, early tomato. A little deeper color than the *Earliana*, not quite so early, but larger.

Postpaid Prices on Tomato Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Redhead</i> . Very early, large, bright red, 1/4 oz. \$1.00-----	20	3.00
<i>Field's Early June</i> . Good size, smooth solid red, productive-----	10	60
<i>Pink Early June</i> . Smooth, medium-sized, compact bush, good bearer--	10	60
<i>Earliana</i> . Standard, early red-----	5	35
<i>June Pink</i> . Early, somewhat rough--	5	35
<i>Bonny Best</i> . Good size, fairly arly, red fruit-----	5	35
<i>Dwarf Champion</i> . Early pink tree--	5	35
<i>Chalk's Early Jewel</i> . Strong grower, smooth, red tomato-----	5	35
<i>Acme</i> . Second early, pink tomato, good shipper-----	5	35
<i>Golden Beauty</i> . Main crop, yellow variety-----	5	35
<i>Beauty</i> . Main crop, pink, large, good canner-----	5	35
<i>Mississippi Girl</i> . Large, smooth, bright red-----	10	60
<i>New Stone</i> . Good size, solid, bright red; good canner-----	10	35
<i>Matchless</i> . Large, smooth, dark red--	5	35
<i>Livingstone's Globe</i> . Medium size, pink, high quality-----	5	35
<i>Ponderosa</i> . Solid and meaty, very large, pink-----	10	45
<i>Yellow Pear</i> . Standard preserving--	10	50
<i>Yellow Ponderosa</i> -----	10	45

Mississippi Girl Tomato

One of the best canning tomatoes we have ever found is the *Mississippi Girl*. It is named in honor of the canning club girls of Mississippi, who made a great success with it and won all sorts of prizes. It is of the *New Stone* type, big, red, smooth, solid, and sweet. It is especially valuable in the south on account of its apparent ability to stand extreme hot, dry weather, and still holds its size, quality and color. It holds up in size well through the season. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

IRON AGE

Reduced Prices on Garden Tools

Seed Drill and Double Wheelhoe
 Iron Age No. 314 (without plows) \$13.50
 Or No. 306 (with plows as shown) \$15.00

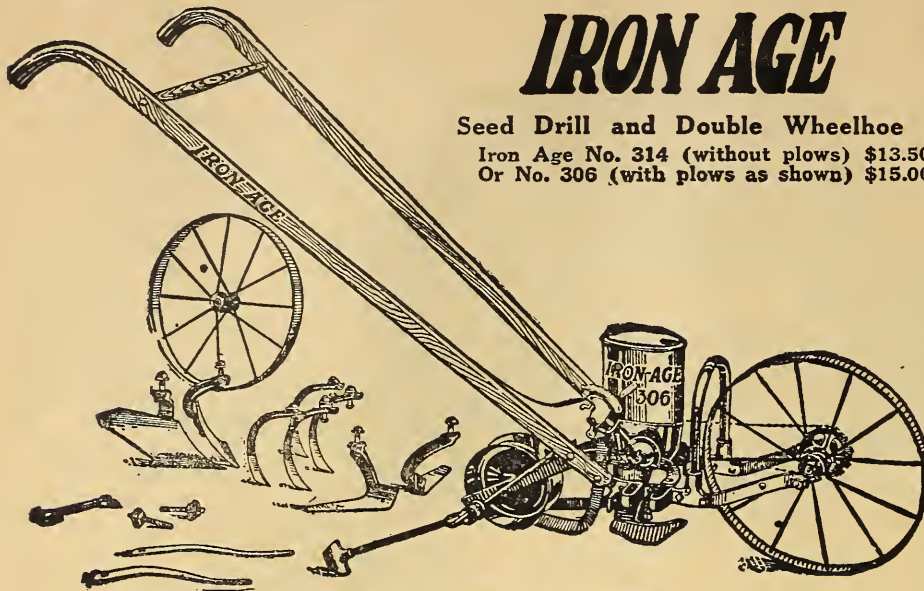
25 to 30 per cent off from former prices

We have cut the prices on garden tools down to where you have a chance to buy them right, and I don't see how you can afford to pass them up now. I know they were too high last year, but we couldn't help it. The factory put the prices up and we had to follow.

But this year the factory has cut prices and we have cut our profit still more, and they are selling now worth the money. The 314, the most popular style is cut from \$18.00 to \$13.50, and so on down the list.

You all know about garden tools, and what a fine thing they are. No use to repeat all that. You can raise more garden and better garden and do it easier and cheaper. And that's what we all want. Every home garden ought to have them and the commercial garden can't get along at all without them.

This cut is on all makes, and all styles. Notice on the other implement pages. Pick out the ones you like best, and get busy.



This is a combination hill and drill seeder and wheelhoe. The wheelhoe is equipped with 2 turning plows, 4 rake teeth, 2 side hoes, and 2 vine lifters. This is a very complete tool and will take care of any work there is to be done in the way of cultivation or drilling in the family or market garden. Price \$15.00.

Iron Age No. 314 Combined Double and Single Wheelhoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, \$13.50

This is the same as No. 306 except that it does not have the two turning plows.

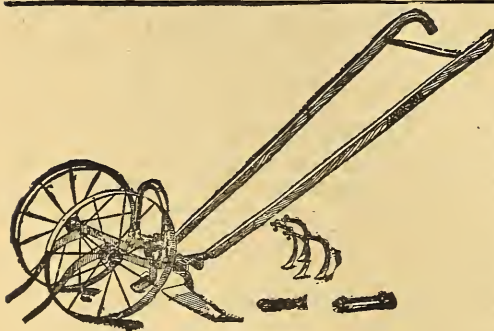
Iron Age No. 301 Double and Single Wheelhoe, \$8.75

This has the same equipment as No. 306 Combined Drill and Wheelhoe, except, of course, the drill. No. 334 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment can be used with this equipment, making a No. 306 complete. Price \$8.75.

Iron Age No. 313 Double and Single Wheelhoe, \$7.50

This wheelhoe is equipped with the same attachments that are found on the No. 314, namely, 4 rake teeth, 2 side hoes, and 2 vine lifters. No. 334 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment can be used with this equipment making a No. 314 complete. \$7.50.

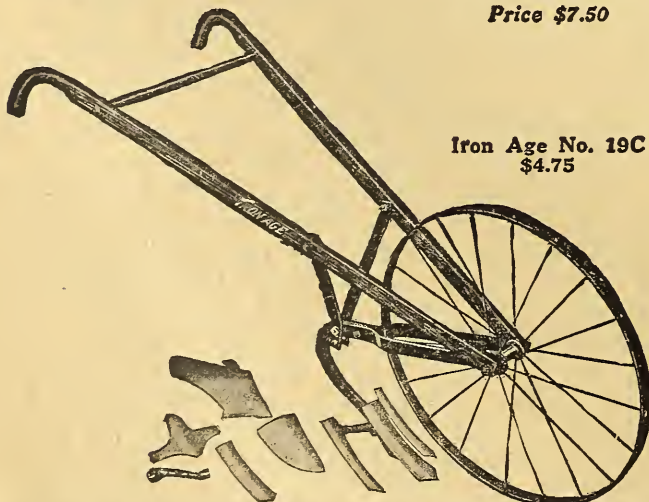
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator No. 313



No. 313.
 Price \$7.50

For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth and a pair of side hoes.

Price \$7.50



Iron Age No. 19C
 \$4.75

The cultivating tools include: The Landside Plow, Scuffle Hoe, Two Separate Cultivator Teeth, Set of Cultivator Teeth. Price \$4.75 Complete.

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

No. 19C \$4.75

If you have never tried a Wheelhoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work. Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

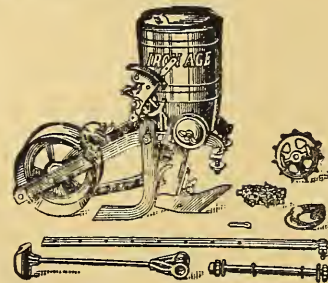
Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand, we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem Wheelhoe or Iron Age or New Model Drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be higher either. Here are some of the ones called for, and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about one-fourth the price of repairs.

2088 Wire link chain for drill (old style).....	\$.30
2089 Presses steel chain for drill (new style).....	.45
C19 Side hoe (specify right or left) C19A right, C20A left	.65
C59 Opening plow for No. 306 drill.....	.40
2080 Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe.....	1.00
2069 Marker stick complete (old style).....	.60
2071 Marker stick complete (new style).....	.60
H23 Marker drag.....	.40
Plows—C26 L. H., C30 R. H., each.....	.75
Handles, pair.....	1.00
Cultivator Teeth and Bolts, set 4.....	1.25
Cultivator Tooth and Bolt, each.....	.35

Discs For Wheelhoe

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy, or wet ground. Price \$2.50.



Hill and Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 313, or No. 301, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily, as it is simply fastened by two bolts.

Hill and Drill Attachment. Fig. 334. Price \$6.50.

Landside Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe and makes the tool a perfect, wheel plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister. Price: Single, \$1.15; Double, \$1.60

Onion Set Attachments

Special onion set drill shoe, price.....	65c
Onion set gatherer, price.....	\$1.00



Standard No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator
And No. 1 Midget Seeder
Combined \$7.00
No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator (without drill)
Price \$4.00

For a single wheel cultivator the Standard No. 20 shown in the picture above is a mighty good one. It is light weight, easy running, and is very easily adjusted. The picture above shows it with the Little Midget drill attached, and it also shows the different attachments alongside.

The high wheel (24 inch) makes it run easy and balance and steer well. By loosening one wing nut, without the use of a wrench, the handles are adjustable to any height, or to any depth for the cultivation.

The tool is guaranteed satisfactory and you can make no mistake in buying it. Price complete, as shown, \$4.00.

No. 1 Midget Seeder—\$3.50

The Little Midget is the handiest little drill I ever used. It is very light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty, easy and very simple to regulate the feed. The feed is entirely different from anything else made. The plan is really better than the feed of the larger drills which we handle. There is no brush to wear out. It is not exactly a force feed, but next to it.

Can furnish this drill equipped with a handle at \$4.00. The drill alone \$3.50. The drill and No. 20 wheelhoe combined \$7.00.

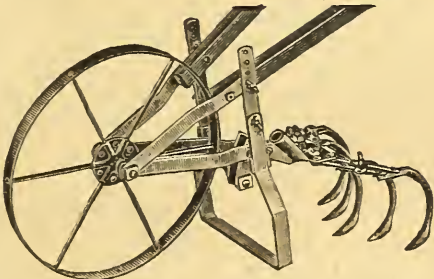
Easily the best drill on the market for the price, and in these days when price counts, it's worth buying.



PULL-EASY

Wheel Hoe \$3.00

This is a very light, nice little wheelhoe, not hardly heavy enough for market garden work, but nice for the home garden. Has 5 cultivator teeth and a sharp hoe blade, and can be changed easily from one to the other. Weighs only 15 pounds and runs very easy. Price \$3.00. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 15 pounds.



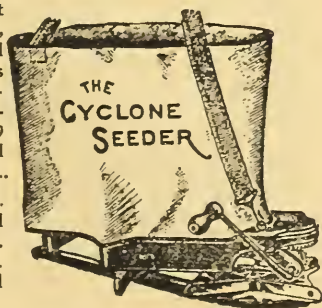
Pull Easy Hand Cultivator, \$1.00

This is the cultivator part of the tool shown above, but equipped simply with a hoe handle instead of frame and wheel. Quickly adjustable for any width up to 11 inches. Handles easily and prepares the soil in great shape. Price \$1.00. Allow postage for 3 lbs. (7c for zone 2, 10c for zone 3, 15c for zone 4.)

The Cyclone Seeder

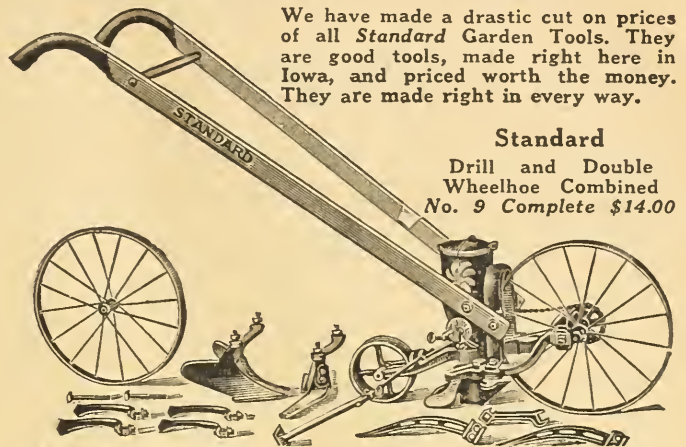
This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price \$2.00 f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 pounds..

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder. This is the first and only real good seeder sold so low. Does fine work. Sows any kind of seed. Price \$1.50. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 4 pounds.



Standard Garden Tool Prices Cut

We have made a drastic cut on prices of all Standard Garden Tools. They are good tools, made right here in Iowa, and priced worth the money. They are made right in every way.



Standard Drill and Double Wheelhoe Combined
No. 9 Complete \$14.00

This tool will deliver seed in drills and by shifting one part only will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Index for regulating the flow of seed is in plain view and easily adjusted with brass thumb screw. Shoe has a special V-shaped bottom and is adjustable for depth up to 2 inches. Seeder is driven by steel chain which has ample adjustment at forward end of wheel-arms. Equipment includes four cultivator teeth, one pair of hoes, one pair of plows and two leaf guards. Will plant and tend anything in the garden.



Standard Two-Wheeled Double Cultivator

No. 13—With Complete Attachment \$8.00

Drill Attachment \$6.25 extra

This No. 13 Cultivator shown here is the same as the combined tool No. 9, except that it does not have the drill attachment but has all the cultivator parts complete. If you buy this and later decide that you want to use it as a drill you can buy the drill attachments separately for \$6.25, then you would have the regular No. 9 which sells at \$14.00. It is light weight, yet strong enough to last a life-time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivation astride the rows, to a single sixteen inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. It is possible to save the price of this tool in one day, when compared with the old-fashioned hoe.

Shipping Weight, Boxed, 40 Pounds

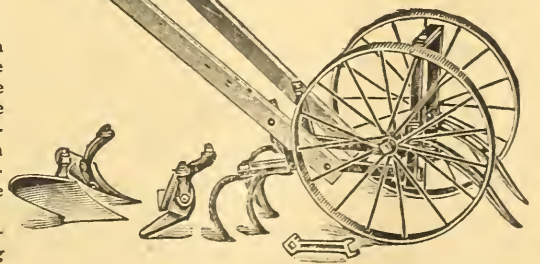
No. 13 With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth-----\$8.00
No. 17 With hoes and cultivator teeth only-----6.75

Standard Spring Beam Double Cultivator

Price as shown, \$7.00

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under the operator's control. The handles, being bolted to the spring beams, allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, just like cultivator gangs, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheelhoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. All tools have oak handles with bent grips.

No. 5 With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth-----\$7.00
No. 7 With hoes and cultivator teeth only-----6.00



Page of Odds and Ends

Vegetables

	Pkt. Oz.
Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee.....	5 25
Citron. Red Seeded. Small, striped preserving melon.....	5 15
Citron. Green Seeded. Much the same as the other in size and shape, but green.....	5 15
Endive. Green Curled. Tie the top of leaves together and bleach.....	5 20
Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. For preserves, prepare same as Citron.....	10 30
Garlic. Tastes like onion only more so. Per bulb, 5c; pound, 50c.....	
Ground Cherry. Yellow.....	10 50
Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Looks like a cross between cabbage and turnips and is better eating than either one. Grow it just like cabbage.....	10 35
Leek. Large Flag. Used for soup.....	5 20
Okra. Mixed. Very popular in the south. Gather pods when young and tender.....	5 15
Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning.....	10 20
Rhubarb or Pieplant.	5 15
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. Pint equals about 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb at the lb rate..... 1/4 lb 10c; lb, 40c	
Tobacco Dust. Per lb 20c; 3 lbs. 50c postpaid; 12 lbs, express not prepaid, \$1.00.	
Tobacco, White Burley. Fine, all purpose variety.....	10 40
Brussels Sprouts. Diminutive cabbage heads form along the main stalk.....	5 25
Collards. Cabbage leaves without heads. Popular in the south.....	5 15
Kale. Dwarf. Belongs to cabbage family. Fine for greens.....	5 25
Kale. Tall. Same as above, but 2 to 3 feet high.....	5 25
Mustard. Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon.....	5 15
Mustard, Chinese Curled. Leaves curled and crumpled.....	5 15
Mustard, Ostrich Plume. Well named.....	5 15
Mustard, Fordhook Fancy. Very finely curled.....	5 15
Mustard, White. Grown for seed.....	5 15
Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early. 1/4 lb, 25c.....	5 10
Spinach, Giant Thick Leaf. Later than above and stands longer without going to seed, 1/4 lb, 25c.....	5 10
Swiss Chard Lucullus. Large, fleshy crumpled leaf. Fine for greens during summer. 1/4 lb, 40c.....	5 15

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms.

Each brick weighs from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds, and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Standard brick, 50c; 3 bricks, \$1.25, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 bricks, \$3.50.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.

Herbs

	Pkt. Oz.
Anise. Annual. Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an agreeable aromatic taste. Use dry seed.....	10
Balm. Perennial. Leaves used for making Balm Wine. A pleasant beverage and tea used in fevers. Use dry leaves and seed.....	05
Sweet Basil. Annual. Leaves used for flavoring soups, stews, etc., also for garnishing. Use dry leaves and seed.....	05
Borage. Annual. Leaves used for salad. Bees gather nectar from flowers which are very aromatic. Flower spikes used in cool drinks.....	05
Caraway. Biennial. Seed used for flavoring breads, pastry, meats, etc. Also used in confectionary and medicines. Use seed.....	10
Coriander. Annual. Seed aromatic and used for flavoring and in the manufacture of liquor and confectionary. Leaves used for garnishing.....	05
Dill. Annual. Seeds used for flavoring dill pickles. Also in soups and sauces.....	10 20
Hoarhound. Perennial. Leaves used for flavoring and in the manufacture of cough remedies. Use dried leaves.....	10
Lavender. Perennial. An aromatic medical herb grown chiefly for its flowers which are used in making perfume. Dried leaves put up in paper bags, used to perfume linens and keep out moths.....	10
Sweet Marjoram. Perennial. Dried leaves and shoots used for flavoring.....	05
Rosemary. Perennial. Leaves used for seasoning. The oil from the flower in perfumery.....	10
Summer Savory. Annual. Plant aromatic. Leaves, young shoots used for flavoring, especially with boiled string beans.....	10
Sage; Mammoth Broadleaf. Perennial. Use dried leaves for seasoning meats and so on, and for medicinal purposes.....	10 35
Thyme. Perennial. Young leaves and shoots used for soups, dressings and so on, either green or dry. Thyme tea, a cure for nervous headaches.....	10
Wormwood. Perennial. A medicinal herb. Beneficial for poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard.....	10

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip. The variety we use is the *White Vienna*. Per pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



Citrons

These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

Postpaid Prices on Citron

	Pkt. Oz.
Citron. Red seeded.....	5 15
Citron. Green seeded.....	5 15

Condensed List of Flower Seed

Hardy Perennials

Alyssum. Yellow. Golden-Tuft	05
Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula</i>) Mixed	10
Carnation. Dwarf Marguerite	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Daisy (Bellis) Double Mixed	10
Daisy. Marguerite or Oxeye	10
Daisy. Shasta	10
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Foxglove. (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	05
Gaillardia Grandiflora	05
Gypsophelia Paniculata (<i>Baby's Breath</i>)	05
Hollyhock, Single	05
Hollyhock, Double	10
Larkspur. Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pinks. (<i>Dianthus</i>)	05
Sweet Peas. Perennial Mixed	10
Sweet William. Double	10
Violet. Sweet English	10
Wallflower	05

Flowers Succeeding in Partial Shade

Butterfly Flower. (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
Canterbury Bells. (<i>Campanula</i>) Mixed	05
Columbine. (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Daisies	10
Feverfew. (<i>Matricaria</i>) Double White	05
Foxglove. (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	10
Larkspur. Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pansy	10
Snapdragon. (<i>Antirrhinum</i>) Mixed	10
Violet. Sweet English	10

Flowers Suitable for Pots

There are a number of splendid pot plants such as Begonias, Greenhouse Carnations and Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, Ferns, Fuchias, and Geraniums, that we cannot furnish. There is considerable trouble connected with the mailing of these and I would advise getting them of your local greenhouse man.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue	05
Ageratum Albiflorum. White	05
Asters, Queen of the Market	10
Asters, Florist Mixture of Extra Early	10
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Geranium Mixed	10
Heliotrope	05
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	05
Lantana Hybrida	05
Mignonette	05
Nasturtium. Dwarf mixed	05
Petunia. Hybrida	05
Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf Mixed	05

Climbing Vines

Balloon Vine	05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Balsamina</i>)	05
Canary Bird Flower	05
Cobea Scandens	05
Cypress Vine. Red and White Mixed	10
Gourds, Ornamental	05
Hyacinth Bean. (<i>Dolichos</i>) Mixed	05
Japanese Hop (<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>)	10
Moonflower	10
Morning Glory. Common	05
Morning Glory. Japanese	10

Climbing Vines Continued

Nasturtiums. Tall mixed	05
Sweet Peas	05
Sweet Peas. Perennial (<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i>)	10
Wild Cucumbers	05

Flowers Suitable for Hanging Baskets,

Veranda Boxes, Etc.

Nasturtium. Tall, mixed	05
Petunia. Hybrida	05
Smilax. Greenhouse climber	05
Verbena	10

Flowers Suitable for Borders and Edgings

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not. Choice Mixed	05
California Poppy. (<i>Escholtzia</i>) Mixed	05
Calliopsis Atkinsonia. Yellow and Brown	05
Candytuft. White	05
Canterbury Bells. (<i>Campanula Medium</i>) Mixed	10
Chrysanthemum Annual. Double White	05
Coleus. Foliage Plant. Fine Mixture	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Lobelia. Deep Blue	10
Lobelia. Pure White	10
Mignonette, Sweet	05
Nasturtium, Dwarf	05
Pansy. American Mixed	10
Petunia. Hybrida	05
Pinks. Double China	05
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed	10
Portulacca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Double	10
Portulacca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Single	05
Salpiglossis. Mixed	05
Sweet Alyssum. (<i>Alyssum Benthani</i>) White	10
Sweet William. Double	10
Verbena. Mixed	10
Vinca, Mixed	05
Chinese Woolflower	10

General List of Annuals

Angels Breath (<i>Gypsophelia elegans</i>)	05
Annual Evergreen or Kochia	05
Asters. Florist Mixed	10
Bachelor's Button (<i>Globe Amaranth</i>)	05
Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>)	05
Canna Seed. Mixed	05
Castor Bean (<i>Ricinus</i>) Mixed	05
Celosia Plumosa. Mixed	05
Cleome Pungens or Spider Flower	05
Coxcomb. (<i>Celosia Cristata</i>) Dwarf	10
Cornflower, Blue	05
Cosmos. Mixed	10
Dahlia. Fine Single Mixed	10
Dahlia. Fine Double Mixed	10
Devil-in-the-Bush. (<i>Nigella</i>)	05
Everlastings. (<i>Helichrysum</i>)	05
Four O'clock or Marvel of Peru	05
Heartease. Tufted or Bedded Pansies	10
Job's Tears or Indian Beads	05
Joseph's Coat. (<i>Amaranthus Tricolor</i>)	05
Larkspur. Annual	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding	05
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	05
Marigold. Tall Mixed	05
Mourning Bride. (<i>Scabiosa</i>)	05
Nicotine Affinis	10
Poppies. Mixed	10
Salvia Splendens	10
Sunflower. Double	05
Sweet Sultan. (<i>Centaurea Alba</i>)	05
Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf Mixed	05
Zinnia. Mixed	10

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of flower seeds.



Asters

Of the flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground, hot bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house.

Florists' Mixture of Asters This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally white, pink, and red sorts, with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from all the best known named sorts, such as Victoria, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom deep crimson. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt. 25c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra fine quality as the other Florists' Mixture of Asters, but covering the blue

shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering asters. They cover the whole range of color but run stronger on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

SPECIAL OFFER: One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists Asters you would be well fixed for commercial aster growing and most wonderful of flowers that could be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early asters specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest aster of any. Large tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c.

Semple's Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of asters, containing all colors, shapes and sizes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters, all pure white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Coxcomb

One of the old-fashioned flowers that is coming back into popularity is the **Coxcomb**. I believe I saw more of it last summer than I have seen for years. One man down near Kansas City grew an acre of it for market as cut flowers, and made a mint of money off of them. Hundreds of automobiles from the city drove out to buy the beautiful flowers.

We have a specially fine strain of this old favorite, extra big and extra red. We had some as big as a dinner plate. We have both the dwarf and the tall, and can supply either. One extra fine lot of seed we have was saved for us by one of the Ames professors who grew it in his garden from a special strain bred by the college.

Price: Dwarf Coxcomb, pkt., 10c; Tall Coxcomb, pkt., 10c; Woolflower, pkt., 10c; All three for 25c.

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the fullest double. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

Camelia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 50c.

Cosmos

This is a tall growing annual with dark green feathery foliage. It bears a pretty single flower which shows up beautifully against this dark foliage. It is good as a cut flower but works in best in the background. Price, per pkt., 10c.

Giant Cosmos stands four or five feet high and blooms late in the season. Price per pkt., 10c.

Early Flowering Cosmos blooms much earlier and is about three feet high. Price per pkt., 10c.



Carnations

Carnations

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large but are much earlier and easier to grow. Will bloom the first year from seed.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow, or all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.



Nasturtiums

They don't ask for rich soil or a deep mellow seed bed or the pampering some flowers require, but are willing to endure hardships. They are very modest in their requirements. They will thrive on poor soil among the rocks and fit in with these surroundings as though they were accustomed to it and had always grown there. The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to clamber over an old stone wall, or for a window box, or to climb up on a back fence, and the dwarf varieties are fine for a border. Really, they do well anywhere.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb. A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb nasturtiums are the best
Beauty. Yellow, flamed with scarlet.-----10c
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers dark foliage ----- 5c
King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black ----- 5c
Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers ----- 5c
Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers ----- 10c
SPECIAL OFFER—One pkt. each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed ----- 25c

CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS

Lobbianum. The very finest strain of tall or climbing nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Black Prince. Darkest of all ----- 10c
Cardinal. Glowing scarlet ----- 10c
Queen Alexandria. Blood red ----- 5c
Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown ----- 5c
Spitfire. Bright fiery red ----- 5c
SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed ----- 25c

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said: "They are red, and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies was the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July, when it was so hot that nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful every morning.

Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. I have all kinds and colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Double Peony-Flowered. Tall growing and looks like a large peony. All colors and shades. Pkt., 5c.

Double Carnation Flowered. Like a carnation, but much larger. Pkt., 5c.

New Shirley, Mixed. This, to my mind, is the prettiest of all the poppies. The petals are so delicate and of so fine a texture that they resemble the finest tissue paper in bright colors. Pkt., 10c.

Plant poppy seed outdoors very early in the spring, the earlier the better. The seed should be barely covered as it is very small. They can not be transplanted, so sow the seed where you want the flowers to bloom.

Phlox Drummondii

Grandiflora

You all know what it is, the old fashioned Phlox of Grandmother's garden. They have improved it some since then and the range of colors is greater. Nevertheless it is the same flower and will recall many tender memories. It is a low growing plant, standing from six inches to a foot high. With its brilliant colored flowers it shows up well in a big bed and looks well along the border. Will bloom all summer. Colors, bright crimson, pink, buff, white and yellow. Sold in a mixture only. Price per pkt., 10c.



Pinks



Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window box and be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double.

Hybrida. The ordinary, old-fashioned petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Snowball. Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in petunias. Pkt., 20c.

Double Mixed. The big, genuine double petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent will be double ones. Pkt., 25c.

Special Offer: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 40c. These would cost 55c, if bought separately.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Very fragrant. Pkt 5c.

Fireball. A very large, hardy pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt., 10c.

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.

Grass. (Clove Pinks). Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Packet, 10c.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of flower seeds.



Pansies

Pansies—American Mixture

If you have ever been in Colorado in the summer time you have probably noticed the wonderful pansies they grow out there. They are simply wonderful. Of course, it is partly the climate, for pansies love cool weather, and in the high altitude out there, it is cool in summer. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our auto trips and we always admired the pansies and got in touch with some of the best growers. I find that the pansy seed grown there carries its vigor, and size, and beauty even, when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it. Finally, I made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder, Colorado, to grow me some seed and I have a limited amount of this seed to offer now. It is a mixture only, but the finest mixture I ever saw. He says it is the best in the world, and I think maybe he is right. Then I got from a man in Washington, some seed in separate colors, grown under the same conditions.

All Standard Size Packets

Mile High Mixture	25c
Pure White	15c
Deep Yellow	15c
Jet Black	15c

Special Offer: One packet each of above, 4 packets in all, for 50c

Plant early in spring either outdoors or in the hot-bed. Will do well almost anywhere. I have the very best American, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest pansies. If there are any better pansies to be had anywhere, I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included and under high culture blooms

3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt., 20c, 2 for 35c; 1/8 oz., \$1.00.

American Mixture is from seed grown right here in America by American growers. We can grow just as good seed as Europe, or any other country, so why import? The flowers are large, and the mixture shows a wide range of color, "a multitude of smiling pansy faces." This will be the most popular mixture we have. Price per pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long, stiff stems, gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. **Named Giants Mixed**, per pkt., 10c.

Named Giants

Golden Yellow. Clear, deep yellow	10c
King of the Blacks. Deepest velvety blacks	10c
Snow Queen. Pure white throughout	10c
Azure Blue. Clear bright blue	10c
Special Offer —One pkt. each of the above named Giants and one pkt. of the mixture	35c

Larkspur

Seed of Larkspur are very slow to sprout, and for this reason it is a good plan to plant a few turnip seed along with it which will come up quick and mark the row. Another good plan is to plant them in the fall. This not only gives them an early start but the action of the frost will help sprout the seed.

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free flowering. Purple. pure white, red or all colors mixed Pkt., 10c, 3 for 25c.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double a mass of flowers and only a foot high Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Double Hyacinth, Flowered. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big white everblooming moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 to 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue, 25c.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of flower seeds.

Morning Glories

This is one of the most reliable climbers I know of. It does well anywhere. The foliage is always healthy. The flowers are so bright and cheerful that it is a comfort to grow them. Colors, white and all shades of red and blue.

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Hollyhocks

A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery. The single is hardier and will stand more neglect than the double.

We can also furnish the double in colors as follows: Dark Red, Red, White, Yellow, Pink. Price 10c per pkt., or 3 for 25c.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c.

Zinnia

This flower has been a favorite for a long time. You will find it occupying first place in any old-fashioned garden. Some of you possibly know it by the name "Youth and Old Age." It is fine for a border or for cut flowers. Grows from fifteen to eighteen inches tall. As a cut flower it lasts much longer than others. After most other flowers have been killed by the first frost of autumn, it will still give an abundance of blooms. The flowers are of bright colors, and what we offer are all double. Sold in a mixture only. Price per pkt., 10c.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5c per pkt. each, or 25c per ounce.

Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little Orange to the 5 ft. Hercules' Club, Over 40 kinds in all.

Bottle. Use as drinking cup or water jug.

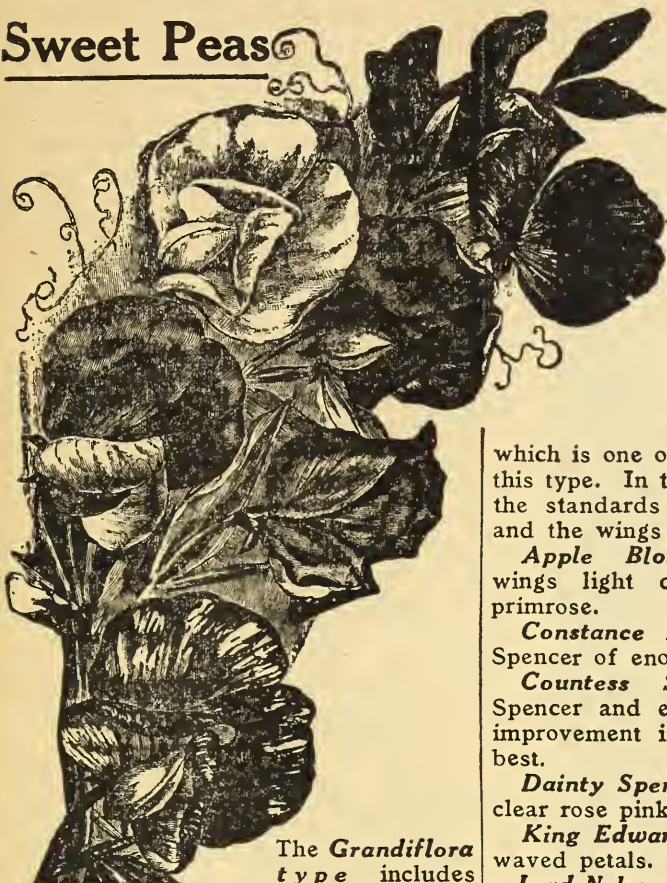
Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Sugar Trough. As large as a peck measure, often larger.

Dishcloth, also **Chinese Luffa, Rag Gourd** or **Vegetable Gourd.** When dried the fibrous inside is used as a sponge or dish cloth.

Sweet Peas



The *Grandiflora* type includes

older varieties from which the newer Spencers came. In this class we find some very large varieties and beautiful color markings. They seed abundantly and for this reason can be sold cheaper than most other strains. These old favorites have many friends and there is a strong sentiment against dropping them, although the Spencers are better. In the following descriptions the Standards refer to the top petal and the wings to the two lower petals.

Blanche Ferry. Standard, a bright carmine rose, wings white tinged with pink. This is an early variety of medium size.

Dorothy Eckford. One of the best pure white varieties. Very large.

King Edward VII. A beautiful bright red or crimson scarlet. One of the showiest varieties, a great favorite.

Lady Grisell Hamilton. Standard light mauve, wings lavender.

Miss Wilmot. Standard orange pink, wings rose.

Navy Blue. A very deep hue. Best of the blues in the *Grandiflora* class.

Othello. Pleasing shade of dark maroon.

Prima Donna. A beautiful soft pink. Usually carries four blooms to the stem. A vigorous grower.

Any of the above varieties—
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Grandiflora Collection. Special Offer. One packet each of the above named sorts, and an ounce of Finest Eckfords Mixed, 10 pkts., in all. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long. Price -----30c

Spencer Type

Sweet Peas

Spencer Type. This is the newer type of sweet pea. The flower is more open, have longer stems, produces more flowers and for a longer period of time. They are of enormous size and have a much wider range of color. Both standards and wings waved and frilled

which is one of the chief attractions of this type. In the following descriptions the standards refer to the top petals and the wings to the two lower petals.

Apple Blossom. Standard rose, wings light carmine, overspread on primrose.

Constance Hinton. A pure white Spencer of enormous size.

Countess Spencer. The original Spencer and even today, after all the improvement in this type, one of the best.

Dainty Spencer. White edged with clear rose pink.

King Edward. A rich crimson with waved petals.

Lord Nelson. Best deep blue among the Spencers.

Margaret Atlee. Standard apricot pink on cream ground, wings a pinkish rose and salmon.

Paradise. A soft rose pink.

Any of the above Spencers—
Pkt., 10c; ounce, 30c.

A mixture of all the above named varieties—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Spencer Collection. Special Offer. One pkt. each of the above named sorts and an ounce of Countess Spencer Hybrids, enough for a double row 25 feet long. Price -----40c

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the *Grandiflora* type, and also a sprinkling of what is known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb, 65c.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size frilled and ruffled at the edges and generally three or four blooms to a stem. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft delicate shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb, 75c.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot and dry weather than any annual we have.

Mammoth Mixed. The finest, largest, brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, ¼ oz., 50c.

Red, White and Blue. Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Your choice any color, 10c.

Patriotic Verbena Collection. The red, white and blue. One pkt. each, 25c.

Daisies

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors. Daisies work in best as cut flowers. Use a little green with them and they will show up beautiful. Florists use them a great deal.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy-----10c
Shasta Daisy-----10c
Double Daisy (Bellis) Mixed-----10c
One each of above-----25c

Old Fashioned Coxcomb

This favorite is again coming into popularity. It, with its old-time associations have a strong pull on our affections and we welcome it back.

This is the tall kind that stands two or three feet high with a fiery red crest that will keep well into the winter if hung on the wall. Easy to grow. Can be transplanted. Price per pkt., 10c.



Sweet Williams

This sweet scented, old-fashioned flower is a perennial but does best as a bi-ennial, that is, blooming the second year. It is hard to say which is the prettiest, the single or the double. I could be well suited with either. All in mixed colors. Price per pkt—single, 5c; double, 10c.

Market gardeners and other large buyers, ask for special wholesale prices.



Ruth in the Gladiola Garden

You can grow as fine flowers as these in your own garden from our bulbs.

Gladiolas--Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for anyone. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, and color and size, no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are six inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful colorings imaginable. These bulbs are all of my

own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming size bulbs.

We also have bulblets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell, and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

Culture. Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same condition that you would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the all the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool, dry and safe from freezing.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of bulbs.

Field's Finest Mixed

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from lark red to yellow and pure white, every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00,
\$3.00 per 100

Some Good Mixtures

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors such as white, yellow, pink and white, striped pink and yellow, and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price: 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Silver Trophy or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to big blooms and tall heavy spikes. Price, 50c per dozen, 30 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price, 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00.

Special Trial Ground

Mixture

You know we have a large trial ground wherein we plant a sample of about everything we sell. Of course, we can't plant garden tools, sprayers, Spotted Polands, or sorghum molasses, but the seed and bulbs all get a chance to show what they can do. In the case of gladiola bulbs, the amounts are hardly large enough to pay to save the increase, separately so we throw them into a mixture. This mixture includes a lot of varieties in addition to those we catalogue. Price, 75c per dozen, any quantity.

Gladiolas

Quantity Prices

5c kinds, 25c for 6, 50c dozen.
10c kinds, 50c for 6, 90c dozen.
15c kinds, 75c for 6, \$1.25 dozen.

All postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Named Sorts of Gladiolas

Deep Red

Empress of India. Color almost black and very velvety in appearance. A small white dash in the throat around which the color is lighter. Blooms very early. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Crackerjack. Velvety dark red throat yellowish green, irregularly marked with amaranth red. Often splashed and feathered with drab. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

War. Deep blood red shaded crimson black. A new variety with tall straight spikes and a vigorous grower. Wide open flower. A late variety. Price 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.

Mrs. Watt. A shade of red closely matching that of American Beauty rose. Nothing else like it. 15c ea., 90c doz.

Light Red

Halley. Delicate salmon pink. Very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Price 5c each, 50c per doz.

Mrs. Frances King. Thrifty grower. Very large flowers, often 5 inches across and beautifully shaped long spikes almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet with deep markings. Price 5c each, 50c per doz.

Ida Van. A good sized cardinal red with a few markings in the throat of a deeper shade of the same color. Much prettier when allowed to open in the house. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Pink Beauty. This is the earliest of all. A soft pink with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat. 5c ea., 50c doz.

White Varieties

Glory of Holland. This is practically a pure white. Has the faintest tyrian rose blotch. Long spikes, thrifty grower. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Peace. A pure lily except the lower petals which are faintly striped with violet rose. It is a tall strong flower, one of the best whites. 15c ea., \$1.25 doz.

Meadowvale. This is a rosy white with crimson carmine lines in the throat. It is one of the most beautiful varieties we have. Price 10c each, 90c doz.

Snowbank. A beautiful amber white with very fine and inconspicuous lines of red at the base of the throat. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Willy Wigman. A beautiful blush tint with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. The effect of this crimson on the cream petals is most pleasing. An early variety. Price 10c ea., 90c doz.

Yellow Varieties

Niagara. A beautiful yellowish white with tips of petals feathered and splashed with crimson carmine. A

strong growing variety with flowers crowded close together on the spikes, which adds greatly to its attractiveness. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Primulinus Hybrids. In this variety we have the finest lemon yellow found among the gladiolas. Not all of them are yellow, however, as some show a salmon pink and some crimson. The color varies greatly and is really a mixture but with yellow predominating, especially toward the end of their blooming season. Price 5c each, 50c doz.

Schwaben. Very large, with flowers set close together on the spikes. A clear citron yellow with aster purple tongue on lower petals. The broad green leaves and thrifty growing plant make this desirable. 15c ea., \$1.25 doz.

Kundredii Glory. This is the original ruffled gladiola. A beautiful creamy apricot with a deeper tint of pink at outer edges of petals, and has fine red feathered markings in the throat. Price 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.

Odd Varieties

Baron J. Hulot. (Blue Jay). The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark rich velvety blue which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list. Price 10c each, 90c doz.

Brenchleysis. One of the most brilliant reds, with petals feathered a deeper shade and throat yellow green marked with scarlet. An old favorite. A large number of bloom open at once. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

Jean Dieulafoy. Large maroon blotch on lower petals. Upper petals suffused with salmon carmine. There is a striking similarity between this and Willy Wigman. However, the varieties are distinct and Willy Wigman much earlier than this one. 10c ea., 90c doz.

Mrs. Franklin Pendleton. A splendid large variety, rosy pink with a large ox blood red blotch in throat. A beautiful variety that you should by all means have in your collection. 10c ea., 90c doz.

America. In color a soft pink, very light. The throat marked with tyrian rose. Price 5c each, 50c per doz.

Panama. This is a seedling of America which it closely resembles except that it is a much deeper pink. The shape of the flower, the size and season of the bloom, so closely resemble America that the similarity is striking. Price 10c each, 90c per doz.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

Mr. C. L. Goodrich of northern Iowa, is responsible for this distinct new race of gladiolas. He is a banker, farmer and amateur flower grower who spends most of his time fooling with his flowers. A characteristic of this new race is the appearance of the bloom along the spike. The bloom are set wide apart along the stem, stand out well and are often inclined to droop just a little. To a slight degree they are like a lily in this respect, at least you think of a lily when you see one of the white ones. Some of his varieties, beautiful ones, too, we have been

compelled to drop, owing to the fact that they multiply so slowly.

Shenandoah. A rank grower, long spike and large flower. Color a bright pink penciled crimson, especially near the tips and a crimson band on lower petals. This variety shows the Goodrich type and we would not have given it the name of Shenandoah if it was not something extraordinary. Price 25c each, \$2.25 doz.

Mrs. Alice Goodrich. Almost a pure white. Petals daintily penciled crimson. Bloom set wide apart along the spike and stand out well, a characteristic of this strain. A loose cluster of these flowers are wonderfully effective. Price 25c each, \$2.25 doz.

Celestia Doris. This is the one I named after baby Letty. Her full name you know is Celestia Doris. In many ways I believe this is the most beautiful of the Fairlawn Hybrids. It is a deep rich glowing red, almost solid in color, large in size, straight spike, a healthy grower, and just about perfect in every way. Price 25c each, \$2.25 doz.

Fairlawn Mixed. Mr. Goodrich does not believe in naming a variety unless it has special merit. He thinks most varieties should be thrown into color sections or in mixtures. As a consequence his mixtures have always been extra good. A dozen of these bulbs will show a wonderful range of color. Price \$1.00 per dozen, half dozen 60c.

Special Bargain Collection of Gladiola Bulbs

60 blooming size bulbs, \$1.10 postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown, and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered I believe—60 fine bulbs for \$1.10. Good bulbs, too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors, so 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all of the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first-class mixture, with good colors, big flowers, and a long season of blooming. Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, America and Mrs. Frances King. You have doubtless seen them and admired them, but they have always been high priced till now and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 America, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each.

5 Mrs. Frances King. Best big red. Bright "cherry red", grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 Mixed Hybrid Seedlings, all colors good 60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing, guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only \$1.10 for box of 60 bulbs.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection

These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 35c or \$1.35 per 1,000 sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of bulbs.



Cannas

Modern Type Large Flowered Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage, bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you. These bulbs can be used in an oval, round, or triangle bed, just as you like. In fact, there are many other ways of using them in a formal bed. Personally I like them in a border setting the tall ones at the back. When we fill the order we label them tall, medium and low, so that you will know which is which.

Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, and 9 medium height for outside of a formal bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.25.

Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 1 tall for center or background, 6 medium height for second circle and 12 for outside of bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.75.

Ten Foot Bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 for next circle, 18 shorter for outside circle. Price \$3.50.

Choice Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen, or \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.

Choice Named Cannas

Dormant bulbs in any of these varieties 15c each, 4 for 50c, or \$1.25 per dozen postpaid, either alike or assorted.

Allemania. Height 5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. A bright lemon yellow and stur-low border.

Burbank. Height 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. A bright lemon yellow and sturdy grower.

Charles Henderson. Height 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Bright crimson flowers.

Dr. Robert Funke. Height 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. This variety has rather small flowers, but a beautiful red with many flowers open at once.

Egandale. Height 3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Small flower borne on erect truss. Many open at one time. Color a fine currant red.

Flashlight. Height 6 to 7 ft. Green foliage. Small bright red flower.

Florence Vaughan. Height 4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. A good sized flower, rich golden yellow heavily spotted with red. A very popular variety.

Fire Bird. Height 4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a glowing scarlet.

Indiana. Height 5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Orchid flowers of a strong vivid orange. Very large.

Jean Tissot. Height 3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Light orange scarlet flowers.

King Humbert. Height 4 to 5 ft. Bronze foliage. This is one of the most popular varieties. Very large orchid flowers of brilliant orange red with broad rounded petals.

King of the Bronzes. Height 6 to 7 ft. Bronze foliage with small orange flowers.

Pennsylvania. Height 5 to 6 ft. Green foliage and deep red flowers.

Shenandoah. Height 3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. A rather small salmon pink flower borne on a truss.

Wyoming. Height 4 to 5 ft. Bronze foliage. A true orchid flower. Very large and true orange without red.

Yellow King Humbert. Height 5 to 6 ft. Foliage usually green but sometimes showing bronze. A cross between Florence Vaughan and King Humbert, showing the flowers and foliage of both varieties, often on the same plant. A remarkable variety.



Lemon Lily. Early and Hardy.

Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May, and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.

Tuberoses. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c doz., postpaid.

Madeira Vine. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 45c per dozen, postpaid.

Panama Lily. This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Each 25c postpaid.

Tiger Lily. (*Lilium Tigrinum*). A deep orange red, with black spots. Very showy and hardy. Price 25c.

Lemon Lily. (*Hemerocallis*). A very fragrant, hardy, old-fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems about 2 feet high. Price 20c, 2 for 35c.



Caladium or Elephant's Ear

These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.40 per dozen.

Dasheens Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South. Fine for ornament, used like Caladiums, which they much resemble.

Prices of Dasheen Bulbs

	Each	Doz.	100
Large Tubers	10	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
Mammoth Tubers	15	1.40	10.00

All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of bulbs.



Dahlias

The dahlia is queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of the early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance, and except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorations of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we will sell cheap. They are mostly double. Cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers and a bargain at the price. 6 for 50c, 12 for \$1.00, all postpaid.

Color Collection

12 Dahlias for \$1.50

Twelve choice dahlias in assorted colors, no two alike, all good strong tubers, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.50. Our selection from varieties listed further on. Colors marked separately. Money back if not suited.

Exhibition Color Collection

This collection is made of twelve types and colors of the most popular varieties of later introduction—just the finer ones. 6 for \$1.50; 12 for \$3.00.

Choicest Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good, distinct, bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds and weeded them down to the list below.

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-grown clumps and are guaranteed to be sound and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care. Remember, the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber comes right at the neck or stem. You often cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is dormant, but it will appear with warmth and moisture.

Cactus Varieties

Perle de Lyon. Large hybrid cactus, split petals, long wiry stems, one of the very finest pure whites for cut flowers. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Kreimhilde. The ever popular, clear rose pink cactus with white center. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Countess of Lonsdale. Hybrid cactus, extremely free bloomer, long stiff stems, color richest salmon rose, very fine. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Brunhilde. Cactus type, and best bright purple, a perfect flower on good stems for cutting. 30c each, \$3.00 doz.

General Buller. Cactus type, a free bloomer on good stems; color, bright crimson maroon, tipped white; very striking. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

J H Jackson. Mammoth cactus, long, narrow, pointed petals; color rich, vivid, crimson maroon, a fine exhibition variety. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Decorative Varieties

Delice. Decorative. A wonder for cut flowers, and also for exhibition, very large, clear, bright rose pink, good stems. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Sylvia. Decorative; a lovely cut flower variety, clear, lavender rose pink, shading to cream white center; one of the best. 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

Jack Rose. Big, decorative; a wonderful bloomer and fine for cutting; deep, velvety wine red. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Mina Burple. Very large decorative, vivid crimson scarlet, the best cut flower variety in its type and color. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Souvenir de Gustave Douzon. A mammoth decorative dahlia, on long, strong stems; fine bloomer, color, vivid flashy, oriental brick red. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Minnie McCullough. Decorative type, the leader in the autumn tints, for decoration; nothing finer; rich, soft yellow tipped and shaded crimson; used with autumn foliage, this is a wonderful decorator—one of the best bloomers of all, long wiry stem. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Peony Flowered Varieties

Wm. Reid Butler. Hybrid peony, very large, fluffy, white, stems often three feet long and the plants when in full bloom are a solid mass of white, almost hiding the foliage. A wonderful variety (new). 35c each, \$3.50 doz.

Hampton Court. True peony type, very large blooms, long, stiff stems, color bright rose pink, shaded lighter. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Avalanche. Large peony flowered, white, extremely free, on good stems. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Virginia Chambers. Duplex peony type (new). The long, wiry upright stems hold the big blooms above the foliage, a veritable avalanche of blooms. Color, crimson scarlet, striped maroon. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Show Dahlias

Robert Broomfield. Large, long stemmed white show variety, the best of its type for cut flowers. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Penelope. Show type, a great florists variety, pure white ground, tipped clear lavender; free and fine. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

A D Livonii. The ideal show dahlia, a rich soft rose pink on fine stems for cutting, wonderful bloomer. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Vivian. Mammoth show variety, long stems, color white, heavily edged deep apple blossom rose, growing lighter as the season advances. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Mary D Hallock. Fine show variety, large, long stems, very free bloomer, color deep canary, shaded orange; fine. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Jewel. Show type, deep rose shaded purple, occasionally shows white tips, fine stems for cutting, very free. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Planting Dahlias

The essential things for good blooms are good tubers, planted at the right time, thorough cultivation of the soil at all times, never allowing a crust to form on the ground and no weeds to grow; deep cultivation at first and shallow after blooms appear, but never stop cultivating if you want the best.

Plant 5 to 6 inches deep in medium rich soil 3 ft. apart; use no fresh manure or fertilizer until buds appear, then only as a mulch or raked in the top soil. Dig after frost, and store in a dry, cool, frost-proof cellar, same as Irish potatoes.

Why Dahlias Don't Bloom

They hate dry, hot weather. In the kind of summers we have here it is generally hard to get any good blooms in July and August, but when the cool days of September come they bloom fine.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Nursery Department

Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.
STATE OF IOWA

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.
Office of State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.
This Certifies that the nursery premises of
HENRY FIELD SEED CO., located at Shen-
andoah, Iowa, have been inspected as pro-
vided by the laws of Iowa (Section 2575-a51
supplement to the Code of 1913) and found
apparently free from dangerous insects or
plant diseases.

This certificate expires September 1st,
1922. Certificate No. 159.

F. A. Fenton, Acting State Entomologist.
Dated September 1, 1921.

THIS CERTIFICATE as shown above is
on every package of nursery stock that we
send out. It just shows you that we must
be about right or we can not do business.
It simply backs up our old time guarantee.
The nursery business is not new with us by
any means. I was really in the nursery
business before I was in the seed business,
and always have been a lover of plant life
and in my first catalogue I talked more
about strawberries and raspberries than I
did seeds. We are organized to take care
of your business in a first class way.

Order Early. It is important that you
get your order in early. Plants and trees
of all kinds do much better planted very
early. The chances are always against suc-
cess with late planting. Besides, the early
orders are more likely to get the pick of the
stock and do not run into shortages and
other troubles as late orders are likely to
do. We always run short on some items
before the spring season is over, but the
early orders are always sure of getting ex-
actly what is wanted. Send in your order
and we will book it and save the stock for
you and ship it whenever you say.

Strawberries and Other Small Fruit.
We have been growing and selling hundreds
of thousands of berry plants for years. We
sold over one and a half million strawberries
last year and nearly every one of them
lived, too. And we sold almost as many
asparagus plants, and they all lived.

Flower Bulbs and Plants. You
know already what we are on flower bulbs
and plants. Some say we are crazy about
them, but anyway, we have put in a lot of
them and have the best there is to be had
in the country.

Ornamentals. We can supply prac-
tically anything you want in the line of
ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort
of stock and what we do not grow ourselves
we can get from one or the other of the
two big growers here, Lake and Welch.
They are near neighbors of ours and good
friends, and anything they've got we can
have.

The Time to Plant. Unless other-
wise specified, all kinds of plants, trees
and shrubbery should be planted in the
spring, March, April and May, and the
earlier the better. Here with us April is
the month. Further south it might be
March, and in the extreme north in May.
As a rule we do not ship anything in this
department before March 1st, nor later than
May 15th, except that special fall planting
items are shipped in October.

Nursery Stock Postpaid

Unless otherwise specified, all nursery
stock is sent by parcel post postpaid, any-
where in postal zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Re-
member this in comparing prices, as most
nurserymen compel you to pay the charges.
Outside of postal zone 4, add 10 per cent
of the price for each zone. For instance,
in zone 5 you would add 10 per cent of the
price for prepayment. In zone 6 you would
add 20 per cent, and in zone 7, 30 per cent.
Practically all of our customers, however,
are in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4, so very few of you
will have to pay any extra charges. Zone 4
covers all the country as far east as central
Ohio, south to central Louisiana and Tex-
as, west to western Colorado, and north to
the border.



This is an extremely beautiful flower, and is sometimes called Flag or Fleur-de-Lis. It is easily grown, and no garden is complete without one, and to acquire the Iris habit soon becomes a hobby that can be ridden to ones heart's content.

Iris

Prices on Named Varieties. 15c
each, two for 25c, four for 50c, eight
for \$1.00, one dozen for \$1.25, all
alike or assorted. Will be good,
strong plants, guaranteed to live,
bloom, and to grow true to name. We
include delivery by parcel post prepaid

There are several different varieties
of Iris, and each variety has its dis-
tinctive merit. The Iris is a sun lov-
ing plant and will delight in a warm,
well drained soil where the roots at the
surface can become hardened in the
sun. They will thrive well almost any-
where, except in low, wet soils, and
here the roots will decay.

An endless array of colors will greet
you upon looking over a large field of
different varieties of Iris, because they
will vary in color, some will be rich
blue and delicate yellow, and some will
be claret red and bronze, others will
be pure white, and all colors. The Iris
deserves to be better known and more
extensively grown for many reasons.
We must admit that when our Peonies
fail us for Decoration Day, we have to
fall back on the Iris, and it is a real
trusty, blooming about the middle or
late in May. It is absolutely hardy
and will thrive in locations where the
climate is hot, and again it will stand a
climate where the winters are severe.
It will increase and multiply and al-
ways looks well whether in bloom or
not. The Iris is great for lining out
along a drive or side walk, and we list
here a few of the good varieties:

Queen of the Gypsies. The stand-
ards are old gold shaded with smokey
pearl.

Princess Beatrice. (*Pallida Dal-*
matica). The standards are fine del-
icate lavender in color, while the falls
are slightly deeper shade of lavender.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or
silvery white. It is large and showy
like Purple King, but is a direct con-
trast to it in color.

Purple King. This variety blooms
right with Silver King, but color is a
deep, dark, rich purple, almost black.

Ruby Queen. Variety is nearest to
a genuine red of any variety, not a true
red, but best described as claret color.

Queen of May. A delicate peach
blossom pink.

Fairy Queen. Most beautiful of all
iris to my notion and one of the most
free bloomers also. White shaded light
blue on border.

Sans Souci. The standards are a
bright golden yellow and the falls are
very thickly netted with veins and cris-
cross of a common crimson brown.

Harlequin. Rather odd variety as
name indicates. Blue and white striped.

White Swan. A beautiful creamy
white throughout both standards and
falls, often four or five flowers in
bloom at the same time on same stem.

Flavescens. A good deal like White
Swan in size and habit of growth, but
more of a yellow color.

Orientalis. A good deal like the Si-
berian Iris. Flowers a brilliant violet
blue.

Candicans. A good deal like the
Princess Beatrice in habit of growth
and coloring, but not quite so tall and
flowers not quite so large.

Berlin. On the same order as Can-
dicans and Princess Beatrice, only lower
grading. This makes an excellent
flower for vases.

Blue Siberian. It belongs to a dif-
ferent family of iris altogether; leaves
narrow, like grass.

White Siberian. Same as above,
but white.

Mixed Iris. We have several
rows of Iris of mixed varieties,
where we have planted the odds
and ends of named varieties that
were left at the end of the sea-
son or where we have planted
small lots, in case we did not
have enough to keep it on the list
of named varieties. Price 75c
per dozen.

Japanese Iris. We have never been
able to make a success with Japanese
Iris and so do not list it. It does all
right in a moist, cool climate, but even
there it needs special care. Here with
us it has always been a flat failure.

The varieties listed above, however,
are all hardy and easy to grow any-
where, and will be sure to make a suc-
cess for you. They cover the entire
range of color, and really there is noth-
ing much nicer.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

The Peony

Of course opinions differ in all cases, but in my opinion, and I think many people will agree with me, that the Peonies are the first word of all flowers. The Peonies are hardy, and like some few other things, get better with age. It needs little or no attention, and is absolutely free of diseases or insect enemies, and with proper planting will produce wonderfully.

Peonies may be planted in September or October, or early in the spring, as best suits your occasion, and should be planted liberally by every flower lover. There is nothing that will add more to your lawn or a decorative scheme for a yard than a clump of Peonies or a row of Peonies. They can be planted either in rows, in beds, or in single clumps, and will add greatly to the general appearance of the home place.

You cannot expect the Peonies to bloom the first year, as it takes some time for them to become well enough established to produce blooms. But in two years' time, or perhaps more, you will find on the bushes blooms up to 8 and 10 inches across.

It would be a sight for you indeed to stop at our trial grounds and see our acres of Peonies in bloom. On days in the summer when the wind is blowing slightly, it would give you the impression of a body of water to see these large, beautiful blooms nodding their heads in the beautiful sunlight. We grow hundreds of Peonies in a year and they are indeed desired and talked of by many, many people who pass by our trial grounds.

Peonies that you find listed in our catalog are all real hardy roots, and in divisions from 3 to 5 eyes.

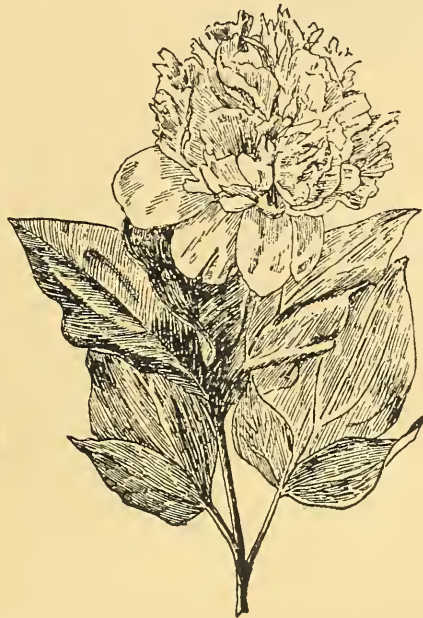
The New Peony—May King

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red, and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this peony in my catalog last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year, and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep, blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an earlier season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf, and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies. Its history is peculiar. It was found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the early fifties. On that account

it is known locally here as the Mormon peony. I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it until a few years ago, and then it took some time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale. Now it may be that others have this peony but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogues, and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here in the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of remarkable value to the peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardiness, its free blooming habit, and its deep, blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat.

Price \$1.00 each; \$10.00 dozen.



Special Offer on Peonies

3 for \$1.00 Postpaid

It's like this. We have over 300 different varieties of peonies. Some of them are in solid rows 600 feet long. Some only 100 feet, but many of them are in rows just a few feet long, containing maybe 50 plants. You can see yourself what a job it would be to keep track of these piece rows and small kinds to keep everything straight, and keep them from mixing up. I decided that it didn't pay to keep so many different kinds, so here is what we are doing. We went over the entire list carefully, and the ones we are going to keep separate. All the red kinds we will throw in one pile. All the pink ones in another, and all the white ones in another pile. There may be 50 kinds of peonies in each pile of so many different shadings, but all the same general color.

Now we are making a special price on these of *Three Plants for \$1.00 Postpaid*, either of red, all pink, all white, or one of each, as you prefer. If you want more than three plants we will sell *Six for \$1.90*, *Nine for \$2.75*, or *Twelve for \$3.50*. If you want a large quantity, we will sell them at *\$25.00 per Hundred*. All prices above include delivery by parcel post, postpaid. All plants guaranteed in good, healthy growing condition, and those that fail to live and bloom will be replaced free of charge. Just state color you want, but don't ask for variety, as they are all just stirred up. *This Special Offer does not apply to sorts in other column.*

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

White Peonies

<i>Asa Gray</i> . Free blooming, light pink	\$.50
<i>Bryants White</i> . Large, double, pure white	.75
<i>Duc de Wellington</i> . White, sulphur center	.50
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> . Large, white, pink tinted center	.75
<i>Floral Treasure</i> . Blush pink, very large	.50
<i>Duchess de Nemours</i> . Sulphur white	.50
<i>Mrs. Douglas</i> . Pure white	.50
<i>Magnifica</i> . Very large bloom, white with creamy center	.50
<i>Mont Blanc</i> . Late white, center slightly rose tinted	.50
<i>Prince of Wales</i> . Purple edged with silvery white	.50
<i>Queen Victoria</i> . Opens up blush pink, turns white	.50

Red Peonies

<i>Bessie Mehan</i> . Crimson tipped with white	\$.50
<i>Crimson Queen</i> . Solid, intense crimson, blooming in clusters	.50
<i>Felix Crousse</i> . A big, beautiful, glorious red. Best red of all	1.00
<i>Lamartine</i> . Good red, outer petals fading to white	.50
<i>Latipetala Rosea</i> . Rose, whitish center	.50
<i>Lizzie</i> . Good red	.50
<i>Louis Van Houtii</i> . Dark crimson	.50
<i>May King</i> . Extra deep dark red, early peony, which we introduced a few years ago. Blooms about ten days to two weeks earlier than any other peony	1.00
<i>Mons Crousse</i> . Dark red, good for cut flowers	.75
<i>Mrs. Cleveland</i> . Purplish red, edged with white	.50
<i>Olive Logan</i> . Outer petals purplish rose, center light	.50
<i>Pottsii</i> . Dark red, semi-double	.50
<i>Rebecca (Terry)</i> . Tall purplish rose and white	.50
<i>Rose Fragrans</i> . Rose color, large, full, double	.50
<i>Victor</i> . Crimson, with lighter stripes	.50

Pink Peonies

<i>Centripetala Rosea</i> . Pink, good bloomer	\$.50
<i>Charlamagne</i> . Light pink	.50
<i>Edulis Superba</i> . Early rose pink, one of the best	.60
<i>L'Esperance</i> . Rose pink, a good one	.50
<i>May Queen</i> . Similar to May King, except pink instead of red	1.00
<i>Mons Jules Elie</i> . Pale rose, one of the finest	1.00
<i>Reine Victoria</i> . Rose pink, large strong bloomer	.50
<i>Stella (Terry)</i> . Delicate rose, crimson center, fine	.50
<i>Terry No. 4</i> . Light rose, very large	.50

Peonies—The Cream of the

List—Three for \$2.00

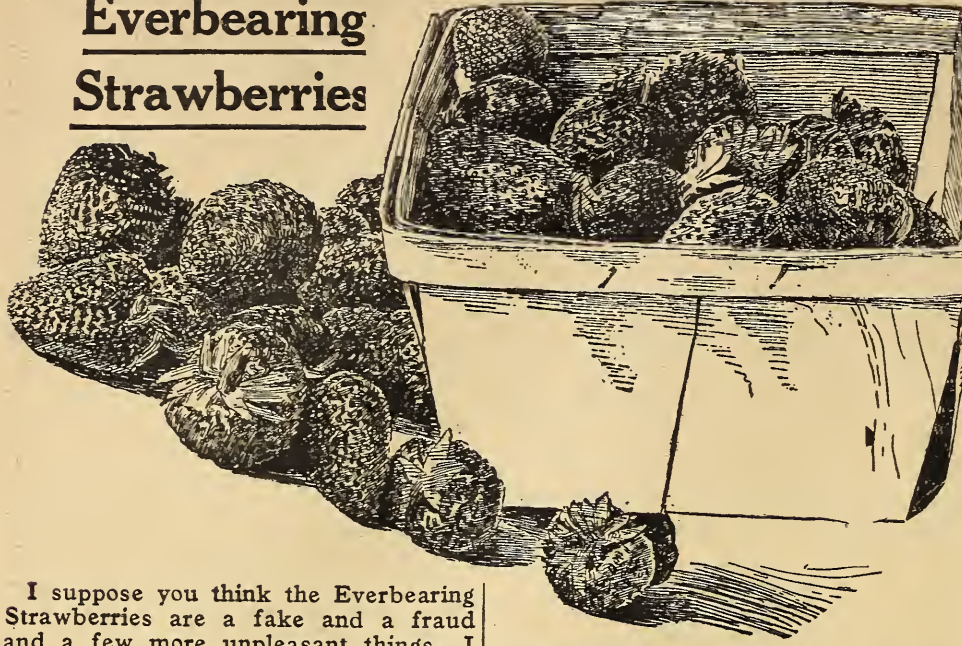
Lots of people ask me to pick out for them the very best Peonies in the list. That is hard to do, for they are all good, but here is my personal choice
Festiva Maxima (white)-----75c each
Edulis Superba (pink)-----60c each
Felix Crousse (red)-----\$1.00 each
 Each stands at the very top of its class.
One large strong plant of each, by prepaid post to your door-----\$2.00

Peonies---Mixed---All Colors

30c Each

We always have more or less mixed Peonies on hand. Stakes get lost, labels get torn off, and so on. Good stuff, but we don't know what it is. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100—all postpaid.

Everbearing Strawberries



I suppose you think the Everbearing Strawberries are a fake and a fraud and a few more unpleasant things. I don't blame you. I used to think so myself.

I had them growing in my garden for four years before I was convinced. I didn't even tell anyone that I had them. And I didn't give them a fair show. I had them crowded in an out-of-the-way corner among some other stuff and in poor ground, but they bore all summer in spite of it—bore fairly well. All you could expect from such treatment. But I was like the man they tell about who saw a giraffe for the first time. I was certain that "there hain't no such animal." Finally, though, I decided there was really something to them, so I replanted them in good ground, 2 feet apart each way, tended them well and gave them a decent show. Well, I took it back then. They yielded amazingly and kept it up all summer. Big, dark red, juicy berries of the finest flavor I ever tasted. Commenced bearing as soon as they were set out and never stopped. Bore on the new young plants as soon as they were rooted. Bore all fall till the ground froze. Spread and made plants and blossomed and bore fruit, in spite of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood tramped over them continually, looking at them and picking berries.

Last spring we set several acres and had berries all summer. Picked and sold a lot as late as October. We have the finest lot of plants you ever saw.

I know they are straight, too. The genuine true, Everbearing. I've watched them right from the start and pretty near know every plant by its first name. And I'm going to see to it that they are dug, and packed right, and reach you in fine shape.

What They Are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is, any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted. The plant is strong

and vigorous, and yields enormously. I have seen as high as 100 berries and blooms on a single plant. They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier, if anything. I never saw berries bear as full as mine did the second spring (13 months from the time they were set). This after they had already borne all the previous summer. Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time and an extra heavy setting in September and October. They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit. With these you begin getting fruit within six weeks after they are set, and more and more as the season advances. You get enough fruit the first year to repay you for the work and cost. Then the next spring you have a nice bed ready to make a big crop in May or June. And after that berries again all summer. Sounds good, doesn't it?

Care and Culture

You must remember that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants, any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil, or thin soil, or weeds or drouth, they will simply give up and quit, and you can't blame them. Give them the best soil you have, the kind that would grow a big crop of potatoes, or corn, or onions. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way. In the field $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. Never let a crust form or a weed start. If it gets terribly dry,

irrigate if you possibly can. I like the overhead sprinkling system, but the ditch system is all right. Any way so you get the water on and down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water, so as to stop evaporation. I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms ordinarily. Let them do as they please. Mulch with straw, strawy manure or corn fodder, when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring. It will help keep the ground moist. The Everbearing are perfectly hardy.

I prefer the variety known as "Progressive." There are lots of others and I have tried most of them. Have kept the Progressive. The description above refers to them.

Reduced Prices on Strawberry Plants Progressive Everbearing

25 plants	-----	\$.60
50 plants	-----	1.10
100 plants	-----	2.00
200 plants	-----	3.75
300 plants	-----	5.00
500 plants	-----	8.00

Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.

These prices are all postpaid by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. Ask for prices on large amounts. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 to 1.

Common Strawberries

We have arranged with a first class grower to furnish us plants of the Senator (Dunlap) which we consider by far the best of the ordinary strawberries, and we can furnish you what you want of them at the following prices:

Senator Strawberries, 50 for 65c, 100 for \$1.25, 200 for \$2.25, 500 for \$4.00—all postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4.

We can also furnish fine plants of Aroma the great southern strawberry, at the same prices as the Senators. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Fall Setting of Strawberries

Always during the summer and fall we get lots of letters and orders from people who want to set out strawberries in August or September. I am sorry to say it can't be done, or at least not under ordinary conditions. If you have your own plants and can take them up with a spade full of dirt so as not to disturb the roots you may have fair success, but to dig and ship plants in the ordinary way would be plain murder. In the south, where the winters are very mild, you can plant in November all right, but not in the north. There is really just one month in the year to set strawberry plants, and that is April, or in a late season the first of May. You should have set them then. If you did not, you should get the ground ready now and plant next spring, or in the south, late this fall.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Raspberries



Cumberland Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil. Have the ground prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop of berries.

Varieties of Raspberries

Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality.

Gregg is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the black caps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality.

Kansas is earlier than either Cumberland or Gregg, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor, stands drouths well and is an all-around good berry to plant.

Cardinal and **Columbian** are both purple but of somewhat different nature in growth. Cardinal is extremely hardy. Is very firm for a purple variety. Columbian is very hardy. Berries large, and fine quality.

Loudon is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality.

Cuthbert is one of the old standbys, well-known almost everywhere, sweet and rich, very hardy, and one of the best late sorts.

St. Regis or **Everbearing Red** is a splendid novelty, brilliant crimson, good size, early to ripen, and continues to produce until late in October.

	Each	Doz.	100
All varieties	-----	\$.10	\$1.00 \$7.50

Blackberries

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the best varieties covering the season of ripening.

Early Harvest is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and sweet. Not recommended for extreme north.

Erie is early, hardier than Early Harvest and much larger fruit. Black and firm, is a splendid bearer.

Eldorado is very hardy, everywhere. Fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed.

Snyder, a favorite everywhere, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardiest of any.

McDonald ripens about the same time as the Early Harvest. The berry is large and rather long in shape, something like the Dewberry. Is a good producer and seller.

	Each	Doz.	100
All varieties	-----	\$.12	\$1.20 \$8.00

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow first season.

Black Naples is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country. In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them.

Cherry is large, very deep red, rather acid, but fine for jelly.

Fay's Prolific is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive.

North Star is the strongest grower of all the red varieties; berries large and heavy clustered.

White Grape is the best of all white varieties.

	Each	Doz.	100
All varieties	-----	\$.30	\$3.00 \$20.00

(Gooseberries, Currants cannot be shipped west of Missouri River.)

Plant Small Fruit

We feel that this year will mark a change in the planting of fruits. Fruit trees are high and in some cases very scarce and hard to get. This is particularly true since roots from the foreign countries are hard to buy. Of course, they, *Over There*, have had other things to do aside from their usual work. But the small fruits, berries, and the like are easy to plant, ship, and are more plentiful, and as a result, cheaper. Do not lose any time in the planting of the smaller fruits, berries and grapes, and you will be well paid for your time and the money invested. We offer what we think to be a good staple list.

Gooseberries

(Gooseberries, currants and white pine seedlings cannot be shipped west of the Missouri River).

Gooseberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, 4 or 5 inches deep. If it is not convenient to mulch, the next best thing is good cultivation.

In the varieties we list, probably the best known are **Houghton** and **Downing**, both old varieties, tried and tested for years. Houghton is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. Downing is a more compact grower, berries a pale green and very large, fine for dessert and canning.

Champion is a strong grower, resembles Houghton. Berries large brownish red, and a good market variety.

Josselyn (or Red Jacket) is very compact, similar to Downing in looks, both in bush and fruit.

6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.

	Each	Doz.	100
All varieties	-----	\$.30	\$3.00 \$20.00

Miscellaneous

Small Fruits

Strawberry Raspberry

The fruit is borne on the new growth and so is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Good for jelly, and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity.

	Each	Doz.
Strawberry-Raspberry	-----	\$.10 \$1.00

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes; extremely hardy fruit, a mild sub-acid. Red, changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub, very ornamental.

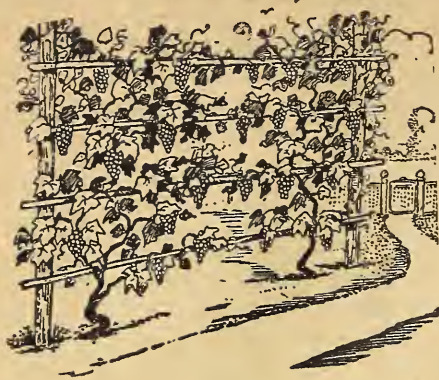
	Each	Doz.
Juneberry, Dwarf	-----	\$.15 \$1.50

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive. Ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter; rather soft, sweet, and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

	Each	Doz.
Lucretia	-----	\$.10 \$1.25

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.



Grapes

More grapes will be planted this year for both commercial and domestic purposes than ever before. We grow here, on our trial grounds, some of the best rooted and hardiest plants I ever saw. And grapes are a profitable crop to grow.

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small, either in the country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If planting along side fences, plant six feet apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 feet apart, and 6 feet in a row. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely every year, cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted anywhere, is the *Concord*. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties.

Moore's Early is not a heavy grower but bunches and berries are large and fine; early. *Worden*, in growth is much like *Concord*. Fruit about the same size and of excellent flavor.

Campbell's Early commences ripening soon after *Moore's Early*, berries very large. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality. *Champion* is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower, bunches medium, compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well.

Among the white varieties *Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara* are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches of berries. *Moore's Diamond* is greenish white, juicy and tender. *Niagara*, yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either *Niagara* or *Moore's Diamond*, but bunches very compact and a great bearer. *Pocklington* is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size very showy, sweet and juicy, fine flavor.

Of the red varieties *Agawam* and *Salem* are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. *Agawam* is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than *Concord*. *Salem* ripens late in September, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and tender, and a good variety. *Delaware* is a fine table grape. Bunches small, berries rather small, light red, and sweet. Earlier than either *Agawam* or *Salem*.

Catawba is a well known old variety, bunches and berries large red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy but sweet and juicy. One of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but a very profitable variety for the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express, all charges paid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone for prepaid. (Six or more at dozen rate).

	Each	Doz.
Black Grapes		
<i>Concord</i> -----	\$.20	\$2.00
<i>Campbell's Early</i> -----	.25	2.50
<i>Early Champion</i> -----	.20	2.00
<i>Moore's Early</i> -----	.25	2.50
<i>Worden</i> -----	.25	2.50
White Grapes		
<i>Diamond</i> -----	.25	2.50
<i>Elvira</i> -----	.20	2.00
<i>Niagara</i> -----	.20	2.00
<i>Pocklington</i> -----	.25	2.50
Red Grapes		
<i>Agawam</i> -----	.20	2.00
<i>Delaware</i> -----	.30	3.00
<i>Salem</i> -----	.25	2.50
<i>Catawba</i> -----	.20	2.00

Why Not Have An Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus, and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year, too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down



Bunched Asparagus

all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money makers. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 10c to 25c lb.

Field culture 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden with rows 2 feet apart, 100 plants for bed 10 ft. by 20 ft. Postpaid Prices of Asparagus Plants

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone prepay. Prices are for strong plants.

	1 Year						
Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000	
\$	.25	.50	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.40	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
	2 Year						
\$	.45	.65	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$13.50

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren or Improved Bavarian. This is an improved variety of horse radish from Bavaria, which is being adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year.

	Each	Doz.	100
<i>Horse Radish Crowns</i> (3, 25c)	10c	75c	\$4.00
<i>Horse Radish Cuttings</i> -----	25c	\$1.25	

Large lots horse radish cuttings same price as asparagus plants.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Ornamental Vines



Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*) on the Episcopal church, Shenandoah, Iowa. Note how it clings to the wall.

These prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond.

Everyone likes vines on a house. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended upon anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 ft. apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis*). A beautiful clinging vine but not hardy here in the west. All right in the East and South East. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Hardy Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*). This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to the wall as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy to both drouth and cold and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Madeira Vine. (*Mexican Vine*). A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. The bulbs increase and keep over. Has thick waxy leaves and fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 ft. high. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c doz.

Trumpet Flower. (*Bignonia Radicans*). A hardy, native vine, an extra strong grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms practically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it

can find anything to climb on. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 doz.

Bitter Sweet. (*Celastrus Scandens*). A well known, hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 doz.

Matrimony Vine. An old-fashioned hardy shrub, grows anywhere and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 doz.

American Ivy. (*Virginia Creeper* or *Woodbine*). This is a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any, and requires some support. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Wistaria. Beautiful climbing vine, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese White. 50c each, 2 for 95c, \$5.00 doz.

Honeysuckle. These are well known and loved by everyone. They are hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halleana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically ever-blooming, very fragrant and a great climber. The vines are all large 2-year field-grown stock. 50c each, 2 for 95c, \$5.00 doz.

Clematis Paniculata. (*Japanese Clematis*). Hardy, thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant white flowers about the size of apple blossoms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 doz.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

Also called wine plant. Hardy everywhere. Generally propagated by divisions of the fleshy roots. They should be set in a well worked location with crowns about 4 inches below surface of soil. Use lots of manure spaded about the root in fall. Rhubarb can be used during the winter by digging late in the fall, piled up out doors and allowed to freeze hard. Then take to the cellar and bury three inches deep in moist sand. No light is needed, in fact, they will grow better in darkness. We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy, and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to Victoria, but better. It was brought to this country by early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices:

	Each	Doz.	100
Rhubarb, 1 yr. (3 for 25c)	10c	\$1.00	\$6.00
Rhubarb, 2 yr. (2 for 25c)	15c	1.25	9.00

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Special Offer

\$28.00 small fruit collection as recommended by the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, not for Iowa alone but all localities of about the same growing conditions.

It is generally known that our fruit crop in most places is much smaller than it was ten years ago. It is time we were replanting. Place your order and we will send it at the proper time to plant or whenever you say.

Here is our idea of a first class offer. All of these delivered prepaid by parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Strawberries, Senator Dunlap	250 plants
Red Raspberries, King or Cuthbert	75 plants
Black Raspberries, Cumberland or Kansas	75 plants
Purple Raspberries, Columbian	25 plants
Gooseberries, Downing or Houghton	15 plants
Currants, Perfection or Cherry	15 plants
Grapes—	
Concords	25 plants
Moore's Early	9 plants
Worden	6 plants
Niagra	6 plants

Total of 501 plants all for \$28.00.

To sum it all up you get 501 first class plants for \$28.00, and it is all profitable stock to plant, and that is what we want nowadays.

\$2.25 Hardy Flower Collection

Hardy Flowers for Fall or Spring Planting. A whole garden for \$2.25. The most desirable of all flowers for a farm garden or for a town garden are the hardy flowers, that live and grow and bloom from year to year without any attention or replanting.

1 white peony, 1 red peony, 1 pink peony, 1 blue iris, 1 yellow iris, 1 white iris, 1 bush columbine, 1 hardy phlox, white; 1 hardy phlox, red; 1 red Tiger lily, 1 Lemon lily.

This makes 11 bushes in all, which sell at \$2.65. Special price on this entire collection of \$2.25.

Special Offer: If you can get some of your neighbors to put in with you, I will make you an even lower price. Two complete collections for \$4.00, or three complete collections for \$5.75.

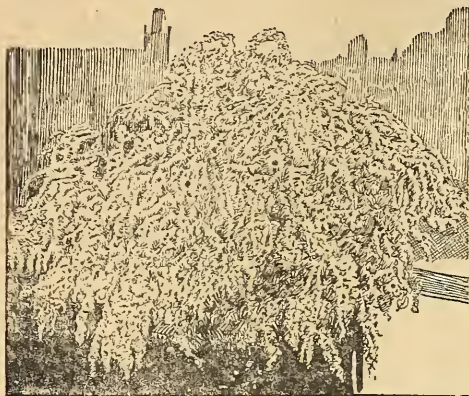
\$2.00 Collection of Shrubs

Collection of Hardy Shrubs. I like best the old-fashioned ones like we used to see in grandmother's garden. I have made up here a list of 5 old favorites that will suit every one. You will find a long list farther over; but if you want just a few, and haven't much money to spend here is the list you want:

1 Hardy White Rose, 1 Snowball, 1 Bridal Wreath, 1 Hardy Hydrangea, 1 Purple Lilac.

1 good-sized plant of each for \$2.00 postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



Spirea Van Houtii. Best of all Spireas.

Prices on Hardy Shrubs listed below are prepaid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. 10 per cent extra for each additional zone beyond.

Flowering Almond. An old-time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, branches entirely covered with the showy double flowers. Colors white and pink. 45c each, 2 for 85c.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon). Very handsome, hardy, and free blooming in late summer and fall. The flowers look like roses. White or red. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Barberry, Thunbergii. A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy, green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Grows more compact than any other large plants. 50c each, 2 for 95c, \$4.50 doz.

Calycanthus. The old-fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers. 45c each, 2 for 85c, \$4.50 doz.

Dogwood, Red Barked. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.

High Bush Cranberry. Similar to Snowballs but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries. 45c each, 2 for 85c, or \$4.50 doz.

Deutzia. A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. State color wanted. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.

Golden Elder. Foliage a bright golden yellow all season. 50c each, 2 for 95c, or \$4.50 doz.

Forsythia (Golden Bell), Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. Colors white, pink or red. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Flowering Quince (Japonica). A low growing, bushy, thorny quince, lit-

erally covered in the early spring with glowing scarlet blooms. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very compact, growing 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps. 50c each, 2 95c.

Lilac. Best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in the common lilac. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Hardy Hydrangea (Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora). One of the best of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink and are borne in great pyramidal clusters, often a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November. Fine for cemetery planting. 65c each, 2 for \$1.25.

Spirea Van Houtii. The grandest of all the spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a fountain of white bloom attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Weigela. This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in July and August. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. The following three are the best varieties:

Weigela Candida. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer. 50c.

Weigela Rosea. The tallest growing. Foliage of a very dark green, flowers bright rose. 50c each, 2 95c.

Flowering Currant. A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and their prevailing spicy odor. Perfectly hardy and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall. 45c each, two for 85c, or \$4.50 doz.

Snowball. A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy everywhere. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Spirea Billardii. A hardy upright shrub, 4 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.

Syringa (Mock Orange). A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very fragrant. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.

Tamarix. A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand extreme of heat and cold. 35c each, 2 for 65c, or \$3.50 doz.



New Hardy Hibiscus

One of the finest of all hardy flowering plants is the new *Hardy Hibiscus*. It blooms from June on until frost and makes a beautiful show. The flowers are very large, often 6 inches across, and come in all shades of red and pink, as well as pure white and white with red center.

The first of this species to be listed was the white with red center, which was listed as "Crimson Eye", but it can be had now in all shades of red, pink and white.

The old fashioned hibiscus was beautiful but tender, but this new type is absolutely hardy anywhere. It has a thick fleshy root like a peony, which lives for years and gets bigger every year.

The bush is about 4 feet high, well spread out, and stiff and woody, and covered with the big beautiful blooms all summer and fall from June on.

It is beautiful as a single plant on the lawn, as a cluster in the back-ground, or as a bushy hedge. So far as I have seen it has no diseases or insect enemies.

They should be planted in the spring the same as any other shrub.

Price 45c each, 2 for 85c, 6 for \$2.35, or \$4.50 per dozen.

Tell Us Your Troubles

If you want to plant some flowers, shrubs and other ornamentals, but don't know what to plant nor how or when to plant it, write to us and tell us about it and we will try and help you out.

Tell us what kind you like or are thinking of planting, what sort of a location you have, and if there is something you have seen growing somewhere and admired tell us about it.

Lawn Grass Seed

Of course you want a nice green lawn. That is as important as flowers. We can sell you the right kind of seed that will grow if it has the right conditions. You must have the soil well worked, fine and mellow on top and packed underneath, and well fertilized. Also you must have plenty of moisture till the little grass gets rooted. Use 1 pound of seed to each 200 to 300 square feet, sown shallow and rolled if possible. Price postpaid, 45c per lb., large lots not postpaid, 40c per lb.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge of ornamental plants takes the place of the disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept down low and trim by constant shearing, or can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the *Privet*. The *California Privet* is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It sometimes kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter.

For the more northern localities I advise the *Amoor River Privet*. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equals any in appearance.

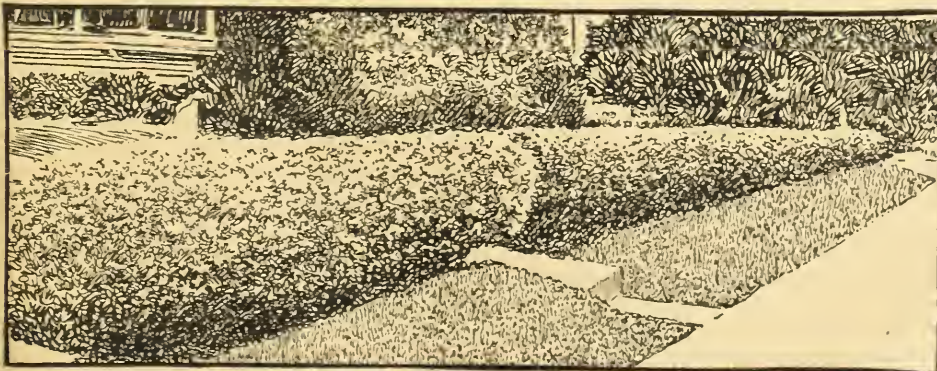
The *Barberries* are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter, and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter. The *Thunbergi* is rather coppery colored, and then there is a purple-leaved sort, but it rusts.

For tall, heavy hedge the *Bush Honeysuckle*, and *Japan Quince* are fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down, if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of *Spirea Van Houtii* in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. For dry and windy location, there is nothing so good as the *Siberian Tamarix* or *Tamarix Amur*. It has beautiful feathery leaves and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about 1 foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same age.

There are a number of other varieties



Privet. Probably the best of all ornamental hedge plants.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

Prices of Hedge Plants Listed Below (Prices are NOT prepaid nor postpaid)

	Doz.	100
<i>Barberry, Thunbergii</i> -----	\$4.50	\$35.00
<i>Buckthorn</i> -----	3.00	20.00
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i> (Japan Quince) -----	3.00	20.00
<i>Bush Honeysuckle</i> -----	3.00	20.00
<i>Osage Orange</i> -----		3.00
<i>California Privet</i> -----	2.00	10.00
<i>Amoor Privet</i> (extra hardy) --	3.00	20.00
<i>Tamarix Amur</i> -----	2.50	17.50
<i>Spirea Van Houtii</i> -----	2.00	15.00

These prices are based on fairly large lots, but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price.

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice hedge.

There are various forms of hedge adapted from the prevailing design of certain well known abodes. For instance—the Long Island is trained to a sharp edge at the top and wide at the base. The Newport resembles a wall sloping to the top on both sides, with a flattened top surface. This is brought about by repeated clippings which make the leaves very small and a dense growth. A square form is made in a similar manner, all sides squared up, edges sharp, top flat.

Small Hedging Plants

The prices quoted for various plants for hedges on the upper part of this page are for good large plants at least 2 years old. Many people, however, would just as soon have smaller plants at the difference in price. So if you can use smaller, younger plants, we can supply them at about two-thirds of above prices.

Fruit Trees

We do not have many kinds of fruit trees to offer you this year, but we sure have some good home grown Peach and Apple trees. These trees are grown right here on our own grounds under our usual good care, and rather than sell them out to the wholesale trade, we thought best to give our customers the advantage of the exceptional low price. If you plan on putting out either Apple or Peach trees, do not pass this by. You can't afford to pass these by.

All two-year-old Peach in the following varieties at—

1 to 10 trees -----	.75 each
10 to 100 trees -----	.60 each
100 or more trees -----	.50 each

Early Crawford Salway Champion
Elberta Crosby Triumph
Heath Cling Alexander

Two-year-old Apple, good, healthy, well-rooted trees at—

1 to 10 trees -----	.75 each
10 to 100 trees -----	.60 each
100 or more trees -----	.50 each

Jonathan Delicious Duchess Winesap
Gano Grimes Golden

We have a limited number of these trees and then we are out, so get your order in early and we will send them at the proper time to plant, or when you say.

These prices are not postpaid, as these trees are too big to send by mail. You pay the express or freight.

\$6.50 Small Fruit Collection

\$6.50 Small Fruit Collection. The most satisfactory fruit of any to plant is the small fruit. It is easy to start, comes into bearing the second year, and continues bearing for years. I have put in a lot of study on getting up a collection that will fit the average planters' needs; and by comparing it with letters and orders from hundreds of customers, I believe I have it about right. Collections are made up in advance and can not be changed.

170 plants of Small Fruit, \$6.50—postage paid here. 12 Grapes—8 black, 2 red, 2 white. 6 Gooseberries. 6 Blackberries. 3 Dewberries. 25 Asparagus. 6 Rhubarb. 100 Strawberry—Senator. 12 Raspberries—8 black and 4 red or purple.

This collection of 170 plants, all guaranteed good, thrifty plants of best varieties, carefully labeled, will be sent you by prepaid parcel post, for \$6.50, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Out of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Annual Evergreen for Quick Hedge

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen, or as it is sometimes called, Mock Cypress. It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks. Price of seed, oz.. 25c; pkt., 5c.

Hardy Perennials



Sweet William, An Old-Fashioned Favorite

Sweet William. Everyone knows these beautiful old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy everywhere and are sure to be satisfactory. They grow like pinks but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. Grow 1 to 2 feet high.

Achillea (The Pearl). Pure white, double, flowers all summer, prized for cutting. 20c ea. 2 for 35c, \$2.00 doz.

Bleeding Heart. Everyone knows this old favorite. It will grow well anywhere and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well on the north side of the house where they get no sun whatever. 2 to 3 ft. high. 65c each, 2 for \$1.25, \$6.50 doz.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula). An old time favorite, sometimes known as cup-and-saucer flower. Handsome. Blue or white cup shaped flower, blooming in June or July. 2 to 3 ft. high. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Chrysanthemum. (Hardy Pompom) Not much to say about it. The old fashioned and favorite, in colors white, yellow, red. 20c ea. 2 for 35c, \$2 doz.

Columbine (Aquilegia). We have these handsome flowers in both double and single. The single hybrids of three native sorts, the tall variety in all shades of blue, pink and yellow. The double are the regular cultivated European yellow of California, the blue and white Rocky Mountain sort, and the scarlet and yellow of our Iowa timber. They are taller than the double and are very fine. The double grow about 1 to 2 feet high and the single 2 to 3 feet. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 doz.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. Somewhat like a daisy, but deep solid yellow in color with a dark brown center. Bloom all summer and fall. Fine for either cut flowers or ornament. 1 to 2 feet high. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.50 doz.

Shasta Daisy. The Shasta Daisy is the giant daisy of California introduced by Luther Burbank. They grow about 2 feet high with enormous white flowers, sometimes 4 or 5 inches across with a small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of

blooms to a plant. Our field of them was a wonderful sight when in bloom. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$2.00 doz.

Oxe-eye Daisy. This is the old-fashioned Marguerite Daisy which is smaller than the Shasta Daisy but very free blooming and somewhat hardier. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$2.00 per dozen.

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur). This beautiful tall plant is something like the common annual larkspur, only it is perfectly hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high with large clusters of beautiful flowers, ranging from pure snowy white, through all the shades of blue to dark purple. 35c ea., 2 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Digitalis (Foxglove). An old-fashioned favorite, bearing tall spikes of delicate white or pink flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. 35c each, 2 for 65c, \$3.50 doz.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Sometimes known as pin-cushion plant. The flower is shaped somewhat like a daisy in a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown. The center instead of being small like a daisy is about an inch across and is as round as a marble, giving it the name of pin-cushion plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.50 doz.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). A branching plant with a mass of dainty very small white flowers. Fine for trimming bouquets and desirable for growing where a mass of delicate misty bloom is wanted to fill a bare spot in your garden. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.50 doz.

Hardy Phlox. This I consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. The flowers are as large as a silver quarter and in some cases as large as a half dollar. They comprise all shades from vermillion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere, and will bloom nicely in the partial shade. They can be set either in the fall or in the spring, but not late in the spring. Bloom from early summer until frost. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Colors are red, white, pink, white with a red eye, and pink with a red eye. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Hollyhocks. These are well known, and need no description. No old-fashioned garden is complete without them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either single or double, mostly in mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the healthiest and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a back-ground, say along the fence or next to the wall of a house. Be careful not to get them in front of your other flowers as they will grow so tall they would hide them. Grows 5 to 10 feet high. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$2.00 doz.

Double Hollyhocks. We have the double Hollyhocks, as well as the single, but my experience with them has not been very satisfactory. They are inclined to be sickly and puny. I like the single much better. Price same as single.

Perennial Sweet Peas (Lathyrus Latifolius). Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drouth and stay green and blooming. They come in white, pink, and red, or mixtures of these colors. A single plant when well established will make a great mass of vines. Sometimes grows 5 to 8 feet high. 25c each, 2 for 45c, \$2.50 doz.

Pinks. We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list, the Diadem, the Fireball, Snowball and the old-fashioned Grass Pinks. The Diadem comes in all colors mixed, and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is big, bright, almost like a carnation. The Snowball is the same thing only it is white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old-fashioned gardens. It is small but intensely fragrant. Comes in all colors, but mostly in shades of pink. Grow 1 to 2 feet high. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.50 doz.

Butterfly Bush

Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica

This is one of the most valuable and beautiful plants introduced for years. It was recently discovered in Western China and thrives in all parts of the United States. It is a hardy perennial, blooming practically all summer and blooms the first summer from small plants, continuing even after frost. Its hardiness, ease of growth, beautiful color and piquant fragrance make it popular everywhere. It is fine as a specimen plant, as a hedge, or as a back-ground, but should not be planted in sod or extreme shade. It gets its name from the fact that it is very attractive to butterflies and they come from everywhere to feast on its nectar. 40c each, 2 for 75c, \$4.00 doz.

Postpaid Prices of Perennial Flowers

Names of Flowers and Plants	Each	Doz.
Achillea, the Pearl	20c	\$2.00
Bleeding Heart	65c	6.50
Butterfly Bush	40c	4.00
Canterbury Bells	25c	2.50
Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompom	20c	2.00
Columbine, Double Mixed	25c	2.50
Columbine, Single Mixed	25c	2.50
Coreopsis Lanceolata	15c	1.50
Daisy, Oxeye or Marguerite	20c	2.00
Daisy, Shasta	20c	2.00
Delphinium, (Hardy Larkspur)	35c	3.50
Digitalis (Foxglove)	35c	3.50
Gaillardia	15c	1.50
Gypsophila Paniculata	15c	1.50
Hardy Phlox, Mixed	20c	2.00
Hardy Phlox, Pure White	25c	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Red	25c	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Pink	25c	2.50
Hardy Phlox, White, red eye	25c	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Pink, red eye	25c	2.50
Hollyhocks, Single	20c	2.00
Hollyhocks, Double	20c	2.00
Lily of the Valley		1.00
Lemon Lily	20c	2.00
Day Lily	20c	2.00
Tiger Lily	20c	2.00
Perennial Sweet Peas	25c	2.50
Pinks, Diadem	20c	1.75
Pinks, Grass	20c	1.75
Pinks, Fireball	20c	1.75
Pinks, Snowball	20c	1.75
Sweet William, Double	15c	1.50
Sweet William, Single	15c	1.50

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of nursery stock.

Roses

There are whole books on rose culture so we will only attempt to give a few important pointers. First of all, select a very rich soil in a warm sunny location. You cannot make it too rich for roses. Early planting is best—say the first of May here in southern Iowa. Plant in beds or rows. We like our flowers in rows here so that we can tend them quickly. Better place the plants about two feet apart. Cover the tops of the newly planted bush with a mound of loose dirt about six inches high. It will keep the tops from drying out. After the buds swell and start, rake the dirt away. Prune the bush



each season, cutting out old and weak canes and cutting back the remaining ones about one-half, early before growth starts.

Roses are best planted in beds. If they are to be worked from both sides, five or six feet is wide enough and three feet is the proper width for beds against the walls. Beds that are too wide necessitate stepping in them when picking the blooms or when cultivating. Narrow beds are poor because of the intrusion of grass roots upon the nourishment which would otherwise go to the roses. Best to reserve the rosebed for roses alone.

Remember when you trim roses that in most cases the climbers bloom on the wood of the previous season while on the ordinary bush rose it is the new wood, or wood of the present season that bears the bloom. Do not cut any but the dead wood off on the climbers and trim rather severely the bush type.

Ask for special prices on large lots of any kind of

Everblooming Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list. All postpaid in zones 2, 3 and 4. 10 per cent for each additional zone beyond.

Favorite Ever Bloomers

	Each
<i>Blumenschmidt</i> . Citron yellow.....	70c
<i>Edward Mawley</i> . Very dark red.....	70c
<i>Bessie Brown</i> . Flesh color.....	70c
<i>Hermosa</i> . Bright pink, double, fragrant	70c
<i>Mme. Jos. Schwartz</i> . White tinged	70c
yellow.....	70c
<i>Gen. McArthur</i> . Glowing crimson, fra-	70c
grant.....	70c
<i>Gruas n Teplitz</i> . Rich crimson.....	70c
<i>Kaiserin</i> . Best white, large.....	70c
<i>Killarney</i> . (Irish Beauty). A good pink.....	70c
<i>Ophelia</i> . Salmon shaded with rose.....	70c
<i>Etoile D'France</i> . Clear crimson.....	70c
<i>British Queen</i> . Beautiful pure white.....	70c

Climbing American Beauty

A climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose. Has the same blooms and same beautiful deep rose color and fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-years, 75c each.

Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Rambler roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming young and keep at it so steadily that every one is pleased. These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush, and they bloom steadily all summer.

	Each
<i>Red Baby Rambler</i> . Bright crimson.....	\$.65
<i>Pink Baby Rambler</i> . Beautiful bright	.65
pink.....	.65
<i>White Baby Rambler</i> . Creamy white.....	.65

SPECIAL OFFER F3—All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 2-year size for\$1.75 Postpaid

Everblooming

Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically as the *Wichurianas*. They are strong growers, but trail instead of climb. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful, glossy dark green foliage. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rockeries. Can be had in either white or pink. 2-year, 65c each.

Hardy Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall.

This is one rose that is under planted, that is, we should plant more of them. Nothing more attractive, and one of the best bloomers for it will bloom in most cases up till frost kills it back.

Favorite Hybrid Perpetuals

	Each
<i>Frau Karl Druschki</i> . Good white.....	70c
<i>American Beauty</i> . Color deep pink.....	70c
<i>Anna de Diesbach</i> . Flowers extra large	70c
pink.....	70c
<i>Baron de Bonstettin</i> . Large flowers,	70c
dark crimson.....	70c
<i>Captain Hayward</i> . Bright crimson.....	70c
<i>General Jacqueminot</i> . Brilliant crimson.....	70c
<i>Hugh Dickson</i> . Crimson shaded scarlet.....	70c
<i>Magna Charta</i> . Bright rosy pink.....	70c
<i>Marshall P. Wilder</i> . Deep dark red.....	70c
<i>Paul Neyron</i> . The clear pink rose.....	70c
<i>Ulrich Brunner</i> . Brilliant cherry red.....	70c

SPECIAL OFFER F5—The above perfectly hardy roses, in 2-yr size, the 11.....\$7.00

Old-Fashioned Hardy

Garden Rose

I advise 2-year plants only in these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care.

	Each
<i>Mad. Plantier</i> . Pure white.....	65c
<i>Persian Yellow</i> . Double deep yellow.....	65c
<i>Moss Roses</i> . Red, pink or white.....	70c

The Rambler Roses

	Each
<i>Crimson Rambler</i> . Climbing roses.....	65c
<i>Pink Rambler</i> . (Dorothy Perkins). Pink.....	65c
<i>White Rambler</i> . White, like Dorothy	65c
Perkins.....	65c
<i>Yellow Rambler</i> . Fine deep yellow.....	65c
SPECIAL OFFER F6 —The full set of 4	
Hardy Ramblers, red, white, pink, and yellow,	\$2.00
2-years.....	
<i>Baltimore Belle</i> . Double blush white.....	65c
<i>Gardenia</i> . Opening cream color.....	65c
<i>Prairie Queen</i> . Large flower, bright red.....	65c
<i>Seven Sisters</i> . Large clusters of red	65c
roses.....	65c
SPECIAL OFFER F8 —Any four of these in	
2-year.....	\$2.00

Special Varieties of

Hardy Climbers

<i>Dr. Van Fleet</i> . Large flesh pink.....	65c
<i>Philadelphia Rambler</i> . Deep red.....	65c
<i>Thousand Beauties</i> . In white to pink.....	65c
<i>Flower of Fairfield</i> . Crimson Rambler.....	65c
<i>Excelsa</i> . Like Crimson Rambler but	65c
hardier.....	65c
<i>Slivery Moon</i> . Very large snow white.....	65c
SPECIAL OFFER HC : Any 4 of these,	
your choice at.....	\$2.00

nursery stock.

Less Corn—More Clover

Everybody is talking "less corn and more clover," and I guess that is the only thing that will bring back the price of corn. A 25 per cent reduction in corn acreage and a corresponding increase in clover and sweet clover and hubam and alfalfa will help out all around. I'm for it.

But what corn we do grow, we must make count, every acre of it. Better preparation, better cultivation, better seed.

If you haven't got first class seed of your own we can fix you out with the right kind from here. We can give you the best there is, either white or yellow, early or late. Try us and see.

Pre-War Seed Corn Prices

\$2.50 Per Bu. Same as in 1914.

It's been a good many years since we have sold seed corn so cheap as we are quoting it this year. \$2.50 per bushel, in 10 bu. lots. There is not much money in it for us at that price, but it will keep things moving and the help busy and you will get the benefit of it. Good seed corn at that price is cheaper than you can save it yourself.

Varieties of Seed Corn

I haven't room here to give long descriptions of all of the kinds of seed corn we have, but have given a condensed list of them in the price list and will be glad to give you full information on any of them on request.

Samples Free

I will be glad to send you small samples of any of the different kinds of seed corn on request. Ask for the varieties you are interested in.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed

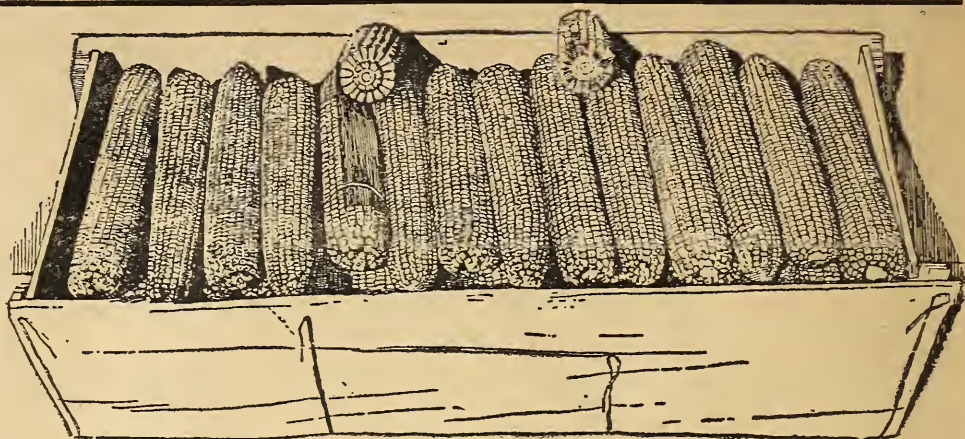
We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will, upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.

Northern Grown Seed

We always have a supply of these extra early varieties grown in South Dakota or Northern Iowa, so as to be sure of extreme earliness for our northern trade, and can generally supply any of the extra early varieties named above for shipment direct from the grower in South Dakota or from here along with other seed, as you prefer.

No Change in Prices

These prices on corn will probably stand all spring, but there is no certainty of it, as some varieties may go sold out. Ask for new price list March 1st.



Price List of Seed Corn for 1922

These prices are for strictly first class seed, extra selected, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and triple graded, tested before shipping, and tests marked on each sack. Prices are f. o. b. here, sacked in strong, new sacks, with no extra charge for sacks.

Same Price on All Varieties

We will make the following low prices on all the standard varieties.

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$2.50 per bu.	\$2.60 per bu.	\$2.65 per bu.	\$2.75	\$1.50	85c	55c

Standard Main Crop Varieties

- Shenandoah Yellow.** Large, rough, yellow, cattle corn. Heavy yielder.
- White Elephant.** Long, smooth, white, heavy yielder, stands hardship well.
- Reid's Yellow Dent.** Large, yellow, fairly rough, extra fine type of ear.
- Boone Co. White.** Deep grained, rough, extra large ear, for good land.
- Cornplanter.** An improved strain of Boone. Longer ear. Beautiful grain.
- Iowa Silvermine.** Medium size white corn, good for old or thin land.
- St. Charles.** Red cob, white corn, strong grower; popular in Missouri.
- Improved Calico.** Striped red and yellow. Good yielder and fairly early.
- Iowa No. 10.** A second-early yellow corn from the state college.

All of the above are home grown here in Southwest Iowa, and are the best varieties grown here. All sell at prices named above.

Early Corn—80 to 90 Days

These are the varieties for planting in the extreme north, or for replanting or for extra early feeding corn here and south. Most of them can be supplied in either home grown or Dakota grown. The Dakota seed is generally earlier and smaller. Please specify if you have any choice. *All same price.*

- Silver King.** The standard early white corn for northern Iowa.
- Northwest Yellow Dent.** A similar early corn, only yellow. Very early.
- Red 90 Day.** Very early and hardy. Red grain with yellow cap.
- Flint or Yankee Corn.** Earliest of all. Small, smooth and hard.

Small Amounts of Seed Corn by Mail

Shelled seed, large packet 10c, pound 25c, 3 pounds one variety 65c, 5 pounds \$1.00. Specimen ears 40c each. These prices apply to all varieties, postpaid, anywhere in the United States.

Subject to Your Test

We sell it subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way, you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied.

Guarantee on Seed Corn

Of course I can't guarantee you a crop for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors; and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a fair shake and I will leave matters in your hands.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of **Field Seeds.**

Seed Corn

Yes, we are still growing and selling seed corn, the very best you can get anywhere, except in your own field. You should have picked and hung your own seed last fall, but if you didn't, and must buy now, we can fix you out with good seed at a reasonable price.

We sell, I believe, more seed corn than any other seed house in the country, and have less kick on it. It is sold subject to your own test and approval, and is all grown right here in Shenandoah, (except some early varieties northern grown).

There is no use taking several pages in the catalog telling about it, and blowing, and telling big tales about yields, and all that. I have been growing and selling seed corn here at Shenandoah since heck was a pup, and have seen the rise and fall of dozens of competitors.

I am not especially anxious for seed corn business. I would rather sell garden seeds and alfalfa and flowers, but there are always some that need corn and I can do them more good than any one else, so I rather have to stay with it.

And while I am in the business, I am going to do it right. Our seed is grown right, handled right and sold right.

Watch Seed Sense and monthly price lists for prices and special announcements.

Ear Seed Corn

(Same price as shelled corn except for a 50c extra charge for boxing)

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded, and sacked, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it on the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 50c per bushel. Remember, we cannot sell ear corn except in even bushels.

Hung Corn—\$5.00

We always pick a lot of the best seed ears early and hang them up. That's the only really sure way to get 100 per cent germination or close to it. We have, as usual, this year a lot of early picked hung corn of the best varieties, showing from 98 to 100 germination. We can supply it either shelled and graded, or in the ear in the rough. Of course, it's sold subject to your own test and approval. Price, \$5.00 per bushel, flat.



Fodder and Ensilage Corn

The following varieties are for drilling thick for ensilage and fodder and are not so carefully selected or graded as the standard grain varieties listed elsewhere, and for that reason can be sold cheaper. Prices on these varieties as follows, f. o. b. here, bags free.

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu	1 bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$1.75 per bu	\$1.85 per bu.	\$1.90 per bu.	\$2.00	\$1.10	65c	45c

Mammoth White Ensilage. Tall, heavy, late. Makes an enormous tonnage.

Loaming Yellow Ensilage. Medium ripening and height, heavy and leafy.

Early Dent Fodder. Very early ripening, for short seasons.

Fodder Flint. Earliest fodder of all. Very leafy and sweet.

Ever Hear of "Mule Corn"?

That's a term we invented ourselves, but it is the only name I can think of that fits.

The scientists and State Colleges and Experiment Stations have been working for several years on the same idea that practical farmers have known for ages was a good one, that of the superior quality of the first cross between two radically different plants or animals.

It works in hogs, and in chickens, and tomatoes and corn, and probably in most other similar cases. The first cross between two pure-bred line-bred strains radically different in character, will generally prove better than either parent, often far better. But only for one generation. The next is no good. You have to make the cross new each time from pure bred parents.

Prof. Hughes at the Iowa State College, has been getting some rather remarkable results in cross bred corn. He tried hundreds of combinations, but the one that seems to give best results was a cross of Argentine native flint corn on a pure Reid's Yellow Dent. The result is an ear like Reid's, with the vigor and prolificacy of the Argentine.

The college is not ready to announce their results officially yet, but it is known that they have got some very

surprising yields by planting this cross bred seed.

We have been making some experiments along this line ourselves, on our own grounds, and we have a limited amount of this "first cross" seed to offer this winter. It is produced by planting alternate rows of high grade Reids and Argentine and detasseling the Reids so that all the pollen must come from the Argentine. The resulting seed on the Reids is bound to be a straight hybrid, and is the only seed saved.

We also have one field where we used a hardy New England corn for the male parent. It is very similar in appearance and nature to the Argentine.

We are expecting some great results from this seed and want you to help us test it out. We will sell it in 1 acre units (7 lbs.) for \$1.25. Postage or express extra. Plant an acre and let us know what results you get. Personally I believe it may possibly revolutionize the seed corn business.

Grading

The grains, in all varieties, except ensilage and fodder corns, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness, and either 20-64, 22-64 or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our corn.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.



Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds

Sweet Clover

There is no use preaching you a long sermon about Sweet Clover, for you all know about it by this time, and what a fine thing it is for a pasture hay or green manuring crop.

It is surer to catch than Red Clover, takes the same amount of seed per acre, and this year is cheaper. It will bring back old thin land quicker than almost any crop you can sow.

It does best sown very early in the spring, just like Red Clover, and the earlier you sow it the better. Use only the hulled scarified seed. Don't fool with unhulled.

It will thrive on almost any soil, but does best where there is plenty of lime in the soil.

Varieties

White Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Alba*). A biennial, that is, lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply, "white clover." We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See monthly price list.

Yellow Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Officinalis*). This is also a biennial and is similar to the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. It is more branching and inclined to lay closer to the ground. It generally does not make quite so large a crop of hay, but is considered by many as better for pasture, and makes a finer grade for hay. The

use of this variety is increasing, and I notice many are changing over from white to yellow. In the San Luis valley in Colorado it is grown very extensively for pig pasture, and they like it there much better than the white. We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed and generally have both Iowa and Colorado seed. See monthly price list.

Giant White Annual. (See next page). This is a valuable new type discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. Price, oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; 1 lb, \$2.00. Ask for price on larger lots.

Probable Prices Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover is cheaper than Red Clover this year, and in lots of ways, it's better.

It is hard to tell just what the seed will be worth, but at this writing (Jan. 1st) it looks like about \$8.00 to \$10.00 per bushel for the Biennial, either white or yellow, for hulled, scarified, re-cleaned seed.

Sweet Clover in the Rotation

Sweet Clover fits in well with the ordinary rotation as it is a two year crop like red clover. In fact, it should always be sown and treated the same as red clover. Sown in the spring with a nurse crop, pastured or cut for hay that fall, pastured or cut for hay the next spring, then cut for seed in the fall, and plowed under, to be followed by corn.

Use Scarified Seed Only

Sweet Clover seed will not grow well unless the seed is scarified. That simply means scratched. You see the seed has a waterproof outer coating, and if this coat is not scratched, it will not take water and so does not sprout. We have a special machine that rolls the seed over sandpaper and scratches every seed, and every pound of sweet clover seed we sell (except the unhulled) is put over this machine.

Insist on this whenever you buy, as the lack of scarifying is the cause of many failures with sweet clover. And don't buy unhulled seed at all, unless you can sow it in the late fall or early winter.

Special Postpaid Offer on

Sweet Clover

The prices on large lots of Sweet Clover seed of course fluctuate with the market, and it is hard to quote an exact price for a long ways ahead. If you want a considerable amount, better write for prices. But if you want only a few pounds I can supply you by mail postpaid, at 30c per lb., or 4 lbs. for \$1.00, postage paid anywhere in the United States.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

Postpaid Prices on Field

Seeds

We find there are lots of people who want only small amounts of field seeds, such as Cane, Sudan, Rape, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, etc., and for their convenience, we have arranged to sell practically all the common field seeds at the following prices, postpaid, in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4, with 2c per lb., extra for each zone beyond 4. 1 lb, 25c; 2 lbs, 45c; 3 lbs, 65c; 5 lbs, \$1.00.

Syrup Cane, all kinds.

Soy Beans, all kinds.

Cow Peas, all kinds.

Field Corn, all kinds.

Field Beans, all kinds.

Millet, all kinds. Dwarf Essex Rape

Sudan Fodder Cane

Feterita Canada Peas

White Kaffir Buckwheat

Milo Maize Colorado Peas

Blackeye Beans Velvet Beans

If you want to experiment on small amounts, here's your chance. Dip in. All the same price.

Inoculating Bacteria

It is conceded by everyone now that in order to get best results from the clovers, alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, and other legumes, the proper bacteria must be present in the soil. You may get fair crops without them, but you will do much better with them.

These bacteria are present in many soils, must be added in others, and as they do not cost much it is a safe bet to always inoculate your seed unless you are absolutely sure the bacteria are already in the soil.

These bacteria can be purchased in convenient condensed form of any legume crop. Full directions for use are printed on the packages and they are easy to apply and not at all expensive. We can supply them as below. Be sure and mention crop they are wanted for.



New low prices. Bushel sizes instead of acre sizes.

1 bu. size can ----- \$1.00

$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size can ----- .55

Garden size ----- .15

Made up fresh and guaranteed good for all of 1922.



Farmogerm is a high grade series of cultures, in the bottle or jelly form, of extra high potency and purity, and guaranteed to keep indefinitely. Made for all leading legumes separately, and a combination garden culture, beans, peas and sweet peas.

1 acre size ----- \$1.00

3 acre size ----- 2.50

12 acre size ----- 9.00

Garden size ----- .50

Be sure and specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

FIELD'S GUARANTEED PARENT-STRAIN HUBAM

I don't know of any crop the farmer can grow that offers as good a prospect for profit the coming season as the growing of Hubam for seed. Really, I don't know of a better chance right now for farmers to make money. If you can't make money out of corn or wheat or oats or cotton, you can sure make it growing Hubam. I'll tell you a little later just how much I honestly think you can make per acre this year. And it will be worth all it costs you. I want to tell you more about Hubam.

How Came Hubam

Back in 1916, Prof. H. D. Hughes, of Iowa State College, noticed a sport plant, a single stalk lots larger than the rest in a field of biennial sweet clover, and making seed the first year. He saved the seed from this stalk and planted it separately, and by selection got it to come true to type. In 1918 he sent me a little package of just 50 seeds which I planted in our trial grounds and raised over a pound of seed. Next year I planted that pound on about an acre, and although we were late getting it planted, we got a good yield of seed. Then Prof. Hughes came to me for seed and I furnished him quite a quantity of the parent-stock seed, which he sent out in trial packages to other seed men and farmers. I was one of two or three in the country who took him seriously and foresaw what this new wonder-clover meant to farmers. Prof. Hughes has traced the origin of the first stalk to Alabama, so we call it Hubam in honor of Hughes and Alabama.

Hubam--The Wonder Clover

Hubam is a *giant annual* white sweet clover. It is similar to the big biennial type and grows to the same size or larger. Hubam produces as much in one season as the biennial does in two. It is a great crop for early pasture, as you can get quick action the first year, and if seeded early the bloom will be continuous from July 1 till late frost. It is very leafy and makes the finest kind of hay, too. Stock like it fine. It is not coarse, especially when seeded thick. I believe it is absolutely the best legume in its class. It's the quickest growing one we know of, with an immense amount of blossoms till late fall, which makes the most wonderful bee pasture. And the leaves are borne clear to the ground.

Will Grow Most Anywhere

Another thing about Hubam is that it's not choicy as to land. Of course, it likes best a soil well provided with lime and likes a soil that is fairly rich, but it will come nearer growing on any kind of soil, good or bad, than any plant I have ever found. We have hundreds of reports from our customers, and it has made good success on soil ranging

from the poorest clay to the best rich loam. In fact, I have not known any serious failure of it due to soil. It seems to thrive in any climate. We have sold it in nearly every state in the Union, in England, Canada, Scotland, Italy, Hawaii and Australia. It has made a splendid success everywhere. Go ahead and try it. Chances are 20 to 1 it will succeed fine for you.

How Much it Yields

Hubam yields about 7 to 9 tons green weight or 3 to 4 tons dry weight of hay. You have green hay in August or the finest pasture you ever saw by planting it with your wheat or oats, giving you two crops off the same land, and helping enrich the soil at same time. It has yielded for us all the way from 300 to 900 pounds of seed per acre, and comes as near being a sure-fire crop as anything I have ever known. The seed ripens over a long period of time so it doesn't have to be harvested any certain day. You don't need any special equipment. Cut it with an ordinary grain binder. Thresh it with a thresher or clover huller.

Cut Out Corn—Make Big Money on Hubam

Cut down your corn acreage this year. Raise Hubam instead. It should bring at least 50c a pound next fall. You ought to raise at least 400 pounds of seed to the acre easy. That would be around \$200 per acre off your land this year, besides its other value. I really don't think Hubam will ever sell for as little as 25c, but suppose you could get only 25c a pound for the seed next year. Could you make \$100 an acre on corn or wheat or cotton? Did you ever do it?

Send Your Order Early

We have a fair supply of seed this year, but it's probably not nearly enough to go around. We ought to have ten times as much. But I've got enough to fill all early orders, and if you get your order in we'll do our best to fill it promptly. But we'll have to fill orders in rotation and if yours is mailed too late, you may get left.

Last year I started Hubam at \$5 a pound, but run out way ahead of the end of the buying season and the demand drove the price up to \$10 a pound by March. I don't like to ask \$10 a pound, nor even \$5 if I can make what I've got go around. So I'm going to start it to you early, fellows, this year, at the lowest price ever known for Hubam—only \$2 a pound. It certainly won't be less than that this year and it may go a lot higher. Hubam seed isn't like a lot of other commodities. When we run out this year, it takes another season to grow any more.

Why Buy of Henry Field?

When you come to sell seed yourself people are going to ask you where you got your start and what guarantee you can give as to genuineness and purity. You will be absolutely in the clear if you refer to us as your source of supply.

Buying Hubam seed is like buying jewelry. You have to depend considerably on the reputation and honor of the man you buy from and you will find you can get a better price for your seed if you can show papers that you got your original seed from Henry Field's Parent-Strain than if you give the name of some less known grower.

We keep the crop free from weeds of every kind so you will have no trouble on that score. It is all hulled with a clover huller, re-cleaned and scarified. It is inspected by the State College and our county agent and we absolutely know it to be genuine and of the right strain. We can furnish you with all kinds of papers, as well as complete, careful and detailed instructions for easy planting, cultivating and harvesting.

Hubam Improves the Soil

Then besides the profit from the seed, you have the forage, or you can plow it under for a manure crop to enrich your soil. You can grow a big crop of seed for hay and honey and build up your land at the same time. I don't know of any other crop which you can come so near doing a lot of good in all directions all at same time.

Make Big Money on Seed

We have never been able to anywhere near supply the demand for Hubam seed. Even when we asked \$1 an ounce or \$16 a pound. That's \$960 a bushel! And we could have sold several times as much as we had. There will be an enormous demand for Hubam seed next year. You can cash in on it.

Cheap at the Price

At \$2 a pound, Hubam is the cheapest seeding of any legume crop I know. It takes 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre, or \$4 to \$6 an acre cost for seeding, and it's sure to catch if you follow our directions. And you can't make anything like the profit off any other crop that you're going to net this year off of Hubam. So send in your order, NOW. If you don't want to part with all the money right now, send me \$1 per pound deposit and I'll ship the seed on the date you say, balance to be paid on arrival. That way you are protected against being left out in the cold, or a rise in price. And you have the use of the rest of the money till planting time. Either way—cash with the order suits me best, or half cash, balance on arrival when you're ready. But get your order in by return mail, if possible. You'll thank me in the years to come. Your adviser, HENRY FIELD.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

Sudan, Kaffir, Milo, and Other Dry Weather Crops



Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop

This is undoubtedly the greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa, and it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality and with more absolute certainty of a crop than anything else except alfalfa, and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay can sow seed in May and begin cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant, somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, hardier, quicker to mature, making a great yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again, and again September 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

Sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using 20 to 40 pounds of seed per acre, and handle it with a grain binder.

In an extremely dry country, it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose, in bulk or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre of dry land.

It is also fine to feed green as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle, and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed is best for planting either north or south. Price generally about 6c to 10c per pound. Ask for latest price.

Special Postpaid Prices

To those who want small amounts of Sudan by mail, we will make the following special prices. These prices are for postal zones 1, 2, 3, 4. Add 2c a pound for each zone beyond 4. 1 lb, 25c; 2 lbs, 45c; 3 lbs, 65c; 5 lbs, \$1.00. Others on this page same price.

Fodder Cane—Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here in condensed form, are the points regarding cane. Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere, even with drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to Frost; the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairy-men will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times a summer if cut before it heads out, and in that form makes fine hay. Price varies. Usually about \$1.50 bu.

White Kaffir—Black Hull

This is the standard grain sorghum grown all over the southwest. It is worth growing anywhere, however, as it makes a big yield in spite of any kind of weather or soil conditions, and makes fine feed for poultry or pigs.

It is usually drilled in rows like corn, using from 2 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre. The thinner it is planted, the better the heads it makes. We can supply a good grade of seed in either large or small amounts. Price varies. Generally about 15c per lb., fodder grade, less.

Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn, this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of standing straight up, are inclined to droop, more or less. Price varies. Generally about \$2 per bu.

Feterita

Feterita belongs to the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one. It is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

Feterita is the one grain crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. Feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than kaffir. Price varies. Generally about \$3 per bu.

For the Small Farmer

These crops on this page are ideal for the small farmer or town lot farmer. They will grow anywhere, and if you want some hay or fodder for your cow or horse, there is nothing will make as much feed as Sudan.

Or, if you want grain for your poultry, the Kaffir, Feterita, or Milo Maize will make a world of feed on a small area. They are equal to wheat for poultry feed, and better than corn.

It only takes a small amount of seed, and we will send it to you postpaid at a reasonable price. Plant and tend just like corn or sweet corn, or broadcast if you prefer.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.



Alfalfa seed is cheap this year—\$7.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Ask for latest prices.

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

Where it is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed it is important to know where it is grown. For the corn belt, we prefer and use Kansas and Nebraska seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed. We don't use southern or far western seed.

Special Varieties of Hardy

Alfalfa

GRIMM. Perhaps the best known and most widely advertised of all the hardy alfalfa varieties. It has been thoroughly tested out all over the United States.

It has the characteristic branching root system, large spreading crowns and under-ground buds by which a thin stand will be thickened up. If you have hard-pan to contend with or the water level is close to the surface, the branching roots of these plants may enable you to grow alfalfa under such adverse conditions, whereas the common, ordinary types with the main tap root would turn yellow on you.

The best Grimm seed comes from Dakota, especially the Black Hill region of South Dakota from Fall River

Alfalfa and Prosperity

and Pennington counties, where the summer seasons are hot and dry, with an annual rainfall of around 16 to 18 inches, and the winters are severe.

DAKOTA NO. 12. The fields producing this strain in western central South Dakota are of long standing. One in particular we know of is now 23 years old, and still producing full crops of both seed and hay, growing even on the high plateau region, adjacent to the Black Hills.

We also put into this Dakota No. 12 lot, certain lots of alfalfa which the grower claims to be Grimm, but thru the change of land ownership the pedigree has been lost, or some similar reason, which makes it impossible for us to sell it as true Grimm.

For a hardy type, the Dakota No. 12 is excellent value.

We have our seed grown for us there and can furnish pedigrees tracing this seed back to the original stock.

COSSACK. This is a very similar type to the Grimm, but has an entirely different history. It was introduced into this country by Professor Hansen of the South Dakota Agricultural College, who brought it over to America from Siberia. This climate is very similar to western South and North Dakota. We find it is a trifle more erect in habit of growth than the Grimm and seems to be a better producer of both seed and hay. Especially is it a heavy seeder. It has never been known yet to winter kill under any conditions, unless it would be a severe ice sheet.

The genuine Cossack is still rather scarce, but the seed we have to offer you is genuine, according to the pedigrees and affidavits which accompany our shipments.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 40c per pound, or 3 lbs. for \$1.10. (Except special varieties like Grimm and Cossack).

Remember, all our Alfalfa seed is sold subject to the test and approval of any State College or County Agent.

Samples of our Alfalfa seed are free. Ask for them, for planting or testing.

Good Alfalfa Seed

Be sure you're right, then go ahead. You don't have to buy cheap alfalfa seed, not in this day and age. Be sure it is free of dodder, Canadian thistle, and any other noxious weed seed. If you doubt your own eyes, have your county agent look it over, or send a sample to your State Experiment Station and abide by their decision. Life's too short to bother with cheap seed anyway. We can't afford to do so, neither can we afford to sell it to you. We have an enviable reputation. In fact, this is our chief asset.

We get our seed direct from the grower, from the best localities and endeavor to handle absolutely the best there is. We are shippers to every state in the union of good alfalfa seed every year.

Northern Grown Seed

Our alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Free Alfalfa Leaflets

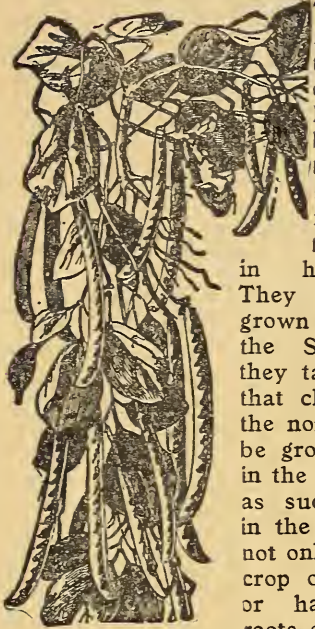
We have several splendid leaflets which are yours free for the asking, and at the same time, we will gladly send you samples of any variety we have to offer, actual samples right out of the bags, which we will be able to equal for much or little. Of course, we will let you be the judge and jury on a "money back" guarantee. One leaflet in particular was written for us by Secretary Coburn of Kansas, which is really worth your while to read. It will be well for you to send to your State College for alfalfa bulletins. They will be best posted as to your own conditions. Good farm papers are always urging their readers to sow more alfalfa. This is going to be especially true in 1922. I find as this is being written and set into type, the middle of December, a large number of our very best farmers intend to seed down more of their acres this coming season to some legume and wait a bit until farm prices on corn, wheat, oats and so on come back up to normal.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Cowpeas

(Southern Field Peas)



These are not all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, for they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the South, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil

by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any other crop you can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be a failure.

I have tried every variety I could hear of, and have decided that for the cornbelt, the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties. Ask for prices. Prices generally \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bu.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color. Ask for prices.

New Era. The earliest variety and quickest to make a growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across an 8-foot row. For the northern part of the cornbelt and for quick results any where, they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality of hay. Ask for prices.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields, and we sell it that way.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans in Corn. We sell hundreds of bushels of Cow Peas and Soy Beans for planting with corn especially when it is to be hogged down later. It works fine. Either mix with the corn in boxes, or use a special attachment.

Caution Regarding Cow Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canada Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot dry weather. Say which you want.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for several years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See page 58 for description. See monthly price-list.

Canada Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather. Ask for prices. Generally \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bu.



Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but make a stout, erect bush, instead of a vine. They are also earlier and hardier than cowpeas, can be sown earlier, and will succeed under more adverse conditions. Grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for seed crop and they are very valuable either way. Ask for list of varieties and prices. We have all the modern approved varieties.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

Among the varieties of Soy Beans we can generally supply, are the following: *Manchu, Morse, Jet, Mongol, Ito San, and Medium Yellow.* Also we have a fine stock of the new *Columbian Soy Bean*, which is probably the greatest yielder of all. It made 45 bu. per acre for us last year in field culture. Write for samples and prices of what we can supply. Price generally \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bu.

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: *Large package, 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs for 65c.*

Millet

True Golden. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude; and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. See monthly price list. Generally about \$2.00 per bushel.

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure Golden for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. See monthly price list. Generally about \$2.00 per bushel.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off, it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast 8 lbs. per acre on well prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats to the acre all summer without other feed. See monthly price list. Generally about \$10.00 per hundredweight.

Small Grain

Oats, Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Etc. We do not do very much on small grain, as you generally can buy these to good advantage in your own locality, but we are generally in position to secure for you extra good seed of improved varieties, at reasonable prices. Ask for prices, and watch the monthly price list.



Red Clover.

Clover Seed

Ask for Free Samples of Clover or Grass Seed. Small Samples Free. Large Packets, 10c.

About Prices on Clover Seed

NOTE—At the time this book went to press prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special list of prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us whether specified or not are based on very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way, return the seed at our expense and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and often double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me you can get it from some other seedsman, but don't take low grade seed; don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

Medium Red Clover. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and universally free from bad weed seeds and I can offer inducements in the way of

prices. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is widely used in the south and eastern states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Alsike Clover. (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color; it is especially suited to low, wet land, where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

White Clover. (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardiest of all clovers, will grow anywhere, and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

Japan Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

Amount of Clover Seed Per Acre	
Red Clover Alone	7 to 12 lbs.
Red Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Mammoth Clover alone	7 to 12 lbs.
Mammoth Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Alsike Clover	4 to 6 lbs.
Crimson Clover	20 lbs.
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.
White Clover	5 lbs.

Buy Clover Seed Early

There is going to be a world of clover seed sown this year, much more than usual. But money is scarce and most people have put off buying and have no seed yet. They are depending on buying it when the time comes to sow it.

Right there is where you are going to be fooled. The crop is short—good seed especially scarce. When the time comes to sow, the seed will not be in sight, and there will be one grand scramble and you will take anything you can get, and it may be pretty poor stuff.

The thing to do is to get busy right now and hunt up good seed, buy it and store it. We will be glad to submit samples and prices.



Other Grass Seed

Timothy. There is lots of Timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and dangerous weeds. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. **Probable price 12 to 15 cents per pound.** Price subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. **Price subject to change.** See Monthly Price List.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, made a mixture of red top, alsike, and blue grass and got splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture or hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller, and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Prices subject to change. See Monthly Price List.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote you special prices on them if you want them, and procure them for you.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow fox tail, red fescue, water fescue, sheep fescue, crested dog tail, English rape grass, Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy 25c per lb; Red Top, 30c per lb; Blue Grass, 50c per lb; Orchard Grass, 40c per lb; English Blue Grass, 35c per lb.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures and meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your condition and do you good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin, or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price subject to change. 100 pounds or over, \$16 per 100 pounds.



Some of our Wisconsin Amber Cane showing how it looks growing in the field. It is very early and sweet and a strictly pure strain. We can supply seed of our own growing of this and other strains at 25c per lb, postpaid

Special Low Land Pasture Mixture. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet, or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low, moist land. Sow 15 pounds to an acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. Price subject to change. 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view of giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture, about 10 pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy, and small amounts of other grasses. Prices subject to change. 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Quick Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent, but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price subject to change.

Sweet Clover Alfalfa Mixture. There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

Sorghum Cane for Syrup

PRICES. Any of the varieties below, 25c per lb., 2 lbs. for 45c, 3 lbs. for 65c, 5 lbs. for \$1.00. Postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. (2c per pound extra for each zone beyond). Larger lots by express or freight, 15c per pound, flat, not prepaid.

We grow over 200 acres of cane (sorghum) for syrup purposes, and manufacture and sell the finest pure sorghum syrup you ever saw. Ask for prices if you are interested. But what I started to tell you about was the seed, which of course is an important business with us. We have tried dozens of varieties and have settled on the following as the best ones, and have selected seed to sell of all of them.

Wisconsin Amber. A very early, very sweet, strain of pure Early Amber. A few years ago a customer in central Wisconsin sent us one pound of selected seed which we planted very carefully on an acre of ground, and grew 40 bushels of seed and 200 gallons of syrup. We have kept it pure since and like it very much. It is very early, planted June 2 it matured Sept. 10, and makes a beautiful amber syrup.

Red Amber. Probably the earliest cane grown. Seed is bright red. Similar to Wisconsin Amber, but even earlier, very sweet, and very drought resistant, it comes from western Kansas.

Short Orange. An early, stocky, very sweet cane of the well known Orange type. Season 100 to 110 days, medium height, and makes a heavy, light colored syrup. The Orange type has a thicker, heavier stalk than the Amber, and makes lots of juice.

Big Orange. A taller, later type of the Orange. Season 110 to 120 days. An enormous yielder, but takes a long

(Cont on next page)

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

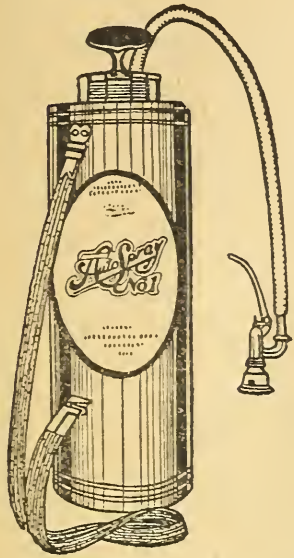
Reduced Prices on Sprayers

We have reduced prices very materially on *Sprayers*. This Brass No. 1, for instance, sold last year at \$11.50, and is now only \$9.00. Others in proportion. They are priced right.

Auto Spray No. 1

Galvanized, \$6.50. Brass, \$9.00. Shipping wt. 15 lbs.

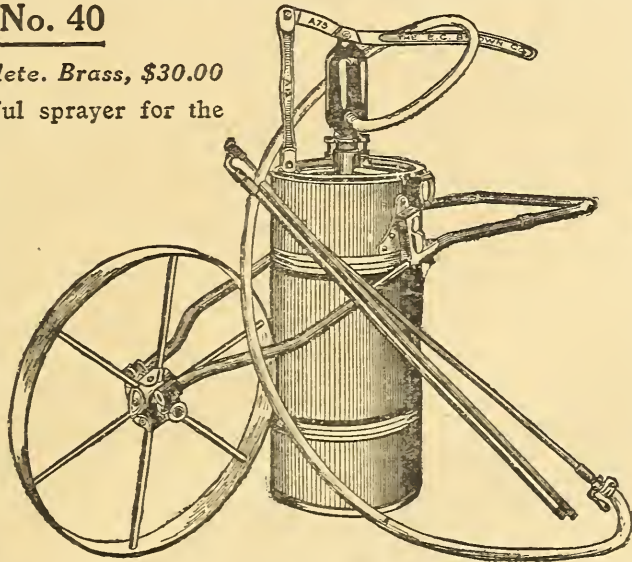
This No. 1 is the most popular type of sprayers made and this is the best one I have ever found of this type. It is well made in every way and should last a life time. The body or tank holds 4 gallons and is made of either galvanized steel or sheet brass as you prefer. It is fitted with special packing at the joints that will stand any kind of a solution. One pumping will give a continuous pressure for a considerable time. It is equipped with a patent non-clogging nozzle. With this sprayer you can handle all the spraying for a small orchard or farm. By getting extension piping as shown below, you can spray large trees. You can do whitewashing, apply disinfectants, in fact, do anything you can do with a sprayer. With 4 gal. galvanized tank-----\$6.50
With 4 gal. heavy brass tank-----\$9.00
2 foot brass extension-----\$.50



Auto Spray No. 40

Galvanized \$24.00, Complete. Brass, \$30.00

This is a heavy, powerful sprayer for the man who has lots of it to do, or high trees to reach. Can be used for any kind of spraying, also for applying whitewash or paint. The pump is heavily made of solid brass with brass valves, ball type. The suction pipe is fitted with brass strainer. It is equipped with 8 ft. of hose, stop cock, an 8 ft. iron extension pipe and a nozzle that can't clog. Complete with truck as shown. Capacity, 12 gal. Shipping wt., 58 pounds.



This No. 40 is also sold in 8 gallon size without wheel or truck as follows:
8 gallon galvanized, \$20.00. Brass, \$24.00.

Auto Spray No. 5. Price \$4.00.

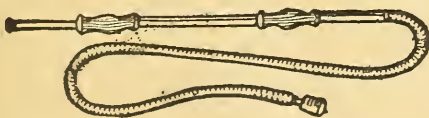
Or with Knapsack, \$6.50

Curved extension pipe for underside, 50c
Shipping wts: Pump only 4 lbs. Knapsack 6 lbs.

Auto Spray No. 5, brass pump, hose and strainer-----\$4.00
With galvanized reservoir or knapsack-----\$6.50

2 ft. Brass or Galvanized

Extension. Price-----50c

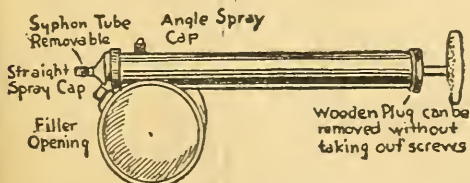


Auto Spray No. 25

Prices: Galvanized, \$1.20

Brass, \$1.40

This is a little hand sprayer or atomizer like the one we used to list as



"Handy Hand Sprayer," only better. Makes a continuous spray and does fine work. Has two nozzle caps, one for straight ahead and one for spraying at an angle, or up under leaves of vine. Has brass valve and either brass or galvanized tank. Shipping weight 2 pounds.

Prices: With galvanized tank, \$1.20. With brass tank, \$1.40.

Ask for latest weekly price list on all kinds of Field Seeds.

(Sorghum for Syrup Con't.)

season and not suitable north of here. This strain or one very similar is known as Silvertip and Honeydrip.

White Rose or Ashbaugh. Similar to Early Rose, but taller and heavier and light colored seed. Very similar to the special variety sent out by Ames college, and may possibly be of the same parentage, but with us is taller, sweeter, and heavier yield. Quite early, and will go a long distance north.

Japanese Honey. (Jap Ribbon). Very late and not safe north of here, but an enormous yield, and valuable from here south. Our acclimated strain is earlier than the same variety from the south. It made 23 tons per acre of headed cane for us, the heaviest, juiciest cane I ever saw, and an enormous yield of syrup, of a delicious flavor, and rose red color. Stands up perfectly. Heavy, short jointed stalks, and lots of leaves.

This seed is high in purity and germination, but of course I can't guarantee it will be quite 100 per cent in either. It's the best we can turn out though, except a few hand sorted heads.

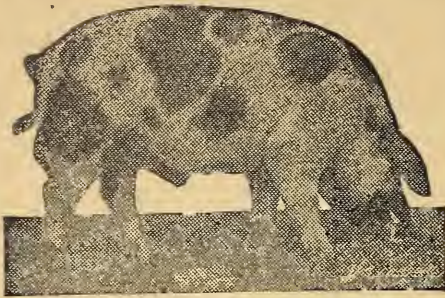
Special Offer. For our own stock we pick out a limited number of perfect heads in the field and hang up like seed corn. This is slow and expensive work, but it gives us extra purity and germination. We have a limited amount of this stock seed in all varieties to spare at 40c per pound, or 3 pounds for \$1.00, postpaid, as long as it lasts.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for good, reliable mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn, and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly, about a pound to every 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purposes in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help out immensely. Twenty pounds make a bushel and will seed a space of about 60 by 100 feet. Price by mail postpaid, 45c per lb; 25c per 1/2 lb. By freight or express, 40c per pound.

Fix Up the Yard

There is no reason why the farm home should not have as nice a front yard as the town home. Grass, nice green smooth grass, is what makes a lawn look right, and everyone can grow it. You need fairly good soil, well prepared, plenty of good seed, and plenty of moisture. We furnish the seed and you the other two. See price of seed above.



Our Junior Champion Spotted Poland China, a good type and example of the breed.

The Spotted Pigs

In connection with our seed business we farm about 600 acres and raise lots of hogs, and of course we wanted the best kind to be had so experimented with a number of breeds but finally settled on the *Spotted Poland Chinas* as the best ones, or at least the ones that suited us best. We have probably the largest herd of them in the United States and sell and ship them all over the country.

I chose this breed after trying out the Durocs, Poland Chinas, Chester White, and Hampshires, alongside, and I found the Spotted Polands did better for me than any of the others. They are as prolific as Durocs, as good mothers as Hampshires, as big and deep as Poland Chinas, as quick maturing as the whites, and in bigger demand than any of them.

And besides, I like their looks and they are different from the other hogs here, and the people I sell to, all like them. They come originally from Indiana and Ohio, and are probably the old original Spotted Poland Chinas of our boyhood days, when as you may remember, they were all spotted.

We have about 1,000 head of them now, all registered, and all good ones, and we ship them all over the United States. We sell them by mail, at reasonable prices, and ship them on approval. We guarantee them to be satisfactory to you in every way or no trade. We furnish papers with all hogs, and guarantee safe arrival. *We will sell you any size and age from weanling pigs up.*

We have two big sales of bred sows this spring, *February 14 and March 14*, and it would be fine for you to come to the sales and see the hogs and visit the seedhouse.

If you prefer to buy by mail we will be glad to fix you out with any size or age you want, guaranteed to please.

What could be finer for the boy or girl than a mother pig with a bunch of little ones growing into money? You can buy one worth the money at one of our sales, or by mail. If you want to start in Purebred hogs we can be of great help to you, and will show you all about it and tell you everything we know. We give papers with every thing we sell, and of course they are all vaccinated.

"If you are in debt, get an old sow by the tail and she will pull you out."

INDEX FOR 1922 CATALOG

	Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	59	Ensilage, Corn	54	Pasture Mixtures	62
Alsike Clover	61	Feterita	58	Peaches	51
Althea	50	Flower Seed	35-36-37-39	Peanuts	13
Anise	30	Flowering Almond	50	Peas, Garden	16-17
Annual Evergreen	35-51	Flowering Currant	50	Peas, Field	60
Annual Sweet Clover	57	Flowering Quince	50	Peonies	45
Apples	51	Fodder Cane	58	Peppers	17
Asparagus	3-48	Fodder Corn	54	Perennials	52
Asters	36	Forsythia, Golden Bell	50	Petunias	37
Balm	30	Gaillardia	52	Phlox	37
Balsam	36	Garden Implements	28-29	Pieplant	49
Barberry	51	Garden Lemon	30	Pigs	64
Bargain Collections	34	Garlic	30	Pinks	37
Barley	60	Gladiolas	40-41	Popcorn	13
Beans	3-4-5	Gooseberries	47	Poppies	37
Beets, Table	6	Gourds	38	Pumpkins	18
Beets, Stock	6-7	Grapes	48	Purple Fringe	50
Bermuda Grass	62	Grass Seed, Lawn	50-63	Privet	51
Bitter Sweet	49	Grass Seed, Misc.	62	Radishes	25
Blackberries	47	Grass Seeders	29	Raspberries	47
Bleeding Heart	52	Ground Cherry	7	Rape, Dwarf Essex	60
Blue Grass	61	Gumbo or Okra	13-30	Red Top	61
Borage	30	Gypsophila Paniculata	52	Rhubarb	49
Boston Ivy	49	Hardy Hydrangea	50	Roses	53
Bulbs, Spring	42	Hardy Perennials	52	Rosemary	30
Brussels Sprouts	30	Hardy Phlox	52	Sage	30
Cabbage	8-9	Hedge Plants	51	Salsify	12
Caladium	42	Herbs	30	Savory	12
Canadian Blue Grass	62	Hoarhound	30	Seed Corn	54
Calycanthus	50	Hog Pasture Mixture	62	Seeders	29
Cane, Fodder	56	Hollyhocks	38	Shrubs, Collections	49
Cane, Syrup	62-63	Honeysuckle	49	Shrubs, Ornamental	50
Cannas	42	Horseradish	48	Snapdragons	35
Cantaloupes	22-23	Hubam	57	Snowball	50
Canterbury Bells	35	Hydrangea	50	Sorghum	50
Caraway	30	Iris	44	Soy Beans	60
Carnations	36	Ivy	49	Special Offers	49
Carrots	7	Juneberry	47	Spinach	30
Cauliflower	10	Kaffir Corn	58	Spirea	50
Celery	10	Kale	30	Sprayers	63
Chicory	30	Kentucky Blue Grass	61	Squashes	18-19
Citrons	30	Kohl Rabi	30	Strawberries	46
Clematis	49	Larkspur	38	Strawberry-Raspberry	47
Clover Seed	61	Lavender	30	Sudan Grass	58
Clover, Alsike	61	Lawn Grass	50-63	Summer Savory	30
Clover, Crimson	61	Leek	30	Sunflower	30
Clover, Hubam	57	Lettuce	12	Sweet Clover	57
Clover, Mammoth Red	61	Lilac	50	Sweet Basil	30
Clover, Sweet	56	Lilies	42	Sweet Corn	20-21
Clover, White	61	Logan Berry	47	Sweet Peas	39
Collards	30	Madeira Vine	42-49	Sweet Peas, Perennial	52
Columbine	35	Majoram, Sweet	30	Sweet Williams	39
Coreopsis Lanceolata	35	Mangel Wurzels	6	Swiss Chard	12
Coriander	30	Matrimony Vine	49	Syringa, Mock Orange	50
Corn, Field	54-56	Meadow Mixture	62	Tamarix Amur	51
Corn, Sweet	20-21	Millet	60	Thyme	30
Cow Peas	60	Milo Maize	58	Timothy	61
Cranberry High Bush	50	Moonflower	38	Timothy-Alsike	61
Cucumbers	11	Morning Glories	38	Tobacco	30
Currants	47	Mushrooms	30	Tobacco Dust	30
Dahlias	43	Muskmelons	22-23	Tomatoes	25-27
Daisies	39	Mustard	30	Trumpet Flower	49
Dasheen	42	Nasturtiums	37	Tuberoses	42
Delphinium	52	Nursery Department	44	Turnips	21
Deutzia	50	Oats	60	Verbena	39
Dewberries	47	Okra	13-30	Vine Peach	30
Digitalis	52	Onion Seed	14-15	Vines, Ornamental	49
Dill	30	Onion Sets	15	Watermelons	23-24
Dogwood, Red Barked	50	Orchard Grass	62	Wiegela	50
Drills	28-29	Oriental Poppy	52	Wheat	60
Dwarf Juneberry	47	Panama Lily	42	WheelHoe Cultivator	28-29
Egg Plant	10	Pansies	38	White Clover	61
Elder, Golden	50	Parsley	30	Wistaria	49
Endive	12	Parsnips	13	Wormwood	30

Ask for our monthly price list of Spotted Poland China Pigs.

Prices January 1, 1922

GOOD TO JANUARY 31, 1922.
(SUBJECT TO BEING UNSOLD)

Address all orders to *Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.*

We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low. We have the seed in the house, bought right, and up to Jan. 31, if possible, we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more. Better buy now while the buying is good. Write for special quotations after Jan. 31, or send order and I will fill at lowest price.

These prices are the ones ruling at this time, Jan. 1, and we hope to be able to continue them without change up to Jan. 31, but we will not promise positively to do so, as there are indications of sharp advances in many lines. It will be all right to order at these prices with understanding that there may be changes either way. Early orders are practically certain of getting filled at these prices.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks, except for wheat and rye. All other seeds sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash; no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found strictly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not, and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

	Per	Equals
	100 lbs. per bu.	
Clover Seed (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Medium or Common Red	\$22.00	\$13.20
Mammoth Red	23.33	14.00
Alsike	22.50	13.50
White Dutch	43.00	28.80
Sweet Clover (All hulled and scarified)		
White Biennial	13.33	8.00
Yellow Biennial	13.33	8.00
HUBAM (Annual White) \$2.00 per lb.		
Alfalfa (Dry land northern grown, hardy)		
Poor but Honest	12.00	7.20
Mixed Hardy, second grade	14.00	8.40
Kansas-Nebraska, first grade	20.00	12.00
Montana Grown, Common	21.00	12.60
Dakota Grown, Common	21.00	12.60
Dakota No. 12, extra hardy	25.00	15.00
Grimm	48.00	28.80
Cossack, Super hardy, 90c per pound.		
Timothy and Timothy Mixtures (45 lbs. per bu.)		
Timothy, best home grown	8.00	3.60
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	13.00	5.85
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	13.00	5.85
Blue Grass		
Kentucky Blue Grass	46.00	6.44
Canadian Blue Grass	44.00	6.16
English Blue Grass	25.00	
Other Grasses		
Italian Rye Grass	15.00	2.10
Perennial Rye Grass	15.00	2.10
Bromus Inermis	15.00	2.10
Red Top, fancy solid seed	27.00	3.78
Red Top, unhulled or rough seed	18.00	2.52
Orchard Grass	25.00	3.50
Bermuda Grass	53.00	
Lawn Grass Mixture	40.00	
Permanent Pasture Mixture	16.00	

	Per	Equals
	100 lbs. per bu.	
Other Grasses Con't.		
Permanent Meadow Mixture	16.00	
Lowland Pasture Mixture	16.00	
Woodland Pasture Mixture	16.00	
VETCH—WINTER	15.00	9.00
DWARF ESSEX RAPE	10.00	
SUNFLOWER SEED	10.00	2.40
SUDAN	7.50	
HOG PASTURE MIXTURE	10.00	5.00
KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE	3.50	1.96
FETERITA	5.00	2.80
FODDER CANE	3.00	1.50
SYRUP CANE (several varieties)	15.00	7.50
Stock Peas and Beans (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Cow Peas, Whippoorwill		4.00
Cow Peas, New Era		4.00
Cow Peas, Mixed		3.75
Soy Beans, Ito San, extra early		4.00
Soy Beans, Medium Early Yellow		4.00
Soy Beans, A. K. (improved medium yellow)		4.00
Soy Beans, Manchu, fine main crop		4.00
Soy Beans, Mongol, for ensilage		4.00
Soy Beans, Sable, med. early black		4.00
Soy Beans, Columbian, prolific		4.00
Canadian Field Peas	8.00	4.80
Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)		
Golden	4.50	2.25
Common or Fodder	4.00	2.00
Small Grain		
Spring Wheat, Marquis, northern grown		2.50
Buckwheat	4.60	2.21
Oats		Ask for prices
Barley		Ask for prices
Broadcast Seeders		
Cyclone, each		\$2.25
Little Wonder, each		2.00

DON'T NEGLECT TO INOCULATE AT PLANTING TIME

Your Clover—Alfalfa—Sweet Clover—Soy Beans—and Cow Pea Seed

We have fresh bacteria always on hand for all of the legumes, specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, ALSIKE, RED CLOVER, SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, GARDEN PEAS and BEANS. Specify what seed you want to inoculate. Inoculation is *Cheap Crop Insurance*. One acre size of Farmogerm or Standard will treat 20 pounds of small seed, like Clover, or 90 pounds of big seed, like peas. The Nitragin comes in half bushel and bushel sizes, and it will be easy to compute how much of it you will need, as a bushel size will treat 60 pounds. *All Legumes Need Inoculation. We have the proper kind for you.*

Nitragin

(Bu. sizes instead of acre sizes)

1 bu. size can	\$1.00
1/2 bu. size can	.55
1 to 5 lbs. Hubam Special	.35
Garden size, Peas, beans only	.15

Farmogerm

1 acre size	\$1.00
3 acre size	2.50
12 acre size	9.00
Garden size, combination	.50

Standard

1 acre size	\$.75
2 acre size	1.45
4 acre size	2.25
6 acre size	3.00
Garden size, Peas, beans only	.45

*“Seeds that
Yield are
Sold by
Field”*



CABBAGE
NORSEMAN

Price Per packet 20c; oz. \$1 00



MUSKMELON
GREELEY WONDER

Price Per packet 15c, oz 35c; ¼lb. \$1 00



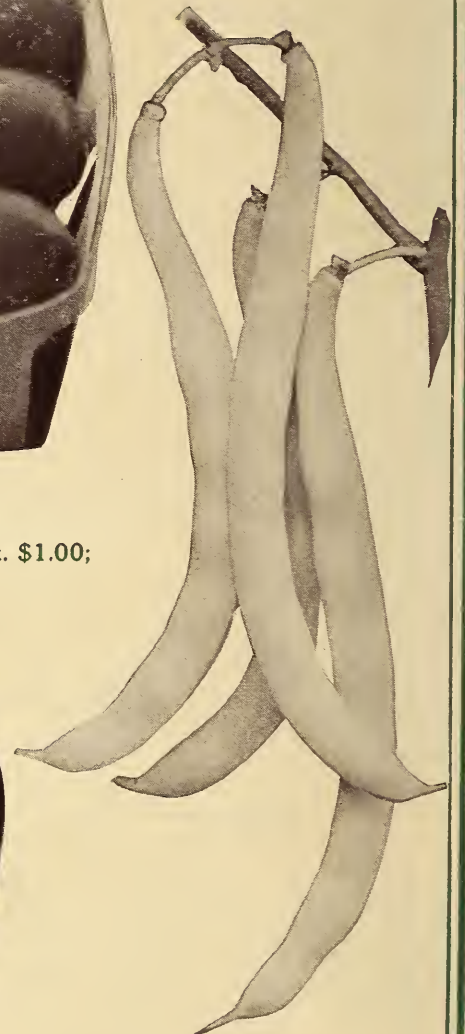
TOMATOES
RED HEAD

Price Per packet 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$3.00



SQUASH
TABLE QUEEN

Price Per packet 10c; oz. 25c; ¼lb. 75c



BUSH BEAN

ROUND POD, KIDNEY, WAX

Price: Per packet 10c; ¼lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c;