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SEASON 1917

Seed Marketing Investigation



Seed Marketing Investigations.



ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY

ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS.





OUR MAIN SEED BUILDING, ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

On Washington St., between the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Depots.



Showing a small corner of our storage room for clovers. We have conveniences for filling your orders promptly, thereby giving good service.

To Our Patrons and Friends

WE take great pleasure in presenting you with, this, our Tenth Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Field and Garden Seeds. The publication of this book, with the advent of our tenth year in the seed business, affords an opportune occasion to express our grateful thanks for a generous patronage which is constantly on the increase. We shall continue to sell only seeds of the **HIGHEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE**, at a moderate price.

Our **QUALITY SEEDS** have made us many new friends each year. It is our ambition to serve our customers better this year than ever before, and we feel that we have the facilities and the stock to do so.

This book was designed to bring to the readers' attention in form for easy reference, a complete descriptive list of such seeds as are required for the Farm and Garden, with cultural directions.

Ordering seeds by mail is as easy as purchasing them at our seed house. We give the same careful attention to every order, whether large or small, and always endeavor to fill them the same day as received, usually accomplishing this except under extraordinary circumstances. We do not send out commission packets or box seed, hence have no old seed returned to be disposed of the following year—nothing but clean fresh stock.

We are constantly adding new names to our mailing list. To those who receive this book and have never dealt with us, we would be pleased to have you make inquiry as to our standing and responsibility of any of the following banks of Rochelle: Peoples Loan and Trust Company, Rochelle National Bank, or Rochelle Trust and Savings Bank.

Information For Purchasers

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER. We send nothing C. O. D. Every item entering into the seed business is spot cash. Cash buys the best of everything. When cost of seed, postage and other necessary expense is paid, high grade seeds are sold on a very small margin of profit. It is not big profits on a single order, but the large number of orders we receive, that enable us to make the low prices and give you the most possible for your money.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittance may be sent at our risk by any of the following methods, viz: Postal Money Order, Draft on New York or Chicago, or Express Company's Money Order.

WE PREPAY POSTAGE on all vegetable, flower and other seeds quoted by packet, ounce or pound, pint or quart and guarantee safe delivery at any postoffice in the United States.

IT MATTERS NOT HOW SMALL YOUR ORDER, nor what you want in the seed line, we shall be glad to hear from you, even for only one packet; it will have our best attention. Our ambition is to serve you in a manner that will make you one of our satisfied customers.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingents constantly arising to prevent the best of seeds giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil, insects of all kinds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear, wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds under all circumstances, yet at the same time we exercise the greatest care in seeing that our seeds are fresh and true to name, knowing that your success is ours, and that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

PRICES. In comparing our mail prices, especially on heavy seeds such as peas, beans, and corn by the quart and pint, and other seeds by the packet or ounce, **BEAR IN MIND THAT WE PAY THE POSTAGE.**

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS. Those who make a business of raising vegetables for the market, and who require large quantities of seeds, are entitled to lower prices owing to the fact that the expense of measuring and putting up the seeds in small packages is done away with. If you desire a large amount of seeds, we would advise you write for special quotations on the quantities desired before placing your order.

ORDER EARLY. It is important to order as soon as you get this Catalogue as convenient, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them. Besides if you order early, you have a chance to test your seeds and satisfy yourself that they are of good germination before planting them. Another reason which we appreciate more than our customers can, is, that early orders give us the chance of filling them before the busy rush begins.

Asparagus

Culture—To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 feet of row, in early spring, and transplant to permanent bed the next year. Set the plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, and the rows from 3 to 4 feet apart. Asparagus thrives best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow, and supplied with a liberal amount of humus.

Barr's Mammoth The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their diameter completely up to the tops of the shoots and have close, round heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Conover's Colossal It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Columbian Mammoth White A distinct variety producing shoots which are white and which remain so as long as they are fit for use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Bush Beans

PRICES ON ALL BEANS--Pkt. 10c; Pint 20c; Quart 35c. Postpaid.

WAX, or YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

Culture—Beans are easily frost killed, so do not plant them until the ground is dry and warm, cold wet weather will rot the seed in the ground, fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand cultivator is used, beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and 1 inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up until August 1.

CAUTION—Do not cultivate when foliage is wet as it invites rust.

Davis' White Wax

One of the most productive Wax Beans under cultivation. The vine is rust-proof and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome; and when young are crisp and tender. Seed is kidney-shaped clear white and excellent for baking. It is one of the best for shipping as snap beans and of greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods, together with the clear white seed make this one of the best for canners.

Improved Golden Wax

The standard wax podded variety. The Golden Wax has always been the popular favorite, and this improved strain surpasses the old Golden Wax in many ways. The plants are very bushy and not susceptible to blight.



Davis' White Wax

Webber Wax

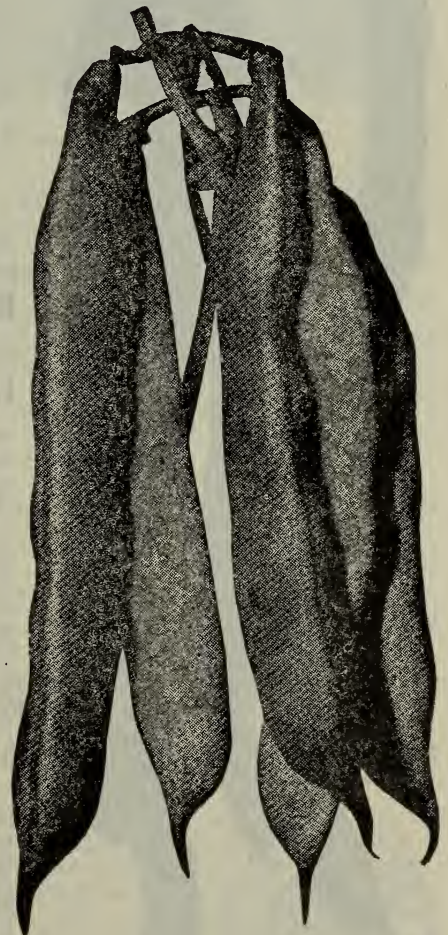
A new Wax Bean of distinctive character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. It originated in the best bean section of the Chicago gardening district. We consider it of more value to the market gardener or amateur than any stock of wax beans that has yet been put out. The vine is strong, holding the vines well up. The pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, and are very meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.



Webber Wax

Curries' Rust Proof Wax

The most productive Wax Bean in cultivation. It has been claimed that this midseason variety is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it, like the Golden Wax, as nearly rust-proof as any good wax podded bean can be. The vine is a vigorous grower and about the hardiest of the wax sorts. A very early variety, bearing an abundance of yellow pods of excellent quality and delicious flavor. The pods are longer than most varieties of oval shape. It gives excellent satisfaction in the home garden.



Curries' Rust Proof Wax

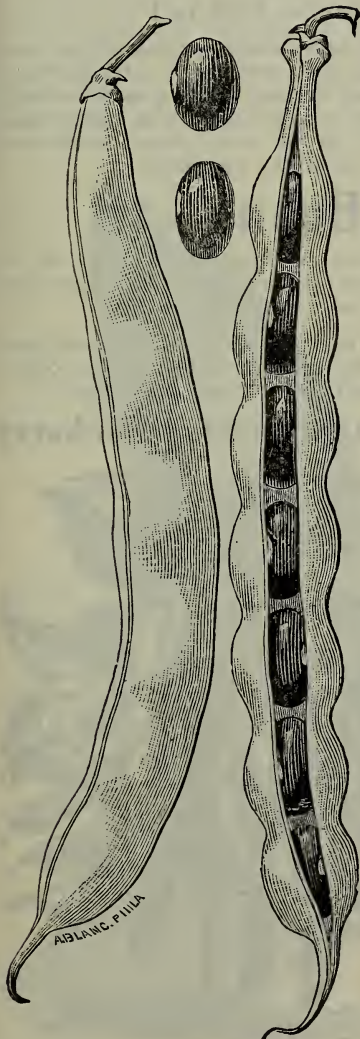
Black German

Wax (Black Seeded)

Very early, round yellow pods; a well known sort, popular everywhere. Remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

The best quality early Wax Bean. The pods are long (6 inches), flat, a fine yellow color, brittle and entirely stringless. Yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax and is equally as early; the pods remain tender a long time.



Black German Wax

ABLANC. P. 1114

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Refugee or 1000 to 1 Vine large spreading; exceedingly hardy, very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality.

Pheasant Eye Is a valuable new green-podded variety. Seed white, splashed more or less at eye side with yellowish-brown.

Red Valentine This grand variety is a great improvement over the original Red Valentine, which it has now entirely supplanted, as it is very much earlier, often ready to pick in 45 days from sowing. The



Refugee, or 1000 to 1

plants are unusually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This with its quick development makes it the earliest large-podded variety.

It will always yield a large crop of handsome, long, round, fleshy pods, rich green in color and of unsurpassed tenderness if gathered young, when it is practically stringless.

Pole Beans

Culture—Pole beans, same as bush beans must not be planted until the ground is warm and dry, and should have poles about eight feet high. They require fertile soil.

Kentucky Wonder Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods green, nearly round, and very crisp.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry

Vines moderately vigorous, with large light colored leaves. Pods, short, broad pale green, streaked bright red as they mature. Beans large, flesh colored, splashed and spotted wine-red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry.

Lazy Wife

One of the best of the green podded pole beans for green shell use. The pods, borne in large clusters are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless.



Red Valentine



Kentucky Wonder

Dwarf Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima

A dwarf form of the Small White Lima and valuable on that account and because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by the frost. Pods are short, flat and contain 2 to 4 beans.

Burpee's Improved Bush

Lima This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded Lima Beans. Vine vigorous, and productive. Pods large, thick and containing usually four beans which are of large size and excellent quality.

Pole Lima Beans

Ideal Pole Lima One of the largest and most valuable Limas yet introduced. While the variety matures a little later than Siebert's Early Lima, the pods are much larger, and no Lima grown is so attractive in appearance. The vine is unusually vigorous in growth and is very productive, bearing large clusters of broad pods, each



Henderson's Bush Lima

6 to 8 inches long and containing 4 to 6 beans of most excellent quality. Seed large, flat, ovoid, with slight greenish tinge; a splendid acquisition for market gardeners.

Siebert's Early Lima Introduced in 1895. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other early Limas for either garden or market. The vine is vigorous, very productive and continues so from the very first to the last of the season; so although the pods rarely contain more than four beans, the total yield is enormous. The green shelled beans are very large and of the finest quality. Seed ovoid, flat, with slight greenish tinge.

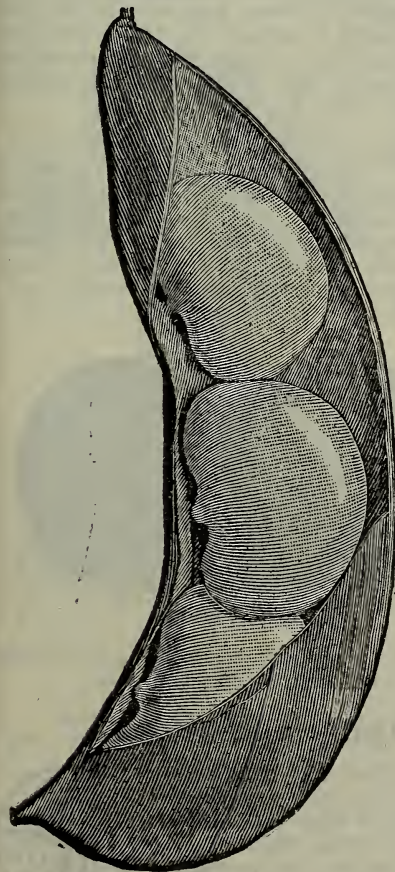
King of the Garden Lima Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, well filled with 4 or 5 immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. Seed very large, flat, ovoid with slight greenish tinge. It will come into bearing sooner and will make large pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.

Field Beans

Improved Navy or Pea Bean

This is the best Bean for a farm crop that we have ever seen. The pods are filled full with medium sized, pure white, nearly round beans. It is very early, having dry beans in 80 days from planting. It is an upright grower, holding the pods well up from the ground, and a great bearer. The pods grow in thick clusters and ripen in August. The leaves fall earlier than on other varieties; this allows the sun to shine on the pods and mature them.

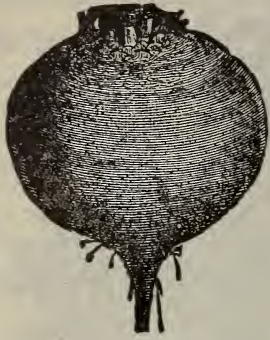
This is the best Bean for a farm



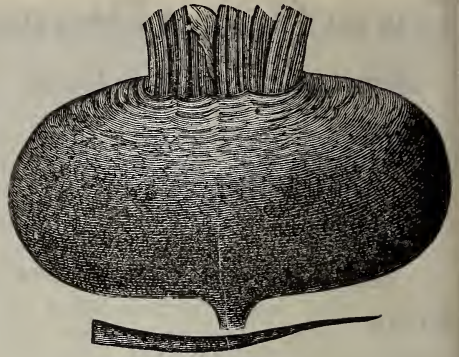
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima



Table Beets



Culture—As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, sow the seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using one ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill and 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. When a few inches high, thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. For winter use, sow about July 1st in this latitude.

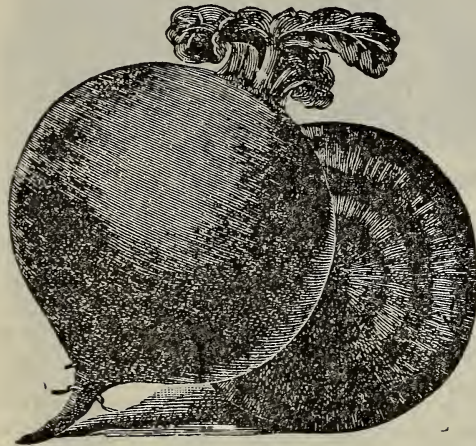


Extra Early Egyptian

The earliest turnip-shaped beet, small, symmetrical, deep blood color. This is a valuable sort for forcing, and is also excellent for the first early crop outdoors. The roots are a rich color moderately thick, a trifle round on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Crosby's Egyptian

An improvement on the old Early Egyptian, being as early but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

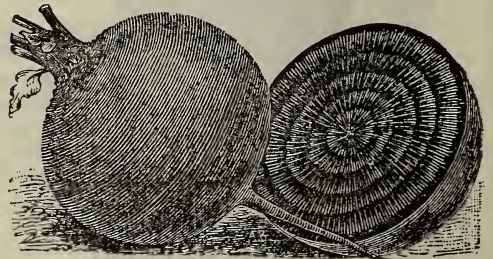


Detroit Dark Red This is probably not only the best of the larger sorts, but the most largely grown of any of the table varieties. It succeeds well at all seasons, and is one of the best to sow in early spring, to succeed the extra early and medium crop sorts. It may also be sown late in summer for a crop to store for winter. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor, and excellent color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. Careful comparison with the prominent varieties on the market, prove that Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the best all-purpose beet under cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Detroit Dark Red

Crimson Globe This variety has become remarkably popular among gardeners in all sections of the country, and needs no recommendation to those who have grown it. It is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter; very handsome, in shape little deeper than round, with a smooth even surface. The flesh is deep crimson, ringed and zoned in various shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Electric As early as Egyptian, this sort is well liked in the Eastern markets. It is almost round, leaves small, colored very dark crimson with rings of a lighter hue. Flavor delicate, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Crimson Globe

Half Long Red This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and are always smooth and handsome. The flesh is a rich, dark red; very crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above the ground, and it retains its good qualities longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c; 10c.



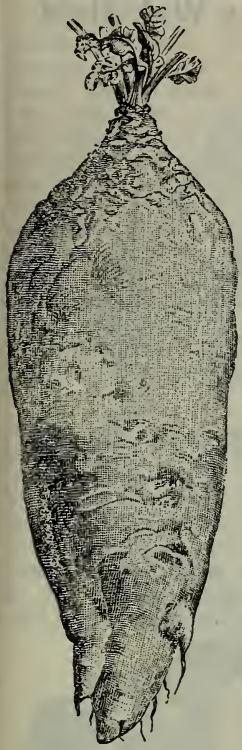
Electric

Cattle Beets or Mangel Wurzels

Mangel Wurzels, also called Stock Beet or Cattle Beet, is a very large beet growing mostly above the ground, and all stock eats it greedily. Plow deep in May or June for this crop. Sow in rows same as other beets; when a light frost has occurred, lift the roots and store in a pit or cellar.

(Cattle Beets continued on page 7)

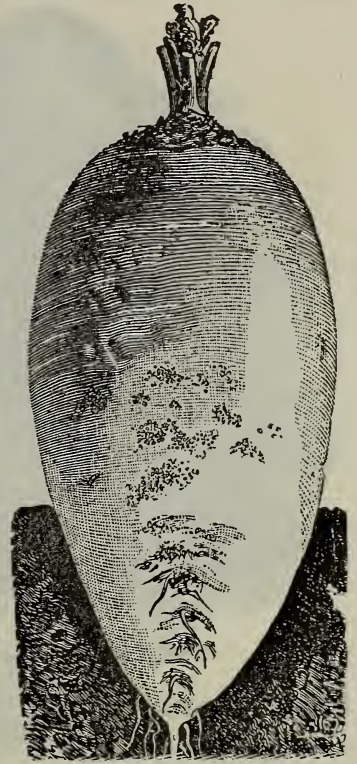




Mangel Beet

Giant Half Sugar This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. Pound 40c.

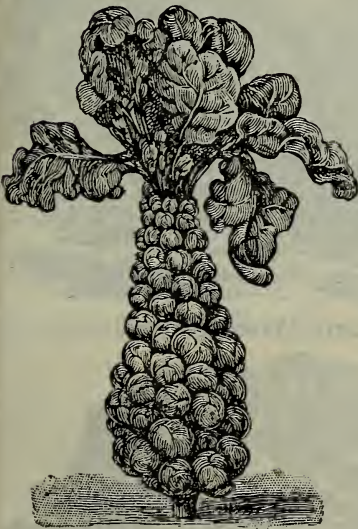
Long Red or Mangels A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. Largest and heaviest cropper of all; yields up to 40 tons per acre on well prepared land. Dark foliage with bright red skin and white flesh veined with pink. It grows well up above the ground and is easy to harvest. Splendid for dairy feed. Leading feeders are displacing part of the daily grain ration, most profitably with mangels, since these act as a sort of tonic for improving the health of the animals, and increasing the flow of milk for dairy cows. Poultrymen also realize their value as the best substitute for greens in winter. For poultry they are used whole; for all other stock they are shredded or sliced. Pound 40c.



Giant Half Sugar

Swiss Chard or Spinach

Beet A peculiar variety of beet, of which the leaves only are used. It does not make a large root, but the leaves make splendid greens, when cut young, and are equally delicious when allowed to mature. The broad, white leaf-stalks or mid-ribs are cooked and served like asparagus. Produces continually from July until fall. Pkt. 5c.



Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts

A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. Pkt. 5c.



Swiss Chard

Cabbage

Culture—Cabbage grows successfully on a wide variety of soils and experience points to liming deep plowing and heavy manuring as successful practices. Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a green house, hotbed or boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

Seed of the late varieties may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June.

If heads begin bursting, push the head to one side far enough to tear off the roots on one side. Fight cabbage worms with paris green, hellebore, or other good stomach poison.



Early Jersey Wakefield

Early Summer D deservedly popular with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality; tender and sweet. The heads are much larger than the Jersey Wakefield while it matures only ten or twelve days later. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.



Copenhagen Market

Copenhagen Market A new, early, round headed cabbage which matures as early as the Wakefields and is of a much larger size. Each plant forms a perfect, tightly folded head, averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight and about 8 inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the best early cabbages that has come to our notice. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Early Jersey Wakefield

This old cabbage still holds its undisputed lead as the best extra early pointed head cabbage, and is more largely grown than all other first early cabbages combined. It is the good old reliable, and may be depended upon for uniformity in earliness and crop. The heads are pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak. It is beyond question the best variety for spring and early summer in the private garden. Its first appearance brings a welcome change from the hard-headed winter sorts, for Early Jersey Wakefield is attractive in appearance, and essentially good in quality. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Early Winningstadt Very early. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded, making it the very hardest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well both summer and winter. A vigorous grower. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.



Early Winningstadt



Early Summer



All Seasons

All Seasons A grand variety. We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Sure Header A fine variety for main crop. A good shipper and a sure header, Plant has a short stem and many outer leaves. Head, large thick, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Blue Strain Fottler's Brunswick An ideal second early variety of the drumhead type. Very desirable for the home garden on account of its dwarf compact growth and few outer leaves. Head large, flat, solid, and of excellent quality. Good both for immediate and winter use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 10c.

Premium Flat Dutch

This variety of the late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. Our select stock is unsurpassed. It makes a large, solid head, which keeps a long time without "bursting," and is adapted to more varied climate than probably any other species known. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.



Premium Flat Dutch





Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

of attractive deep red color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

Very hardy, very handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and as one of the very best keepers, it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plants vigorous, compact growing, exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish-green, covered with whitish bloom. Head round, solid, of less diameter than the Premium Flat Dutch and matures a little later. The leaves are white and tender and not only overlap or pass each other more than most other sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Mammoth Rock Red The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and



Guerande or Oxheart

the roots, which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of 5 inches; terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soils that are so hard and stiff that longer sorts will not thrive on it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Early Scarlet Horn

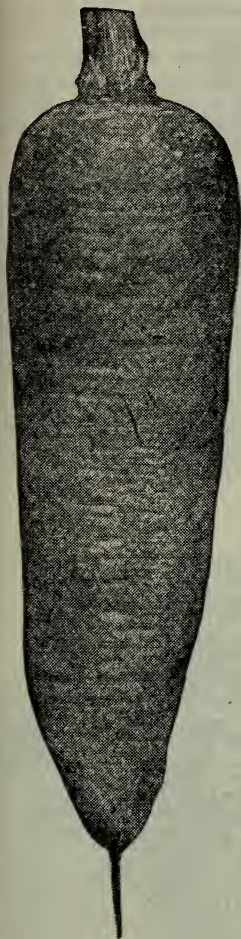
Carrots

Culture—The carrot, whether used raw, fried, boiled or stewed, used alone or in combination with other vegetables or meat, is not surpassed in nutritious healthfulness by any vegetable.

Plant carrots in this latitude from the time the soil can be worked in the spring until July, in one to two foot rows, using one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Seed germinates slowly.

Early Scarlet Horn Excellent for early outdoor planting. Tops small; roots orange-red, about 6 inches long, top-shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Guerande or Oxheart Tops are small for the size of



Danvers

Chantenay Very productive, medium early and of excellent quality. Tops medium sized, necks small. Roots small, uniformly half long or stump-rooted, but tapering slightly; deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, its roots are suitable for use as soon as any. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

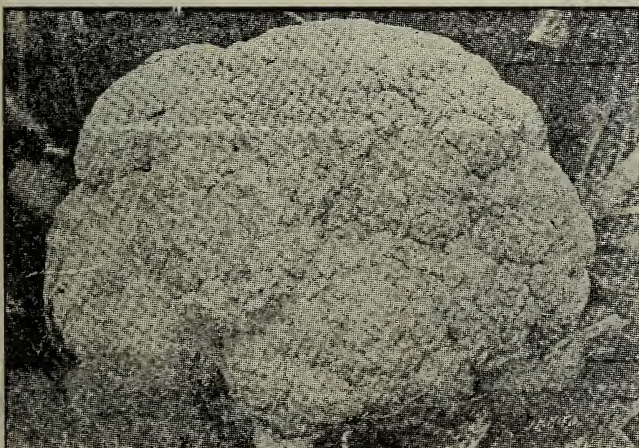
Danvers A half long, orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are comparatively short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Improved Long Orange A well known standard sort: roots thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table or main field crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

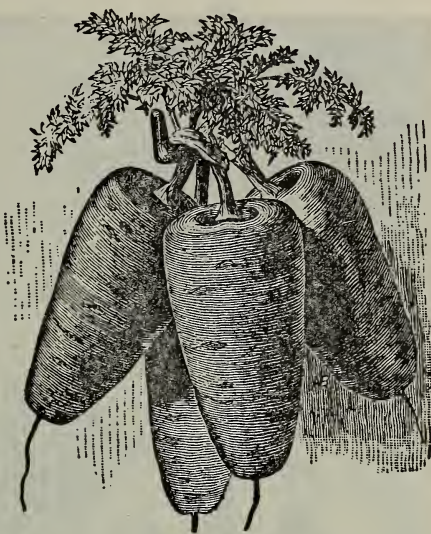
Cauliflower

Culture—Same as cabbage, although the plant is somewhat more tender. As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the heads to keep out the light; by this process, nice white heads are obtained.

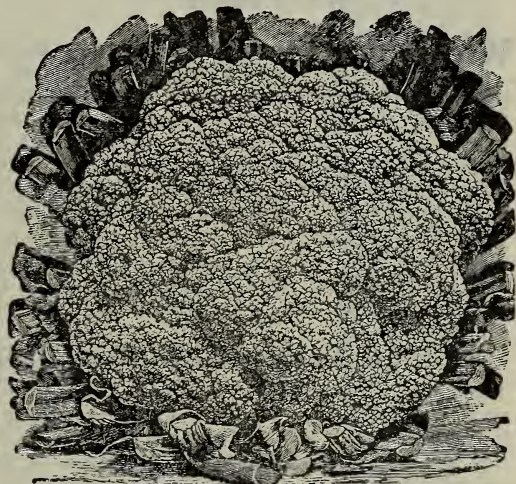
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A remarkably early cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves, and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. The heads when ready for market, are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep, and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; ¼-oz. 40c.



Early Snowball



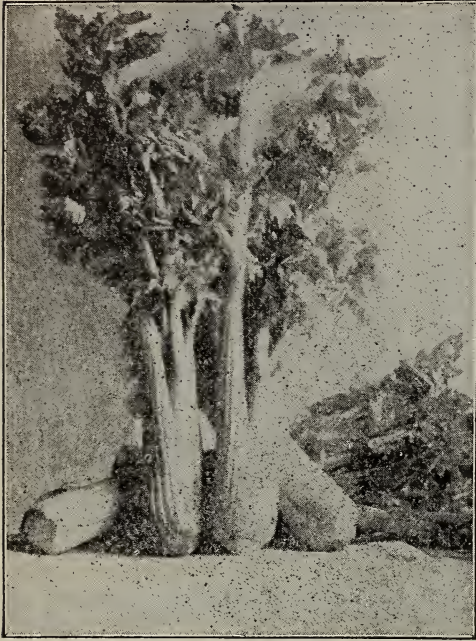
CHANTENAY CARROT



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

Early Snowball Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short-leaved Snowball type of cauliflower. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for an early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. The plants are compact, with few short, outside leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. Pkt. 10c; ½-oz. 60c.

Early Paris This is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower. (Continued)



White Plume

White Plume A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort on account of its attractive appearance, and the very short time required for blanching. Leaves light bright green with stems almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. While this variety is very attractive in appearance, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 10c.

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching

This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; flavor rich. Pkt. 10c.



Giant Pascal

EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER (Continued) It will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads, which although inclined to be open, are crisp and tender and of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Many years' experience has convinced us that this is one of the hardiest sorts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 35c.

Celery

Culture—Sow seed in garden as early as ground can be worked, cover seed lightly and firm well. If the bed is kept cool and moist, the seed will germinate in from 10 to 20 days. When ready, set plants 6 inches apart in rows about 3 feet apart. Celery needs four to five months from time of seeding until ready for use.

When almost grown, celery must be blanched. That is, the light is excluded from the edible stock by the use of boards, earth, or other covering. Do not cultivate, hill up or disturb celery when damp or rust will occur.



Golden Yellow Self-Blanching

Giant Pascal One of the most popular for winter use; a selection from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and adds to its parent's superior keeping qualities. Stalks very large, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor. Blanches very easily and quickly. Heart is golden, very attractive. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 10c.

Don't Overlook the
GARDEN SEED COLLECTIONS

On Inside Page of Back Cover



Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery



Turnip rooted celery, instead of producing long leaf stalks like ordinary celery, has a turnip-like root with true celery flavor. Highly esteemed cooked, for flavoring soup, or sliced and used with vinegar, making an excellent salad.

Large-Rooted Giant Prague Improved form of Turnip Rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots; roots almost round; few side roots. Large, deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sweet Corn

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN—Packet 10c; Pint 15c; Quart 25c;

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

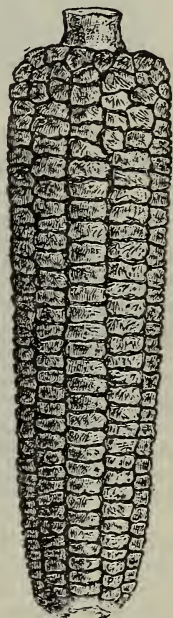
postage paid. Larger quantities at market price.

Peep o' Day This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota origin and has been offered in the Minnesota market from 5 to 7 days earlier than any other well known kind in the trade. Ears, 5 inches long, perfectly formed, well filled. The corn is tender and sweet. We are very positive about the earliness of this variety, and that our customers will make no mistake in planting some of it for first early. Our stock came from the producers 8 years ago and has been improved by our seed with full confidence that it is the best to be had.

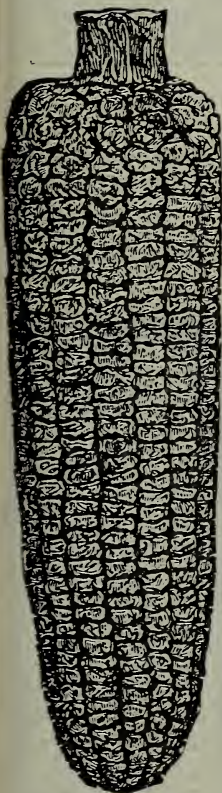
White Cob Cory Stalks about 4½ feet high and bear 2 and even 3 ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long, and 8 rowed, with large, somewhat coarse but sweet and tender grain.

Black Mexican Although the ripe grain is black or bluish-black, the corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This is considered by many, to be the most desirable, for family use, of the second early sorts; it withstands hot, dry weather quite well.

Country Gentleman This variety is often called the shoe peg corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels, which are long and very sweet. Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Golden Bantam and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most other sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a

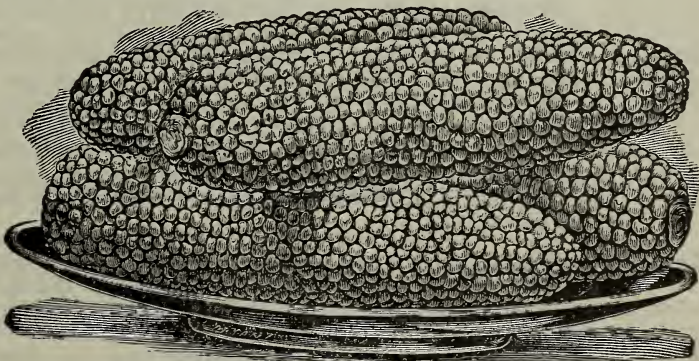


Peep o' Day

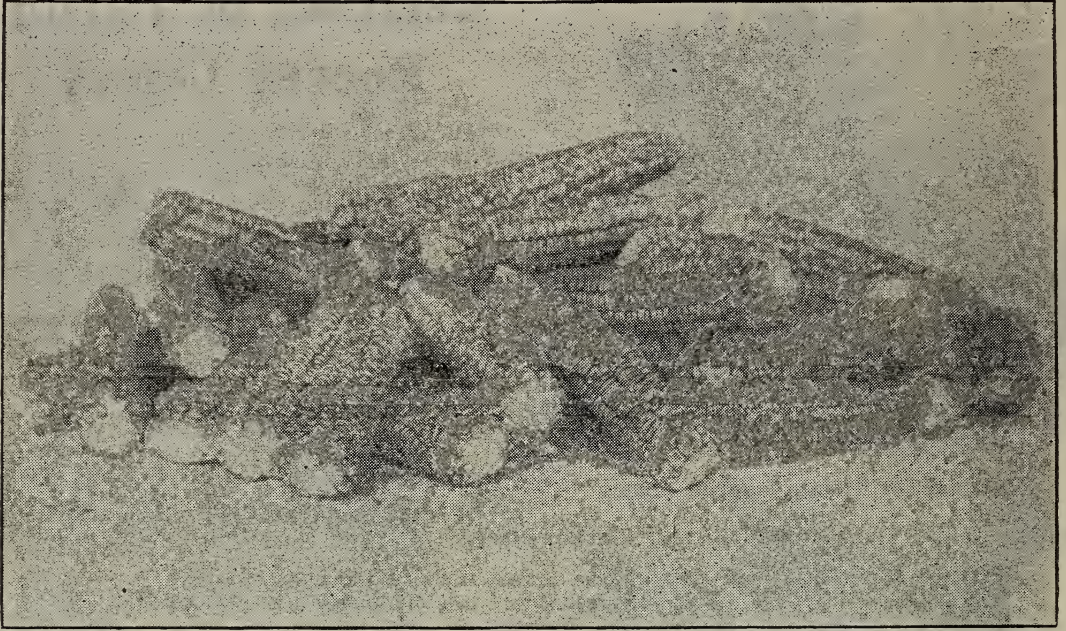


White Cob Cory

thick husk, which keeps it in the milk. The ears average nine inches in length; the cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender pure white kernels of the finest quality. It is a slow maturing variety and arrives at full perfection just in time to succeed the earlier varieties.



Country Gentleman



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam Should be grown in every garden. Everyone likes to eat Golden Bantam Corn, in fact many people will not take any other when Golden Bantam is obtainable.

Earliness. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, though not quite so early as Peep o' Day, matures a week or ten days later, when planted at the same time. Its superior quality and flavor, however, make it well worth waiting for. This variety is suitable, not only for early planting, on account of its hardiness, but a succession of sowings may be made during the season, producing a continuous supply until frost.

Quality. The flavor is deliciously distinct, superior to that of any other corn. Of all varieties, the name "Sugar Corn" seems to fit this best, as it is so unusually sweet. The decided preference shown for it in the market, restaurant and home has enabled the growers to sell Golden Bantam at a premium. It is so unique in appearance, that all who have enjoyed the golden yellow ears recognize them instantly; one cannot forget such splendid quality.

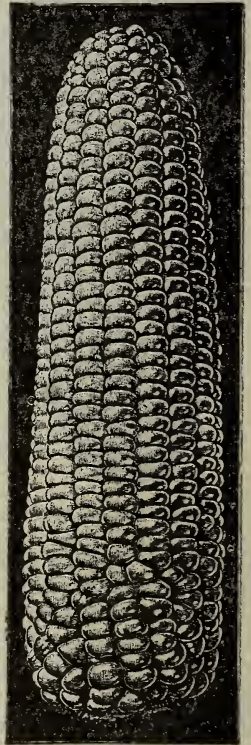
Color. Golden Bantam, when picked at the proper stage of growth, is a rich creamy-yellow. This deepens to orange as it ripens. Its first appearance often leads the purchaser to doubt its being a sweet corn. A trial, however, soon convinces that the quality is not lessened by the color. It has to be tasted to be appreciated, as it's the sweetest, most toothsome corn ever produced.

Character of Growth. Golden Bantam is dwarf in growth, usually from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The stalks have light foliage, and being small, may stand very closely together; in this way a large crop may be produced on a small area. The ears of Golden Bantam are 6 to 7 inches in length, just right to handle at the table. The kernels are wider than most sweet corn and of good depth, the percentage of corn to cob being greater than on any other variety. There are 8 to 12 rows of kernels on an ear.

We have yet to hear of one grower, who has planted our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, and was not well pleased with same if weather conditions were favorable. From all points come letters from pleased customers. The seed we offer this year is all of our own growing and curing, and we guarantee the same as our field corn,

Early Evergreen Is a new corn with ears 8 inches long, and 14 to 18 rows, mostly. The size of the ear is retained in this new type, and the depth of the grain has been added to by the narrower kernel. The rows on the ear are more uniformly straight, but the height of the stalk and the productiveness are the same as in the older type. It is a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for a main crop in every home garden.

(Continued on following page.)

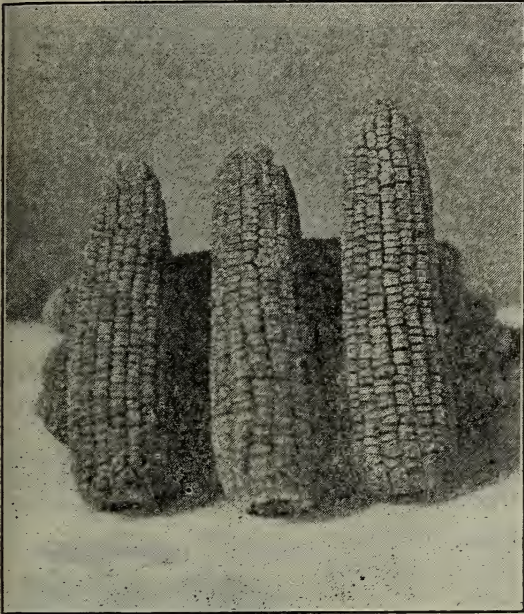


Early Evergreen

EARLY EVERGREEN (Continued)

It ripens twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and is good for all purposes. The kernels are very sweet and tender, and when eaten from the cob, break off free from husky tips so common to some otherwise fine table corns. Remains green a long time; two plantings will extend the season until frost.

Stowell's Evergreen This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other sort for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency toward deterioration and a shorter grain. To avoid dissatisfaction, all planters should seek seed which has been especially selected and not plant anything which may be offered as Evergreen at low figures. We have a large and growing trade among canners and market gardeners who must have a genuine Stowell's Evergreen, and our stock is known far and wide as the safest seed for all purposes. There has been a tendency in the seed trade in the last few years to disregard quality for the sake of low price, and this makes it necessary for seedmen who give care to the selection of their stock, to call especial attention to the fact.



Stowell's Evergreen

Cress

Curled or Pepper Grass

Crisp, pungent, leaves finely cut and ornamental; used as a seasoning and for garnishing, also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most desirable addition. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Thorburn's Everbearing

Cucumbers

Culture—Cucumbers should not be planted before corn planting time. If wanted earlier, plant in a hotbed and transplant when from two to four leaves have appeared.

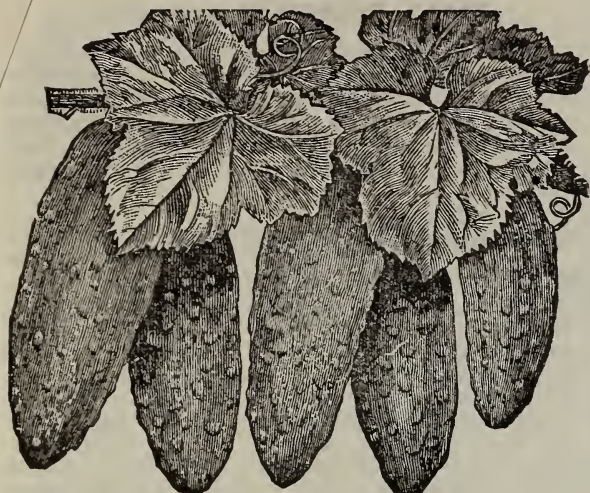
Plant in hills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, using a dozen seed to the hill, and after the striped beetle has his toll, thin to 3 plants to the hill.

To check the beetle, use on the foliage, but not too heavily, road dust, ashes, soot, air slacked lime, tobacco dust or arsenate of lead, or cover the hills with netting, the latter being the only sure remedy.

Thorburn's Everbearing Small size, very early and enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by the frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of very fine quality, both for slicing or pickling. Invariably of perfect form even when very young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Early Short Green or Early Frame An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. (Continued)



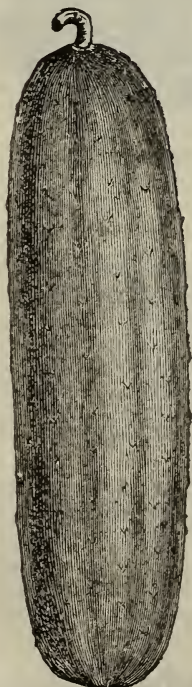
Green Cluster

It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, bearing blue-green fruit, which are often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round, of fine quality. Especially recommended for hotbed culture. The seed we offer is taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape, color and general appearance. Pkt. 5c; 10c.

Evergreen White Spine Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Improved Long Green Not so abundant a bearer as some sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, not surpassed by any variety. This is not the ordinary Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer and of better proportions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Long Green

EARLY SHORT GREEN (Continued) Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight and a little smaller at the ends; bright green at blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

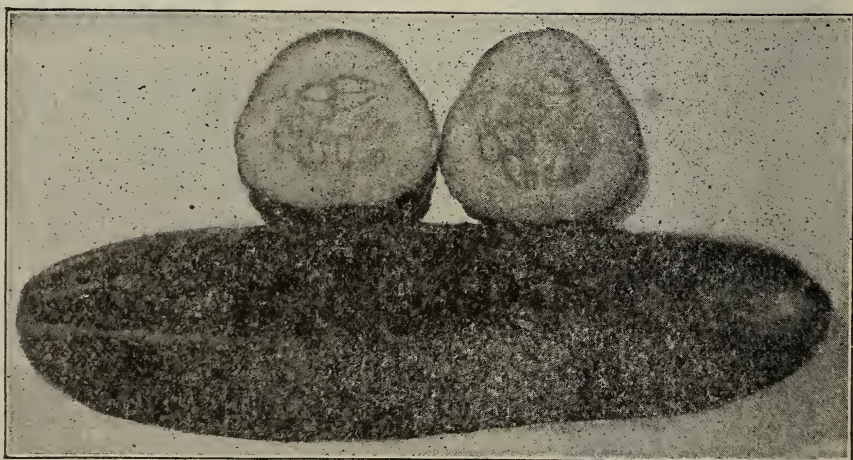
Green Cluster Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end; dark green but paler towards the blossom end. Very productive sort. Its earliness and its very high quality make it a good variety for planting in June and July for late pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

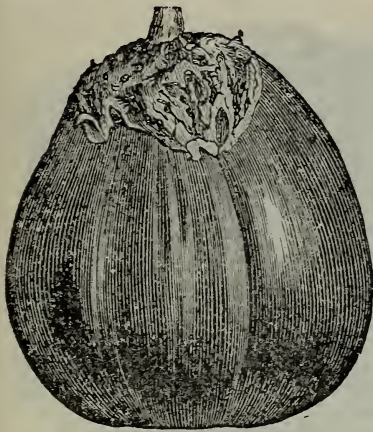
A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green.



Chicago Pickling



White Spine



Improved New York Purple

The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the large size of its fruit makes it the most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c.

Early Long Purple This is very early maturing; fruit long, rich purple, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.

Black Pekin It combines in itself many characteristics which are very valuable. It is early, in fact the earliest good market variety. It is very desirable in color, being a jet black. Shape is well shown in illustration. It is dwarf growing and bears its fruit close to the main stem. Very popular with market gardeners who wish the earliest and best of all large fruited egg plants. Pkt. 5c.

Endive or Winter Lettuce

An excellent salad plant, available long after season for lettuce and more easily grown. Sow seed in midsummer; after a month, transplant to stand one foot apart in



Endive, or Winter Lettuce

early before the summer heat. Sow same as turnips for winter use.

A singular variety of cabbage with a turnip-like bulb which forms immediately above the ground. It is extremely tender and partakes of the flavor of both the turnip and cabbage. It should be in every garden.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. The outside color is purple; flesh white and delicate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE VIENNA. Large, handsome bulb with greenish-white skin and tender white flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Dill

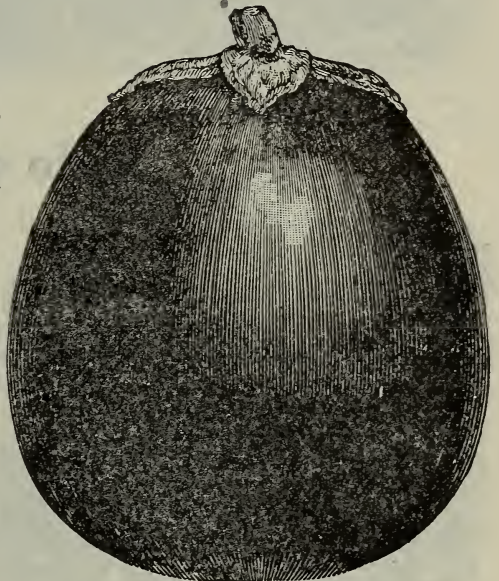
This herb is used in large quantities in the making of Dill Pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c.

Egg Plant

Culture—Treat the egg plant like a tender tomato. Sow the seed inside, keeping even the night temperature above 70 degrees. When corn is 9 inches high, put the egg plants outside in rich, well drained soil, set the plants two feet apart in 4 foot rows.

Improved New York Purple This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Plants spineless. Usually produces 4

to 6 large, smooth, fine dark colored, oval fruit. Early, productive and of excellent quality.



Black Pekin

eighteen inch rows. When almost grown and about two weeks before it is ready to use, it is blanched by tying the leaves together with a soft cord or by covering with boards. The green curled is the best for general use and it is easily blanched. After severe frost the plants may be removed and planted closely in in the cellar for winter use.

Large Green Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Ever White Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Kohl Rabi

Culture—Same as turnips; start



Kohl Rabi



Kale--Dwarf



Kale--Tall

Kale or Borecole

Kale is sown in two to three foot drills and then thinned to six to twenty-four inches apart according to the varieties.

Tall Green Grows about two feet high. So hardy as to withstand winters in the Middle States. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Salamander

early crop, but is not excelled by others for fall use. It forms a good sized, compact head; creamy-white in color, and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Hanson The plant is compact and forms a large, flat, cabbage-like head and is so slow to form a seed that it often fails to seed at all. The outer leaves are bright green with light colored veins; inner leaves light and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A reliable and deservedly popular summer heading variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Lettuce

Culture—As lettuce will stand considerable freezing, it may be seeded as soon as soil can be worked in the spring. The soil cannot be made too rich, as this crop must be grown quickly to be of good quality.

Head Lettuce

As soon as plants begin to crowd, transplant to 6 inches apart; water frequently during dry weather. When the head starts to develop, work up the soil around them so as to induce close compact growth. As soon as the outside leaves are large enough they should be brought together and tied over the top. This helps to blanch them.

Salamander A splendid summer heading variety; this is one of the few varieties that will head well during hot weather. It will grow quite well as an



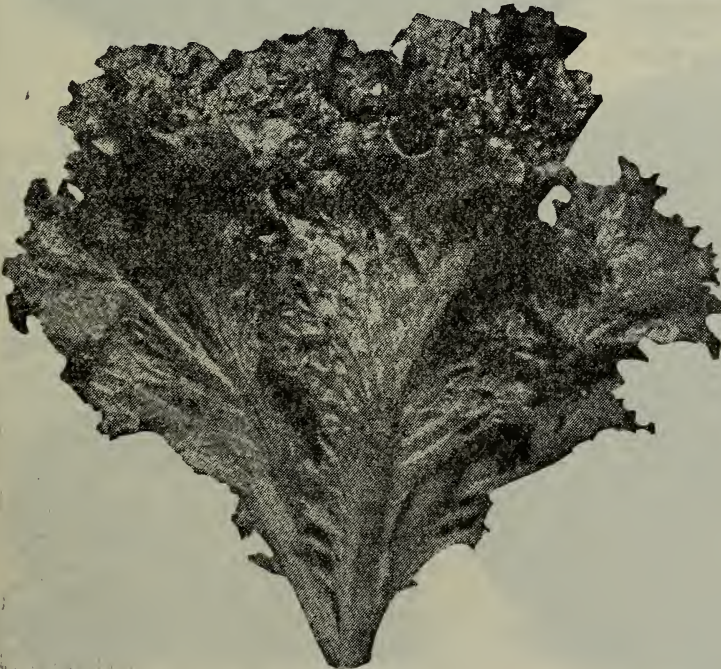
Hanson



Black Seeded Simpson

outside leaves, and stands a long time before bolting to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c,

Early Prize Head Well known loose heading lettuce, quite distinct from most other sorts on account of its peculiar color, light green shading to bright reddish-brown. The leaves are somewhat crimped and grow more so at the border; of superior flavor, long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed. It is a very attractive lettuce, well adapted to open-air culture, being quite hardy. Many growers call for this variety on account of its extreme tenderness and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Early Prize Head

Black Seeded Simpson

We have a fine strain of this lettuce carefully selected. This is the most popular sort on the Chicago market. It forms a large, loose head. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender; of light green to golden yellow. Best sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Big Boston

This is one of the best large heading lettuces, and, while it succeeds at all seasons except during the hottest months, it is peculiarly adapted for late fall culture. This grand variety makes a handsome plant with but few



Big Boston

Simpson's Early Curled

This is probably the best of the loose-leaved varieties; it forms no head, but produces an abundant crop of pale green leaves, slightly but closely crumpled, which, even when old, retain their characteristic sweetness and brittle character. In this respect it excels many of the best heading varieties. Moreover, the flavor even of the outside leaves is fully equal to that of the heart leaves of many heading varieties. The lower leaves grow clear of the ground so that it rarely suffers from rot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

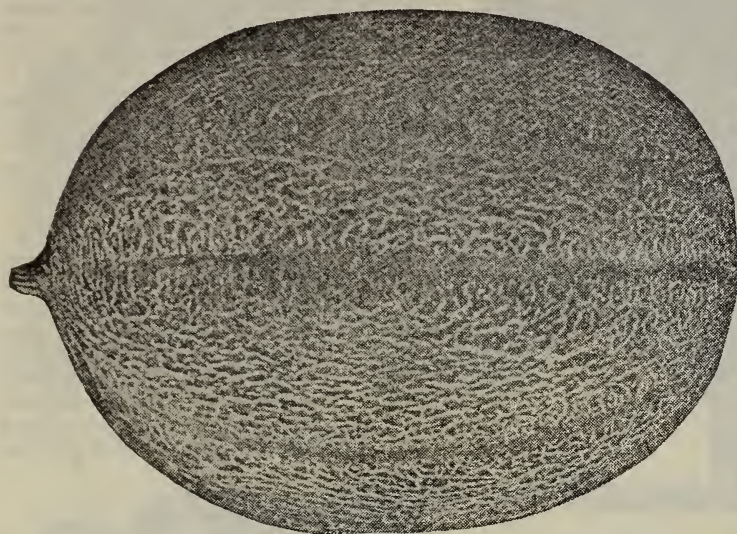
Leeks

Large Carenton

Favorite market sort; large, broad leaves; flavor is very mild. Pkt. 5c.



Musk Melons



The Osage

fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor; ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

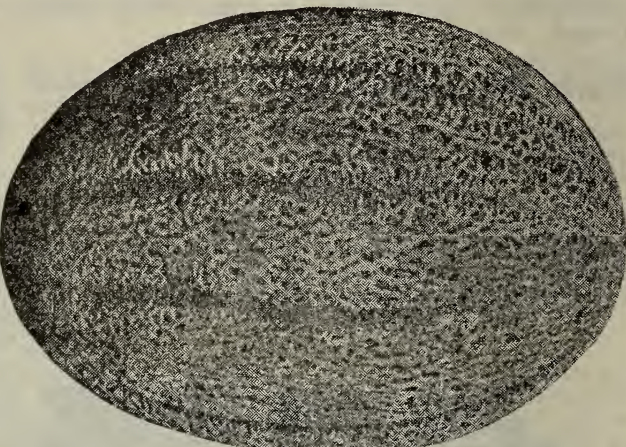
The Osage Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks; covered more or less with a shallow netting. The flesh is a deep salmon in color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. A remarkably fine variety and a profitable sort for market gardeners. Good keeping and shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Netted Gem

Culture—Musk Melon, Water Melon, Squash, Gourds, follow the same directions as given for Cucumbers, except the larger growing vines require more space.

Netted Gem Slightly oval in form, finely netted, being a light golden hue when



Burrell Gem

Burrell Gem The originator says: "The new Rocky Ford with Golden Meat." This describes the melon fully, as in appearance it looks just as the best types of green fleshed Gems or Rocky Fords do. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



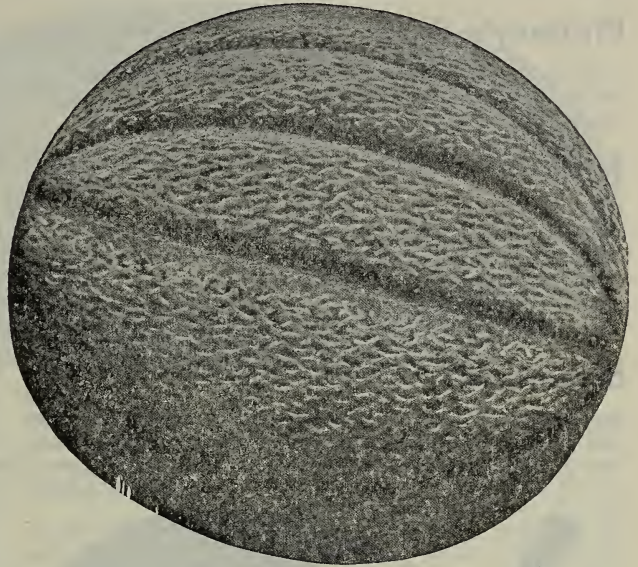
Improved Large Nutmeg

Improved Large Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with a coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Banana Very odd; 18 to 20 inches long; yellow flesh, blending from light green to rich salmon. Fragrant and one of the most delicious of melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



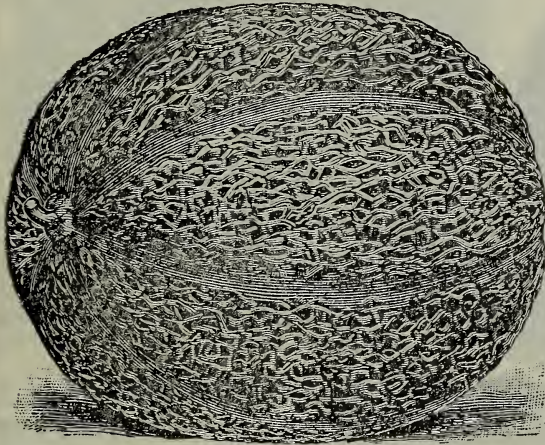
Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of the small or basket melons, and is shipped in great quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed; densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet, highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality, even size, desirable shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Rocky Ford

Paul Rose Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated. Possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem.

Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter; shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem. Of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Flesh firm, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and more highly flavored. Ripens close down



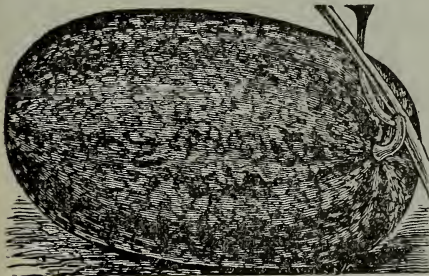
Paul Rose

to the rind; with small seed cavity. One of the very best sorts for the home garden, and the most uniformly good of any musk-melon grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c,

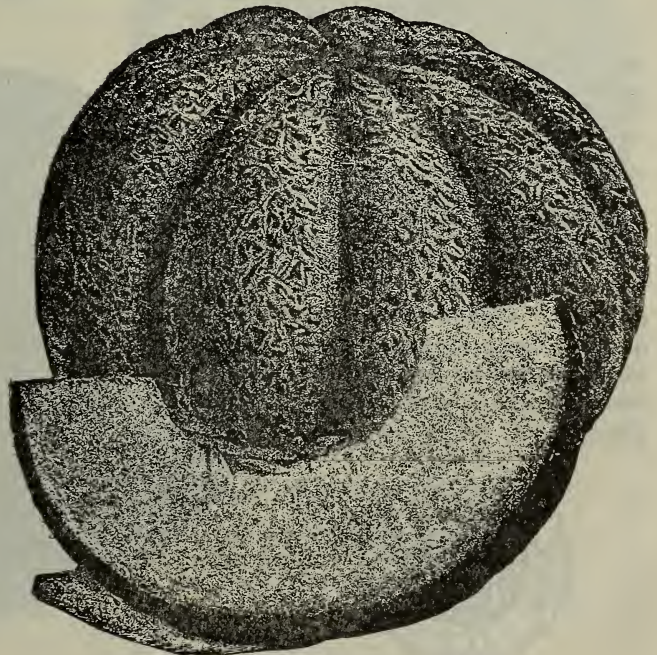
Emerald Gem A very early, yellow-fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregular ribbed and very slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind; juicy, melting and very highly flavored. This splendid variety, in many large markets, leads all others on account of its sweetness and convenient size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Water Melons

Cole's Early For the northern states this is desirable on account of its extreme earliness and vigorous growth. Rather small and nearly round in shape. Light green rind, striped with darker green; scarlet flesh, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Water Melon--Cole's Early

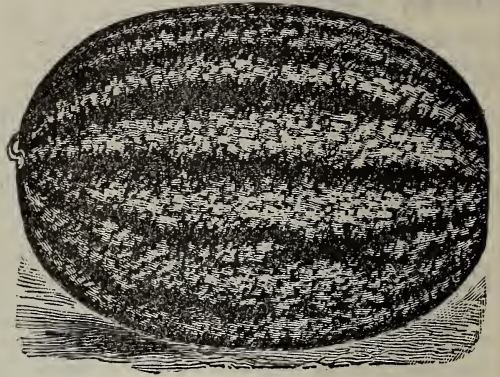


EMERALD GEM

Phinney's Early Few, if any, of the early sorts of recent introduction surpass this old favorite. Hardy, robust growing variety; oblong shape, rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh pink, of very good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Ice Cream (White Seeded) A splendid melon for the North, to grow in the home garden or for local market, having a thin rind, a beautiful crimson core, which is always fine grained and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific; early, a magnificent grower. It is one of the best for home purposes, ripening in about seventy-five days. Pkt. 5c; 10c.

Sweetheart Very popular. One of the best. This fine variety is an entirely distinct and handsome water melon. Vines vigorous and productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly marked with light and dark green lines.



Phinney's Early

Flesh bright red, solid, very tender and deliciously sweet. The melons retain their good qualities for a long time after being gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Peerless One of the best sorts for the market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vines moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval. Color bright green, finely mottled; rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and very sweet. This melon has given excellent results on the black soils of Illinois. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CITRON For Preserves

Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used



Ice Cream

for making a very clear transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

OUR PRICES

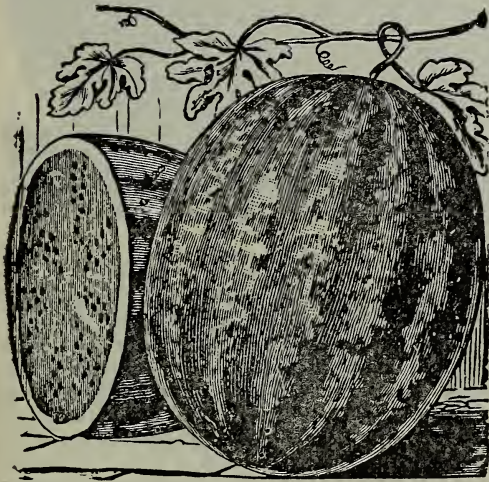
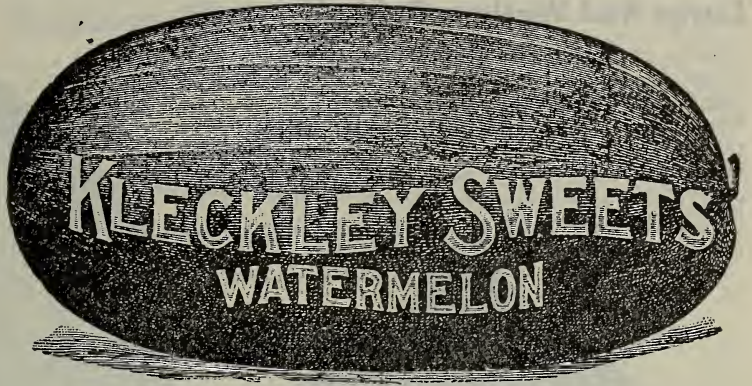
In comparing our prices, bear in mind that we pay the postage, unless otherwise noted. Our prices have been placed as low as possible for First Quality and Honest Seeds.



Sweetheart

**Monte Cristo, or
Kleckley Sweets**

The finest of all medium early Water Melons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Many growers have expressed their satis-



Kolb's Gem

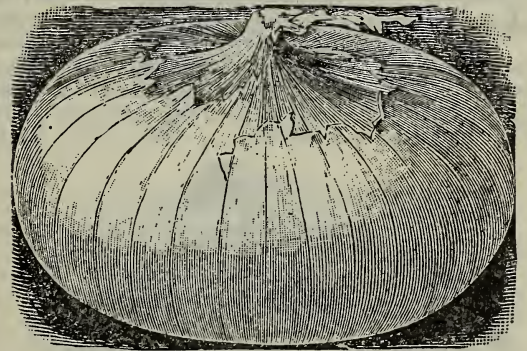
faction to us, with the growth of this melon, by returning each year for the same seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Kolb's Gem Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any water melon ever originated. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. Melons large, of very thick, oval, blocky form; skin handsomely marked in stripes of light green. One of the most productive and best keeping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Onion Seed

Culture—Onions thrive well on any good soil; probably the very best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring. Sow seed early in the spring, about 1/4-inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Seed should be sown a trifle thicker than the onions are to stand, and thinned while weeding.

Extra Early Flat Red Although one of the first red sorts to ripen, still the bulbs are firm and keep remark-



Extra Early Flat Red

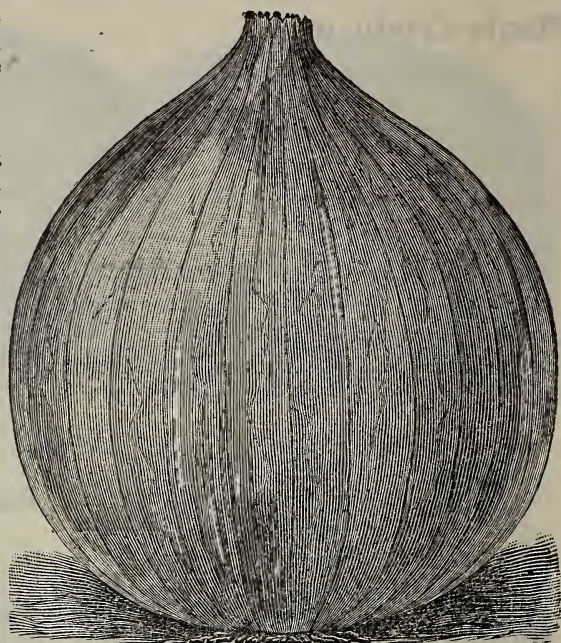


Prizetaker

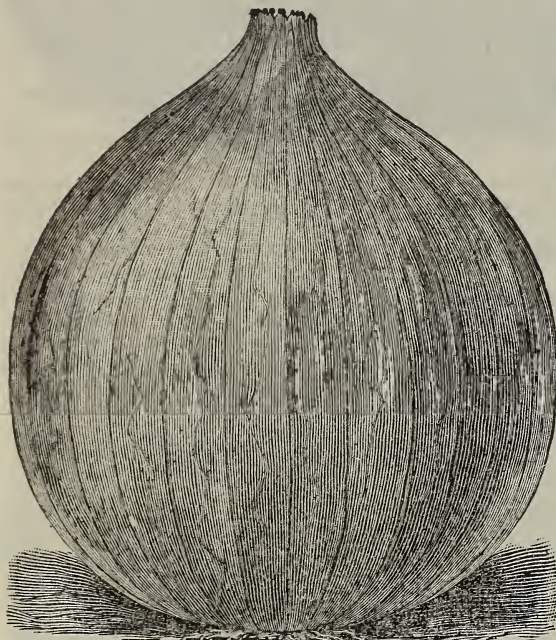
ably well. A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and uniform in size and shape; moderately strong flavored and comes into use a week or ten days earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 55c; 1/2-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.00.

Prizetaker A perfectly globe shaped onion with a straw colored skin. An excellent keeper; exceedingly fine flavor. They attain immense size, 15 to 20 inches being often reached, if started early in hot beds and transplanted so that they may have a long season in which to reach their mature size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c. 1/4-lb. 55c, 1/2-lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield This is the standard red variety, and a favorite in the East where immense crops are grown for shipments. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick. Skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish-white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.



Large Red Wethersfield

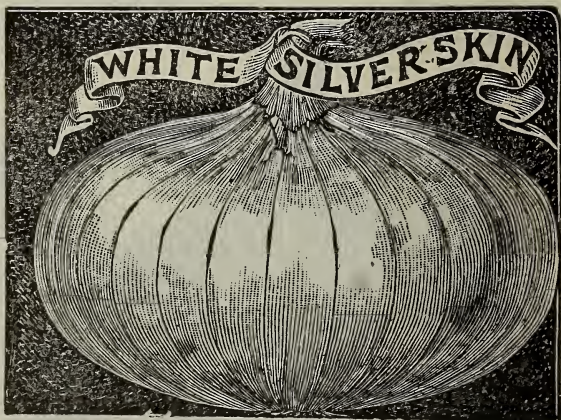


Southport Red Globe

Southport Red Globe The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. In all markets globe onions are in great demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.

White Portugal or American Silver-skin

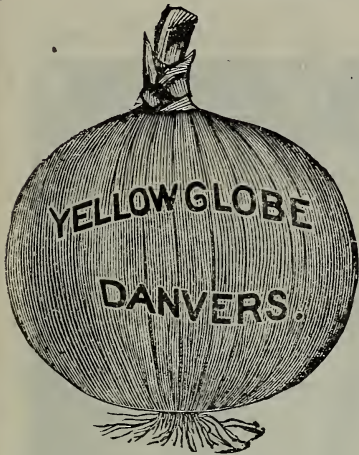
A mild and pleasant onion of somewhat flattened shape when matured, but globular when sown thickly for sets or pickling. Has a beautiful white skin. It is very popular for family use, and one of the best for pickling, slicing or boiling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 80c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.50, lb. \$3.00.



Southport White Globe A most desirable variety for the home garden. Yields abundantly, producing large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor and more attractive than the colored sorts when cooked. To produce the most beautiful white onions so much sought in every market, one must first have good seed; second, grow them well on rich land; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 80c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.50, lb. \$3.00.



Southport White Globe



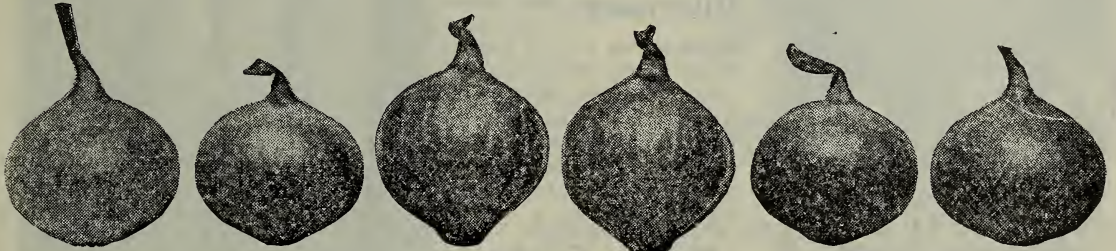
Southport Yellow Globe The skin is a rich brownish-yellow; the flesh is white, crisp and fine grained. It is entirely distinct from the Danvers type, having distinct characteristics of its own. It is large in size, a heavy cropper and an excellent keeper. It is sure to satisfy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼-lb. 55c, ½-lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers One of the most extensively used yellow onions. Bulbs of medium size, globe shaped with small neck, and ripen very evenly. Flesh white, crisp and of mild excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼-lb. 55c, ½-lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.

Onion Sets

Culture—Onion Sets should be planted as early in the spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set in at any time up to June 1st. Those not used in green condition will ripen early in July.

The Onion Set crop was undoubtedly the smallest grown for some years, therefore we are obliged to raise our price somewhat. The quality will be good, and we have made the price as low as possible under the present conditions.



White Bottom Sets
Qt. 20c

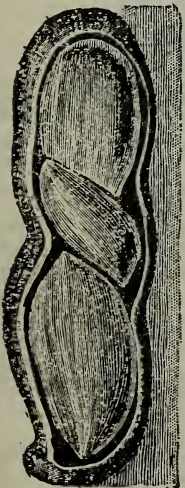
Red Bottom Sets
Qt. 18c

Yellow Bottom Sets
Qt. 18c

Parsley

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

Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than the parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. When the plants of the curled varieties are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plants will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and later.

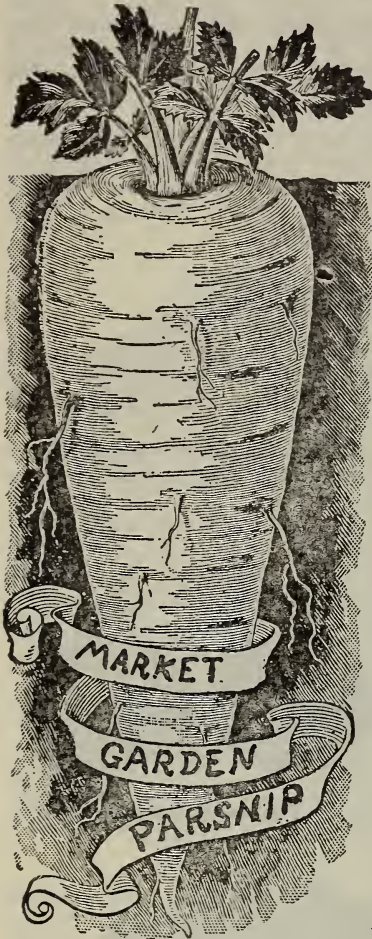


Champion Moss Curled

This is one of the most popular sorts both for the market and home garden. Leaves are very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble moss. Excellent for garnishing and flavoring, also as a decorative plant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Peanuts

Culture—Peanuts can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds. Seed Peanuts should be carefully hulled to prevent breaking the skin on the kernels. They should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cover with about 2 inches of earth. When they are matured, pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days. Prices: ¼-lb. 10c, ½-lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c.



Parsnips

Culture—Plant one year old seed as early as the soil can be worked in the spring and do not cover this slow germinating seed deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. As soon as the plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. This crop requires the entire season to mature, and as the frost improves the roots, they may be left in the ground all winter.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey

Old time favorite. None better at any price. Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clear skin. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression in top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Market Garden

Root is very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Long Dutch or

White Sugar Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



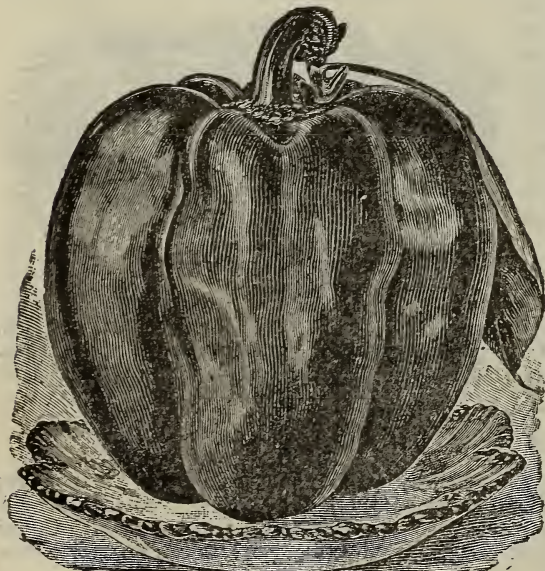
Hollow Crown or Guernsey

Peppers

Large Bell or Bull Nose Matures early and produces a very large sized hot pepper, which is highly esteemed for pickling, the skin being thicker than the other varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. .25c.

Chinese Giant One of the best and largest of mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. Vigorous in growth; its strong, bushy plants are loaded with splendid, large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing throughout the season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

Pimento This pepper is absolutely without pungency and extremely fleshy. It is largely grown in Spain, canned and shipped to all parts of the world, and greatly relished everywhere. It is especially good in picnic sandwiches. The green pod is excellent stuffed with slaw and pickled or filled with meat and baked. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.



Pepper

PEPPERS (Continued)

Sweet Mountain Similar to Bull Nose though usually larger in size and longer. Of very mild flavor; much used for mangoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Large Red Cayenne A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod, about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

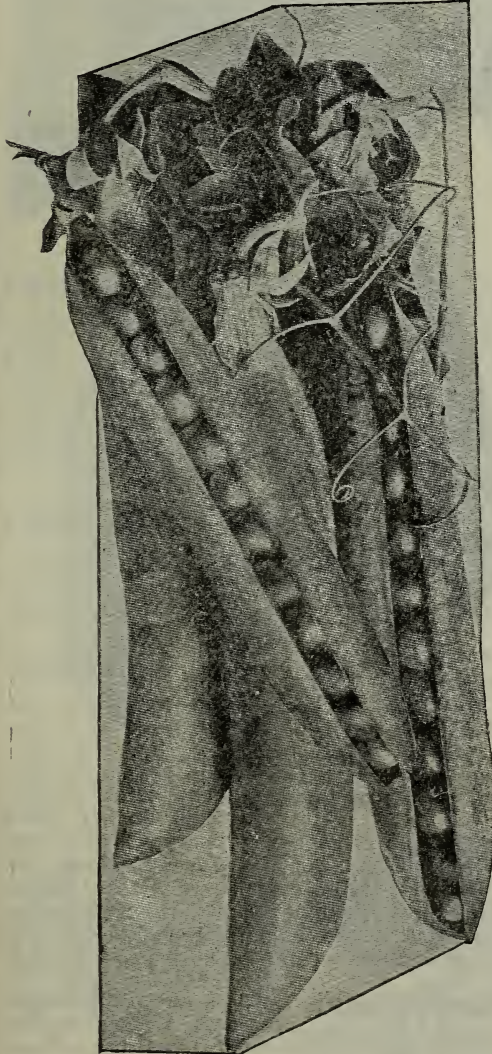
Peas

PRICES ON ALL PEAS: Pkt. 10c; Pint 15c; Quart 25c; postpaid.

Culture—All varieties of peas, regardless of height, may be grown successfully without support. Dwarf or half-dwarf varieties are best planted in double or companion rows six inches apart to support each other in their growth; then leave a space of eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to the height of the variety.

Plant all peas four to five inches deep in soil that has been deeply plowed. This deep planting is to give the peas the cool, damp climate they prefer. Early varieties may be planted in August for a late autumn crop.

Tom Thumb Peas smooth and white; a very early variety, hardy, extremely dwarf. Good for early planting; recommended only for their earliness.



First and Best

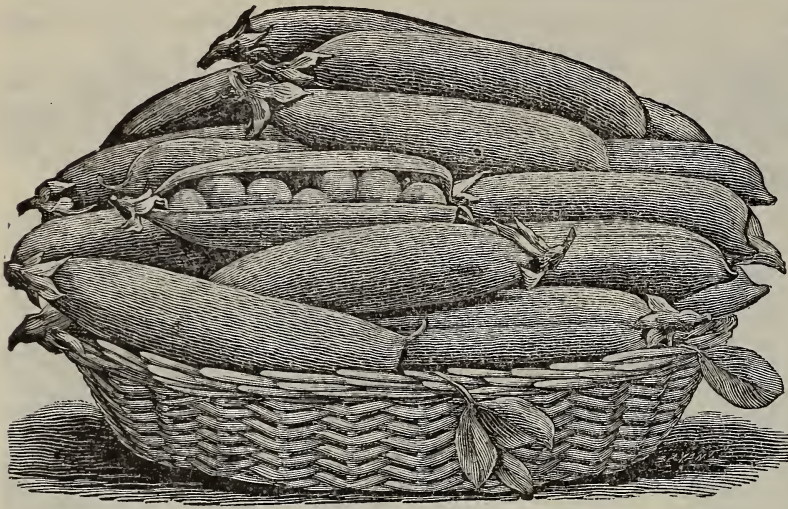
American Wonder Height ten inches. This variety heads the list of early peas in flavor and quality. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender, and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties; plantings in June having matured in 33 days. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These peas are especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush or other support.

First and Best Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, from two and one-half to three feet in height. Is ready for table use in 50 to 52 days from planting. Seed round, rather small and white in color.

Alaska The best early, green seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods make it an excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort for canners and shippers. Two and one-half feet high.

Maud S. An extra early strain of the early, white-seeded, round, smooth pea. The essential points of the extra early pea are: earliness in ripening (so that one picking will gather the crop), and uniformity of type. Our strain combines all these features. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, 5 to 7 peas in a pod, vine 20 to 26 inches high. There is none better.





McLean's Little Gem

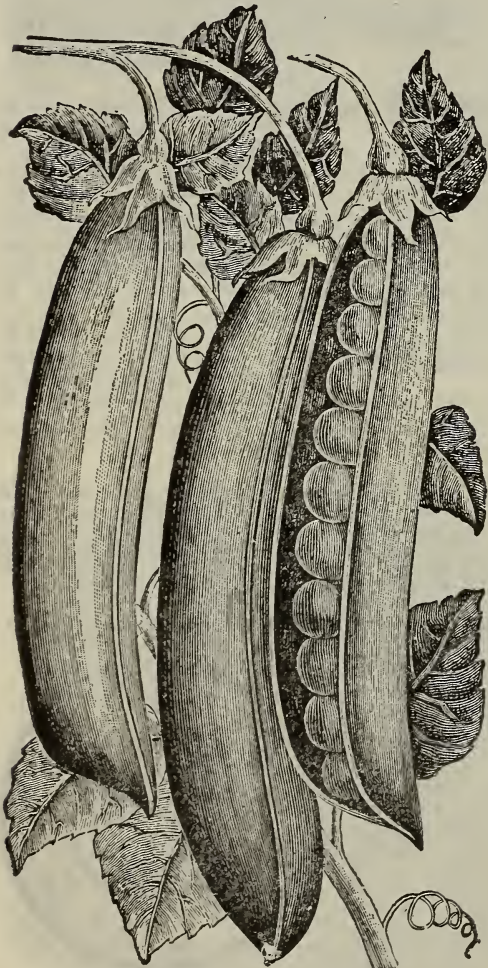
inches high. The peas are not surpassed in sweetness and quality. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener, and unsurpassed for the home garden.

McLean's Little Gem

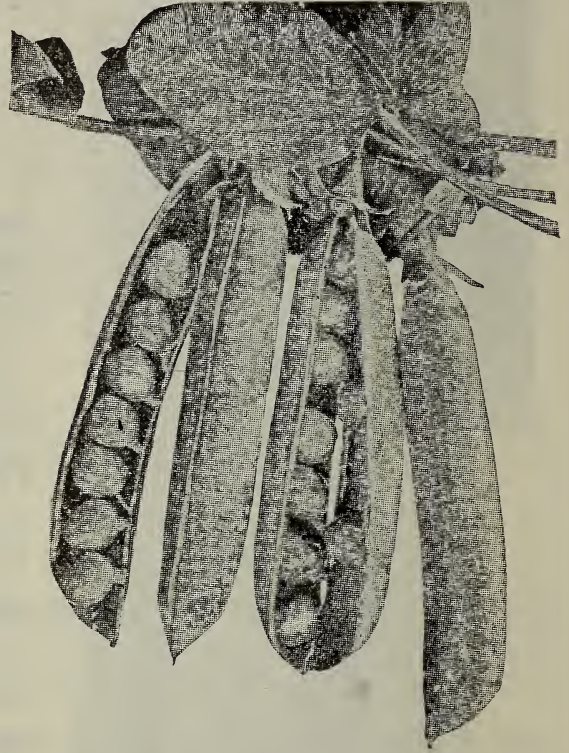
A very desirable, early green wrinkled dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened.

Nott's Excelsior

The best early dwarf pea. It combines all the good qualities of American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than the American Wonder, earlier than McLean's Little Gem, and average about twelve



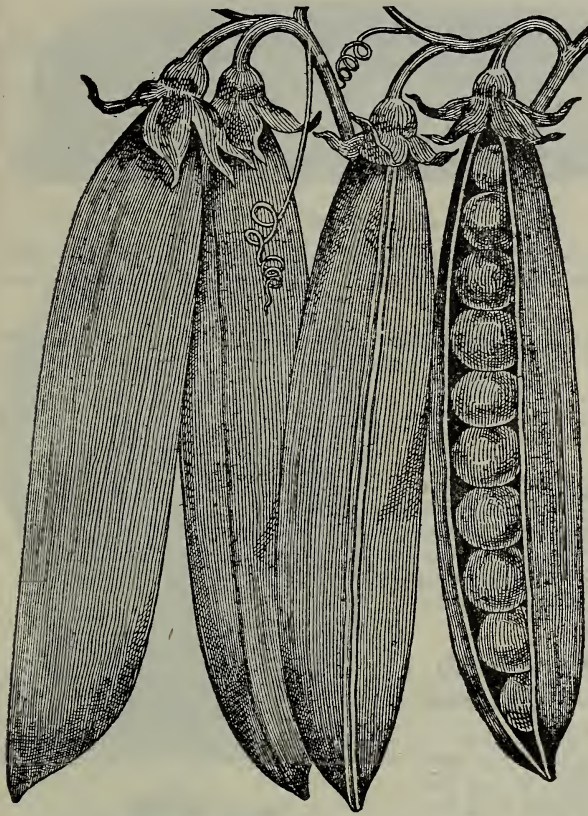
Gradus, or Prosperity



Nott's Excelsior

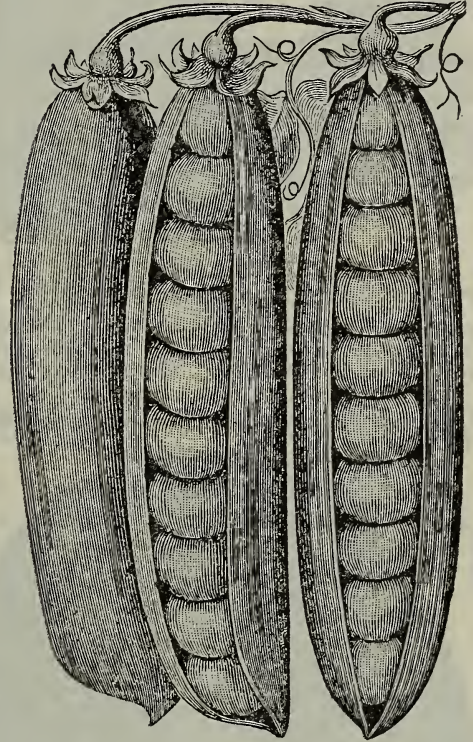
Gradus, or Prosperity The most popular high quality, extra wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within a few days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled pea, growing about thirty inches high. The pods are four inches or more in length, and well filled with luscious peas, eight to ten or more in a pod.

Dwarf Gray Sugar This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches high with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans.



Horsford's Market Garden

Horsford's Market Garden The vine is of medium height, hardy and very productive, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Foliage dark green, leaves small. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, sweet, dark green peas which retain their sweetness after canning.

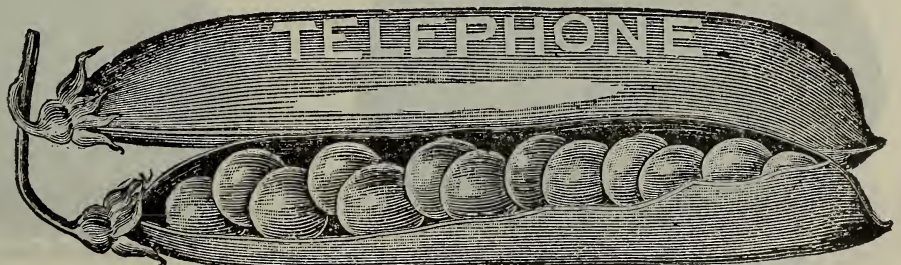


Potlatch

Potlatch A fine, new variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 18 to 20 inches high with dark green foliage. The long pods are rich dark green in color, often measuring 6 inches in length, with 9 to 11 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy, and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. No variety know will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a variety from which anyone may expect great things. Fit for the table in 61 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size; sweet and tender.

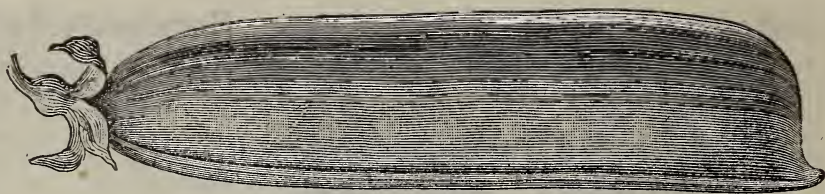
Champion of England Four to five feet in height. This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop or late pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this.

Telephone This is now a leading pea with market gardeners, as it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early and yields abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods. Peas are sweet and luscious. The vines grow about four feet in height; are very vigorous and strong. Each vine bears an average of seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about sixty-five days. The immense pods are straight, of fine appearance and contain eight to nine large, wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor.



Large White Eye

Marrowfat Cultivated very extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow.

**Marrowfat****Large Black Eye Marrowfat**

of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

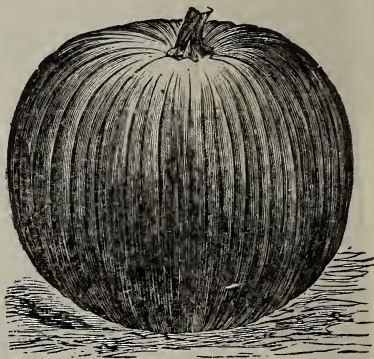
An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods. Can be recommended as one

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention as fodder than they now receive. In the North for dairy cows and for hogs they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. Write for quotations.

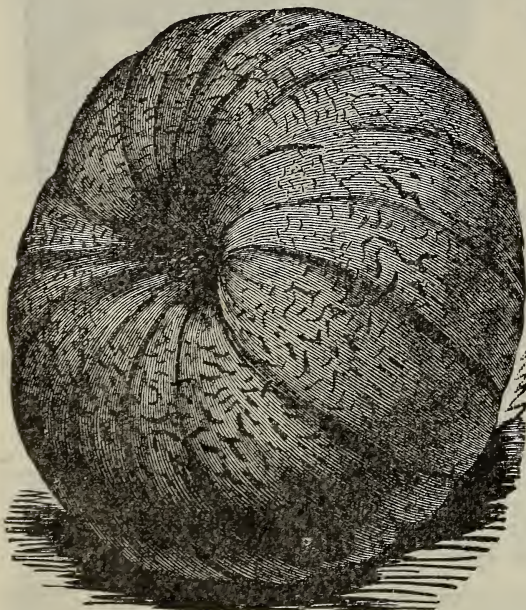
Pumpkins**Large Yellow or Connecticut Field**

The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock. Also used for making pies. Grows to large size and varies in shape, nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep rich, yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. Often planted with corn; also known as Field Pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c.

**Large Yellow****Mammoth Potiron**

This pumpkin is one of the largest, if not the largest of all varieties. The

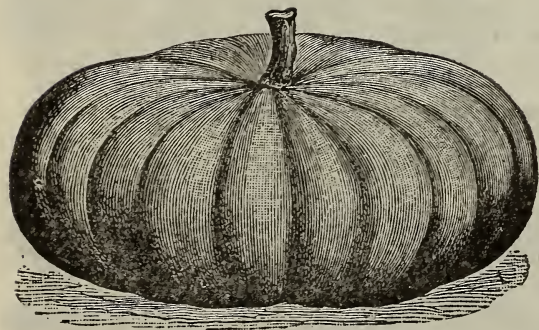
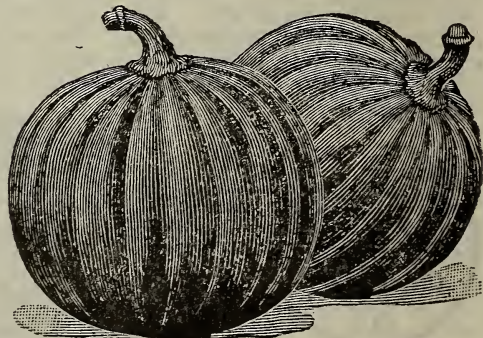
vines are productive and usually produce several large fruits per vine. Single specimens often reach one hundred pounds or more in weight, and the average is very large. The skin is light yellow in color; flesh a deep yellow and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c.

**Mammoth Potiron****Large Cheese or Kentucky Field**

Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About 2 feet in diameter. It has thick flesh of extra fine quality and is a splendid sort for family and market use; also grown largely for feeding. Skin buff color, flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

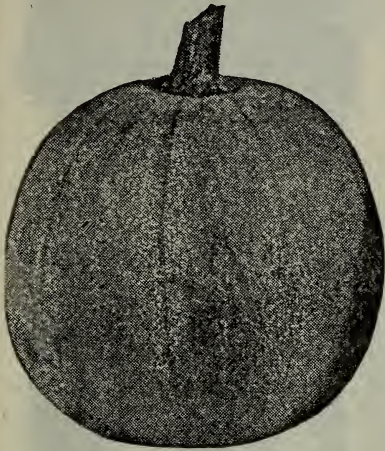
Small Sweet or Sugar

This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. It is a very fine grained, delicately flavored sort. Splendid keeper. They average about 10 inches in diameter; deep orange yellow in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

**Large Cheese or Kentucky Field****Small Sweet or Sugar**

Japanese Pie The flesh is very thick and of a rich salmon color; nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small and in one end of the pumpkin. Dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes.

Makes pies as rich without eggs as other varieties do with eggs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 20c.

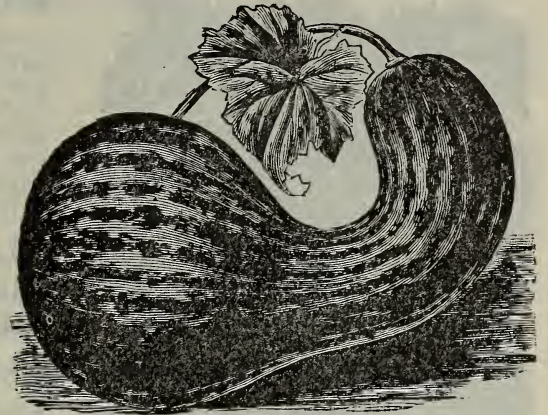


Winter Luxury

Winter Luxury

Generally considered as being the finest quality pie pumpkin.

Besides its high quality, it is the best winter keeper of all. In size, about nine or ten inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful, deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a potato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 20c.



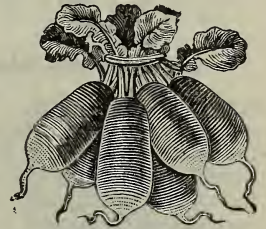
Japanese Pie Pumpkin

PRICES ON RADISH SEED: Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼-Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c, Postpaid.

Radishes

French Breakfast

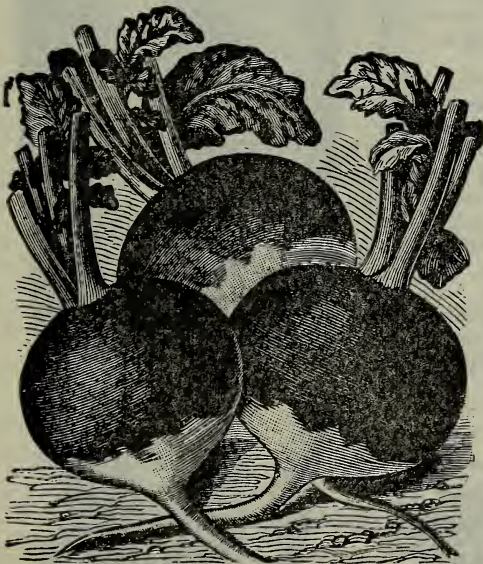
A quick growing, medium sized radish; rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color.



French Breakfast

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. As early as Non Plus Ultra, has as small a top, and may be planted as closely. It is more attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as a market radish.



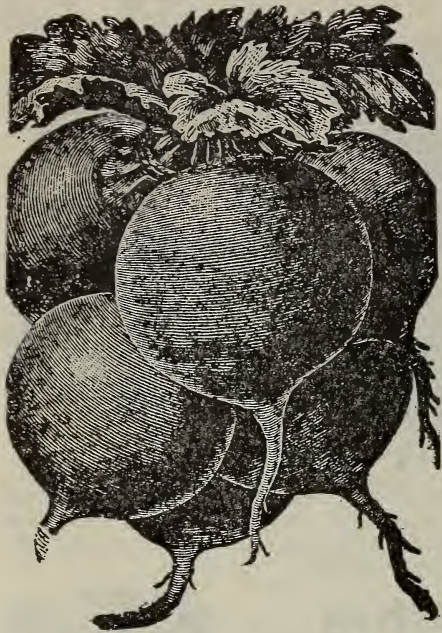
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

Early Scarlet Turnip Is a small, turnip-shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or outdoor planting.

Half Long Deep Scarlet The roots of this variety are of a brilliant, deep, rich red color, and are half long with a tapering point. The flesh is very white, crisp and tender and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy until quite overgrown.



Early Scarlet Turnip

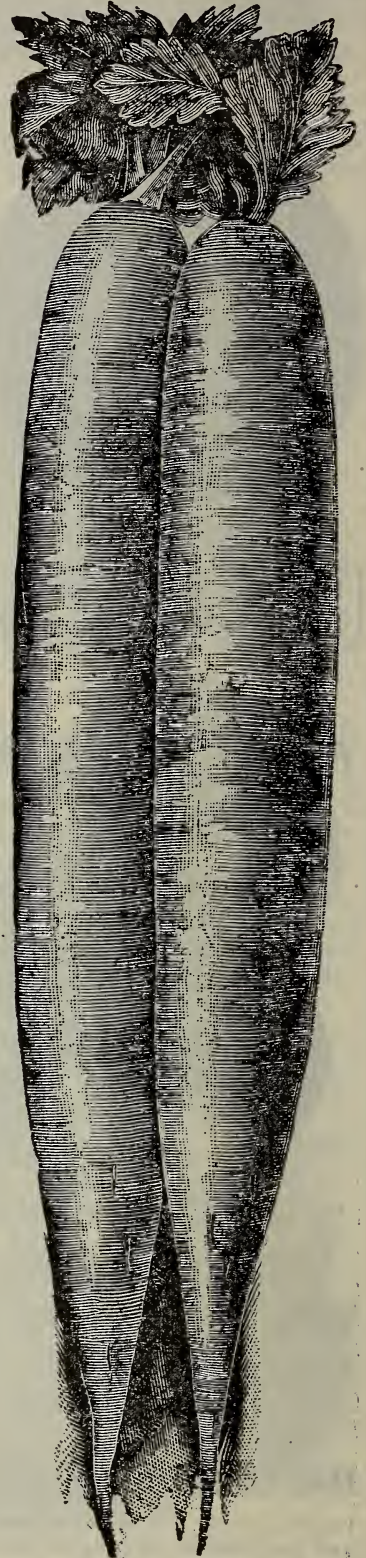


Crimson Giant Globe

Crimson Giant Globe A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always crisp and of a mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pithy until twice their size in diameter. Especially recommended for outdoor planting.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger Known also as Icicle.

A splendid long variety of transparent whiteness. Produces nice long roots in 22 days from the date of sowing, and continues in prime condition for a long period, so that in one sowing of seed, nice crisp radishes may be had from spring to midsummer. It is by far the most popular



Lady Finger

sort in the entire list. There is no variety that grows more uniform in type, and there is none that surpass it in quality. It is not only the best second early variety, but it is one of the best general crop varieties as well; they have a peculiar and delicious freshness not found in other sorts. Its shape is most attractive and handsome, undoubtedly the most perfect long, white radish in cultivation.

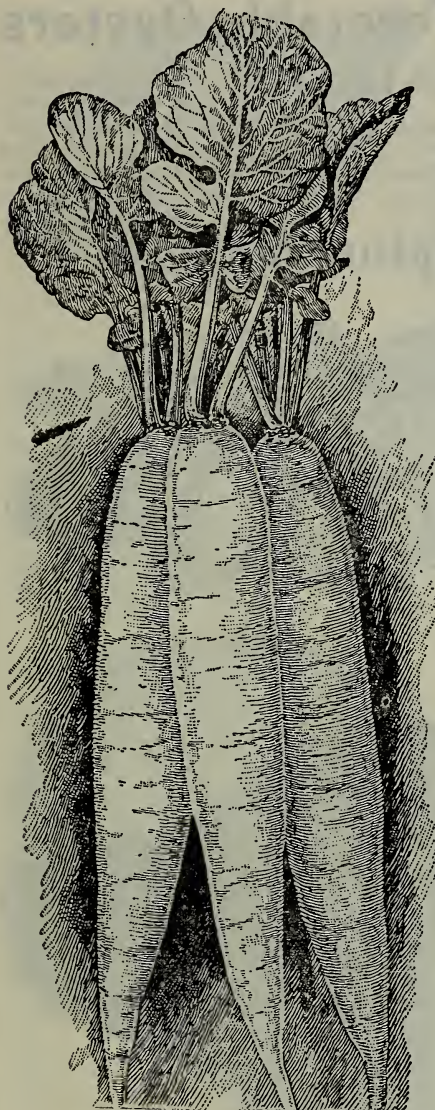
Early Scarlet Globe The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a deep rich, scarlet color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured.

We especially recommend this variety to gardeners whose markets demand a first early forcing radish.



Early Scarlet Globe





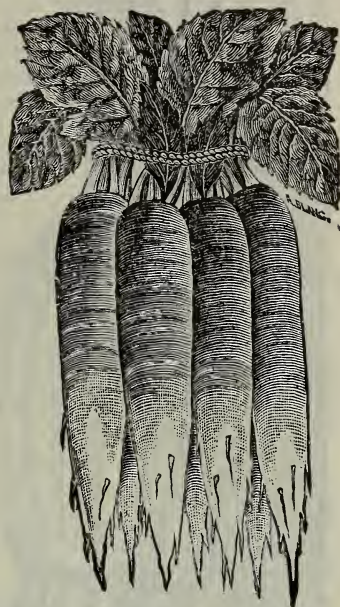
White Strasberg

White Strasberg

Even when comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are about four or five inches long and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large summer sorts.

Improved Chartier or Shepherd

Although this American variety is too large for forcing, it is one of the best for sowing outdoors. The roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. The long cylindrical roots are scarlet rose in color, and gradually taper and shade into white at the tips.

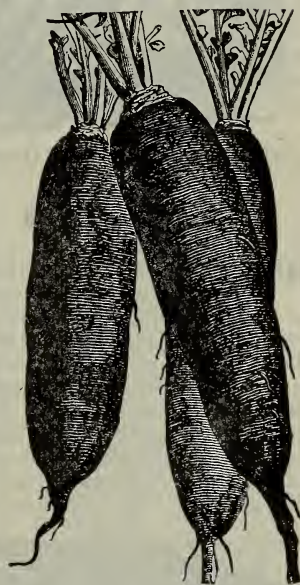


Improved Chartier

WINTER VARIETIES

Long Black Spanish

One of the latest and largest as well as hardiest of radishes. Grows 5 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1 1/2 inches through at the top. Skin black, flesh white and firm. Good keeper.



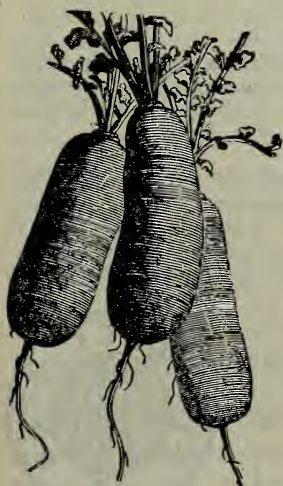
Long Black Spanish

White Chinese

A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention even among the other white varieties. Can be sown from July 1st to August 15th, and will keep in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, brittle and never woody.

Rose China

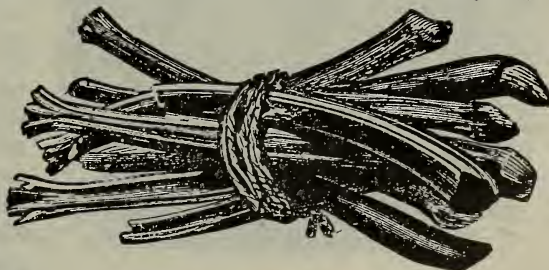
A very handsome and distinct variety; color the brightest rose; crisp and tender; cylindrical in shape, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap; very smooth, very desirable sorts; keeps splendidly through autumn and winter.



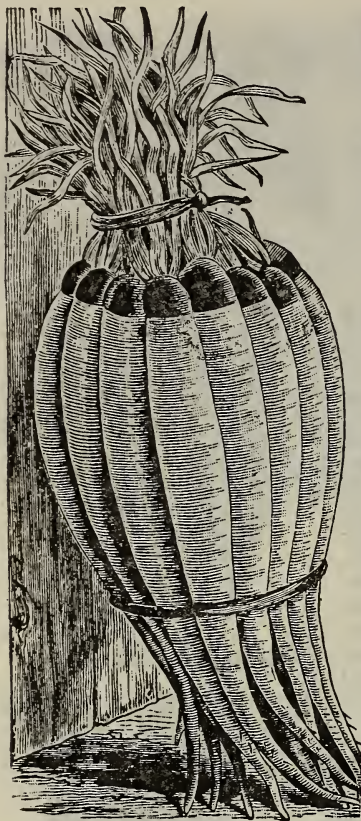
Rose China

Rhubarb

Is highly esteemed for use in pies, tarts, jelly and marmalade, and large quantities are sold in all markets every year. It is the first vegetable of the season Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



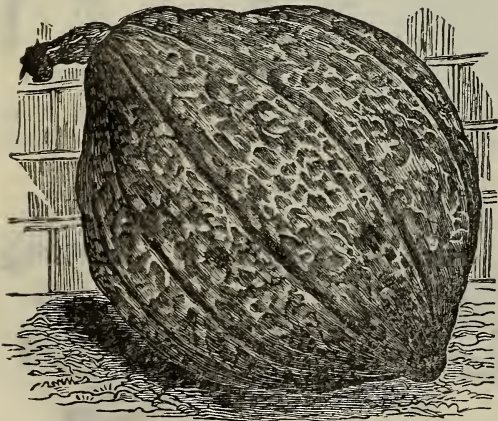
Rhubarb



Salsify or Vegetable Oysters

Squash

Hubbard This is one of the best of the winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good when baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected as regards to quality of flesh, and to color and wartiness of



Golden Hubbard

Salsify or Vegetable Oysters

Mammoth Sandwich Island This delicious vegetable should be more generally grown. It surpasses, for table use, both the parsnip and the carrot; it acquires, after a good frosting, a decided oyster flavor. The roots should be left in the ground to be dug during the thaws in the winter and spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Spinach

Improved Thick Leaved

A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Spinach



Hubbard

the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Our stock is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warty or Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

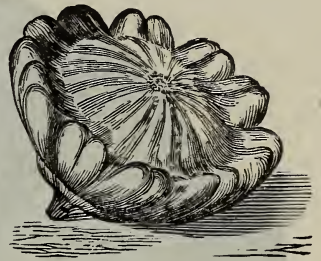
Golden Hubbard Vines are very vigorous and productive. Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard, but are in condition for use earlier. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. Shell warty, hard, strong, and of a beautiful orange red color, except a bit of olive green on blossom end. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and richly flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.





Boston Marrow

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



Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

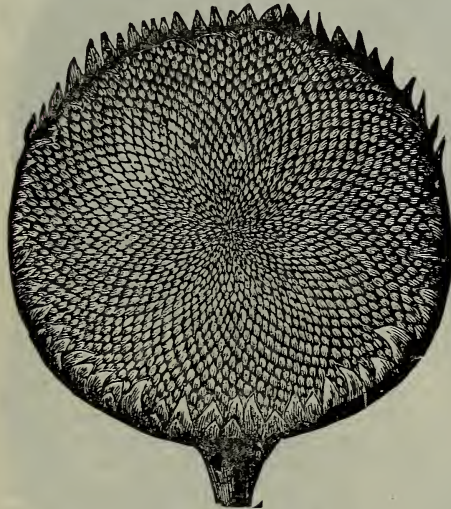
Golden Custard or Yellow Bush A very early, flat, scalloped variety

of the largest size; color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored. A strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop, which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock. It has a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Summer Crookneck The old standard sort; very productive and matures the bulk of its crop a little earlier than Mammoth Summer Crookneck. Fruit when full grown are about one foot long with crooked neck and surface uniformly warty; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Summer Crookneck



Large Russian Sunflower

Sunflower

Large Russian This has a very large head, borne on top of a single unbranched stalk, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as the ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and ten inches apart in the row; cultivate same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out and clean through a fanning mill. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

Herbs

In borders and irregular parts of the garden it will prove profitable and pleasurable to grow a few herbs. Their use gives new and unusual flavors, pleasant aromas and perfumes, and some medicines that are as serviceable as can be purchased. Exact cultural directions suited to them all is impossible. Give them generally the care given vegetables or flowers. When the foliage is to be used, cut the young stems on a dry day, dry in the shade and store in air tight glass jars.

Anise Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c,

Caraway The seeds are used in confectionery, cakes and medicine. Pkt. 5c.

Coriander Used for garnishing; the seeds are aromatic and useful for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.

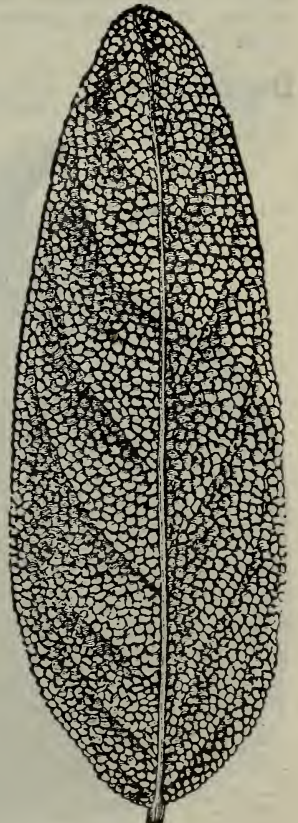
Sweet Fennel Ornamental, also used in sauce. Pkt. 5c.

Horehound Useful for its tonic properties, and for cough remedies. Pkt. 5c.

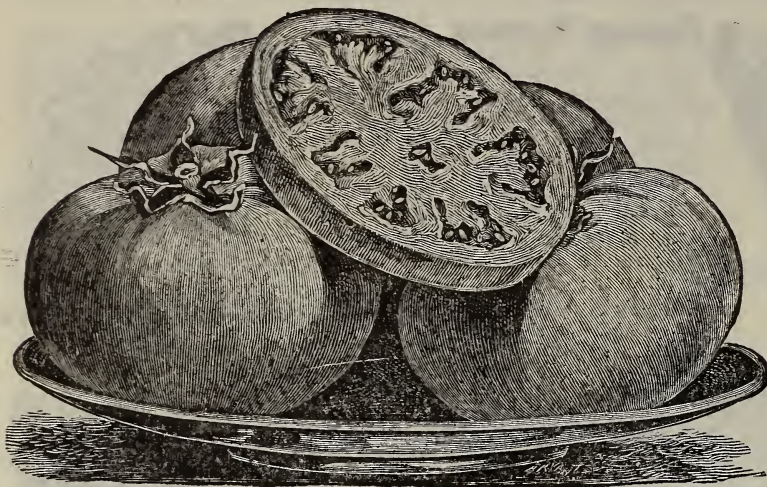
Sweet Marjoram Leaves and shoots are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Sage An indispensable herb for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Wormwood Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c.



Sage

**Chalk's Early Jewel**

enough to make it a good shipping variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Earliana It is the earliest, large, smooth yielding tomato. Not only is it desirable on account of its earliness and large size, but also on account of its handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. Plants are very compact with stout jointed branches and yet the vines yield enormously. For an early sort in the Northern market and home garden, there is none to compare with this tomato. In some southern shipping sections it is now grown exclusively. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

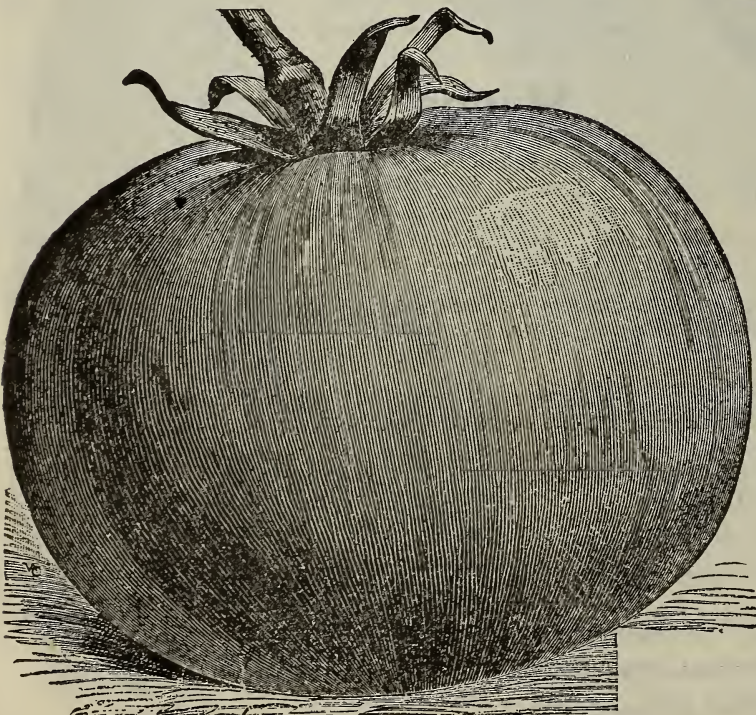
Dwarf Stone This is the largest dwarf tomato in existence. Vines very

**Earliana**

vigorous and productive. The fruit is similar to the tall Stone in color (red), shape and practically in size. Specimens weighing one pound each are quite common. On account of its being of dwarf habit, this is the most desirable for the amateur, who is not used to training vines. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Ponderosa A purple fruited tomato of the largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth, and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt. 5; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Golden Queen Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight bluish of red; as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

**Ponderosa**

Tomatoes

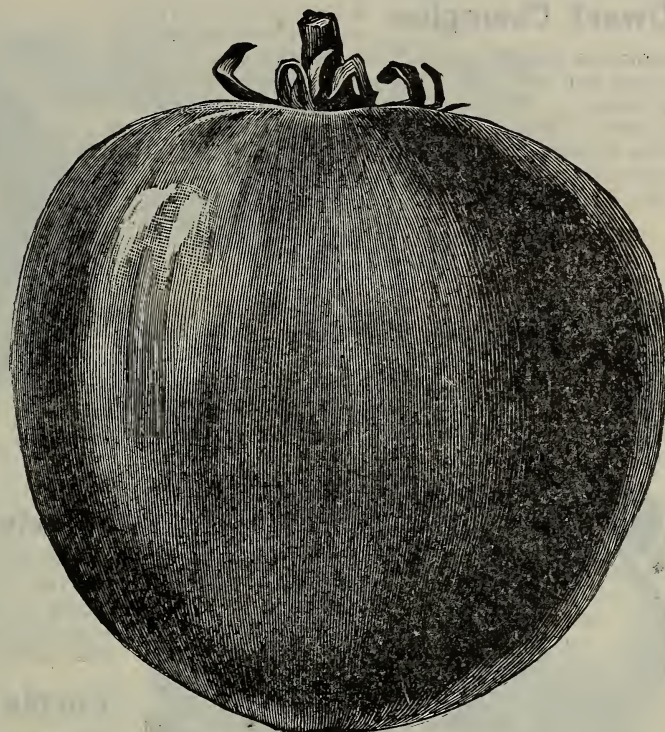
Chalk's Early Jewel

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early, bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of a larger size and sweeter flavor. The plants are of bushy compact growth; heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong

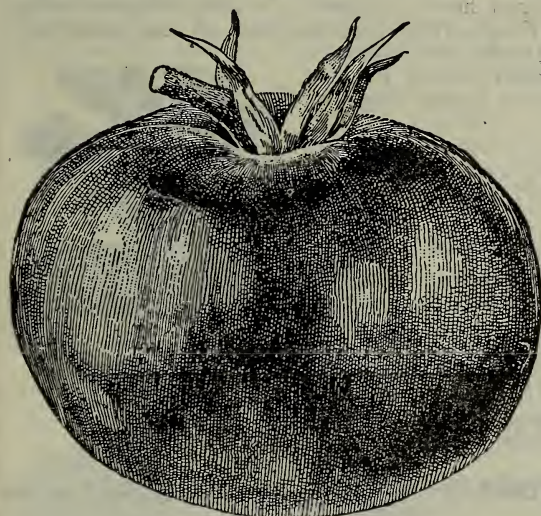
Beefsteak This distinct variety is perhaps one of the most valuable additions to the tomato family. It is fully as early, thicker, heavier and more solid than either the Stone or the Acme, making it easily one of the most handsome varieties under cultivation. Beefsteak is unsurpassed in quality and in the production of fine fruits.

While well adapted for main crop planting, it matures so quickly that it also takes first rank for early market purposes. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. The flesh is very firm. A robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties, and it is therefore a very heavy cropper. The fruits are usually very deep from stem to blossom end, some of them being almost globe-shaped. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is all that could be desired. Pkt. 5c; 1/2-oz. 15c.

Optimus Fruit is medium sized and medium early. It is crimson-scarlet in color, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; 1/2-oz. 15c.



Beefsteak



Optimus

June Pink One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The vines are of vigorous growth; the fruit is borne in clusters and is of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by the frost. The flavor is free from acidity, peculiarly sweet, and pleasant to eat raw. Pkt. 5c; 1/2-oz. 15c.

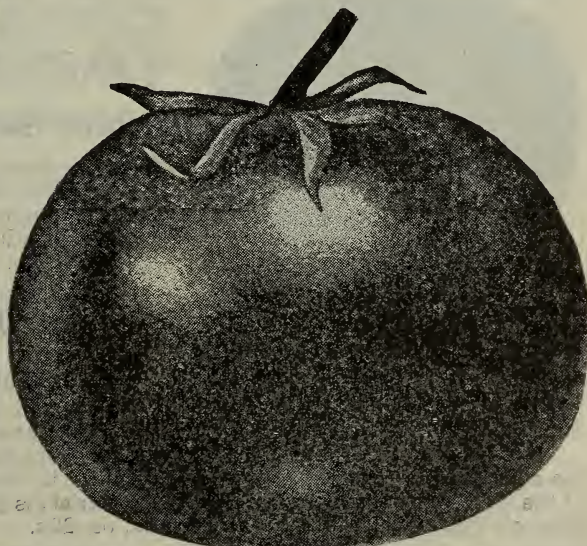


Strawberry or Husk Tomato

Plants of low spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor and highly esteemed for preserving or for making pies. Pkt. 5c, 1/2-oz. 15c.



Husk Tomato



June Pink



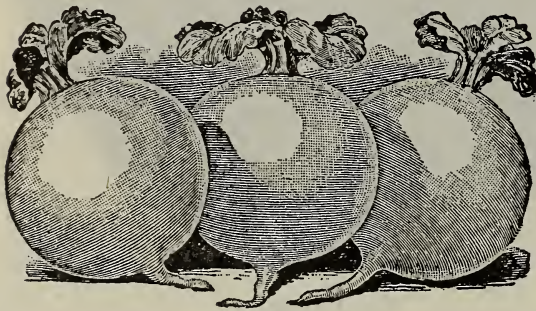
Dwarf Champion A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vines about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruits medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Often sold as tree tomato. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c; ½-oz. 15c.



Dwarf Champion

Turnips

Milan A globular variety, nearly as large as Pomeranean White Globe, very even in shape and of fine appearance. The flesh is of excellent quality and desirable for table use or for stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c; ¼-lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid.



Milan

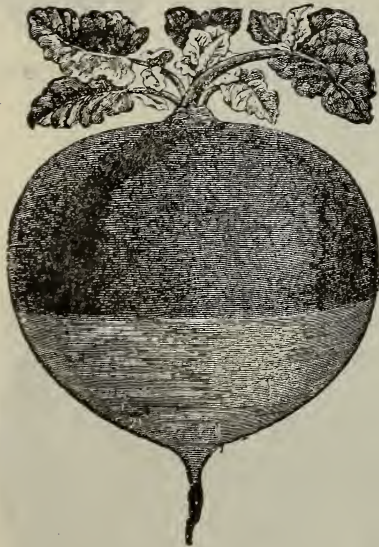
place of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden use. Pkt. 5c; ¼-lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved

An early variety and a favorite for table use. Leaves are few, entire and upright in growth. Roots of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt. 5c; ¼-lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe An early variety. Globe shaped, heavy cropper. In other respects similar to Purple Top, Strap Leaved. A handsome looking bulb, and it is rapidly taking the market garden use.

Rutabagas



Rutabaga

American Purple Top

This is a yellow fleshed sort, having a large tankard shaped root with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c; ¼-lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid.

White Swede Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground but yellow underneath; is hardier than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; ¼-lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid.



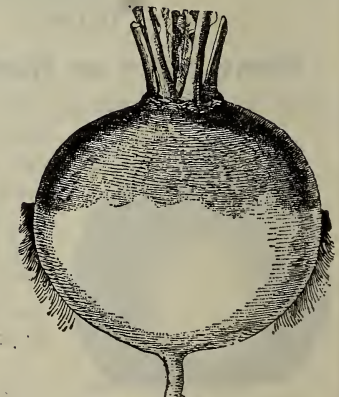
Purple Top, Strap Leaved

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf

Best adapted to the climate in the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures

the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the south. In many of the northern states and in Canada this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



Purple Top, White Globe

Place Your Order with Us and We will Assure You a Square Deal.



EVERYBODY LOVES FLOWERS. Flowers are inexpensive, if you select the right kind; they are as easy to grow as weeds, but everyone is not familiar with the kind of flower seeds to buy to make the quickest and most satisfactory showing. We are pleased, however, to offer a very choice list of the most popular and easily grown flower seeds. They are all strictly fresh, new crop, and the very best obtainable.

Success, in the cultivation of flowers from seeds, depends to a great extent on the earlier operations. The first and most essential requisite is **RELIABLE SEEDS.** Next, a suitable soil; that best suited for flower culture, is a rich loam containing enough sand to make it porous.

A large portion of the summer flowers are annuals. As they do not take kindly to transplanting, it is best to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Very small seeds should not be covered; press them into the soil with a flat board. The seedlings should be thinned out during moist or dull weather.

Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of no value whatever in the garden or are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of the seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and prefer not to have a very extended list, rather than to cause disappointment in any of the varieties procured.

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories and many other very brilliant and fragrant varieties.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year, then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our long winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the perennials will bloom the first year, if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this class.

All Flower Seeds Sent Postpaid Upon Receipt of Price.



Ageratum

Ageratum

(Annual) One of the best summer blooming plants from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are borne in great profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming blue and white

Imperial Dwarf White A good plant for the ribbon border. Pkt. 5c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue Good for bedding or borders. Pkt. 5c.

Choice Mixed Suitable for pot culture or bedding, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery flowers. This mixture contains the beautiful amethyst blue. Pkt. 5c.

Alyssum The annual varieties can be grown very readily, either outdoors or in the house, and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom can be had.

Little Gem This should be called the annual "Snow White Carpet Plant," for the plants which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow white blossoms, they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no flower so particularly well adapted for borders, ribbons, etc., as our Little Gem Alyssum. The plants commence to bloom when quite small and continue until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 1/4-oz. 15c.



Little Gem Alyssum



Amaranthus



Aquilegia

Charming hardy, perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 5c.

Asters

This grand old fall favorite of our grandmother's garden, still continues to beautify our gardens. By gradual selection this plant now blooms from early summer until frost and its usefulness as a cut flower is unlimited.

Culture—Sow either in a hotbed or in open ground in May, covering the seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of good, rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared seed beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil, nor in soil that has been planted to asters for 2 or 3 years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

Hohenzollern The finest type of the Giant Comet Asters. Much larger than the Giant Comet; the petals are longer and more curled and twisted and produced in greater abundance. Resemble the finest Japanese chrysanthemums; borne on long stems, which make them cut flowers par excellence.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 15c.



Hohenzollern Asters

Amaranthus

Brilliantly foliaged annuals; some of the varieties bear racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants, among shrubs, or for the centers of large beds. Do not grow them too closely together, but give them sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Salicifolius Three feet. The leaves change in color from a bronzy green to a brilliant scarlet as the plant attains age. Pkt. 5c.

Splendens The inner foliage is of the blackest bronze, tipped with green, while the outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold. The colors are especially brilliant if sown in poor soil. Pkt. 5c.

MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

Antirrhinum--Snapdragon

Snapdragons were a feature of the old-fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but today they are being raised everywhere, since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer are as valuable for bedding effects as for cutting.

GIANT WHITE. Pkt. 5c. GIANT SCARLET. Pkt. 5c.

GIANT STRIPED. Pkt. 5c. GIANT MIXED. Pkt. 5c.



Giant Branching

Giant Branching Beautiful asters for cut flowers. Quite different in several respects from any other aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and the colors are bright and handsome.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Shell Pink This color is the most exquisite shade of pink, and for a midseason pink this aster is without a rival. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet The plants of this new variety are perfectly true in character, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers measure from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, resembling in shape the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.



Giant Comet

Queen of the Market

The earliest first-class aster coming into flower almost a month in advance of the later sorts. The flowers are of good size, borne on long stems, making them very valuable for cutting. Pkt. 10c.



Queen of the Market

Mixed Asters This mixture is made up of the choice varieties, and is all of our own growing. Pkt. 10c.

Bachelor's Button

Also known as Centaurea, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old fashioned flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c.



Bachelor's Button

Balsam Pear

Very curious, rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood red interior. Pkt. 5c.





Balsam or Lady Slipper

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Double Camelia Flowered An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Easy of culture; succeeds in a good, rich soil.
Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Baloon Vine

Remarkable for its inflated capsules containing the seed. Sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff." A rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Sow seed in open ground early in the spring. Tender annual; 6 feet high. Pkt. 5c.



Baloon Vine

Bellis--English Daisy

Daisies are easily grown from spring sown seed, and come in to flower in a very short time. Low growing, spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. They thrive best in cool, shady places, but do well in almost any soil. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 5c.

Canna Seeds

Crozy's Grand Canna's are famous for their luxuriant dwarf growth and immense gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors. Their profusion and continuity of bloom under all climes and conditions, render them easily the most useful, showy and popular garden plants grown. Pkt. 5c.



Cobaea

Cobaea

Scanden's Cathedral Bells

A rapid growing climber, attaining a height of 15 to 30 feet and bearing an abundance of large, beautiful, blue bell-shaped flowers. In sowing the seeds, place them edgewise and merely cover with a light soil. Pkt. 5c.

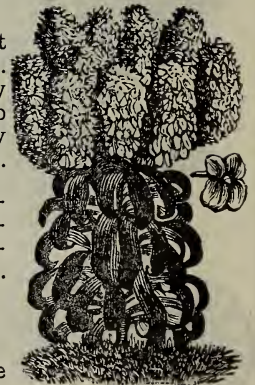


Dwarf Hybrid

Candytuft

Candytuft is among the most highly prized of summer flowers. A showy, hardy annual that is very useful for edgings and masses; also excellent for cutting. It will grow anywhere and under all conditions.

Dwarf Hybrid Large flowering, popular dwarf annuals, flowering profusely through the whole season. Pkt. 5c.



Hyacinth-Flowered

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered

Flower heads are of an immense size, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. Pkt. 5c.



Coreopsis Lanceolata

Calliopsis

• One of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals, blooming all summer; excellent for cutting.
Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Calliopsis

Coreopsis Lanceolata

A beautiful, hardy, border plant, 15 to 18 inches high; bright, golden-yellow flowers the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut. Pkt. 5c.

Calendula

Free flowering plants, of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors. Pkt. 5c.

Chrysanthemum

Annual Varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties extensively grown for cut flowers. They produce, on long stems, large flowers resembling the daisy, but of many bright colorings in distinct bands. **MIXED**—Pkt. 5c.

Celosia--Cockscomb

Very attractive annuals; free flowering and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants. The plumes or flowers can be cut or dried for winter bouquets.

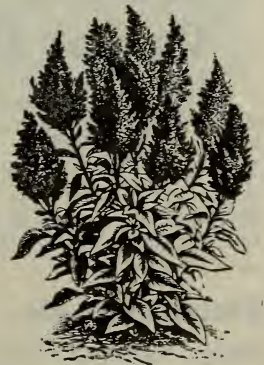


Empress

Thompsoni Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of two feet and producing graceful, feathery plumes of the most brilliant crimson. In the sunlight, the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze colored foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Empress Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown to measure 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt. 5c.

President theirs Grimson combs, dark leaves. Shown to its best advantage when combined with Golden Feverfew



President theirs



Celosia--Thompsoni

and Centaurea Candidissima. Pkt. 5c.

CRISTATA. Producing large ornamental combs. Pkt. 5c.

GLASCO PRIZE. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation

Marguerite This new class of carnations blooms about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; exquisitely beautiful, sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seed sown early in the year, will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Being half hardy perennials, a slight protection of coarse straw will preserve them during the winter and they will flower profusely early the following summer.

Extra Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Red Grenadine For yielding a quantity of double red flowers, no outdoor carnation can equal it. Pkt. 5c.



Marguerite Carnation



Cosmos

Cosmos

Autumn blooming plants of exceedingly graceful habit. The single star-like flowers range in color from white, through pink to crimson. The feathery, spring green foliage well adapts it as a background for dwarf flowers. If topped when half grown the plant will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering.

Dwarf Cosmos Early flowering. This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the chief characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and last often a week in the house when cut. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth Cosmos New fancy varieties in this splendid mixture are monster pink and white flowers, beautiful crimson shade, delicate white, and mauve with daintily tinted pink and mauve. Some large, white blossoms have broad, plaited petals and pink edges. Pkt. 5c.

Castor Beans--Ricinus

Tall, majestic, rapid growing plants for lawns; with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet blossoms or of green prickly fruit. They are splendid for sub-tropical effect, either planted singly on the lawn or in the center of a canna bed. If planted thickly, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open rich soil, deep-spaded in a dry situation, as soon in the spring as it is safe.

Zanzibariensis The handsomest strain of Castor Bean. Leaf sometimes two feet across, with stem rising ten to fourteen feet. Pkt. 5c.

Borboniensis—Pkt. 5c.

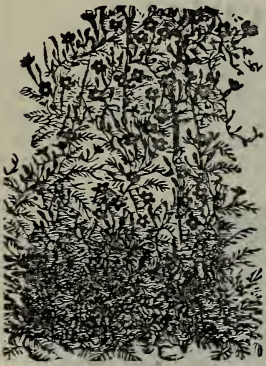
Gibsoni—Pkt.5c.



Castor Beans--Ricinus

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms which contrast so effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high. Pkt. 5c.

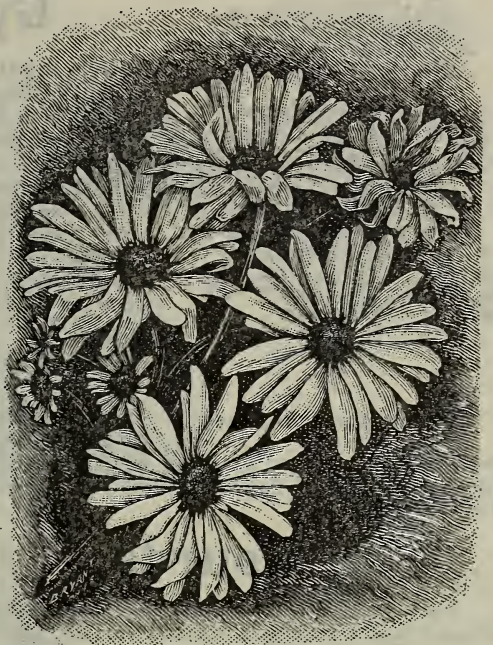


Cypress Vine

beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without an equal. They are easily raised from seed. Pkt. 5c.

Daisy Shasta

The Shasta Daisies have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed



Daisy Shasta

Digitalis--Foxglove

The Foxglove in common with all the hardy perennials is being planted more extensively each season. It adds much to our hardy beds and borders. Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium--Larkspur

The hardy varieties are of bewitching beauty in the perennial border or among shrubs. The brilliant flower spikes can be seen for quite a distance and are attractive. If sown early, many of the varieties will bloom the first years. The plants will bloom almost continuously if the flowers are removed as they fade. Thrives well in any soil, but for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil, deep, with plenty of fine mixed. Each plant should have plenty of room.

Delphinium Belladonna—Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium Half Hardy Annual Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Delphinium--Larkspur

Euphorbia

(**Snow on the Mountain**) Hardy annual, growing about two feet high. Useful in shrubbery borders; variegated leaves. Pkt. 5c.



Euphorbia

Forget-me-not

(**Myosotis**) Half hardy perennials, which flower the first season from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and are the most exquisite sky-blue with a delicate white center. They succeed best with moisture in a shaded position.

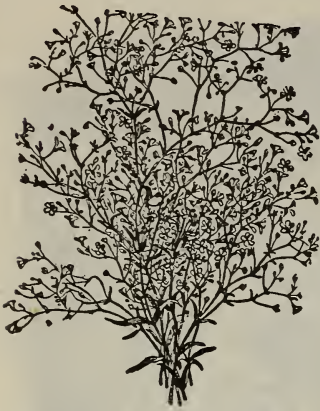
Mixed, All Varieties—Pkt. 5c.



Forget-me-not

Gailardia

Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer until November. Pkt. 5c.



Gypsophila Paniculata

(**Baby's Breath, Bridal Veil**) The plants are small, star-like and are borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed as cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets. This pleasing flower should be in every garden, for it may be said to be almost indispensable in the arrangement of flowers, either in vase or bouquet work. Its misty, veil-like appearance when used with other flowers, produces a most charming effect. Pkt. 5c.

Godetia

Gypsophila Paniculata

(**Satin Flower**) Hardy annuals suitable for

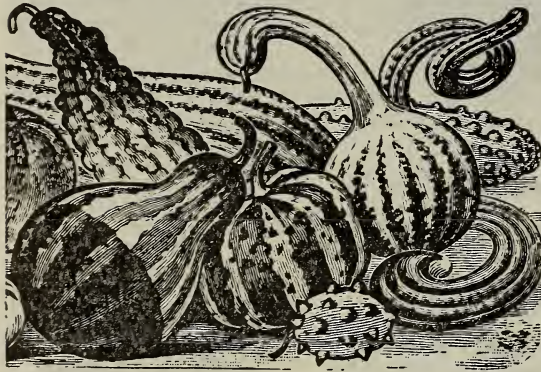
beds, borders, and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June until frost. Pkt. 5c.



Godetia

Gourds

These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger sorts may be used for dippers, sugar troughs, bowls, etc.



Gourds

Dipper A useful gourd, that, as its fruit is light and strong and does not rot, rust or heat easily, is just right to dip hot liquids, soap, etc. They hold from a pint to a quart each. Pkt. 5c.

Dish Cloth Ornamental enough for a house vine, and fruit is very useful. Fruit is enormous, two feet in length, and borne in great profusion. The lining of mature fruit, when washed and bleached, is porous, tough, elastic and sponge-like, making the nicest and cleanest substitute for dish cloths and bath sponges imaginable. Pkt. 5c.

Sugar Trough Enormous hard shelled fruit, holding from 3 to 10 gallons each, and as they never rust or rot and are very light and strong, are just right to use as receptacles for lard, salt, seed corn, soap, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Hercules Club Enormous, long, club-shaped fruit, growing from 3 to 4 feet long. Useful to use in storing various articles, as the fruit is hard shelled and lasts for years in perfect condition. Pkt. 5c.

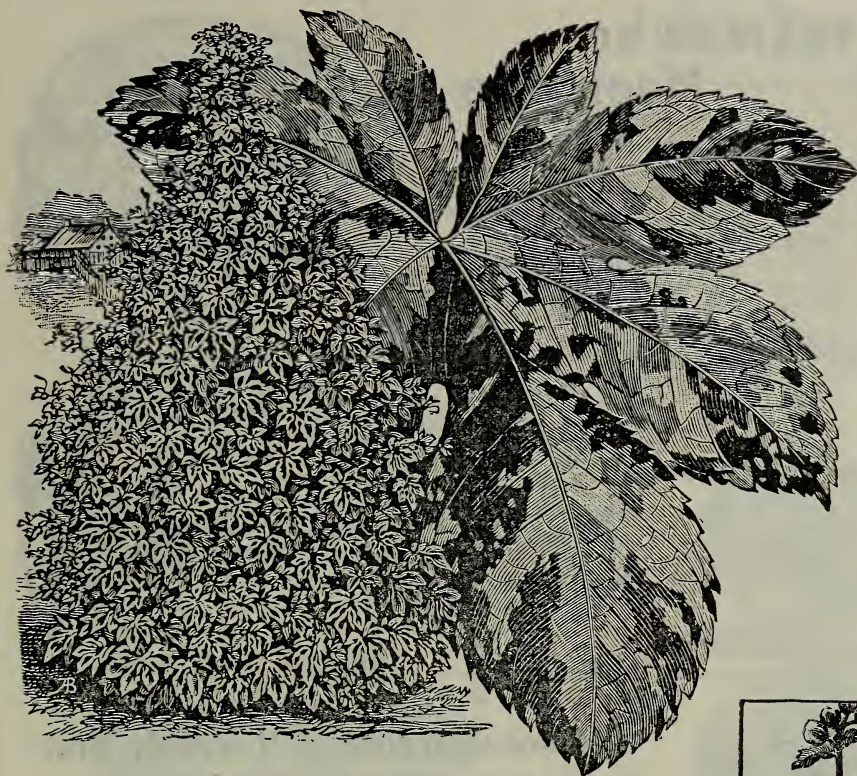
Nest Egg Resembling in color, shape and size the eggs of hens. Do not crack, last for years and make the best of nest eggs. Rapid grower and good climber; extremely ornamental and useful for covering screens, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd Light and attractive pipes can be made from the fruits of this gourd by anyone at a nominal cost. They are the lightest pipes made for their size; are graceful in shape, color like a meerschaum and are delightful smokers. Pkt. 5c.

Bottle The original Thermos bottle. Used by the pilgrims in the Orient. Pkt. 5c.

MIXED Many different varieties. Pkt. 5c.

All Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter-Pounds are Delivered Free to any Postoffice in the United States.



Humulu Japonicus

wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals which resemble the finest China silk and has none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. Although the flowers are single, they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 5c.



Heliotrope

Ever Blooming Annual Mixed

These glorious new hybrids may be grown from seed and will flower the same year as quickly as any garden annual. Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope

Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. May be raised from seed as the verbena.

Best Varieties Mixed
—Pkt. 5c.

Humulu Japonicus

(Japanese Hop) One of the most rapid climbers grown; seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring and it will attain enormous dimensions very quickly. The foliage is luxuriant and it is one of the best plants for covering verandas and trellises. Heat, drought and insects do not hurt it. Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhocks

Alleghany Hollyhocks

The flowers are of mammoth size and are



Double Hollyhocks

Don't Overlook the Flower and Garden Seed Collections on Inside Page of Back Cover.

Ipomea or Moonvine



Ipomea--Moonvine

Beautiful, rapid, annual climbers. Foliage very dense, and in some varieties, of remarkable shape. The flowers, in their wide range of coloring, are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others only when the sun sets; some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds (about the size of a pea) should be notched with a file before soaking.

Setosia (Brazilian Moon Flower)

A great climber which makes a growth of 30 to 50 feet. Grape-like leaves a foot wide. Rose colored flowers three inches across. It represents a remarkable appearance, branching in all directions and intertwining so as to make it impenetrable to the sun's rays. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora

The giant black-seeded white moonflower. The grandest strain of moonflower in the world. Pkt. 5c.



Brazilian Moon Flower



Japanese Morning Glory

Rubro-Coerulea or Heavenly Blue

Sky blue flowers in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.

Japanese Morning Glory The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory, running from 4 to 6 inches across. The vines are strong and robust, growing from 30 to 50 feet high during the season. The leaves are heart shaped. Some vines have dark green foliage, others have silvery or yellow leaves. Some leaves are mottled dark green, white and gray. The chief beauty, however, is not their leaves or their gigantic size, but the coloring of the large flowers. The different colors, shadings and markings are numberless.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Mignonette

A well known fragrant favorite and

and no garden is complete without a bed of mignonette.

Sow out of doors, when garden from frost is over, in the bed or border where they to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of 4 times their size. Press down firmly, and thin out so that the will not become crowded.

Machet It is the best mignonette for all purposes, either outside or inside. It is an ever bloomer, the flower lasting until late in the fall. Our seed is grown with the most scrupulous care and it gives entire satisfaction. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Machet Distinct variety of Machet, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Mixed Flowers large, of a reddish tint; a good variety for the open ground. Pkt. 5c.

Parson's White A robust grower, bearing large spikes of bloom; pure white and fragrant. Pkt. 5c.



Mignonette

Job's Tears

Very ornamental plant, producing hard, shining seeds. Much used for bead curtains, raffia work, etc. Pkt. 5c.



Marigold

adapted to trail over rough ground. The flowers are generally larger than those of the dwarfs. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling. We call especial attention to this mixture. In it will be found all of the choicest colors of all tall nasturtiums. Oz. 10c.



Tall Nasturtiums

very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure to the depth of three or four inches. The seed will be up in about ten or fifteen days, then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds in September or October, and after a sharp frost early in December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The soil should be very rich and somewhat shady.

Masterpiece A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously frilled and curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. All colors mixed—Pkt. 10c.

PANSIES (Continued on following page)

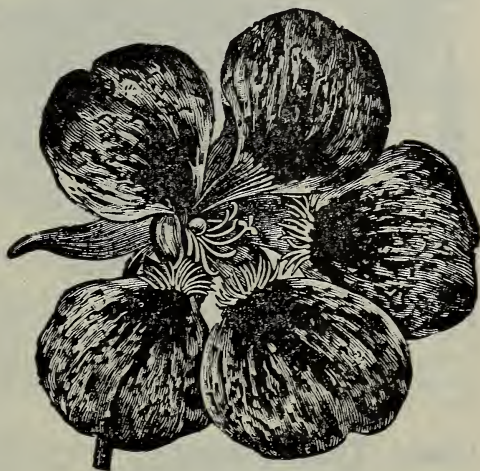
Marigold

The African Marigolds are tall, with large yellow or orange colored flowers. The French Marigolds are more dwarf, with single and double flowers.

Tall African Mixed—Pkt. 5c. Dwarf French Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtiums

Tall The tall sorts are luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, fences, etc. They are especially



Nasturtium

Dwarf

This sort is most admirably adapted to beds and borders. The special mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums that we offer will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other nasturtium mixture, for it is put up from special named varieties which have the richest and most varied combination of colors ever produced, showing odd colors hitherto unknown among flowers. Oz. 10c.

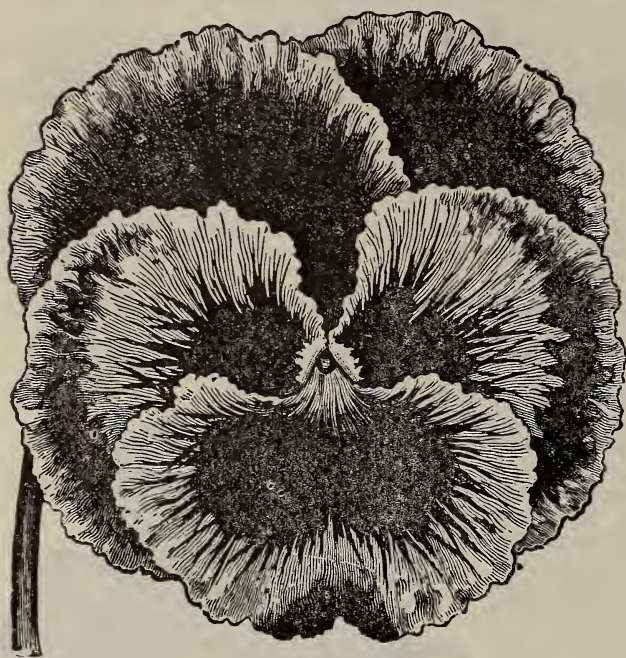
Pansies

Culture—

For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed



Masterpiece Pansy



Prize Giant Pansy

French Large Mixed An exceptionally fine mixture of very large blotched and stained flowers. Each petal distinctly blotched and its margin usually veined. Sturdy plants and many shades. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Trimardeau The largest flowering of all; of strong, robust growth and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Petunias

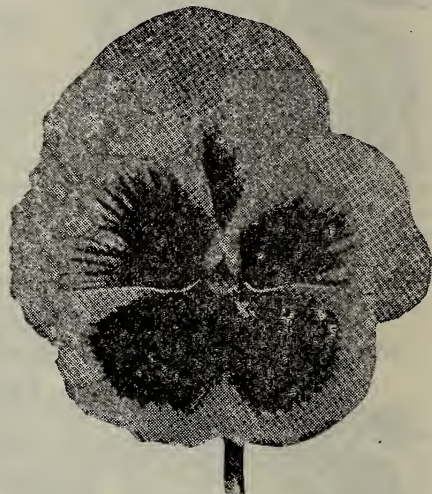
display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow in poor soil, but in order to develop them to their highest perfection, they must have rich soil and they must be given room. Plants from the seed sown in the fall and early spring, will begin flowering about July first and be covered with bloom until autumn. Excellent for masses of color or for bouquets.

Extra Choice Mixture Best large flowering varieties. Our mixture is unexcelled for profusion of bloom and wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c.

Ideal Mixture This mixture is made from varieties grown by pansy specialists. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of pansies obtainable. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. Pkt. 10c.

Special Strain Prize Giant

All colors mixed; every one is different and all are marked distinctly with rich and varied shades and coloring. These pansies are the most perfectly formed of any we have ever seen. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of pansies should try this strain. Pkt. 10c.



Giant Trimardeau

Petunias

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. Plant in a warm, open sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground, or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to 18 inches apart. When well started, they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants begin to bloom when very small, and continue until cut off by the frost. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Phlox Drummondii

Large flowering. Unequaled in the magnificent

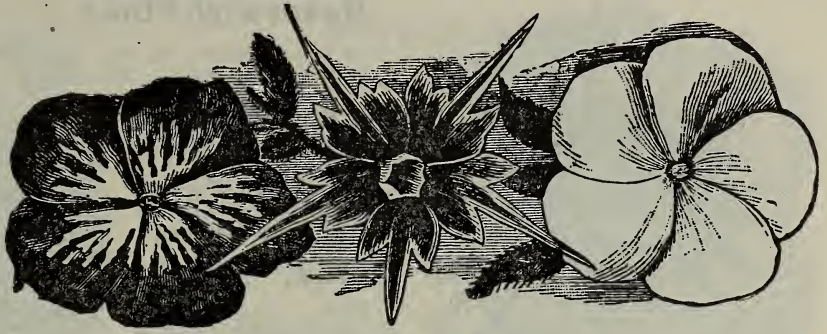


Phlox

Phlox (Continued)

Grandiflora
Mixed

This superb strain is notable not only for the great variety and rich brilliancy of colors, but also for the perfection and size of the flowers. Two feet high. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Phlox Drummondii



Clove or Grass Pinks

Pinks

(Dianthus) One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few week's time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost.

Clove or Grass Pinks These very desirable, sweet-scented, low growing, early blooming and free flowering, hardy garden pinks are unequalled for the border or beds, automobile drives and the old fashioned garden. They should be planted in any good garden soil with full sun and in an open situation. Pkt. 5c.

Royal Pinks It is derived from selected forms of the popular, single flowering Japan pinks, producing blossoms of new shape, the petals being curled, waved and twisted, each covering half of another; beautifully fringed. The colors vary from white to intense red. Pkt. 5c.



Double Chinese

Double Chinese A popular annual variety known to nearly all. The flowers are distinguished for their brilliant, contrasting variety of colors appearing in each flower. The stripes and spots make the individual clusters stand out from the foliage very distinctly. Pkt. 5c.

Plumaris A great improvement over the old varieties, the flowers are much larger than the old fashioned garden pinks. Easily grown from seed, blooming the first year. Pkt. 5c.



Plumaris Pinks



(PINKS Continued on next page)



Heddeburgh Pink

Heddeburgh Pinks A remarkable, distinct new Japanese pink. The plants grow twelve to fifteen inches high and produce large flowers on stiff, upright stems. Pkt. 5c.

Poppies

Double Carnation Flowered, Mixed

This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season, flowers of the most delicate shades of color imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through

the shades of pink and rose, to the brightest scarlet and carmine-red; the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of a silky texture, others look like tissue paper; some are crimped, some wavy. Pkt. 5c.

Oriental Poppy (Perennial) For brilliancy of color there is none to equal these flowers; all of enormous size, often measuring six inches in diameter, while colors range from soft blush and rose, to the most brilliant scarlet and richest maroon-purple. Their culture is extremely simple, they are perfectly hardy, living through our winters with little protection, and increasing in size and beauty every year. All varieties mixed Pkt. 5c.



Poppy--Double Carnation Flowered

Giant Double Mixed The immense, globular flowers are perfectly double and measure ten to twelve inches in circumference. The petals are elegantly fringed and pure white except at the tips, where they are distinctly colored with rosy cream. Pkt. 5c.

Shirley (Single Annual) The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from bluish-white, rose, delicate pink and carmine, through innumerable tints, to bright, sparkling crimson. Pkt. 5c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy) This beautiful poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly incurved petals like the Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt. 5c.

Double White Swan This is the finest double white poppy.

The plants are about two and one-half feet high, upright growing and so floriferous that a very fine showing is made. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of the purest white. Pkt. 5c.

Portulaca Will grow and bloom abundantly all summer in a hot, dry location, where most other plants would soon die out. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed These make perfectly gorgeous masses of color; the flowers of the double sorts are like little roses. Pkt. 10c.



Portulaca

Pyrethrum



Pyrethrum

Hardy Perennial. The Pyrethrums are handsome, herbaceous garden plants about 2 feet high, bearing daisy-like or aster-like flowers, 3' or 4 inches across, ranging in color from light pink to deep red with yellow centers. Blooms in May and June and again in the fall; one of the most graceful and long lasting cut flowers; becoming more popular every year.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Burbank's Rainbow Corn

A highly decorative type of corn. It grows about five feet high and suckers out, forming good sized clumps. The foliage is beautifully striped with rose, purple, green and cream color; exceedingly effective in the mixed flower border. Pkt. 5c.

Salpiglossis

A new giant-flowering race of this beautiful and popular garden annual. The immense petunia-like flowers are borne on dwarf, sturdy branching plants, not exceeding twenty-four inches in height, and do not require staking. They are of the easiest culture and flower profusely during the summer. Pkt. 5c.

Salvia--Flowering Sage

Very ornamental plants for summer and autumn flowering; bloom in spikes and continue to bloom in the open ground until hard frosts, forming compact bushes which are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers. While tender perennials, they will bloom like annuals the first season from seed. The plants may be started in a box in the house, or in a hotbed, and when the weather becomes warm, transplant in the garden. Height, 2 to 3 feet.



Salvia--Splendens Grandiflora

May be used as a hedge with striking effect.

Bonfire Plants form healthy bushes about two feet high by two feet across. Spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage, completely covering the plant, and are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet. One of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c.

Splendens Grandiflora (Scarlet Sage) Gorgeous plants, numerous spikes of intensely vivid, scarlet flowers ten to twelve inches in length; continues to flower profusely all summer and fall. Of easy growth; the most popular Salvia in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet William



Sweet William

Among the flowers available for display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording a splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in the open ground and will blossom in the fall or following spring; or it may be planted in August and it will make fine blooming plants for the following summer. Hardy perennial; one and one-half feet high.

Double mixed, all colors—Pkt. 10c.





Sweet Peas

Royal Mixture The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty; matchless in combinations of colors and sweet scented flowers. Almost an unlimited variety of shades and combinations of colors. It is made up regardless of expense; a mixture of which anyone may be proud. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 55c.

Spencer Mixture These new Sweet Peas are distinguished for their gigantic size; the bold, erect standard which is waved, crimped and fluted in exquisite fashion; the charming blending of harmonious colors; and the exceedingly long flower stems which make them unexcelled for cutting. So superior is this new type in every respect, that we believe that it is soon to supercede the old grandiflora kinds just as fast as the new colors appear and become fixed. The seeding propensity of this type is greatly reduced so the seed is more expensive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c.

Named Varieties

Dorothy Eckford The finest white; very large. Oz. 10c.

King Edward VII Splendid old, rich, crimson-scarlet. Oz. 10c.

Othello Dark, glossy, chocolate-red. Oz. 10c.

Blanche Ferry The popular pink and white. Oz. 10c.

Katherine Tracy A lovely pink. Oz. 10c.

Lord Nelson A rich indigo-blue. Oz. 10c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton Beautiful silvery lavender. Oz. 10c.

Lottie Eckford White edged with blue. Oz. 10c.

America The brightest blood red striped. Oz. 10c.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon A grand primrose yellow. Oz. 10c.



All Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter-Pounds are delivered Free to any Postoffice in the United States.



Sunflower

Double These stately, old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences.

A tall plant, growing six feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are large, double and resemble chrysanthemums. The color is a rich, golden yellow; free from black center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Double Sunflowers

They are of the easiest culture. The seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger from frost is past. The plants grow about two and one-half feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the hard frosts of autumn. The exquisite double flower are borne on long stems, and when picked, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make most effective borders or beds, and no garden can be considered complete without Scabiosa, where many flowers are wanted for cutting.

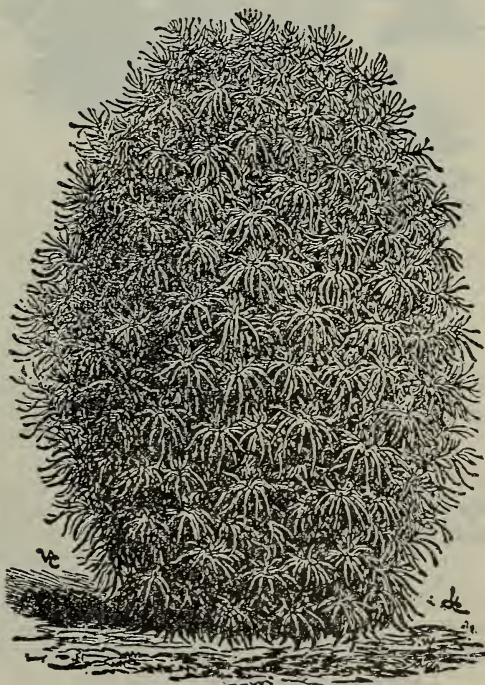
Large Flowering, All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush



Sweet Scabiosa

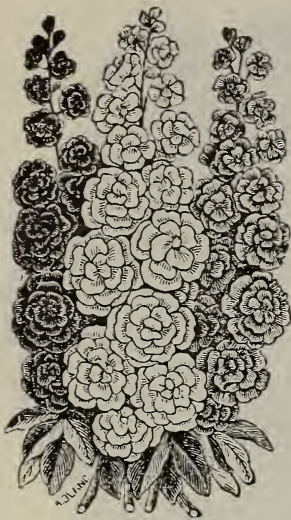
An easily grown annual, which, if sown thinly in the spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of autumn, the whole plant becomes a deep red. A splendid plant to divide the vegetable garden from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. Pkt. 5c.



List of Annual Climbing Vines From Seed

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Baloon Vine, | Cobaea |
| Cypress Vine | Gourds |
| Japanese Hop | Moon Flower |
| Morning Glory | Wild Cucumbers |





Stocks

growth to tall plants like lilies. The plants thrive in good garden soil, and if grown from seed are much more vigorous than if started from cuttings. Verbenas will flower perfectly from seed if started early in the house in boxes, or seed may be plant-



Xeranthemum

Zinnias

Very showy plants with large, double, imbricated flowers, which might easily be mistaken for Dwarf Dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower is killed off by the frost, this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and their wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness. Half hardy annuals; about eighteen inches high.

Large Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Zinnias—Pkt. 5c.

Stocks

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, and so many good qualities, that they deserve a place in every garden. They should be given good rich soil to grow in, and will amply reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom; the flowers represent a great diversity of brilliant color.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Single plants of this pretty, annual creeper will carpet a space 8 to 10 inches in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flowers. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and it is frequently used as an under-



Verbena

ed in the garden beds when the warm weather of May arrives.

Mammoth Purple The largest flowers and largest truss of any Verbena; it is a variety that will please everyone. Pkt. 5c.

Defiance Scarlet A true scarlet; large and extra fine. Pkt. 5c.

Pink Many very brilliant shades of pink. Pkt. 5c.

Wild Cucumber

This is the quickest growing climber on our list. It grows wild, self-sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For trellis or pillar, no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5c.

Xeranthemum

(**Everlasting Flowers**) Very desirable; easily grown. Leaves covered with silvery down. Hardy annual. A very fine mixture of colors. Pkt. 5c.



Dwarf Zinnias



Lawn Grass

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in the city, town or country. The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass, is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties, for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during certain parts of the season; by properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early spring to late autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.



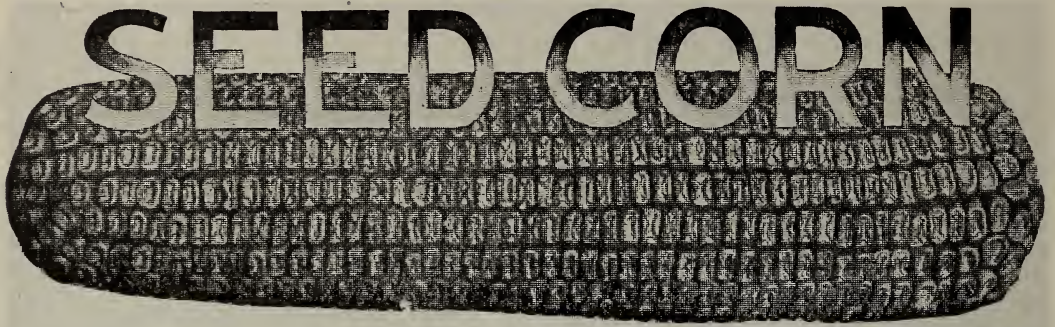
Kentucky Blue Grass

Ideal Lawn Grass This is our own mixture and is made of the best and cleanest seeds we are able to procure. This mixture has always given us the best of results. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Imported Lawn Grass (John W. Barwell's English Lawn Grass.) Many testimonials that this imported seed produces the finest lawns. None but the purest seeds are used and germination is strong and vigorous. Prices: 1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. (cotton bags) \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

White Dutch Clover A small creeping perennial variety; valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Price: per lb. 40c.

Kentucky Blue Grass Is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of the northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use no less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 1 bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.65; 100 lb. \$17.00.



A GAIN we have demonstrated that our Correct Method of curing Seed Corn is properly named. Never in the history of corn growing was it harder to produce good seed than from the 1915 crop, yet we have not heard of a single case where our seed cured by the Correct Method failed to germinate to the entire satisfaction of the grower.

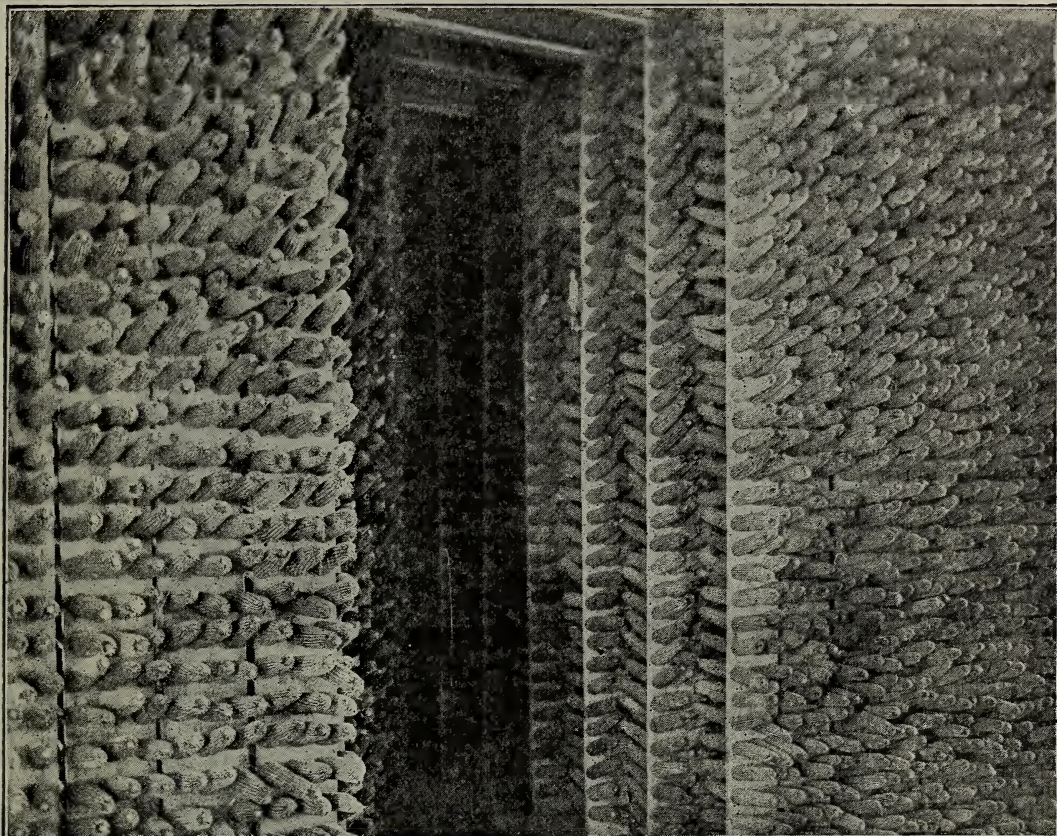
A word in regard to our Correct Method will not be out of place at this time. Seed Corn at maturity, contains a large percentage of water, at least 25 to 30%; when it is dried out, there is about 10 or 12% water in air dried corn. This 10 or 12% water is not sufficient moisture to germinate corn when given heat, but corn will germinate either on the stalk as soon as circulation is shut off, or when picked, if it has an excess of moisture and is given the required heat. This is proven by the fact that when we have considerable moisture and very warm weather late in the fall, many ears of corn can be found on the stalks with the green plants visible under the seed coat. To further prove this, pick a good, big seed ear from the field the last of September, selecting an ear that is well dented and containing considerable moisture. Take a few kernels from this ear at once, and test them, and every kernel will grow. Put the balance of the ear where it will get 80 degrees for two or three days, and after ten days test it again—not a kernel will grow. This is because the excess moisture in the corn and cob combined with the required heat started germination, then lack of moisture stopped germination and it died.

Deterioration in Seed Corn, is germination pure and simple, and this process must take place before the plant in the seed is deprived of life. Nature provides that seeds containing an excessive amount of moisture will sprout if given heat. We avoid all this by so placing each ear that cold air will circulate around it until the moisture has been so reduced that there is no danger of sprouting, hence the reason for our always having seed of strong germinating quality. We have a forced ventilation through our Curing Room which removes all moisture as fast as it is liberated, at the same time keeping the temperature low enough to prevent germination, no heat being turned on in the room until it is necessary to keep out frost, as we never allow our corn to freeze. Our system fully demonstrated last year that it was possible by the cold air method to make strong germinating seed from corn that was not fully dented. Corn cured by this method always shows more vitality than fire dried seed corn.

(Continued on following page.)



Selected Seed Corn being delivered to our Seed House by the grower.



A section of our Seed Corn Room, showing the Correct Method of Curing Seed Corn.

We grow all of our Seed Corn within hauling distance of our seed house, going out not to exceed four or five miles. We furnish the best and most up-to-date farmers in our locality with seed; then in the fall we select the best and choicest fields to pick from, going into the field personally with men who have become familiar with this work, and select our seed, taking only the type of corn we desire, the balance being left in the field for the farmer to feed up as he chooses, hence we have no second grade corn to dispose of. Further space is too valuable in our curing room to be taken up with any but first class Seed Corn.

Our corn is taken from the curing room as soon as cured and each ear is examined and hand tipped. We do not tip by machinery, but by hand, so that any bad corn may be more easily detected before going to the sheller. After shelling, it is run over a mammoth grader that takes out all irregular grains, making a uniform seed for the edge-drop planter.

In summing up—if you get Seed Corn of us, this is what you get: Early selected, thoroughbred, high-yielding seed; carefully selected and of highest germinating power. Result: Even stand and big yield of choice corn.

Corn is wonderfully plastic in its nature, and responds to the same general principals of breeding and selection that occur when applied to the animal kingdom. There is no more excuse for growing scrub corn than there would be for producing scrub stock on the farm. There is relatively the same difference in profits, while the difference in expense for foundation stock in the seed grains is hardly worth mentioning, when compared to selections from a herd of pedigreed animals. MORAL: Don't use scrub Seed Corn; but for a starter, secure the best quality obtainable, from varieties that long experience has demonstrated are especially adapted to your locality and soil. A perfect stand is three plants to each and every hill. If each stalk produces an ear weighing only one-half pound, the yield would be over 80 bushels per acre. The average yield in the corn-growing states is less than one-half that amount, which shows there is still plenty of room for improvement.

The best Seed Corn obtainable costs less than 10 cents a quart, or about 45 cents for a quantity sufficient to plant one acre. The cheapest seed will cost one-half that amount. To save the price of a peck of corn can the grower afford to plant a seed that may reduce his yield anywhere from 1 to 15 bushels per acre.

It is said that the Iowa Experiment Station secured Seed Corn from one hundred farmers living near the Agricultural College. These were planted in one field and all given the same care. The yields ranged from 20 to nearly 100 bushels per acre. The difference was all in the seed and variety. The progressive seedsman is on the lookout for the varieties that make the yield of good sound corn.

Don't attempt to experiment with large fields planted to unknown and possibly unreliable varieties. You can't afford it. The big attractive ears that are displayed in various places all over the country this year, are liable to deceive the new grower and may over-persuade the old timer into the belief that big corn can be grown every year. A medium size, well ripened ear of corn contains more feeding value than a large one that is soft and immature.

Our Seed House is well filled this year with as fine seed as we have ever been able to procure, but our supply is limited as we are unable to increase our stock after we have made our selection in the fall, so we advise early orders while all the varieties are in stock. Many farmers in our home locality place their orders in the spring, when they get their Seed Corn, for what they will need for the following spring's planting. This speaks for itself.

Our Guarantee Is as strong as any responsible firm can make. **READ IT.** We give you 10 days to test our corn and if you are not satisfied with it, return it at our expense. We demand the money with the order, but we give every buyer the privilege, after he buys anything from us to say whether or not it is worth the money, and if you think not, fire the stuff back to us and get your money. Better still, come to our seed house, you will then see for yourself how we handle our corn; we also have many other lines of seed that will interest you.

Many customers ask us why ear corn is 50 cents per bushel higher than shelled corn. This is the reason: Crates cost us 25 cents apiece and hold only one bushel, while bags hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Then the ear corn must be handled by hand from start to finish or it will shell off at the butt and tip. This requires much more time than handling shelled corn.

PRICES:

All Seed Corn Offered by Us Will be Sold at the Following Prices—

Price per bu. (70 lbs.) Crated, Selected Ears	-	-	-	\$4.50
Price per bu. Shelled and Graded	-	-	-	\$4.00

(No extra charge for bags or crates)

TERMS:

Cash to accompany all Seed Corn Orders. Delivered F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill. No charge for bags or crates. Ten days given purchaser after delivery of Seed to test same, and if fair test proves below 90 per cent germination, Corn may be returned and purchase money will be refunded.

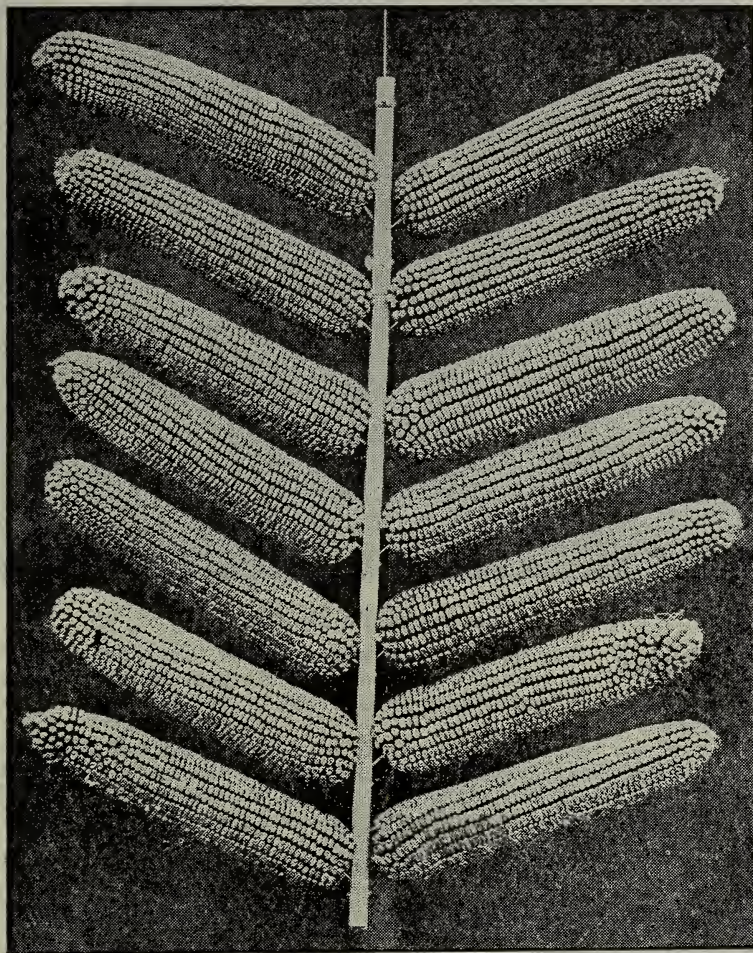


Reid's Yellow Dent

Reid's Yellow Dent Known as a medium to late variety of yellow dent corn; has for years been one of the heaviest yielding varieties of corn in the United States, and also a variety yielding a large proportion of seed ears. This variety is the best known among progressive farmers who grow for the great corn shows and who try to breed to a top notch standard. It is a thoroughbred corn, having many years of selection for its foundation and the type is thoroughly fixed so that reversion seldom occurs, and the crop is uniform in size, shape and color. It requires about 110 to 115 days to mature and is exactly as we recommend—a medium to late corn.



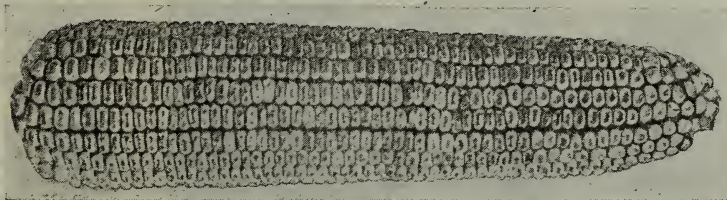
Do Not Plant Cook's Yellow Dent For Early Corn,
For It Takes The Whole Season For It To Mature.



Cook's Yellow Dent Will Yield More Bushels Of
Corn On Good, Rich Soil Than Any Other Variety.

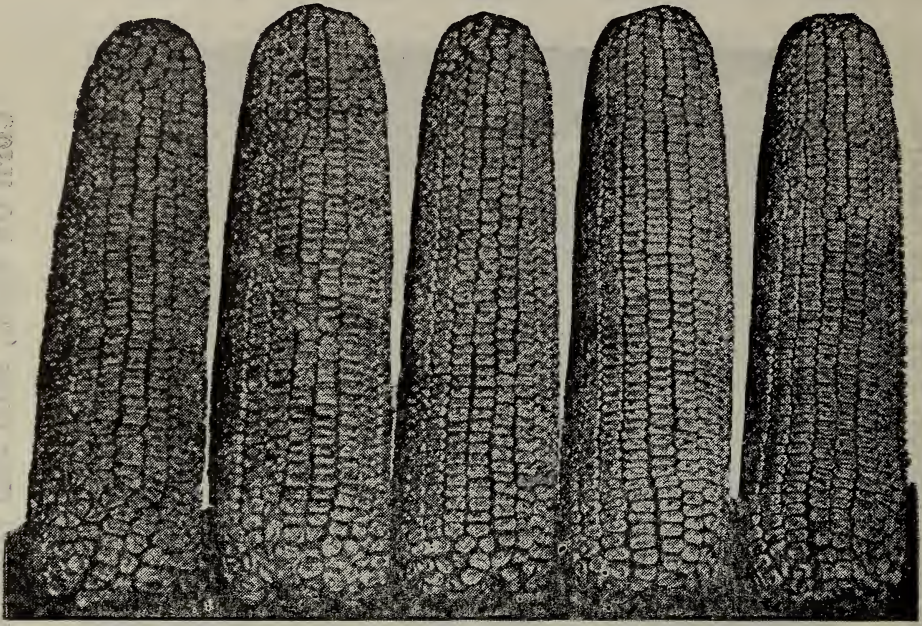
Cook's Yellow Dent

Cook's Yellow Dent If any seed can be truly called pedigreed, the Cook's Yellow Dent is certainly entitled to be known as such. It has been bred up and selected with painstaking care to what it is at the present time—one of the best varieties of yellow corn grown. Ear large, remarkably uniform and of a bright yellow color, with solid, deep grain and small red cob; well filled over the ends and especially the butt, leaving a small shank, which makes it a great favorite with huskers. Best shredding sort as it shatters the least of any corn. Like all large corns, it is late, requiring a long season in which to mature; but when well matured will outyield any corn we know of.



Number 10

Number 10 This is an extra early variety, very similar to our Carmichael's Choice; it ripens in 90 days of corn weather. The ears are from 8 to 10 inches in length, are well filled and the kernels are long, bright yellow and heavy. It is a surprisingly good yielder, and one of the best varieties to plant for fodder, as it produces an immense amount of foliage per acre. To those who want an early maturing corn and a sure cropper, we recommend Number 10.

**Carmichael's Choice**

Carmichael's Choice This corn has been grown by Jas. Carmichael, one of the progressive farmers of Ogle County for the past 15 or 20 years. Ten years ago we began working with this corn, and today we have one of the best early maturing yellow corns grown in northern Illinois.

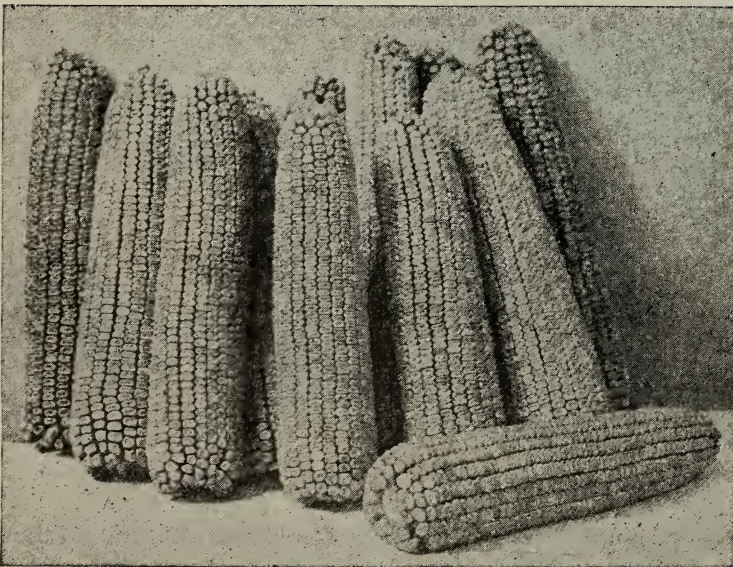
Stalks strong, robust and very leafy, with broad blades and plenty of them, making an excellent fodder and silage corn. Roots almost equal to that of sorghum, resisting storm and winds, and standing up well. Ears uniform in size and shape, true to type, slightly tapering; well filled at butts and tips, running 18 to 22 rows of deep kernels solidly set on a medium sized red cob. In color it is a golden yellow.

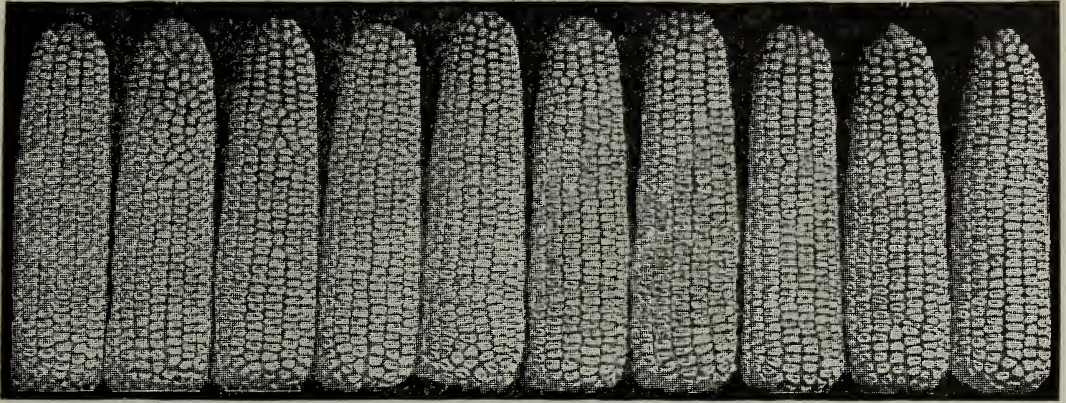
It is the earliest maturing, large-eared yellow corn grown, always making itself and soundly, beyond danger of frost in about 100 days of good corn weather. This corn has been very successful in shelling contests, having been awarded First Premium for showing the largest per cent of corn to the ear.

Ogle County White Dent We place this superior variety of corn before our customers for the third year with renewed assurance that experience has

proven this big white corn to be one of the best, and is up to the standard of all of our introductions.

It is a medium late variety, being about one week later than our Keck's White. The ears are from 8 to 11 inches long and contain from 16 to 20 rows. The cob is medium to large and pure white in color; the ear shank is medium in size. The butts and tips of this variety are exceptionally well filled; the ears are of uniform appearance, size and shape. The kernels are pearly white, moderately rough, very deep and fine, with large germ. The great depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. The conformation of the stalk is very effective in withstanding the destructive effect of high winds, being exceedingly large and stiff from the ear to the ground.

**Ogle County White Dent**

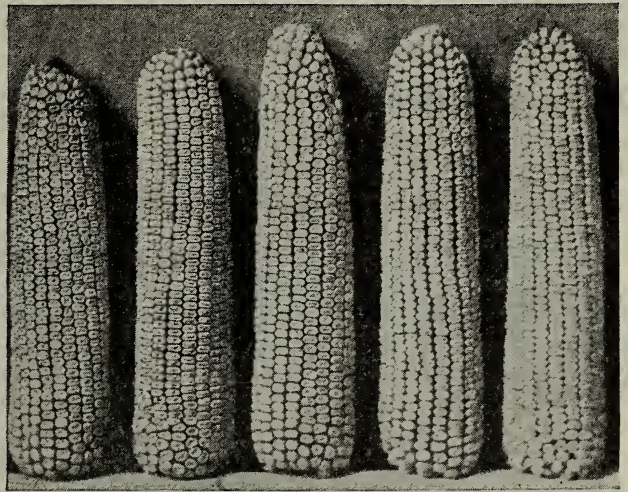


Silver King or No. 7

Silver King or No. 7 Silver King stands today at the head of the list of good early varieties of white corn. This corn originated in Northern Iowa. Prof. Moore, of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, took it to Wisconsin, developed it and improved it, and sent it out over the state through the members of the association. We procured our first seed from the Wisconsin Association, and by careful selection have increased the size of the ear somewhat, still retaining its early qualities. The ears average 9 to 10 inches, are well filled and very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure snow-white in color, with good length kernels set compactly in straight rows. It has a decided double-ear characteristic, one reason for its fine yield records.

Our seed fields in the years we have been growing it for seed, have made each year from 70 to 80 bushels per acre. We feel that we can hardly rate the value of this corn too highly; it gets ripe under all conditions and produces the yield. If you are looking for a good, all-around, early white corn, we have it in Wisconsin No. 7 or Silver King

Keck's White This variety of corn is too well known among the growers of this section, to require any description from us. For the benefit of those who have never grown this variety of corn, will say that Keck's White has few equals. We know what this corn is; we have tried it under all conditions, and always found it right; it will fill as many of the requirements for a profitable white variety as any we have ever offered to our customers. It is a favorite in this locality with all white corn growers. This variety is a vigorous grower, and is medium early; the ears are of good size, 16 to 20 rows, medium indentation, pure white and firm; uniform in size, butt to tip. This corn will get out of the way of frost in about 100 days, according to location, soil and season.



Keck's White

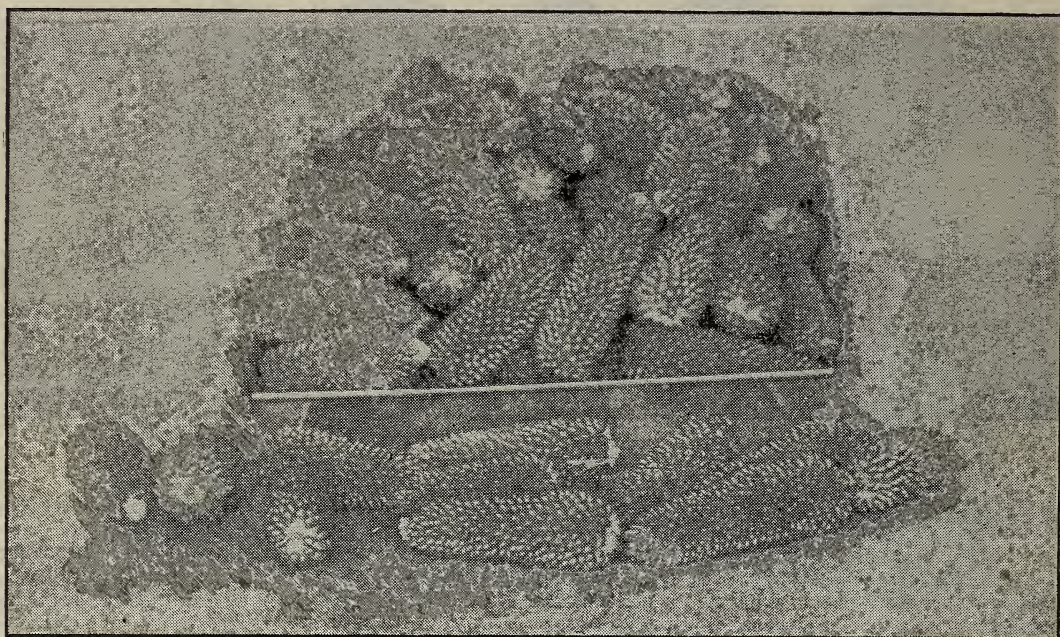
You will make no mistake in planting some of this old, well-tried variety.

Pop Corn

Big Money in Little Things—Very often there is good money in little things which because they are small, people are likely to overlook them. Pop Corn is one of these. Boys or girls can plant an acre or two of pop corn and dispose of it to their neighbors or the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can be easily earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children—it will afford them both pleasure and profit.

White Rice The standard sort for field culture. A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears medium length; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. A very choice one for parching. Selected Ears—Lb. 15c; 2 lb. 25c.

White Pearl Smooth, small grained; ears are 4 to 6 inches in length. An excellent popping variety of handsome appearance. Shelled—Lb. 10c.



Baby Golden Pop Corn

Baby Golden Smallest pop corn in existence. It is prolific, producing 4 to 5 well formed ears on each plant. The kernels are but very little larger than a kernel of rice; of a handsome, lustrous light golden color. If you want the daintiest, most delicious pop corn you ever saw or tasted, try Baby Golden. We sell selected ears only— $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c. (An ear has about 400 grains and plants 100 hills.)

Queen's Golden This is one of the handsomest pop corns. It grows large and tender stalks and the ears are large both in grain and cob. The popping quality is excellent, having tender and palatable kernels. While the large, yellow grain reminds one of some of the field corns, yet we are happily disappointed when we pop and eat it. Shelled—Lb. 10c.

Important!

The prices named herein are those prevailing at the time this catalogue goes to press, and are subject to market fluctuations. As values usually advance on many items during the season, it will be to your advantage to order early; while we reserve the right to change these prices when the market warrants a change, we shall

maintain these prices as long as possible.



Oats

The oat crop is a very important crop and too much attention cannot be given to it. The trouble has been, that not enough attention has been given to the proper seed, for the oats have degenerated. No one can expect to raise a good crop by sowing the same varieties of seed they have sown for the past 15 to 20 years. The crop is bound to deteriorate. The past few years, more attention has been paid to the seed proposition, and the results have been marked. The old varieties do not begin to yield what the new heavy varieties do, and we cannot be too enthusiastic about your securing new seed; oats this spring. It is necessary for you to sow some kind of small grain to change your land and seed down to grass, so why not get some new seed for the purpose. Our system of milling removes all dirt, weed seeds and light, worthless oats, leaving only the heaviest and plumpest grains for seed. Is it not reasonable to assume that an increased yield per acre, as well as a superior grade of oats can be grown from this kind of seed? Let us assist you in raising the standard of your oat crop.



Iowa 103 Bred from the yellow Kherson. It has all the good qualities of the old Kherson, with the additional value of better color. The grain is plump and heavy with a thin hull. It matures very early and does not suffer from blight or rust. The straw is strong, medium height and stands up extra well on heavy soil. 103 Oats sown side by side with other oats last season, gave largely increased yields. For those wanting an early oat, we think you will make no mistake in trying this new variety.

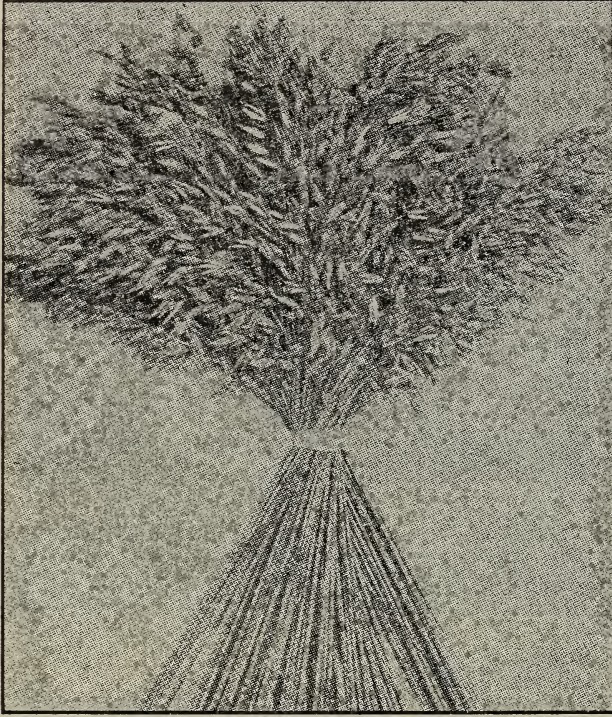
Prices—1 bu. 90c; 5 bus. @ 85c; 10 bus. and over @ 80c.



The above cut is made from a photograph taken of a field of Kherson or 60 Day Oats on the farm of T. G. Southworth, Rochelle, Illinois.

Kerson--60 Day Oats These oats originally came from Russia, where they were known as the best extra early, hardy, good yielding oats. Kherson Oats when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large sprangles or full heads. The straw is stiff does not readily lodge. Many farmers having rich, black soil, have difficulty in finding oats which will stand up satisfactorily. Here is an oat that will give satisfaction under such conditions as we have named. They are not as attractive as some varieties, but they are great yielders. For feed, there is none better, as they have very thin hulls. Their extreme earliness will also recommend them, especially to those sowing clover with oats.

Prices—1 bu. 90c; 5 bus. @ 85c; 10 bus. or over @ 80c.



Wisconsin Pedigreed No 1

Quaker White A splendid variety of white oats that has proven a winner, and very popular wherever they are grown. The growers of Quaker White Oats the past season report to us very satisfactory results, and as they have been grown on many different kinds of soil, with results equally the same in all cases, we feel that we can safely recommend them as being one of the best white oats. If your oat crop was light and poor the last few years, increase your yield by sending to us for some pure seed oats of this splendid variety.

They grow a very stiff straw, thus standing up well. The grain is white, large and plump. It is a good stooler and throws up a large number of stems. The Quaker White Oats are capable of carrying a heavy load of grain on strong, rich bottom, corn soil, and can be counted on to produce you a large yield of good oats. Get in the game right! Be a progressive farmer—it will mean dollars and prosperity.

Prices—1 bu. 90c; 5 bus. 85c; 10 bus. and over @ 80c.

Speltz or Emmer

It is neither wheat; rye, nor barley yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is as good for stock as any other grain. It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil or climate. Thresh it like wheat, but not so closely, leaving the outside hull on. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel. Write for prices.

Oderbrucker Barley Is considered the best bearded barley grown.

The original stock of this barley was obtained from Germany by the Ontario Agricultural College, from which place the Wisconsin Experiment Station procured a small supply. By them it was greatly improved. Oderbrucker is stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It has protein content of 15% or nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties; this makes it a very valuable feeding barley. It is also one of the best malting barleys.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.75; 5 to 10 bus. @ \$1.70. Bags at value.

Wisconsin Pedigreed No. 1

Wisconsin Pedigreed No. 1 Oat is the highest yielding oat grown in Wisconsin. This variety belongs to the long type class. It was disseminated in 1912 after four-year years of careful breeding at the university farm. Not only did it produce the highest yield out of forty-two varieties tested, but the straw being hard and stiff, it showed less tendency to lodge, rust or blight than any other variety except the Kerson or Sixty Day types. Compared to Swedish Select, the No. 1 is a little longer in grain, pure white and a little shorter straw, also ripens a few days earlier.

The production of over 100 bushels of oats per acre is so far above the average that it seems almost an impossibility to those unfamiliar with pedigreed seed. Yet the Wisconsin University Farm has produced 110 bushels per acre with this variety of oats.

This is considered by far the best variety of oats for medium rich soils, and will stand up on heavy soils where Swedish Select usually lodges. Even on rich river bottom lands, this variety is giving excellent satisfaction. It looks to us as if we have here the most valuable thing in the oat line ever introduced. We hope all our customers who raise oats will get started with Pedigreed No 1 this year.

Prices—1 bu. 95c; 5 bus. @ 90c; 10 bus. or over @ 85c.



Quaker White Oats



Beardless Barley

Beardless Barley Two strong features distinguish the Beardless Barley above all others. First, its great yielding qualities; second, its freedom from the troublesome beards common to all other varieties except the White Hulless, which is absolutely without beard. It is on this account not only more agreeable to handle in threshing than other barleys, but is safer and better to feed to livestock. As a fattening agent for stock, Beardless Barley is particularly valuable; it is also especially valuable for pastures where swine are allowed to feed.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, Beardless Barley is as good for malting as any other barley, and it is being ac-

cepted by many brewers in preference to common varieties in some localities.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.45; 5 bus. @ \$1.40. Write for prices on larger quantities. Bags at value.

Seed Wheat

Our Seed Wheat is grown from the most carefully selected stock, cleaned and put over our perfect system of grading, which insures uniformity, germinating power and freedom from noxious weeds.

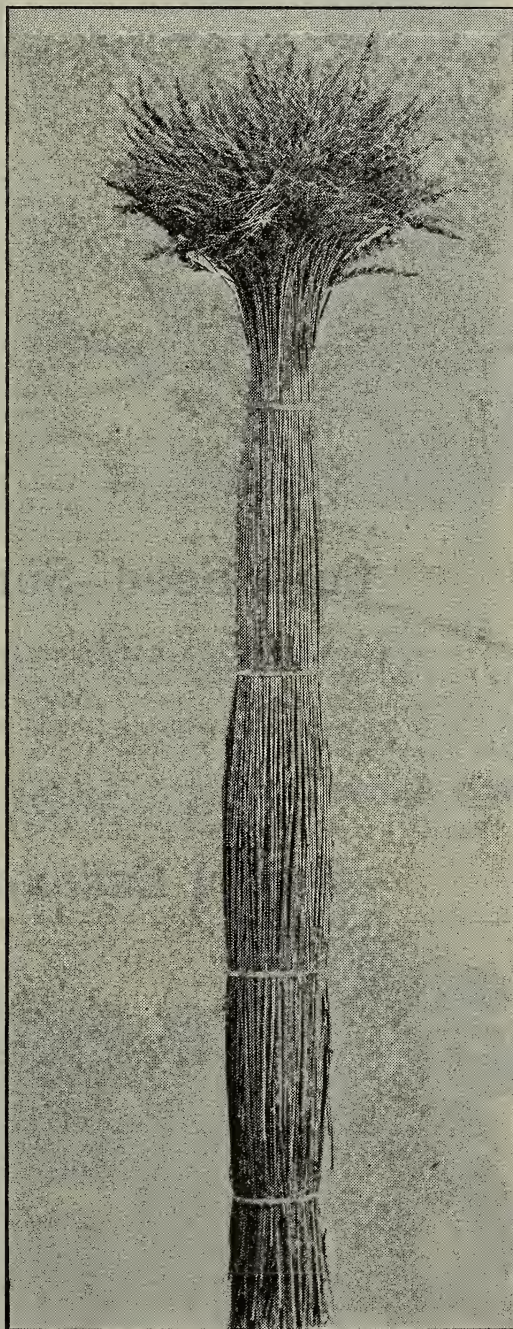
We are obliged to ask considerable advance over the market price for our high grade Seed Wheat, as there is a much larger cost attached to its production and preparation than anyone who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. Space does not permit going into detail, but as a matter of fact, the prices named for the larger quantities represent but a small advance over the actual cash outlay to us. We believe that farmers who want to change their seed will find it to their advantage to secure enough at least to give them a start.

SPRING WHEAT

Blue Ribbon Blue Ribbon Wheat is a distinct variety originated by H. B. Krueger of Wisconsin, starting with a single head in 1904. It has been in competition with wheat grown in the best wheat growing sections in the United States and has always been awarded first or second premium.

Blue Ribbon is a bearded wheat with plump, heavy berry, and a short stiff straw. It is an early variety, maturing about ten days earlier than most wheat.

(Continued on following page.)



Blue Ribbon Wheat



Kaffir Corn

BLUE RIBBON WHEAT (Continued)

This is very important as it enables it to get ahead of the severe heat. On this account also, it is valuable to sow with oats. It has never been affected with rust. It is also a good yielder.

Prices—1 bu. \$2.35; 5 bus. @ \$2.30; 10 bus. or over @ \$2.25. Grain bags at value.

Velvet Chaff This is a bearded, smooth chaffed variety, very hardy and a big yielder. In some sections it yields from 2 to 10 bushels per acre more than other varieties. It is early in maturity, from 110 to 115 days. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports a 14 year average yield of 26.7 bus. per acre. The grain is hard.

Prices—1 bu. \$2.25; 5 bus. @ \$2.20; 10 bus. and over @ \$2.15. Grain bags at value.

Kaffir Corn

Valuable both for fodder and grain. Always yields an immense amount of seed, even on the poorest soils and in the dryest season. Especially adapted to places where the summers are hot and dry. Kaffir Corn has proven invaluable to western farmers as a fodder crop during dry seasons. It does well anywhere in the corn belt and can be grown as far north as Minnesota. On good ground it will make very large yields, besides affording a great amount of fodder. Every farmer should plant a few pounds of Kaffir Corn for his poultry. The grain cannot be excelled for fowls. If cut when first seed heads come into bloom, a second growth will shoot up and produce another crop of foliage or fodder.

Sow broadcast and handle like millet, putting on from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or drill with corn planter, putting in 10 pounds per acre.

Prices—1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c.

Cane Seed--Sorghum

This is the king of all forage plants, and in many localities is taking the place of corn as a fodder crop. It is a great drought resister and will produce more tonnage of palatable fodder per acre. Where cane is grown to cut for hay, it should be sown broadcast at the of 30 to 40 pounds per acre. If it is to be cut with a corn binder, it should be sown in drills 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Early Amber Cane This is the common type grown throughout the northern states for fodder.

Prices—1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

This is the most valuable forage except clover that has been introduced in the United States. It has the advantage over other pastures in its ability to remain green longer as it withstands frost and cold.

There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America, and that is Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades. Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Prices—1 lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$9.00.



Early Amber Cane

Millet Seed

Common Requires a dry light, rich soil and and grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with fine bulk of stalk and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Sow broadcast from May first to June twentieth if for seed, or until the last of July

if for hay. Write for samples and prices.

German Golden This variety is not as early as Common Millet but yields a much larger crop; Southern grown seed is much preferred as it will produce more hay. Northern grown seed is liable to be hybridized with other millets and will not grow as tall. We can furnish Southern grown seed. Write for samples and prices.

Hungarian Grass A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when all other vegetation is parched, and if development is arrested, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Write for samples and prices.

Soja or Soy Beans

Soy Beans grow erect, branching out 4 to 6 stems near the ground and attain a height of 2 or 3 feet. The branches are thickly covered with leaves and pods from the ground to the top.

Soy Beans are like clover, great soil enrichers, gathering nitrogen from the air and adding it to the land. They are earlier and richer in protein than Cow Peas and are also of more upright habit and therefore easier harvested. Soy

Beans have attracted much attention in recent years on account of their great value as a silage with corn, making a completely balanced food for cows. Write for prices.

Sand or Winter Vetch

This variety is best adapted to cover crops in the Northern states where it does not winter kill. If grown for hay it should be sown with rye to hold it off the ground, or if pastured, the rye is still used. We advise using about thirty pounds of Winter Vetch and about one bushel of rye to the acre, sown about the middle of summer at the last of corn cultivation. Write for sample and prices.

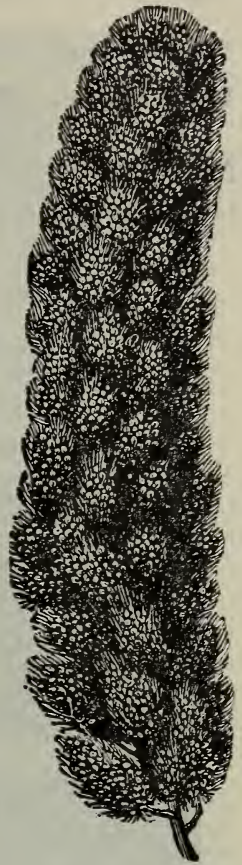
Cow Peas

Cow Peas are really beans and not peas as the name would indicate. They are extensively grown in the south where they play the same role in rotation farming that clovers do in the north. They are becoming more popular and their value is becoming more and more appreciated in the northern states. They are called the poor man's bank, for like other leguminous plants, besides yielding a bountiful crop, they increase the fertility of the soil.

Cow Peas will grow on any soil, even on the driest, wornout, sterile land, where red clover will not grow. (Continued)



Soy Beans



German Golden Millet



Winter Vetch



Cow Peas

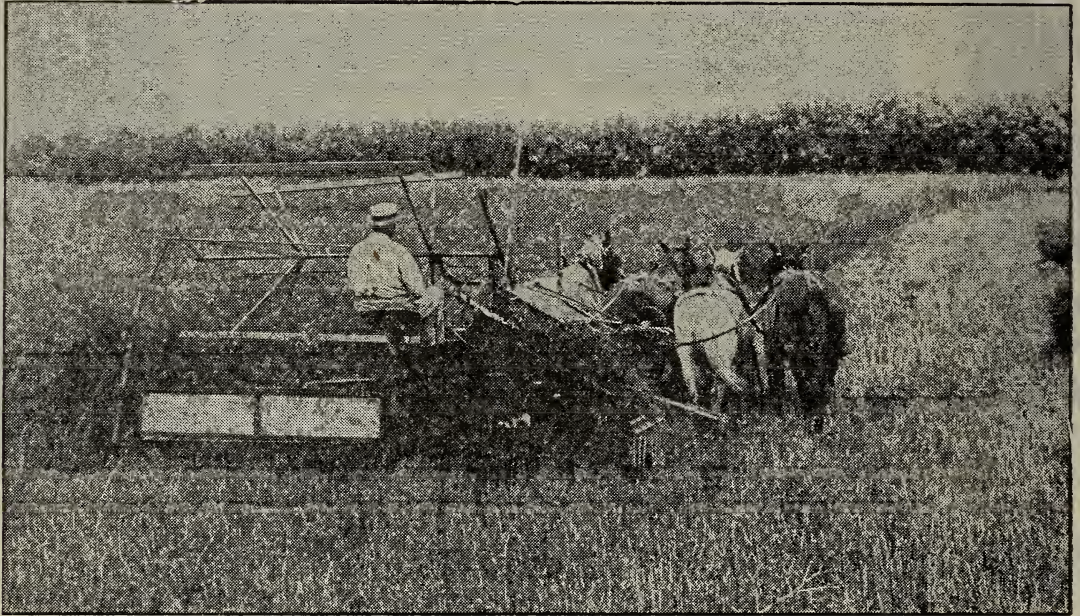
COW PEAS (Continued)

They are drought-resisting plants, standing the heat of the southern summer.

Whip-poor-will A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seed. A standard sort. Write for prices.

New Era An early maturing variety; seed is bluish in color. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. To all those who have had no experience growing cow peas, we recommend this variety. Write for prices.

Sweet Clover



A 25 acre field of the Rochelle Seed Company's Sweet Clover, showing our method of harvesting. This harvester is cutting 18 inches above the ground.

It is rather gratifying to have one's visions come true. When other seedsmen were barely mentioning this plant, we were giving large space in our catalogue to the growing of Sweet Clover. For a few years after we began pushing this seed, many farmers were skeptical concerning it, and some of them even considered it a dangerous weed. Not only has this feeling entirely subsided today, but the average farmer believes it to be a valuable plant, not only as a fertilizer, but as the most wonderful pasture plant we have; as a hay crop it has no superior, and nothing has been found to equal it for silage. The facts given by the foremost agricultural writers show conclusively that Sweet Clover is an invaluable crop.

As a Fertilizer. One of the most valuable qualities of Sweet Clover is its ability to improve the soil upon which it grows. This it does in part by reason of its large roots, which break up the lower layers of the soil and by their rapid decay, add a great deal of humus to the layers which lay below the usual depths of plowing. In addition to this, the stubble and stems, when plowed under, also add a good deal of humus to the soil. Its most important characteristic is the ability which it has of fixing nitrogen by means of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plant. This characteristic enables it to add much nitrogen, a most costly fertilizer, to the soil in which it grows. Many legumes require considerable humus in the soil for anything like a good growth, but Sweet Clover seems to be a notable exception to this rule, and will generally thrive where this usually essential feature is absent. In the West it has shown its ability to grow on soil so strongly impregnated with alkali, that little else than salt grass among the native plants could exist. After a crop of Sweet Clover has been grown on such soil, it is usually possible to grow some other field crop.

There is one absolute necessity if you would be successful with Sweet Clover—it requires as much lime in the soil as alfalfa; it also frequently requires inoculation. This can easily be done, either by the glue or soil method, or by using the culture.

For Pasture, Sweet Clover is far superior to alfalfa, for it contains the ingredient called cumarin, which eliminates any possibility of bloating, a most serious and dangerous drawback to alfalfa for pasturage. The cumarin is what gives to it the bitter taste which causes animals at first to refuse it.



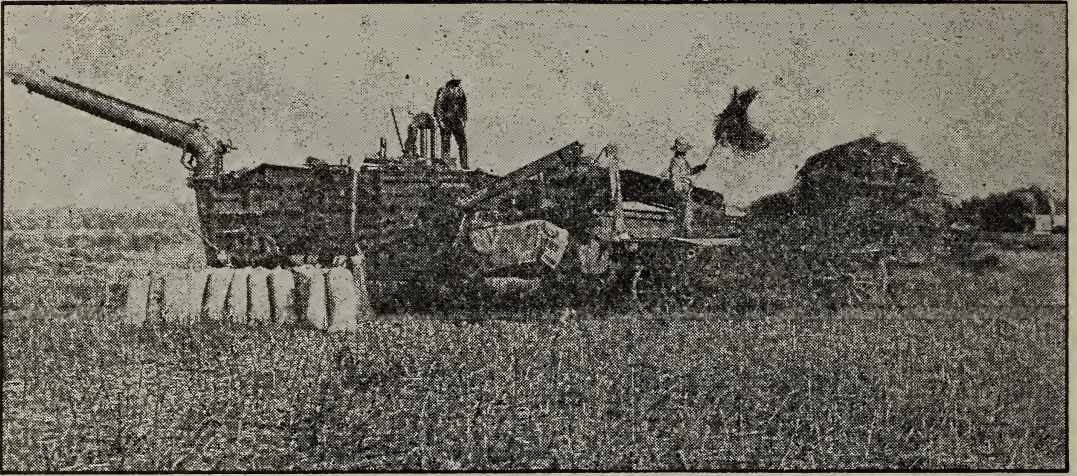
One of our fields showing first growth Sweet Clover in the shock.

In this respect however, it is only fair to the Sweet Clover to note that stock will often refuse to eat a number of valuable leguminous forage crops when first offered to them. Milk cows have been observed to refuse an entire ration of alfalfa hay even when no other feed was available at feeding time. This, however, was when it was first introduced to them. Shippers of cattle from the arid sections of the West, where corn is unknown, often have difficulty in getting the stock to eat corn fodder or even corn. One specific instance has come under observation where the cattle were fed corn with the dried husks attached, whereupon they ate off the husks and left the corn uneaten. When these same cattle were turned on the green grass the following spring, instead of eating the new growth, they contented themselves with browsing off the dead stalks of preceding season's growth, which presumably more closely resembled the desert grasses to which they were accustomed. Preliminary experiments with leguminous crops, even at the hands of careful experimenters, cannot always be taken as final. In this connection it may be mentioned that when cow peas were first tried in portions of this country, it was found so difficult at first to induce stock to eat the vines, either when cured or made into ensilage, that even at the State Experimental Station the opinion was expressed that cow peas were of no local value as a feed for live stock. Subsequent developments proved that this crop has great possibilities even in the sections where the preliminary trials showed it to be very unpromising as a feed owing to the difficulty experienced in making the stock eat the forage.

Cumarin is well known to physicians and druggists and for thousands of years has been used as a corrective, tonic and antiseptic in intestinal disorders. The Sweet Clover starts its growth about two weeks in advance of the other ordinary pasture crops and at this stage it is not especially bitter. When the cattle are turned on it at this time, they are hungry for any green feed and eat it from the first, practically without exception. Close pasturing and occasional clipping with the mower will insure the continued presence of the fresh green shoots, which will thus be available throughout the season. The rank flavor of Sweet Clover has been held by some to taint the milk when eaten by milk cows, but this is disputed by those who have utilized it on an extensive scale. Whether or not there is some narcotic principle in the cumarin, it is a well known fact that once stock are induced to eat Sweet Clover for a few days, they become quite fond of it, and will often leave other grasses and clovers to eat it. Its palatability, and probably also its digestibility, decreases with the age of the plant, and for this reason it should be utilized at as early a stage in its growth as is practicable.

As a Hay Crop. If cut while tender, before blossoms appear, it will make hay, the feeding value of which, as far as determined by chemical analysis is practically equal to that of alfalfa. It has a very much higher percentage of digestible protein than alfalfa. The hay when properly cured is seldom refused by stock, but if they should refuse it, a sprinkling of brine on the hay when the animals are salt hungry, is usually all that is necessary to induce them to eat it.

As Silage. Few farmers have found out that in their Sweet Clover crop they have one of the greatest feeds known when put into the silo. It can be put in green or even the dry straw after the seed has fallen can be used, and will make better silage than corn—this has been proven by actual test. When other crops have failed to seed, they are a total loss, but Sweet Clover can still be put into the silo and make a superior feed—stock showing a better gain on Sweet Clover silage than can be made with any other feed.



Threshing a crop of Sweet Clover, this being first growth with coarse stiff straw, threshing machine is used. A large sized huller is more practical for second growth clover.

A great many farmers have noted the luxuriant growth of Sweet Clover along roadsides and in other uncultivated places where it grows without any special attention, but have often been disappointed by obtaining a very poor stand when seeding it upon uncultivated land. For this reason it is necessary to look closely into the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a successful stand of this crop. Sweet Clover requires a thoroughly compacted seed bed, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a solid seed bed is probably the chief reason why Sweet Clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. The success of the crop on poor hills from which practically all the loose soil has been washed, and on the hard soil along the roadways is thus explained. Plowing, if necessary, should be done several months before seeding, but it is usually best to seed on ground such as corn stubble that does not require plowing, and depend on the disc.

One of the greatest difficulties we have had in handling Sweet Clover seed, has been to get seed that will germinate properly. Sweet Clover seed as well as many other seeds has a large amount of hard seed. By hard seed, we mean that having thick coats or shells that will not take up moisture even when planted under perfect conditions for germination, and hence are worthless so far as their value for producing a stand under general field conditions is concerned. Very few samples of unhulled Sweet Clover seed will germinate more than 15% while only about 50 or 60% of the hulled seed is able to grow. Many farmers are now using Sweet Clover as a farm crop and are annually expending thousands of dollars in purchasing seed. From 15 to 20 pounds are sown per acre, and since it sells from 20c to 25c per pound, the expense for seed alone varies from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Heavy seeding is necessary owing to the fact that one-half of the seed is worthless for all agricultural purposes. Since we know that if one-third of the seed which is ordinarily used germinated and produced plants, a satisfactory stand would result, it is readily apparent that a considerable waste of seed occurs as commonly sown. The unhulled seed should never be used except for fall seeding, when the freezing and thawing of winter will rupture the seed coat, making possible the germination of the hard seed in the spring.

Seedsman throughout the United States, as well as in European countries, have been experimenting on machines for treating this hard seed, and the results of this labor has been the bringing out of a number of machines for this purpose, but not entirely satisfactory. Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, after eight years of experimenting, has perfected a machine called a Scarifying Machine. This Machine scratches the coats of the seed so that it takes up the moisture and germinates at once. The efficiency of this machine is indicated by numerous tests in which seed germinating less than 10% has been increased to over 95%. An Illinois farmer for whom the Department treated 3000 pounds of seed, reported an increase in germination from 50 to 98%.

Last year the Rochelle Seed Company purchased one of these machines and are therefore scarifying all the seed we put out, without extra charge. By the use of this machine, Experiment Stations' tests indicate that a perfect germination can be secured in three days' time, instead of five days to probably a year with the hard seed. It is our opinion also that 10 pounds of scarified seed properly sown will make a satisfactory stand.

A FEW POINTS YOU SHOULD OBSERVE

Before attempting to grow it you should have a thorough understanding of its requirements and habits, so that at least an estimate of its value under given conditions can be made. We believe it will be beneficial to those who are making a study of Sweet Clover to note the following points—

Sweet Clover is a great soil enriching crop. The experiments so far conducted prove that it is one of the greatest crops we have for the soil.

Sweet Clover is rich in feeding value. It contains more protein than red clover and equally as much as alfalfa.

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

Sweet Clover grows more rapidly than alfalfa when young, produces a good crop the first year, and provides early green pastures.

Sweet Clover will not bloat cattle or sheep. This is one of its chief advantages over other clovers. It is a great milk producer.

Sweet Clover is a valuable crop in rotation because its roots decay very rapidly, adding much humus to the soil and furnishing much plant food.

Sweet Clover will stand more alkali than alfalfa or red clover and produce a crop.

Sweet Clover needs a firm, solid, seed bed. The ground should not be loose. Many of its failures on cultivated land have been due to a loose soil bed.

Sweet Clover grows its best on soil containing plenty of lime.

Sweet Clover does not stool as much as alfalfa. The shoots start from the main stem and on this account the mowing machine should be set as high as possible, so as to leave plenty of small shoots to start the next crop.

Sweet Clover should not be allowed to stand too long, as it becomes woody and loses its leaves; it should be cut when 18 to 30 inches high and before it blossoms if it is used for hay.

It is customary to turn stock on the Sweet Clover early in the spring when it is young. There being no other green feed, they will soon become accustomed to it and like it.

We recommend seeding Sweet Clover in the spring, with any small grain, or seeding on winter grain while ground is frozen, if conditions are right during February or March, using 10 to 12 pounds of scarified seed to the acre. Remove the small grain from the ground as soon as possible when ripe; you should then have a good fall pasture or a good crop of hay or silage. The following spring before any blooms appear, probably from the fifth to the tenth of June, you should cut a hay crop, setting the mower as high as possible that the stems may have room for branching and producing the seed crop which is to follow. This crop we cut with a binder, the same as all small grains. The seed is then secured with a thresher or a large sized huller as you may prefer.

Price—Hulled and Scarified Seed, per bu. \$10.80. Bags at value.



Alfalfa

Alfalfa

The rapid extension of the Alfalfa area in nearly every state in the Union has been stimulated by the publications of the Department of Agriculture and those of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations as well as by the agricultural press. This condition has led to an increasing demand for full information concerning the best means of producing this crop, especially in sections where it is not already well established.

The wide distribution of Alfalfa throughout the world indicates a remarkable adaptability to various climates and conditions. So far as climate is concerned, Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union. It is however; very exacting in humid sections as to soil and treatment.

It requires a deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds. Alfalfa is naturally a deep feeding plant that usually sends its roots down many feet to obtain the plant feed materials and moisture which are out of reach of the shallow-rooted crops. If the soil lacks depth, the Alfalfa plant is unable to utilize its deep feeding root system and is less likely to withstand the inroads made by the surface-feeding weeds.

Alfalfa being a leguminous plant, is able through the nodule forming bacteria within its roots, to add nitrates to the soil, and in this way increases its fertility to that extent. Since the large yields of Alfalfa draws rather heavily for the other elements of soil fertility, it usually requires the richest and best drained soil the farm affords, and if successful, will bring returns to justify the use of this land.

The time for seeding Alfalfa varies in the different sections of the country. The general principle underlying the time of seeding is to sow as far in advance of what promises to be the most trying season for the young plants, as possible. The weeds of mid-summer constitute the worst danger to the young stands of Alfalfa in the humid sections of the country, except the extreme north, where this danger is exceeded by the danger of winter killing.

The requirements of Alfalfa are few and are easily explained. They are lime, drainage, proper fertilizer, proper seed and proper method of seeding.

Lime is the master key to the successful growing of Alfalfa. There are several forms of lime in use today. The fresh burn or caustic lime, hydrated lime, air-slacked lime and ground limestone rock. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station conducted a long time set of experiments with the different kinds of lime. They found that caustic lime actually burned up and destroyed seven dollars' worth of humus per acre, that is equal to a reasonably good application of manure. Hydrated lime is simply caustic lime that has been ground up and treated with water in order to do away with some of the caustic principles. Ground limestone rock is Nature's own method of taking care of the matter. It contains no injurious qualities whatever, and may be applied to the soil just as heavily as you wish without the slightest danger of injury.

ALFALFA (Continued)

Inoculation. In some sections of the country the soil appears to be naturally supplied with the proper bacteria for the formation of root tubercles. In this section of the country, however, where the soil conditions are less favorable for the growth of these bacteria, it is nearly always necessary to supply them at the time of seeding. This inoculation can be supplied either by scattering soil from a successful Alfalfa field (or better yet a Sweet Clover field), or by the glue method, or by the use of pure culture.

Alfalfa is one of the most highly nutritious and palatable of feeds for all classes of farm animals, either in the form of green Alfalfa or as hay. In order to produce profitable flows of milk, dairy cows require high protein feeds, which can be supplied by feeding Alfalfa. It also forms probably the best roughage for fattening cattle as its lack of bulkiness enables the animals to consume sufficient quantities for rapid gains. It is very valuable too for growing stock before the fattening period commences.

A word in regard to seed we offer for sale. Our Alfalfa Seed is all Northern grown, non-irrigated and hardy; it is suitable for use anywhere that Alfalfa can be grown at all. We purchase the Alfalfa direct from the grower in the northwest, and after the seed has been selected and thoroughly cleaned by us, it is tested for purity and germination, thus insuring the buyer that the quality is up to standard. We shall be glad to send samples for your inspection and quote prices as low as possible for first-class seed.

Price—Scarified Seed, per bu. \$10.80. Bags at value.

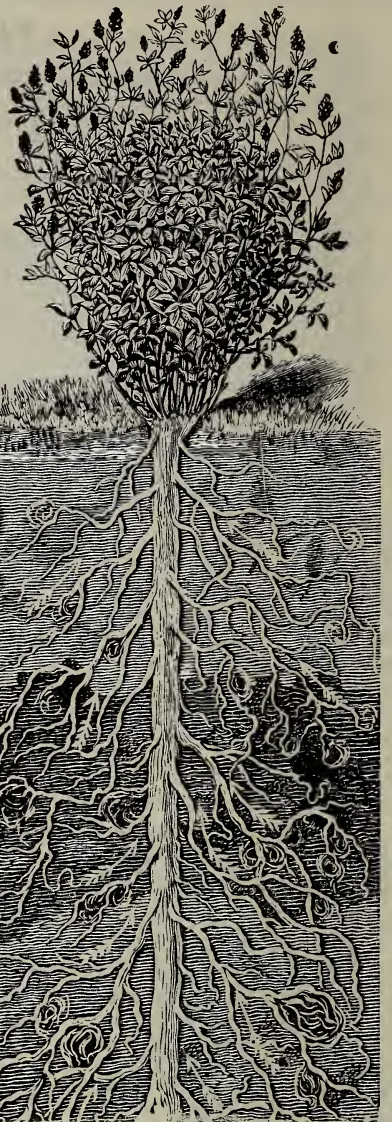
Glue Method of Inoculation

We have received many inquiries recently regarding the glue method of inoculation. The glue method is not only cheap and easy, but we believe perfectly practical. It is not necessary to be very particular about all the details to have it successful in its results. A pound of glue may be dissolved in from one to three gallons of water, and from one

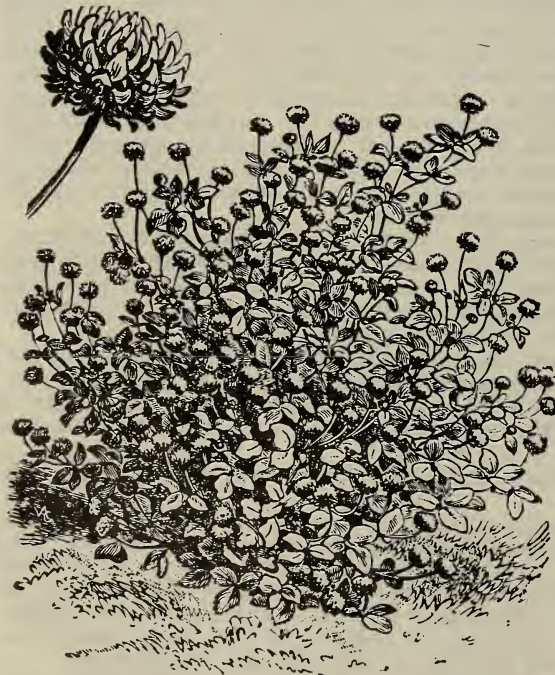
to three quarts of dirt may be sprinkled on the seed after it has been moistened

with the glue water. As a rule, a quart of dirt will stick to the seed and the rest may be screened out, or not, just as you prefer; the amount of dirt is not material, if there is enough. In preparing the dirt, however, care should be taken to secure it from a place where the bacteria are active, as shown by the nodules formed on the roots of the plants you may have selected. If the plant you have selected to inoculate from has grown in the same place for several years, the inoculation will be better, stronger and more vigorous. The dirt should not be dried in the sun, as direct sunlight is fatal to bacteria of nearly every kind. The dirt should be finely pulverized and sifted through a fine sieve.

In case you have not the place nor the soil for this inoculation, we will furnish the soil and inoculate Sweet Clover Seed or Alfalfa at \$1.00 per bu.



Alfalfa (showing root system)



Alsike Clover

Clovers

Alsike Clover This plant ranks nearly as valuable as the Medium for

Alsike Clover (Continued)

ordinary soils, and under some conditions much better. The plants are smaller, but as it is also much more closely eaten by stock, there is less waste. The quality of the hay is better. Being fibrous-rooted, it will not heave out in the winter. Write for prices.

Red Clover This is the Common or Medium Red Clover; the one most universally grown throughout the country on fertile soil and especially where hay is desired. It has only two superiors—Sweet Clover and Alfalfa. Write for prices.

Mammoth Clover For impoverished soils or for pastureage, we think this variety excels the Medium. On impoverished soils it does not grow so rank or coarse, and in a pasture it retains its greenness throughout the summer much better than the Medium, and also furnishes a larger amount of forage. As a fertilizer it grows much ranker and coarser than the Medium, making more to plow under. Write for prices.



Clover

Timothy Too well known to need description. We handle what we believe to be the very best seed on the market, and seed that invariably gives satisfaction. Write for prices.

Seed Buckwheat

Silver Hull This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the amount per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners are less prominent and the grain is of a beautiful, light gray color. The flour is said to be more nutritious and better. Write for samples and prices.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.



Timothy

Japanese The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or Silver Hull.

We recommend this variety especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. Write for samples and prices.

Ideal Lawn Fertilizer--Odorless

FOR FLOWER BEDS. For clean and convenient fertilizer, use our Ideal Lawn Fertilizer. Free blossoming can be induced or increased by judicious use of our Ideal dressing. Sprinkle it carefully in the beds and both foliage and blossoms will be large and vivid in color. A teaspoonful or so stirred in the soil about the roots of each plant, two or three times during the growing season will give you astonishing results. Always water the plants thoroughly after fertilizing. **Prices—Not Postpaid, Per Lb. 4c; 10 Lbs. 35c.**

Sudan Grass

This is truly a wonderful grass, and while it is a new grass in this country, no doubt you have heard or read of its wonderful qualities. A few years ago the seed was brought from the Sudan region of Africa. Since that time it has been tested out thoroughly at the experiment stations all over the country in the different states, in the different soils, and in every instance has proven to be the greatest producer of the most valuable hay. It makes 8 to 12 tons of the choicest hay, per acre. It makes a quick growth and matures three to four crops of hay per year; it grows from 100 to 500 stems from a single seed.

It does well on any kind of soil, and makes heavy crops with but little moisture or with excessive rain, so it is a sure crop, wet or dry. This grass will never be a pest, as it is very tender and a light frost will kill it.

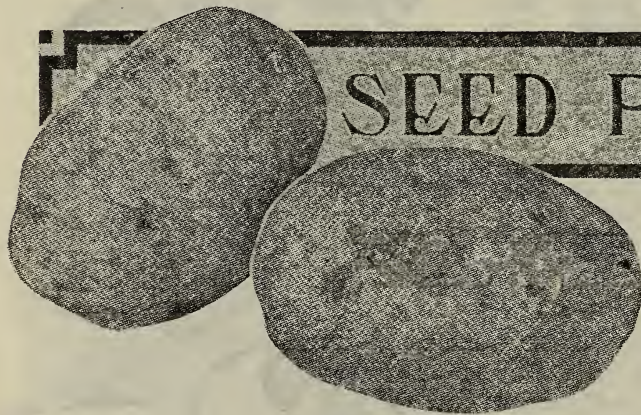
Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in a cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth; it can be sown any time in the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before date of the first expected frost.

Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds of good seed per acre are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required.

Price—Per lb. 50c. Subject to change. Write for prices on larger quantities.



SEED POTATOES



**SEASON OF
1917**

After giving the Seed Potato situation careful consideration it has been very difficult for us to determine what is best to do.

We have decided, however, not to advertise in our catalogue anything but what we can fulfill to the letter, therefore, we have eliminated the Potatoes from our Seed Book for this year. We are however, going to make an effort to secure seed stock for use when planting season arrives, and will use when planting season arrives, and will use our best efforts to furnish our many patrons with desirable seed stock from the famous Red River Valley.

Therefore when planting season arrives and your requirements are known, kindly write us and if we are in a position to offer anything desirable, we will be glad to take care of your business.

From present indications, the choice of varieties will be small, particularly of the early maturing sorts; and without doubt, if we are able to procure any at all, it will be at much higher values than have prevailed in the past few years.



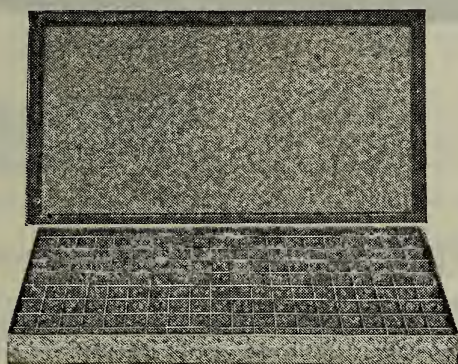
No. 1-400 Ear Box Tester

test with nothing but water so you can see both the sprout and root systems. No wet sand, sawdust or cloth for mould to travel in. Cannot dry out, around the edges and spoil part of your test. Save only the good, strong seed and throw away not only all dead ears but also all weak seed.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and Learn All About This Wonderful Corn Tester.

PRICES---F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill., or Des Moines, Iowa.

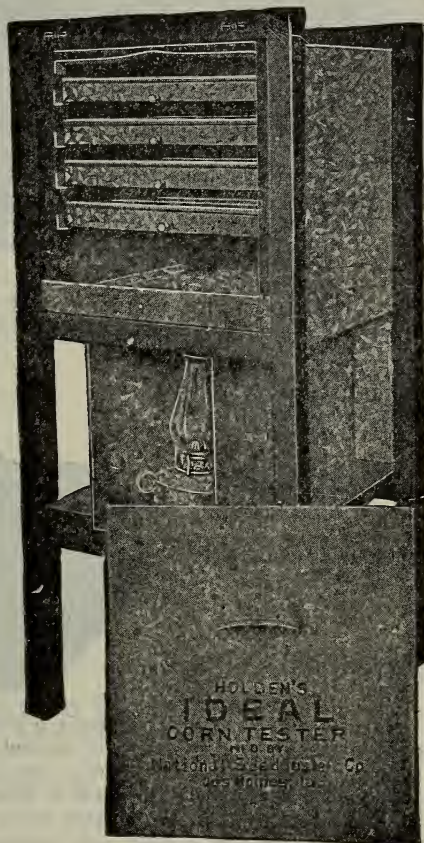
- No. 4-200 Ear Box Tester.....\$ 5.00
- No. 1-400 Ear Box Tester..... 10.00
- No. 2-400 Ear Cabinet Tester..... 15.00
- No. 3-800 Ear Cabinet Tester..... 30.00



No. 4-200 Ear Box Tester

Holden's Corn Tester

Will make more money than any other implement on your farm. You can test from 200 to 800 ears at one time. It makes the



No. 2-400 Ear Cabinet Tester

PHENOL

The Best Known Germicide

It will properly disinfect your premises and prevent disease germs from breeding in the foul odors and decaying animal or vegetable matter. **No offensive odor can exist where this article is used.** If your water closet has a bad odor, as is often the case in the best of buildings, 2 or 3 handfuls of Phenol Disinfectant sprinkled in the closet will render the atmosphere agreeably pure. If you have stables, destroy the odors of manure and ammonia by sprinkling Phenol in the stalls and damp places generally. In a word, whenever there is a bad odor or any infectious matter that you desire to be rid of, whether in your water closet, cellar or wash room, kitchen, stable or elsewhere, use Phenol Disinfectant. Vermin cannot exist where Phenol is used.

As a Healing Powder, It Has No Equal!

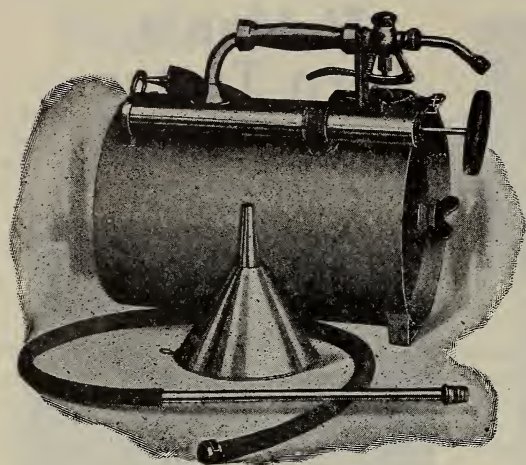
Applied to barb wire cuts, sore shoulders on horses, in fact any open sore, dust Phenol frequently on affected parts and results will be marvelous. We guarantee this disinfectant if properly used.

Prices--1 lb. can 25c; 25 lb. pail \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Manufactured
By The

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY.





Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling and shoulder strap for carrying, furnished with each machine. Capacity of tank, three gallons.

Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

Price—Galvanized, \$5.00

Note These Exclusive Points

- 1—It is devoid of complex and intricate parts.
- 2—It is both automatic and positive in its action.
- 3—One charge is sufficient to expel entire contents.

Tree Attachment consisting of three feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. 3 ply C. I. Rubber tubing with spraying nozzle one foot long, for small tree or shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle three inches long for potato spraying;

Lowell Special Sprayer

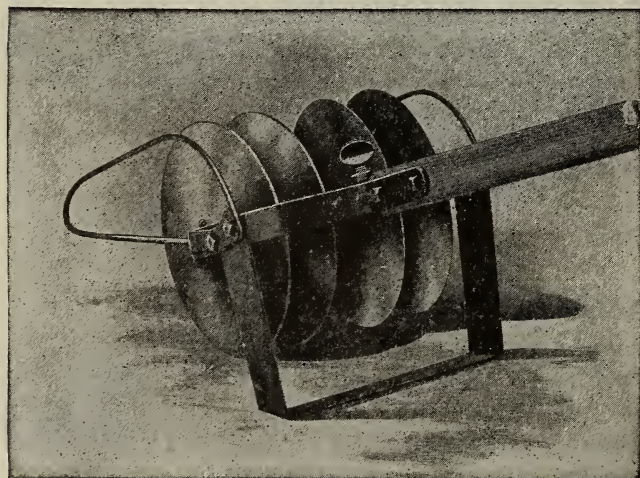
Price—50 Cents



The Lowell Special Sprayer is a Single Tube Tin Sprayer. The air chamber measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Sprayer is fitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steel plunger rod; special type plunger. The special arrangement of the spraying tube is such that it thoroughly breaks up and atomizes all oils and solutions into a mist-like spray, which penetrates all cracks and crevices. This sprayer is adapted for all kinds of general spraying and is used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc.

THE PERFECTION GARDEN CULTIVATOR



This New Disc and Knife Weeder and Mulcher is the final evolution in hand Cultivators. It excels and suceedes all. In it is found the best characters of others simplified to the accomodation of the professional trucker or home gardener.

No Attachments Are Necessary

To make it do the work needed. By a simple changing of the bolts, it automatically adjusts itself to suit the occasion. It can be worked in gravel, soil, through sticks and coarse straw or stubble of any kind. In stony land it works as well as in the softest loam. The discs can be adjusted to any angle, throwing the soil to or from the plants.

It is simple durable, made of the best materials and within reach of all in price.

Price--\$5.00 Each

ECONOMY IN SEEDING

The use of a good Hand Seed Sower has become a recognized necessity by all up-to-date agriculturists. After carefully preparing the soil and spending time and money in securing good seed, any progressive farmer will see the folly of using anything except a first class machine with which to sow the seed.

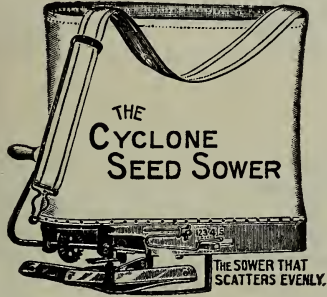
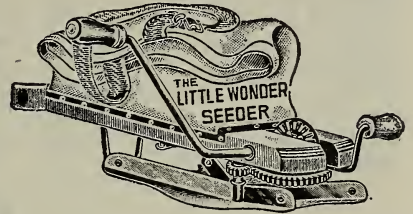
SAVING SEED

A good Seed Sower will pay for itself in sowing a very few acres. First, in the saving of seed by even distribution. For example, say clover is worth only \$6.00 per bushel, and ordinarily one bushel is sown on six acres. If 4-5 or even $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel is distributed evenly, there will be better results than if a whole bushel or more be poorly distributed, and the 1-5 to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel is saved by even distribution. The seed thus saved in seeding only six acres, represents the price of a good Seed Sower. Besides, the work is easily done and in about one-fifth of the time that would be required by the old method, Nor is this the only saving, as an even distribution of seed insures a full crop.

THE LITTLE WONDER SEEDER

The little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive pattern of seeders we carry, but works on the same principle as the Cyclone.

It will do splendid work with Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa and like seed, but is not so well adapted for Oats, Cow Peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. Price--\$1.25 Each.



THE GENUINE CYCLONE SEEDER

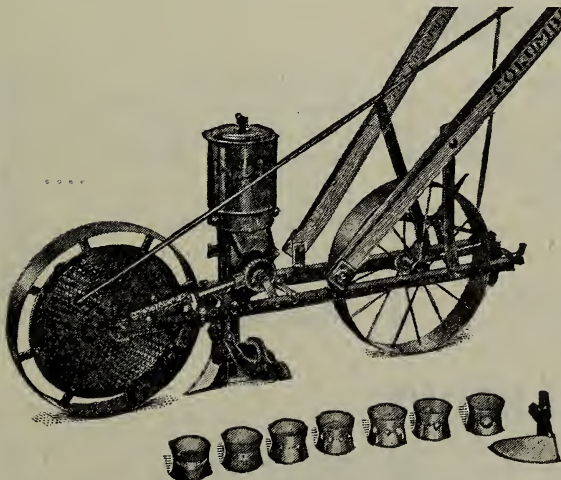
This machine is neatly finished, has a large heavy duck hopper, and is especially recommended when a Sower is wanted for sowing grain and other varieties of seeds. (Full directions for operating with each machine.) Price--\$1.50 Each.

THE COLUMBIA PLANTER

The Greatest Seeding Machine in the World!

They sow any kind of seed large or small. They are a positive force feed—every seed is carried to the ground and covered; not a seed can escape. Nor can a seed pass through the machine or escape to the ground when the machine is out of gear—a very important advantage possessed by no other planter.

Simplest of all Planting Machines!



¶The most certain and the most complete Planters in the world. Plants all kinds of seeds from the smallest to the largest. The seed drops into the cells or pockets formed in the seed cylinders where nothing can disturb it, and is carried to the ground by the revolution of the cylinders.

¶Seven cylinders are furnished with each machine, which are ample for any ordinary gardener. However we can furnish extra cylinders to fit any kind of seed grown.

¶The fertilizing attachment is one of the best known in the world, having been used for many years.

¶While we recommend the No. 10 Machine for garden purposes, there are other and larger machines both for hand or horse power.

Write for Illustrated Circulars Describing All the Different Styles of Planters Manufactured by the Columbia Planter Company

COLUMBIA SEEDING MACHINE No. 10

PRICE: \$10.50 EACH



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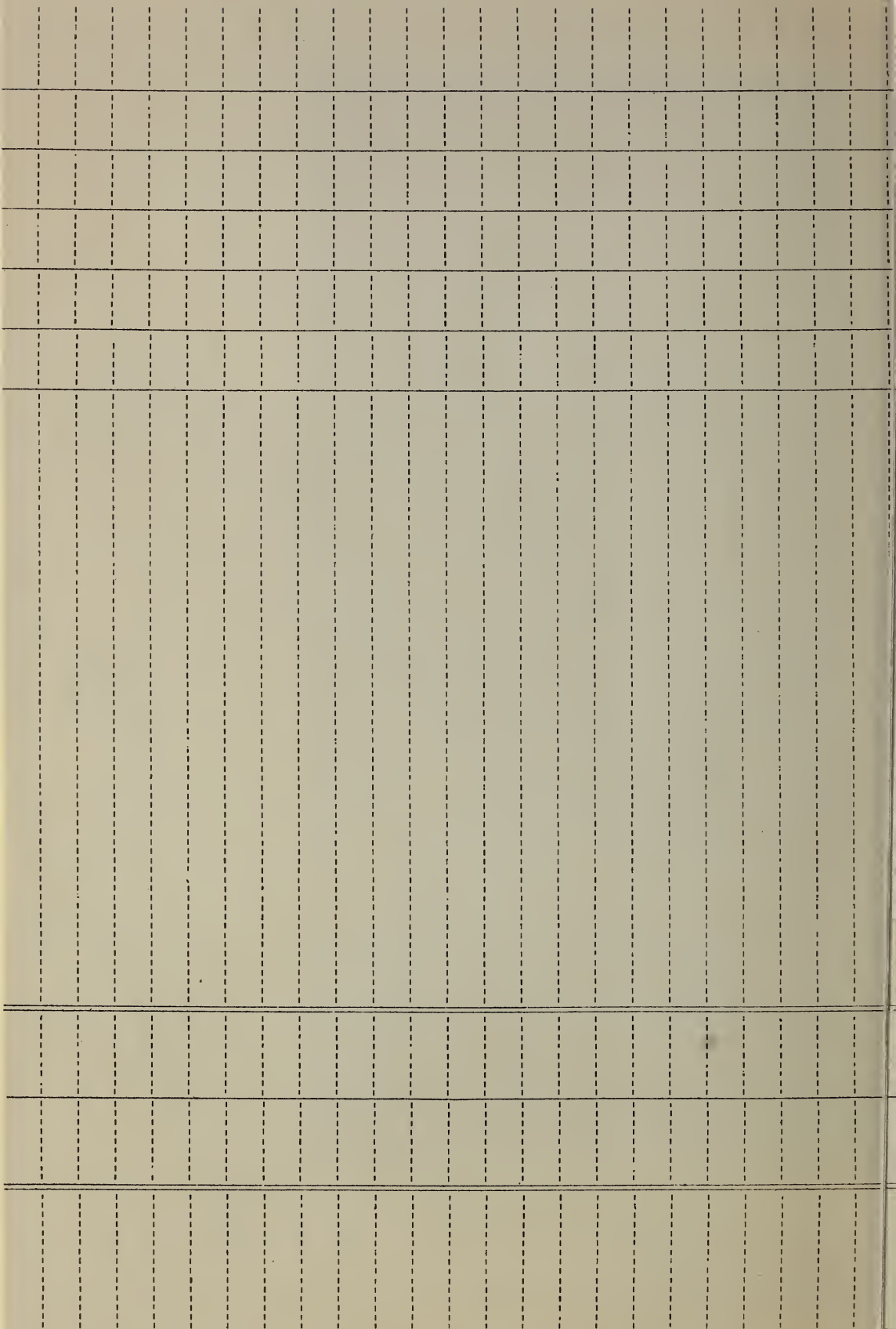
P. O. State.....

ROCHELLE SEED CO.,

ROCHELLE,

ILLINOIS





ORDER SHEET

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY, ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

Shall we ship by Mail, Freight or Express? _____ Date _____

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ P. O. Box _____

Express or Railroad Co. _____ State _____

Shipping point if different from Post Office _____

Amount Enclosed

Postal Money Order _____

Express Money Order _____

Draft or Check _____

Stamps _____

Cash _____

Total _____



WE DELIVER FREE IN THE U. S. To any postoffice, railroad express office or freight station, at our option, all seeds in packages, ounces, pints, quarts or pounds.

Purchaser pays transit charges on quantities larger than those named above, as well as on FARM SEEDS and IMPLEMENTS

NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED

Bushels

Qts.

Pts.

Lbs.

Ozs.

Pkts.

PRICE

\$

Cents

TRUMAN ROAD

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

General Secretary

1000 ...

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SPECIAL SEED COLLECTIONS

ONE of the heaviest items of expense in the handling of seed orders is usually the gathering together of the different packets and varieties and packing them ready for shipment.

This must necessarily be done with each individual order where the seeds are selected by the customer. In order to do away with much of this expense, and thus give more seeds for the same money, we are offering several collections of seeds put up all ready to mail. These include the best varieties we handle, and are put up to meet the demands of the one who has only a few square feet in the back yard, or the gardener who grows all kinds of vegetables. Whatever the size of your garden, you can save money by using one of these collections. By putting up hundreds of these at one time, we can do this with very little expense for the packing. By this system you pay for the seeds you are getting, and are not obliged to pay for the time usually required by the packer who puts up an individual order. By a careful study of the three collections we are offering, you will undoubtedly find one that will just meet your needs. If it does not exactly do so, you can order additional seeds, at the regular prices advertised in the catalog, and have them go forward with the collections. **No changes will be made in the Collections. In ordering, simply specify the number of the Collection wanted.**

No. 1

GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

50c, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Early Cabbage.....	\$.05	1 Pkt. Musk Melon.....	.05
1 Pkt. Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.....	.05	1 Pkt. Water Melon.....	.05
1 Pkt. Crosby's Egyptian Beet.....	.05	1 Pkt. Swiss Chard.....	.05
1 Pkt. Danvers Carrot.....	.05	1 Pkt. Earliana Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. Early Sweet Corn.....	.05	1 Pkt. Wax Beans.....	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Long Green Cucumber.....	.05	1 Pkt. Potlatch Peas.....	.05
1 Pkt. Early Prize Head Lettuce.....	.05	1 Pkt. Purple Top Turnip.....	.05
1 Pkt. Red Wethersfield Onion.....	.05	1 Pkt. Sweet Peas, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Hollow-Crown Parsnip.....	.05	1 Pkt. Tall Nasturtiums.....	.05
1 Pkt. Lady Finger Radish.....	.05		
1 Pkt. French Breakfast Radish.....	.05		\$1.00

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seeds, by mail postpaid. No change will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

No. 2

FAMILY GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

\$1.00, Postpaid

½ Pt. Wax Beans.....	\$.15	1 Pkt. Bull Nose Pepper.....	.05
1 Pt. Early Peas.....	.25	1 Pkt. Moss Curled Parsley.....	.05
½ Pt. Early Sweet Corn.....	.10	1 Pkt. French Breakfast Radish.....	.05
½ Pt. Evergreen Sweet Corn.....	.10	1 Pkt. Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.....	.05
1 Pkt. Detroit Dark Red Beet.....	.05	1 Oz. Lady Finger Radish.....	.10
1 Pkt. Early Cabbage.....	.05	1 Oz. Large Russian Sunflower.....	.05
1 Pkt. Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.....	.05	1 Pkt. Hubbard Squash.....	.05
1 Pkt. Carrot.....	.05	1 Pkt. Swiss Chard.....	.05
1 Pkt. White Spine Cucumber.....	.05	1 Pkt. Ponderosa Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. Green Cluster Cucumber.....	.05	1 Pkt. Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. Celery.....	.05	1 Pkt. Purple Top Turnip.....	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce.....	.05	1 Pkt. Sweet Peas, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Rocky Ford Musk Melon.....	.05	1 Pkt. Hollyhock.....	.05
1 Pkt. Kleckley Sweets Water Melon.....	.05	1 Pkt. Tall Nasturtiums.....	.05
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion.....	.05		
1 Pkt. Red Wethersfield Onion.....	.05		\$2.00
1 Pkt. Market Garden Parsnip.....	.05		

Think of it! 31 varieties of seeds, and all of them the best for only \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 3

FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

25c, postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$.05	1 Pkt. Pinks.....	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Asters.....	.10	1 Pkt. Sweet Peas, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine.....	.05	1 Pkt. Poppy, Double.....	.05
1 Pkt. Candytuft.....	.05	1 Pkt. Pansy, Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Balsam.....	.05	1 Pkt. Phlox, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Tall Nasturtiums.....	.05		
1 Pkt. Cosmos.....	.05		\$.70

Rochelle Seed Company

Telephone 252

Rochelle, Illinois

QUALITY SEEDS.

FOR THE
VEGETABLE GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
AND FARM.



STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES