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6223
ANNUAL CATALOG

SEASON 1919

SEED REPORTING SERVICE.

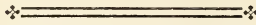
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Agriculture.



ROCHELLE SEED CO.

ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

1919—HELP WIN THE WAR—1919



MY FRIEND, do you realize that you, in producing feed and food crops are doing your bit the same as our boys fighting side by side with our allies "over there?" To do your full duty, however, you must conserve, make one dollar do the work of two, raise something on every available square foot of your farm, work as you never worked before. A world safe for civilization will be your reward.

No matter how much ground you cultivate, no matter how hard you work, you will not hit the bull's eye of success if you plant **any kind** of Seed. Cheap seeds mean poor crops and wasted effort.

Do not be misled by attractive prices quoted in papers. Always **buy your seeds from a reputable seed house**. Also high prices do not always mean quality, but when you send your seed order to a seed house with a reputation for **quality**, you will get the best to be had at a fair profit.

We have always endeavored to furnish our customers the **very best** seeds possible to produce. **Strong, clean seed** that will give the best results under proper conditions. We believe we have succeeded in our efforts and base this belief on the fact that **our sales are showing a large increase** each year since we started, having been compelled to enlarge our capacity for the third time since we began the seed business, and to do this our policy must be strictly honorable. In short, we must deliver the goods.

With our modern machinery we are in position to **thoroughly test and reclean all our seed**. We sell no seeds that do not show satisfactory germinating power.

We do not recommend **anything** that we do not believe will give results. **We exploit no wonders**. We make no exaggerated claims or descriptions. We are trying to serve you to the best of our ability, and will be glad at any time to give you any information you desire, or **assist you to the limit of our ability**.

New varieties, of which there are hundreds, annually introduced, must first show some superiority and unusual worth before we will offer them to our trade. If you see new crops offered that are of interest to you, write us asking about their value and adaptability to your particular section and soil. **We wish to co-operate with our customers** and only supply seeds of varieties that will prove satisfactory and make customers who boost for our seeds.

OUR SEED TRADE is entirely through this catalog. We send no commission seeds, but devote all our endeavors to supplying our trade with the finest stocks obtainable. The substantial increase in our business each year assures us that our efforts are not in vain.

An Appeal For Early Orders

Never in the history of the country have business conditions been so disturbed and disorganized as now—Seedmen have been no exception to the rule. Transportation facilities are taxed beyond their capacity, hence delays must be anticipated.

We now urge our customers to send in their orders immediately. **Don't wait until the spring rush begins.** The seeds will keep with you as well as with us, and you will not have annoying, possibly disastrous delays when you are ready to plant.

The planting of a vegetable garden is a patriotic duty of everyone who has ground, and it will be a vast help to us in doing our part to be able to **fill orders early.**

Information For Purchasers

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER. We send nothing C. O. D. Every item entered 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 and flower seeds quoted by packet, ounce or pound, pint or quart, and guarantee safe delivery at any postoffice in the United States, provided that orders for peas, beans and corn shall also include a reasonable amount of other vegetable and flower seeds.

IT MATTERS NOT HOW SMALL YOUR ORDER, or 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 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. Therefore we do not in any way, expressed or implied, guarantee the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, sold by us, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on the above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded.

PRICES. In comparing our mail prices, especially on heavy seeds such as peas, beans and corn, by the pint and quart, and other seeds by the packet, ounce or pound, **BEAR IN MIND THAT WE PAY THE POSTAGE.** All we ask is that you give us your order for what light seeds you may need.

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 to write for special quotations on the quantities desired before placing your order.

ORDER EARLY. It is important to order as soon after you get this Catalog as convenient, then you will have your seeds on 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.

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

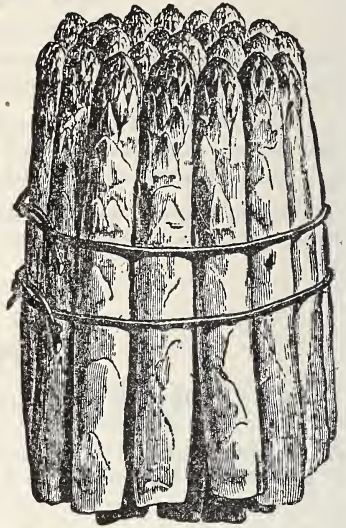
Asparagus

Culture--To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 foot 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 stocks retain their diameter completely up to the tops of the shoots and have close, round heads. Pkt. 5c.

Conover's Colossal It is a 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.

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



Beans

Our Bean crop was exceptionally fine this year, hence we are able to make a low price on all beans. The following varieties we have a surplus of, hence all orders for them will be sure to be filled in full: **Davis' White Wax**, **Wardwell's Kidney Wax**, **Golden Wax**, **Curries' Rust Proo Wax** and **Brittle Black Wax**.

Beans grow in any soil, and everybody can grow them. They have no inset enemies of any consequence and are one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Bush beans are the type generally grown for early string or snap beans, both for home use and the market. They come in two general classes, the green podded and the yellow, or wax podded varieties. It is a question which type is the better. Some like one and some another. Bush beans mature in from 50 to 85 days from date of sowing.

Culture--Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risk. Plant in warm, moist soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in the spring, and at intervals for successions 1 August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the beans planted a few inches apart in drills, or three to four beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however when the vines are perfectly dry, as cultivating when wet invites rust. 1 pint will plant about 100 feet of row.



Davis' White Wax

PRICES

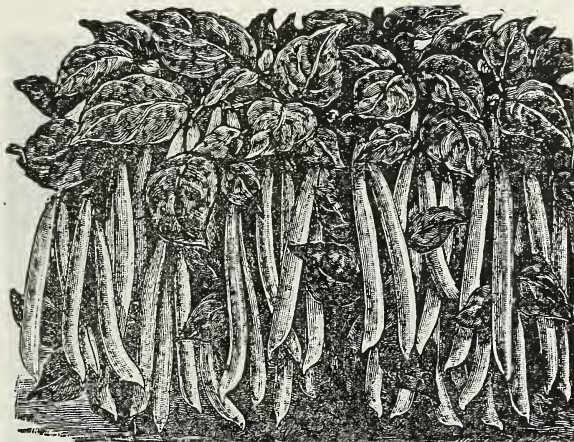
On all Varieties of Beans :

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 55c. Postpaid.

WAX

OR EARLY PODDED
VARIETIES

Davis' White Wax It is a reliable and exceedingly heavy yielding, with the merit of maturing early and very evenly. The pods are attractive, being long and straight and of a beautiful waxy white that does not discolor in cooking. The flesh is close-grained and of fine fibre. The seeds are pure white, kidney shaped and are excellent for cooking, either green or dry.



Improved Golden Wax

Improved Golden Wax

The Standard Variety For General Use.

Gardeners find this variety highly meritorious on account of its earliness, splendid shipping qualities and strikingly handsome appearance. The pods are oval, a trifle straighter than the old types of golden wax, very brittle, stringless, of delicious flavor, deep rich yellow color, the plant is dwarf, thick stem.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax One of the

best large podded wax beans. The strong vines yield abundantly, long, nearly straight, broad creamy white pods. They are of fine quality and a fine variety for the market gardener. Seed, large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Not liable to rust or blister.

Brittle Black Wax (Old German Black Wax) one of the earliest of all, very dwarf in habit of growth. Pods are round, attractive in color, crisp and tender in quality, a well-known sort, remains in good picking condition for a long time, ready in 65 to 70 days.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax A well known yellow podded variety. It has been claimed that this variety, usually mid-season but sometimes earlier maturing, is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to the Golden Wax, but longer, about five to six inches in length. Seed long oval, rounded at ends, medium sized, purplish black.

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 pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, and very meaty.



Showing a Field of Davis' White Wax Beans

Green Podded Bush Beans

Stringless Green Pod The finest stringless bean we know of. The earliest and hardiest of all green podded sorts. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless.

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

Red Valentine This grand variety is a great improvement over



Stringless Green Pod

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 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.



Kentucky Wonder



Red Valentine

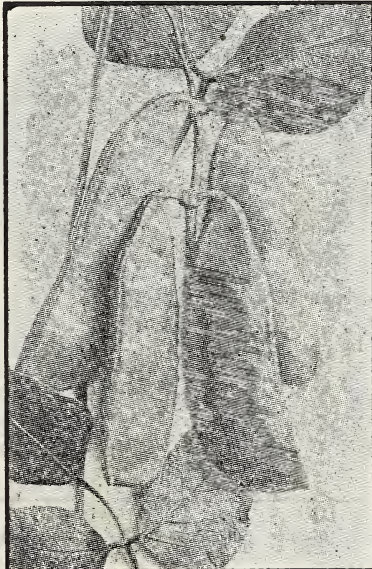


Henderson's Bush Lima

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

Siebert's Early Lima

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 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 a slight greenish tinge.



Siebert's Early Lima

Dwarf Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Beans

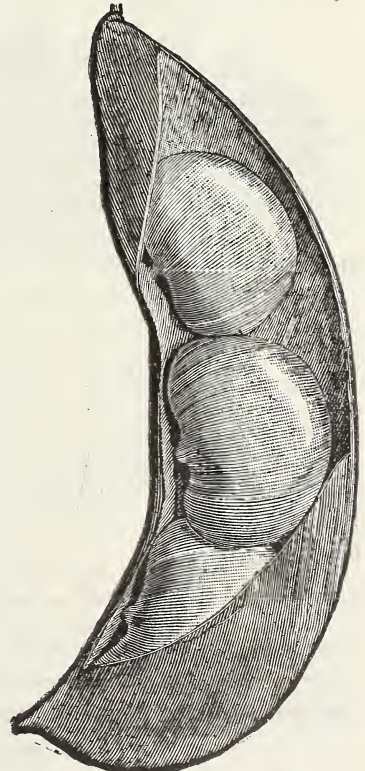
A dwarf form of the Small White Lima and valuable on that account and because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by the frost. Pods are short, flat and contain 2 to 4 beans.

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 Sieberts 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,



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

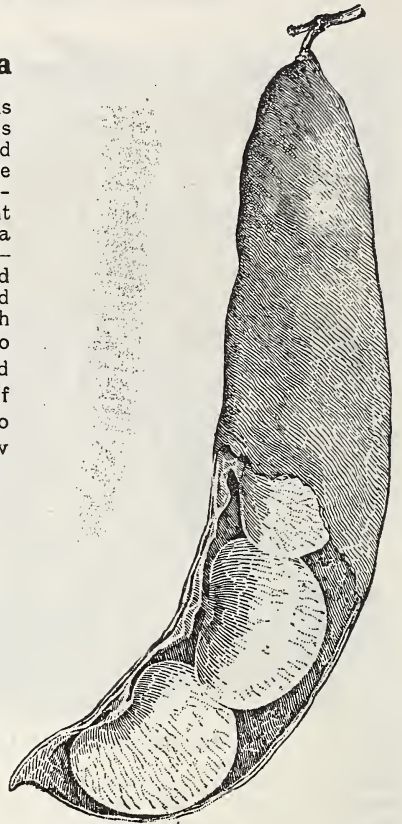




Improved Navy or Pea Bean

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 the 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.



King of the Garden Limas

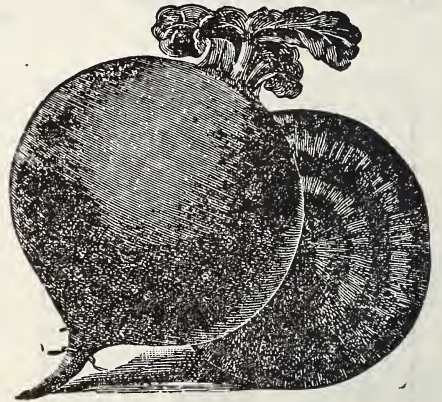
Field Beans

Improved Navy or Pea Bean This is the best Bean for a farm crop that we have seen. The pods filled full of 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 other varieties; this allows the sun to shine on the pods and mature them.

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.

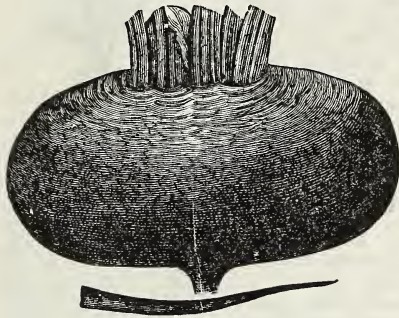
Detroit Dark Red This is probably not only the best of the larger sorts, but the most largely grown of any of the table varieties. It succeeds well at all seasons, and is one of the best to sow in early spring, to succeed the extra early and medium crop sorts. It may also be sown late in the summer for 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 the Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the best all-purpose beet under cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Detroit Dark Red

Half Long Red This is an entirely new 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 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; oz. 15c.

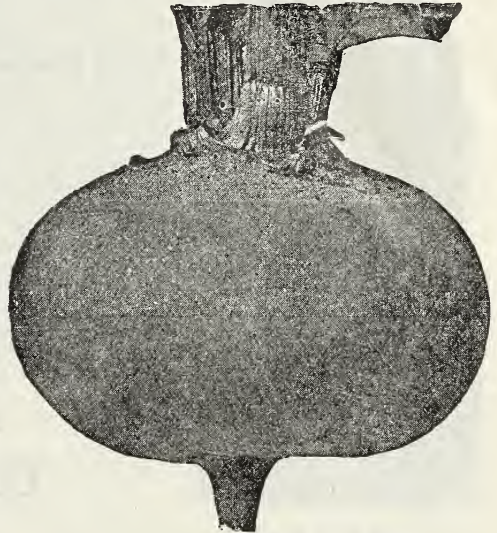
Garden Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter-pounds are Delivered Free to Any Postoffice in the United States.



Crosby's Egyptain

Crosby's Egyptain An improvement on the old Early Egyptain, being an 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. 13c.

Extra Early Egyptain 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. 15c.



Extra Early Egyptain

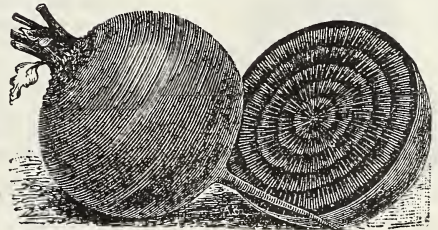


Electric

Electric As early as Egyptain. 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. 15c.

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 up. It is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter; very handsome, in shape deeper than round, with a smooth even surface. The flesh is deep crimson, ringed and zoned in various shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Crimson Globe

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-stocks or midribs are cooked and served like asparagus. Produces continually from July until fall. Pkt. 5c.

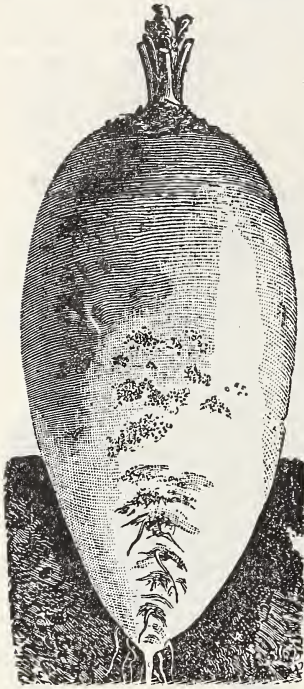


Swiss Chard

Cattle Beets or Mangel

Wurzels Mangel Wurzels, also called Stock or Cattle Beet, is a very large beef 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 light frost has occurred, lift the roots and store in pit or cellar.

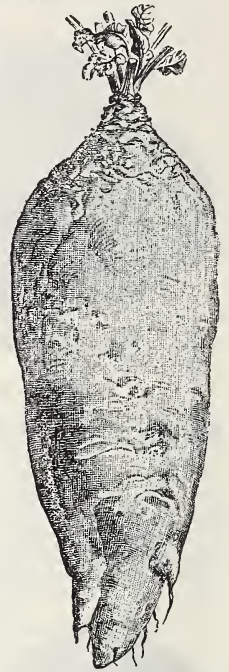
(Cattle Beets continued on page 8)



Giant Half Sugar

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 \$1.00.

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 a 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 \$1.00.



Mangel Beet

Cabbage



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. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. For late use sow in June. Pkt. 5c.

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

Seeds 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 later 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 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. It thrives even under the most unfavorable conditions. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c



Early Winningstadt

Early Jersey Wakefield

Heads are very hard, compact, solid and conical in shape, few outside leaves, matures in 100 days from sowing seed. It is the good, old reliable, and may be depended upon for uniformity in earliness and crop. The head is large enough for so early a variety and the small outside leaves enable it to be planted closely. 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. It's first appearance brings a welcome change from the hard-headed winter sort, for **Early Jersey Wakefield** is attractive in appearance and essentially good in quality. It has a delicacy of flavor rarely associated with cabbage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.

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 larger than the Jersey Wakefield while it matures only ten or twelve days later. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.



Early Jersey Wakefield

Copenhagen Market

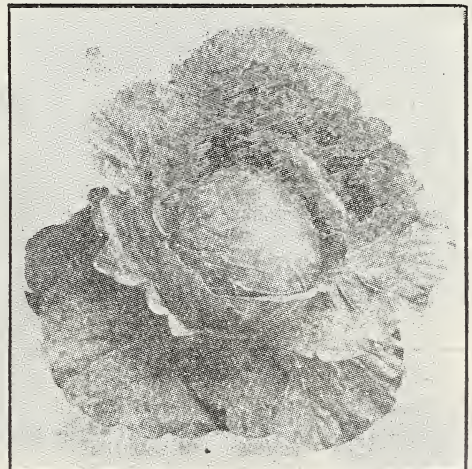
A new early round-headed cabbage which matures about as early as the Wakefields, and are much larger. This is very heavy and solid, like the ball-head type of cabbage; makes a fine large globe-shaped head with well developed outside leaves, but is very much earlier in maturing than any of the Danish cabbages, and will give a heavier yield per acre than the pointed head varieties. It is short stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground. Owing to the great demand for this variety and there being a short crop of cabbage seed, we are obliged to advance the price on this variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.



Copenhagen Market

Sure Header

The heads are large, round, very solid, tender and rich with very few outer leaves, being nearly all solid, compact head; but the most wonderful feature of the Sure Head Cabbage is its ability to with stand the drouth. Few other varieties can approach it in fine quality and uniform reliability in forming solid heads of good size. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.



Sure Header



Conservation of Seed is as important as Conservation of Food.



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 the **Early Summer**, but very much larger, and for the market gardener one of the most useful. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color, and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during summer. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15c; oz, 30c.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

This type of winter cabbage has become very popular of late years on account of its unequalled keeping qualities, as well as for its great solidity and weight of the heads. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing large, round, compact heads, weighing when trimmed fully one-fourth more than any other cabbage of equal size. In consequence it keeps in choice condition until spring. It seems to grow luxuriantly on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot from the effects of wet seasons, and the heads do not burst. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.

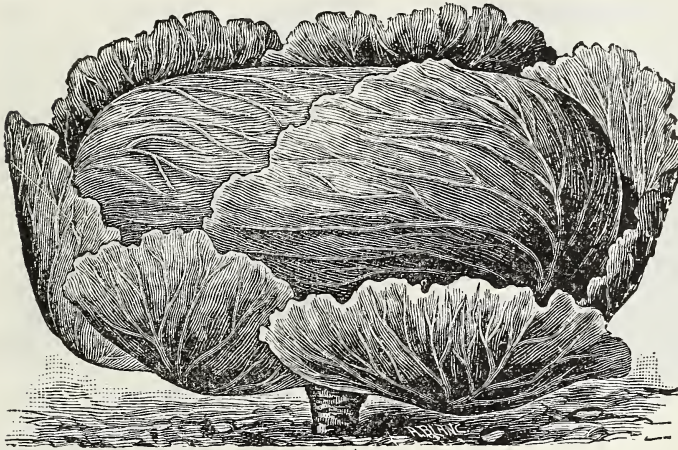


Hollander, or Danish Ball Head



DON'T WASTE SEED.

Don't buy more than you can use to advantage and see that all seed you buy is made as productive as possible.



Premium Flat Dutch

which keeps a long time without "bursting," and is adapted to more varied climate than probably any other species known. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 40c.

Mammoth Red Rock

The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of attractive deep red color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.

Premium Flat Dutch

This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use, the plants are hardy, slow growing, but sure heading; stem rather short. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading, outer leaves which are moderately smooth or very slightly waved. It makes a large solid head,

CARROTS

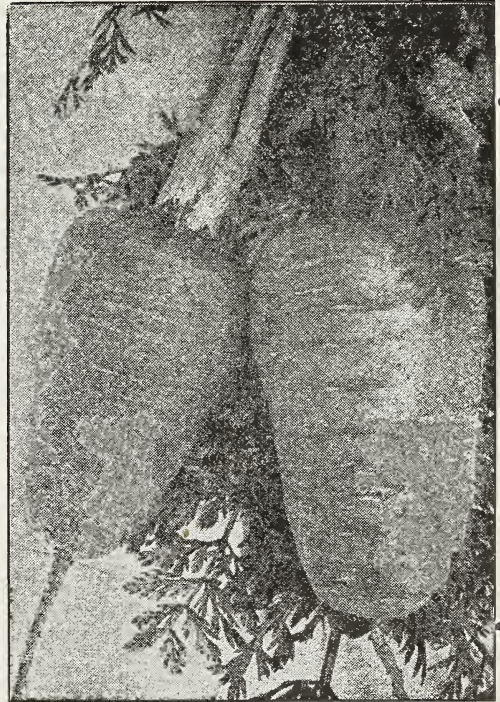
The need of growing vegetables that will store and keep

for winter use was never so great as at present and nothing will surpass the Carrot. They are certainly a most wholesome and nutritious vegetable, easily grown, easily harvested, easily stored, and easily relished. They are one of the main stand-bys among vegetables for winter use with the European nations. Carrots grow in most any soil, though a sandy loam, plentifully enriched with well rotted manure suits them best. Early kinds will grow large enough for use in 75 to 80 days, but the best keeping sorts for winter storage requires a hundred days or more to reach full size. Plant Carrots in this latitude from the time the soil can be worked in the spring until July, in two-foot rows, using one ounce of seed to 100 foot of row. Seed germinates slowly.



Oxheart or Guerande

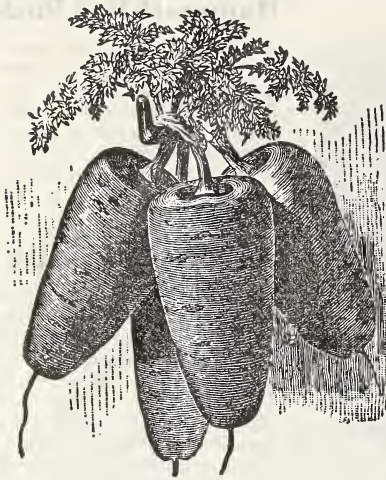
This fine and very popular Carrot is intermediate in length, between the half long varieties and the stump rooted varieties. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and swee It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. While other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a desirable sort to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Oxheart or Guerande

Improved Long Orange

A well-known standard sort; roots thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for table or main field crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



CHANTENAY CARROT

Chantenay

Deep red flesh, fine grained and sugary. One of the best for home or market garden. It is early, grows about six inches long, stump rooted, always smooth. A heavy cropper. This Carrot is sure to give good returns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Early Scalet Horn

Early Scarlet Horn

One of the most popular varieties grown for early table use, color deep orange, flesh fine grained and of agreeable flavor, tops small, has a short, stump-shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil. One of the best for outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Danvers A half long, orange carrot, grown largely on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. The tops are of medium size. Roots are 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. 15c.



Danvers

CAULIFLOWER

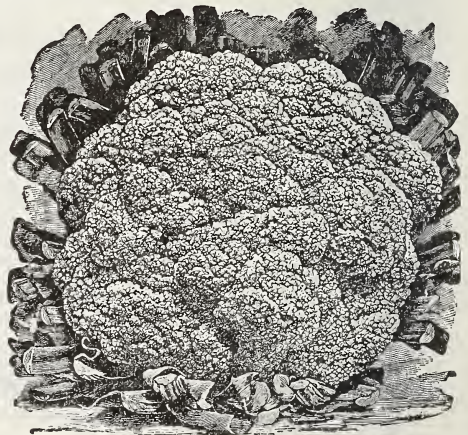
Is a member of the cabbage family. Its heads are really a thick, fleshy mass of flower stems bleached white by overlapping outside leaves. They are of very delicate flavor and for this reason are more highly prized and priced than common cabbage. The plants will not head in dry climates or during the season when hot, dry weather prevails in moderate climates. They need a superabundance of plant food and water at all times. You can grow this delicious vegetable to perfection by carefully studying its habits. Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. When the young heads begin to form draw some leaves across to prevent the sun from discoloring or scorching them. This may be done by tying the large outside leaves at the tips with soft twine.

Early Paris

This is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower. 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; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 75c; oz. \$1.50.

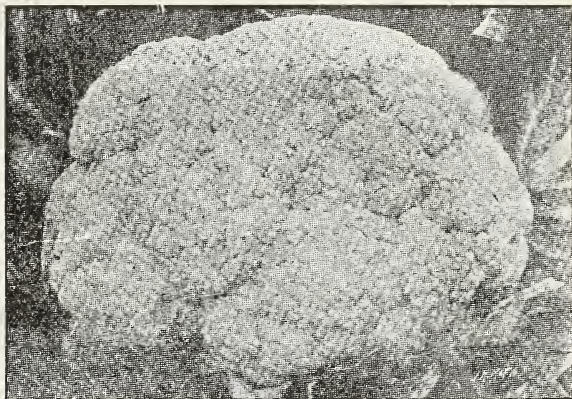
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

A remarkably sure heading 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 medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep, and of finest quality. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 70c; 1/2 oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.75.



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

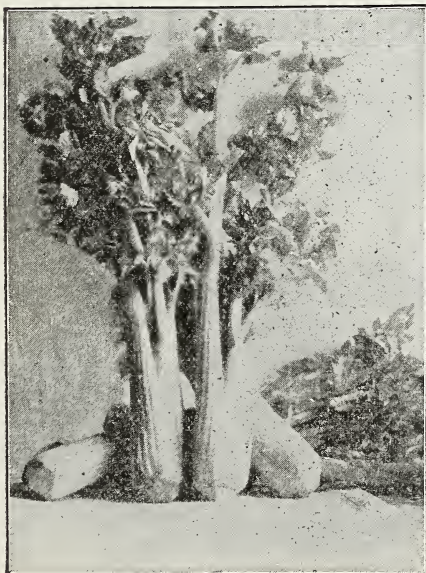
Early Snowball Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short-leaved Snowball type of Cauliflower. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for an early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes; also one of the best sorts for summer and fall crop. The plants are compact, 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. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c; ½ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$3.00.



Early Snowball

Denmark This is a second early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown sort, perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts fail. The plants are large and form large heads which, although inclined to be open, are crisp, tender and of fine quality. It keeps in fine condition for use a long time. Cauliflower is one of the most profitable crops grown. It is important to have the finest quality seed obtainable. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c; ½ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$3.00.

CELERY The use of Celery as a vegetable and tonic is traceable to old-
 est time. It is certainly a fact that well-grown and prepared Celery is a most acceptable article of diet, and every American garden-maker can grow it. While the seeds require a long time to germinate, the newly born plants have a strong constitution; they grow well so long as they have an abundance of water. As a matter of fact, unless, during dry months, on light soils you are prepared to supply an abundance of water, don't attempt to grow Celery, but if you do all this vegetable requires to make a good growth, it will reward you with a real delicacy. All sorts prefer a rich, deep loam or muck. For best results sow seeds in old frame or in flat outdoors. Seedlings generally appear in two or three weeks after sowing. If they come up too thickly, thin them out to stand an inch apart in the row. When they form the third or fourth pair of leaves, transplant them into another bed, four inches apart.



White Plume

Celery is the one vegetable that may not be sown and left to grow in the original row, even if properly thinned out. It must be transplanted repeatedly, in order to develop the type of a root system most essential to produce perfect stocks.

About June 1st when the young plants have reached good size they should be set in carefully prepared rows where the crop is to mature. Before planting them, cut back the tops to within three inches of the base and prune the tap roots, leaving them only two or three inches long. Plants are set either in single rows six to eight inches apart.

allowing two to three feet of space between the rows, or on very rich soil, they are often planted in double rows, allowing ten to twelve inches between the rows. Of the various methods of blanching, the drawing up of loose soil around the stalks is still most popular because the least expensive and most satisfactory in improving quality. However the use of drain tile, or blanchers of heavy prepared paper reduce the work of blanching considerably. Celery may be stored where it is grown by putting additional soil over it, or the plants may be lifted and packed in a cool, frost-proof cellar or frame.

White Plume This is easily the quickest maturing sort in cultivation, becoming ready for use in August from seeds sown in March. Its center leaves are naturally of white color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Giant Golden Heart Large size, beautiful color, crisp and deliciously flavored. One of the standard varieties for winter use. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

**Golden Self-Blanching**

or served hot, with cream sauce, form dishes of rare flavor and great food value. To do well and develop worth-while roots, Celeriac requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plants are set about six inches apart in the row, allowing two feet space between the rows.

Giant Prague Producing large and smooth roots; almost round, few side roots, large deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Collards This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant, grown throughout the south, it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. In the North it will be found fine for greens late in the fall, light frost improving the flavor; cook same as other greens. Sow the seeds thickly in drills, transplant when about four inches high, in rows, putting the plants three feet apart in the row. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Pascal

One of the most popular sorts for witter use. It is very large in growth, the stocks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts, which, when blanched, are of a beautiful creamy yellow color, very brittle, superb flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

**Giant Pascal**

Golden Self-Blanching

While almost as early as White Plume, is of far superior quality and keeps well until Christmas. It really does not blanch itself. The name Self-Blanching rather refers to the ease with which the work is accomplished. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

A form of Celery cultivated for its fleshy roots which, prepared as a salad, with French dressing,

**Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery**

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. 15c.



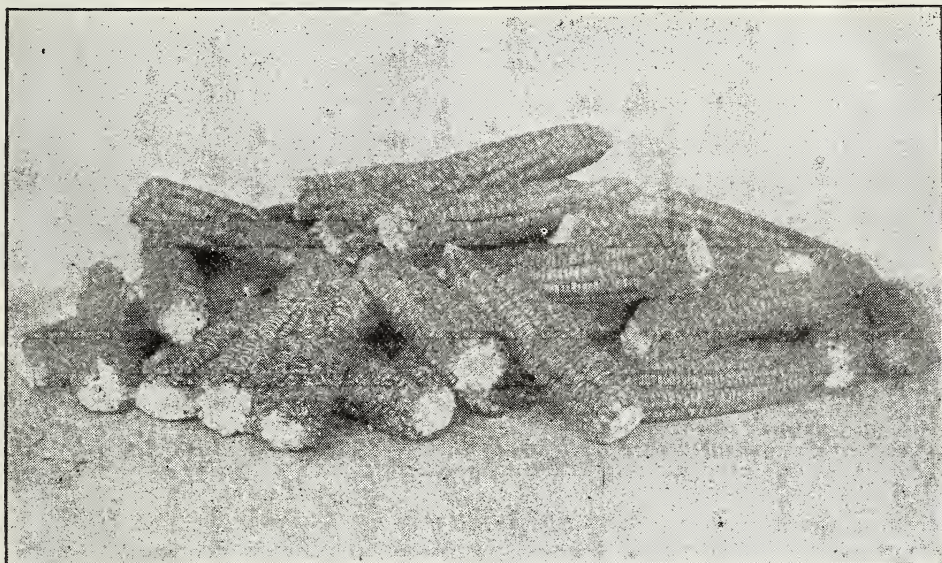
Boys, Here is a Chance to Make Money.

Obtain the use of a small piece of ground. Perhaps you can find a vacant lot or two that would otherwise grow up to weeds, convert it into a Sweet Corn farm. It will surprise you how many people in your neighborhood will be ready to buy Sweet Corn from you. You will find it profitable as well as doing your bit.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

In America, corn is king because it is a true American vegetable. Sweet corn is mentioned as far back as the end of the Seventeenth Century as a favorite food of the Indians. It surely thrives better in our country than anywhere else, and in no other country does sweet corn reach the perfection as it does with us. True quality sweet corn can never be bought on the market, after the ears are pulled the quality deteriorates very rapidly and by the time bought corn reaches the dinner table the kernels have generally lost their juicy sweetness.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN---Packet 10c; Pint 20c; Quart 35c; postage paid. Larger quantities at market prices. Write for quantity prices.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn We place this at the head of our list of Sweet Corn, as we consider it the ideal corn for the home garden. It is comparatively a new variety that already has won itself the mention in nearly every seed catalog.

The Ontario Canada Agricultural College conducted an experiment with fifty different varieties of Sweet Corn over a period of five years and in both flavors and juiciness found Golden Bantam surpassed all other varieties: for sweet and richness of flavor it has no equal, it is a hardy, early maturing variety of very dwarf growth, and can therefore, be planted closer than other sorts and though a longer range of season. The cob is small, but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-color kernels, which turn to yellow when ripe. We grow and cure our own seed, which assures the highest standard of vitality and permits of very early planting.

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

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 recognized them instantly; one cannot forget such splendid quality.

Our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn in all grown under our personal supervision, great care being taken in the selection of ears, for our seed plots. We carefully select all ears before shelling, and our stocks are the finest that can be obtained. The popularity of this corn is proven by the fact that we are supplying other Seed Houses with larger quantities of Golden Bantam each year.

No family garden should be without a plot of this excellent corn.



Peep 'o Day

Peep 'o Day This variety is claimed to be the earliest corn grown. Under favorable soil and weather conditions you may count on picking ears of Peep 'o Day within seventy days from date seeds are planted. The ears average 5 or 6 inches long, are generally eight rowed and of good quality.

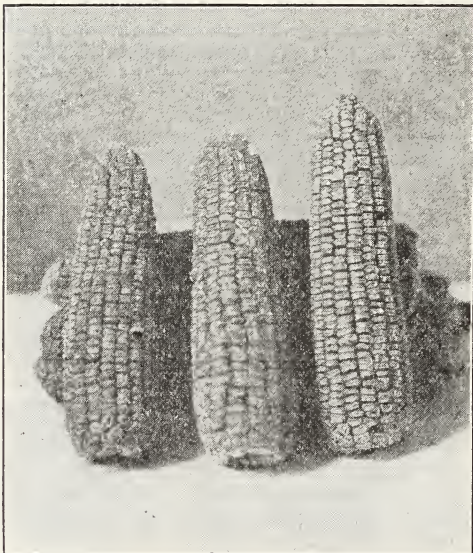
Mammoth White Corey

This is the favorite early variety with our market gardeners; it is a larger corn than the old Early White Corey, has a fine, broad white kernel that is very sweet. It is a dwarf variety and a wonderfully prolific yielder, the ears being very uniform in size. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large finely shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety. They are twelve rowed, six to seven inches long.

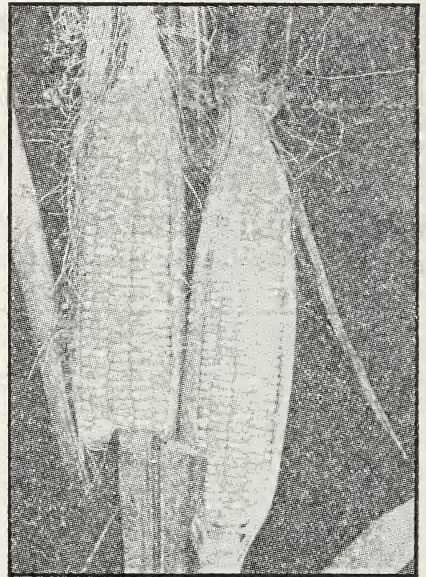
Early Minnesota This deservedly popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the home garden. The ears are about eight inches long, eight

rows, kernels very broad, white, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. You will find this a very desirable sort for your second early corn.

Evergreen The most popular late Sweet Corn. More extensively planted than any other variety, being the general favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with the earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking. Our seed is of the narrow grain variety, which is considered by canners to be nearly equal to Country Gentleman. The cob is small in comparison to the size of the ear, and the kernels are very long, narrow and remarkably free from starch. The rows are uniformly straight and the ear holds evenness from the butt to tip more uniformly than another type of Evergreen.



Evergreen



Black Mexican

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.

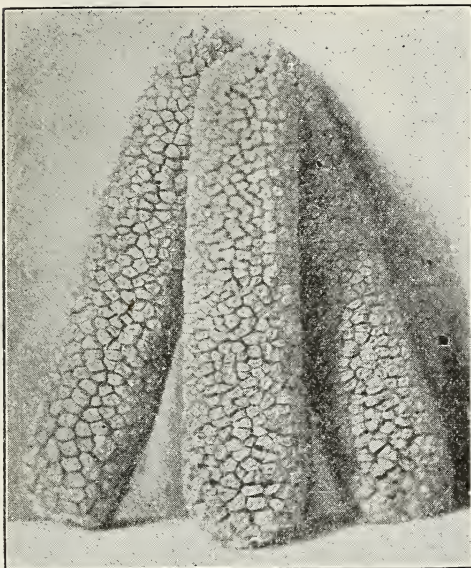
Country Gentleman

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



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Continued)

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 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 purest quality. It is a slow maturing variety and arrives at full perfection just in time to succeed the earlier varieties.

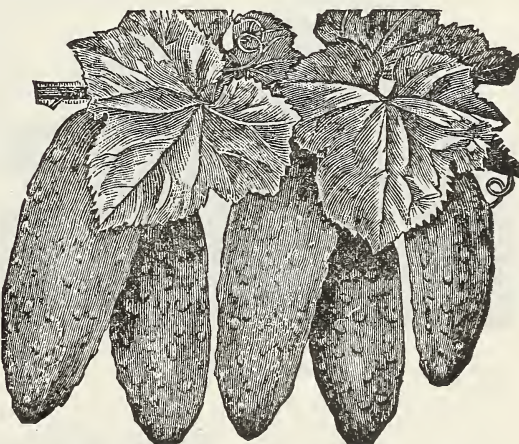


Country Gentleman

Plant in hills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, using a dozen seeds to the hill, and after the striped beetle has had 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.

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.



Green Cluster



Short Green or Early Frame

Early Short Green or Early Frame An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight and a little smaller at 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. 15c.

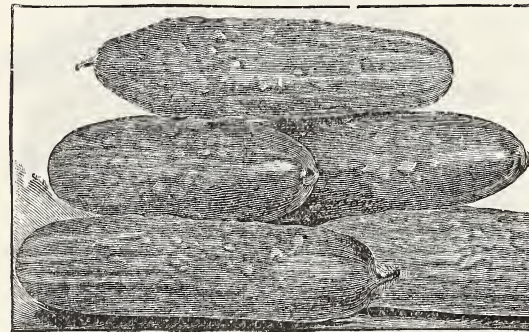
Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, bearing blue-green fruit, which are often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round, of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed we offer is taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape, color and general appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners and grown exclusively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the qualities of an early cucumber. The vines set fruit when young, bearing late. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

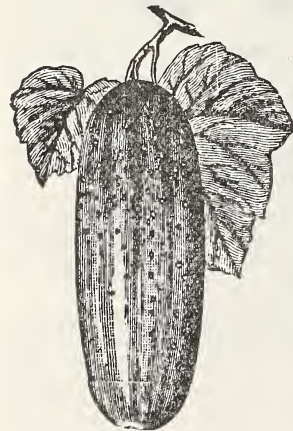


Thorburn's Everbearing

some sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, not surpassed by any variety. This not the ordinary Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer



Davis' Perfect



Cumberlain Pickle

Davis' Perfect A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark color commands the highest price in the market. For this reason it is rapidly becoming the favorite with our market garden customers. Also a good greenhouse cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Evergreen White Spine Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with crisp and tender flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Cumberlain Pickle This is a variety of the White Spine type, a very hardy and strong rapid grower, and gives a very prolific yield. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts, being thickest with fine spines except on the extreme stem end. The flesh is very firm, crisp and tender at all stages. It is excellent for both pickling and slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



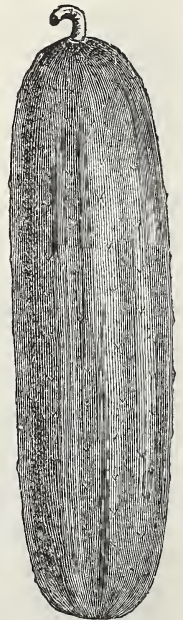
Chicago Pickling

Improved Long Green

Not so abundant a bearer as and of better proportion. A favorite for sweet pickles, also desirable for slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

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. 5; oz. 15c.



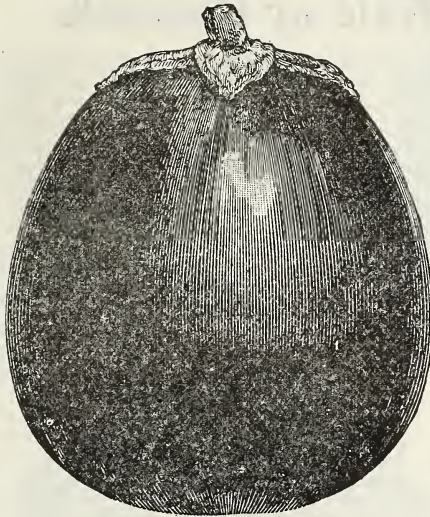
Dill

The seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. This herb is used in large quantities in the making of Dill Pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c.

Egg Plant

A native of tropical climates, Egg Plants thrive best in those sections that enjoy a long growing season as well as real warm weather during the summer months. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started under glass with moderately high temperature, about March 1st. When about an inch high transplant carefully to the garden or field, but not until all danger of frost is over, into warm, rich soil, two to three feet apart each way, according to the richness of the ground. When about a foot high, draw the earth up to the stems. Care should be used in cutting the fruit, so as not to disturb the roots of the plant.

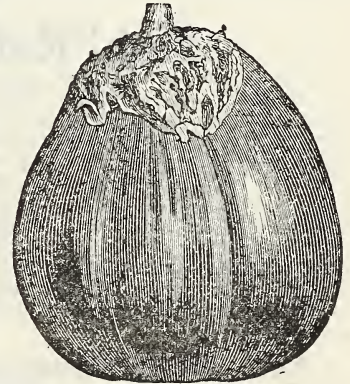
Early Long Purple This is a very early variety, maturing fruit in about 135 days from time of sowing the seeds. Bear in mind that all fruits are more palatable before they reach full size and before seeds develop within them. Pkt. 5c.



Black Pekin

Black Pekin Medium early, the fruit is round, almost black, flesh white, solid, fine grained and delicious, shape is well shown in illustration, it is dwarf growing and bears its fruit close to the main stem. Pkt. 5c.

Improved New York Purple The leading variety known by market men everywhere. The plants are stocky and free from spines. Fruit of the largest size and finest quality; the plants usually bear 8 to 10 large fruits, requires 150 days to reach full size. Pkt. 5c.



Improved New York Purple

Endive

This highly esteemed salad plant deserves more general cultivation. Endive does well in any soil, but is distinctly a cool weather vegetable. It reaches perfection in June from seeds sown in April, and again in September from seeds sown late in July.

Sow thinly in rows, a foot apart, cover lightly. When four inches tall they should be thinned out to stand from six inches to a foot apart.

The best quality is not developed in Endive until the fully grown plant has been blanched. This is easily done while it is still growing. Gather all the leaves, holding the plant in a compact upright

position, the center will soon bleach to a most appetizing creamy white color and the bleaching process will also improve the flavor.

For winter use, lift late in the fall with ball of dirt attached and place in the cellar. It makes a delicious salad for winter use. The average packet contains enough seeds to sow thirty feet of row.

Green Curled This is the kind most widely known and grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

White Moss Curled Will naturally blanch in the center but it is also improved by tinging. Pkt 5c oz. 15c.



Endive

Kale or Borecole

A member of the cabbage family varying in character of plant in that the individual leaves are carried on stems that grow away from the main stalk instead of leaning toward same, as in the case of cabbage. The main sowing is made in June for a fall crop when kale is at its best, as frost improves the quality. Plants should stand eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

Dwarf Green Grows about eighteen or twenty inches tall, ready in seventy-five to ninety days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Kale--Dwarf

Tall Green Curled Scotch Is of straight, upright growth, reaching a height of two feet or more on good soil. Ready in ninety to one hundred days after sowing. Pkt, 5c; oz. 15c.



Kale-Tall

Kohl Rabi

A most delicious member of the cabbage family grown for the fleshy portion of its stem which resembles a turnip shaped root and forms on top of the ground. Kohl Rabi develops very quickly from seeds and should be used while the bulbous stems average from two to three inches in diameter. For a very early crop, seeds may be sown in seed-flat indoors, about the middle of March. To enjoy Kohl Rabi, constantly make repeated sowings out-doors during April and May. Kohl Rabi does not thrive during the hot summer months. For this reason additional sowings should not be made until the end of July or early in August. These will provide roots for fall use and winter storage.

Early White Vienna Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Early Purple Vienna Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Kohl Rabi

Leek

Large Carenton One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Sow seed out-of-doors in June and thin to 4 inches apart. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people, while it is regarded as a great favorite by many of our foreign population. This is the largest variety grown, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort, which is worthy of more extensive cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Leek

Don't Forget to Look on the Inside Page of Back Cover.

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

Next to radishes, lettuce is the most popular crop in the home garden, yet comparatively few people know how to get the best out of this easily grown salad, simply because they completely disregard character of the plant and its natural requirements. Cool weather and plenty of moisture are the two most important factors in lettuce culture. Nearly all failures to obtain heads from head lettuces are due to disregard of timely thinning. This work of thinning should be continued so that at no time do the plants touch, let alone crowd each other. A final distance for the plants should not be less than a foot apart in the row.



Early Prize Head

Early Prize Head A 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.



Simpson's Early Curled

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.

Boston Market One of the very best heading lettuces, especially desirable for early planting outdoors and also suitable for forcing. The plants are large, with thick, large green leaves. They form very large heads, the inner leaves blanching to a rich creamy-white, crisp and tender. 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 particularly adapted for late fall culture. This grand variety makes a handsome plant with few outside leaves, and stands a long time before bolting to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Boston Market



Grand Rapids

base; very tender and sweet. A reliable and deservedly popular summer heading variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Salamander A splendid summer heading variety; this is one of the few varieties that will head well during the hot weather. It will grow quite well as an early crop, but is not excelled by others for fall use. It forms a good sized, compact head; creamy-white in color, rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

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. They grow compactly without forming a distinct head, and of firm texture and good quality, either for family use or shipping. Can be planted later than most sorts as its vigorous growth enables it to withstand the summer heat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Black Seeded Simpson

Grand Rapids

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 sweetness and brittle character. Moreover, the flavor, even of the outside leaves is fully equal to that of the heart leaves of many heading varieties. 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 unusually curved and twisted at the



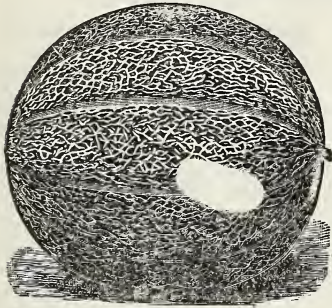
Hanson

Romain or Cos Lettuce These are becoming

very popular; they have a distinct and pleasing flavor. The long spoon shaped leaves form oval-shaped heads and are easily blanched by gathering the outer leaves of the top and loosely tying them with a soft string several days before wanting them for the table. ROMAIN LETTUCE may be used to advantage where the heading varieties do not succeed as almost the entire plant is tender and palatable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Purchase Your Garden Seed Early



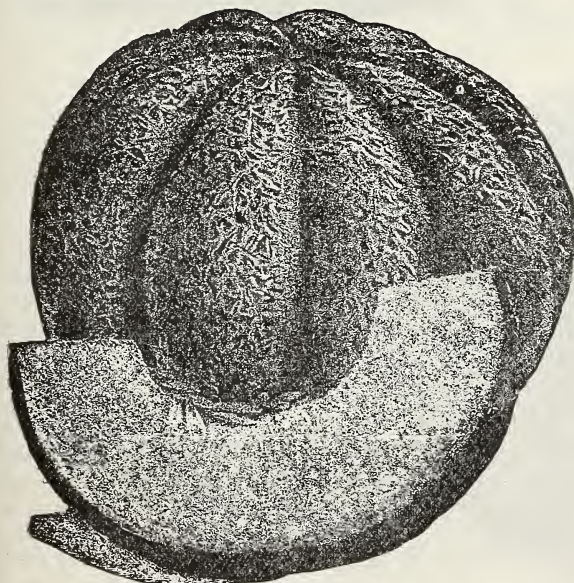
Rocky Ford

when blossoming begins to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

Rocky Ford Is the most famous and best known of the whole melon family. It is green fleshed, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The flesh is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. We highly recommend this variety for all sections of the country, and especially to those sections having excessive rainfall. A splendid shipper. Makes a fine appearance on the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

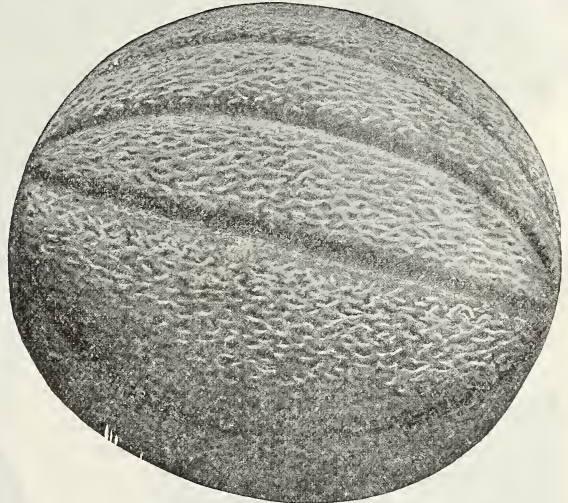
Extra Early Hackensack An early strain of the well known large Hackensack. Very popular with market gardeners as it is the first of the large melons to be ready for market. The fruit is of good size, round and heavy netted, flesh green, very sweet and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

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. 15c.



Emerald Gem

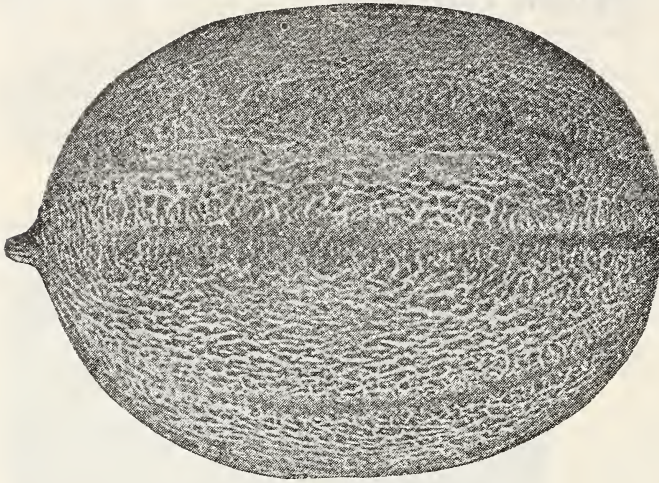
Musk Melons Culture--Musk Melons, Water Melons, Squash, Gourds, follow directions of cucumbers, except larger vines require more space. Prepare hills four to six feet apart in rich, moderately dry sandy soil, thoroughly mixing with well rotted manure. Early in May, or when ground has become warm, plant ten or twelve seeds one inch deep in each hill, after the bugs are through thin to three or four plants to the hill. Pinch the vines back



Extra Early Hackensack

Emerald Gem Undoubtedly the finest in flavor and the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance, is unequalled for home use or early markets. Vines of strong and vigorous growth; very prolific, is rather small and flattened at both ends. Emerald green, smooth and free from netting, heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between ribs. Flesh very thick and rich salmon color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

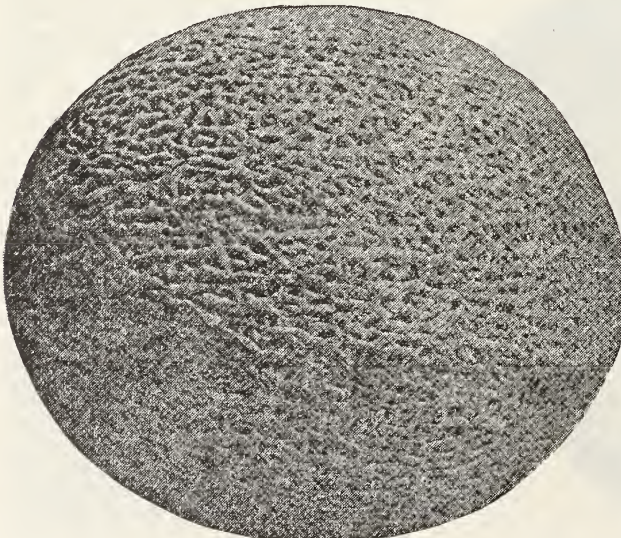
Honey Dew Melon This melon is primarily for winter use. They require a long season for maturing but the fruits are exceptionally good keepers. They may be picked in a green state and ripened in storage and when properly cared for may be kept until Christmas. The seed may be planted early in May, cultivate same as other melons but do not water too freely after first setting of fruit is fully grown. The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon is creating a sensation wherever grown, the fruit is of good size, weighing 4 to 6 pounds each; light cream colored, smooth skin with thick (Cont'd on page 24



The Osage

Paul Rose Combines all the good qualities of the 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 light green or faint golden hue when ripe. Flesh firm, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and more highly flavored. Ripens close down to the rind; with small seed cavity. One of the very best sorts for home garden, and the most uniformly good of any musk melon grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Improved Large Nutmeg An old well known vari-

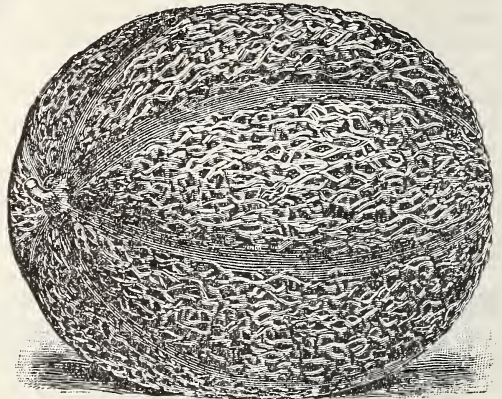


Improved Large Nutmeg

HONEY DEW MELON (Cont'd)

rich and sweet flesh of light green color, and rind is thin but tough and so close that the rich flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in the finest condition for several months after it is ripe. Pkt. 10c.

The Osage The best known and most in demand of the red fleshed varieties, medium size, oval in shape; skin very dark green and slightly netted, the flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and delicious flavor. There being a slight cavity in the center of even the large fruit. A favorite for market purposes and the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Paul Rose

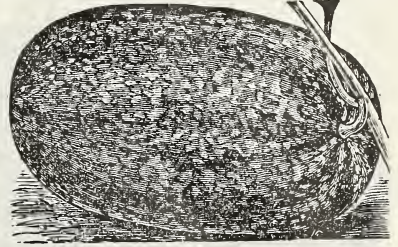
ety, vines very vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with a coarse netting; flesh very thick and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Netted Gem This strain represents the highest possible attainment in Canteloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size which are covered with beautiful gray netting, which, with the small seed cavity, which are most essential points in caring and keeping qualities of the Canteloupes. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Water Melons

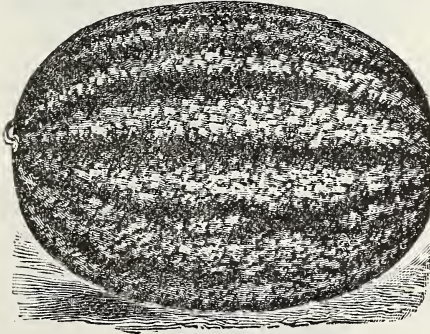
Cultural Directions for Water Melons are the same as for Musk Melons, except they will require a little more room. Do not plant Water Melons on land where they were grown the previous year, as the vines exhaust the elements in the soil which makes succeeding crops defective.

Cole's Early For the northern states this is desirable on account of its extreme earliness and vigorous growth. This is the easiest to grow of all Water Melons. If you have failed with other sorts, you may succeed with Cole's Early. Its remarkable early character entirely removes the most common hinderance to its cultivation.



Cole's Early

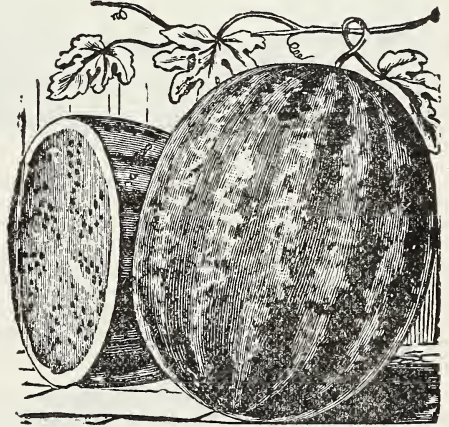
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Phiney's Early

Tom Watson Although one of the newer varieties, it is now universally known and planted; no doubt one of the very best of the large sorts. Oblong in shape, thin but tough rind, dark green, somewhat mottled. The flesh is solid and sweet, of very handsome scarlet throughout. The many merits of this melon recommend it to both the shipper and the home gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Phiney's Early Few, if any, of the early sorts of recent introduction surpass this old favorite. Very early, quality good, hardy, bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind, flesh pink and tender, and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Tom Watson

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; oz. 10c.

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



Sweetheart

(Cont'd on Page 26)



Peerless One of the very best sorts for the market gardeners who deliver direct to customers. 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.

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

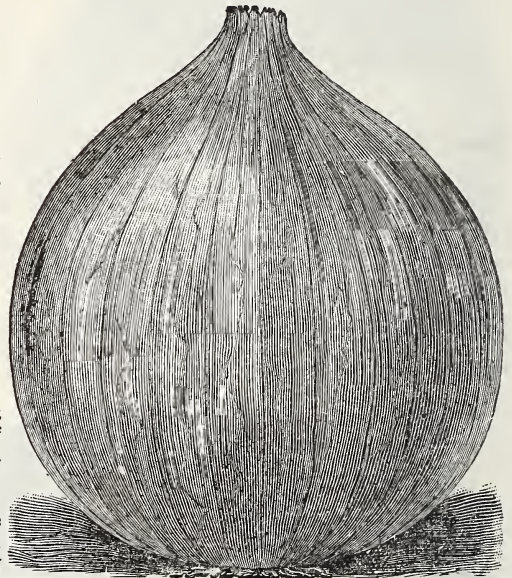
CITRON, for Preserves Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Onion Seed

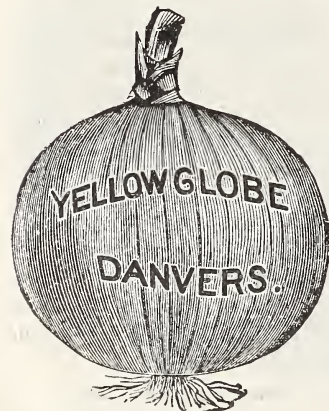
Culture--Onions thrive well on any good soil; probably the best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring. Sow seed early in the spring, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Seed should be sown a trifle thicker than the onions are to stand, and thinned while weeding. One ounce of seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

ONION GROWERS and market gardeners who use larger quantities of Onion Seed should write us for special prices. Name quantity and kinds wanted.

Red Wethersfield Is the standard purplish red sort, in most sections requires 135 days to reach two and a half by four inches in diameter. A favorite in the east where large crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick. Skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive. Is sown largely for sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.



Red Wethersfield



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; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.

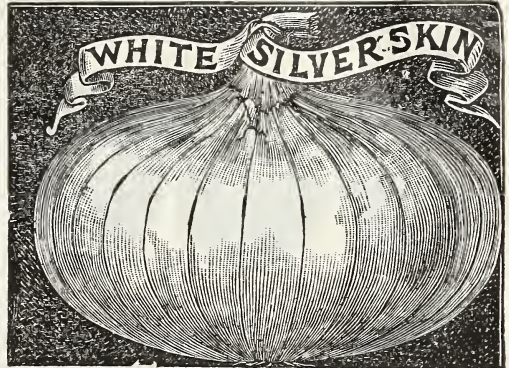


Southport White Globe

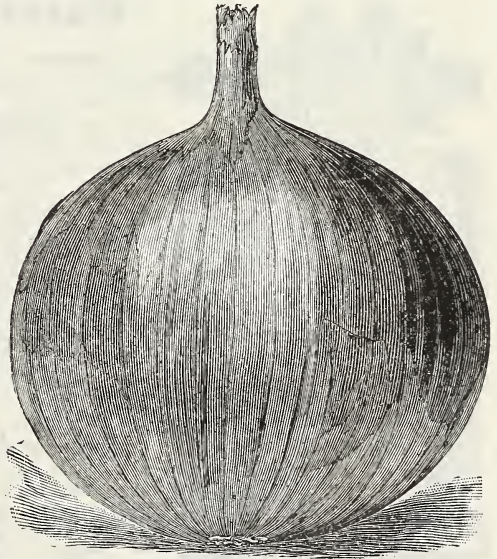
White Portugal or American Silver Skin

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. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 75c; ½-lb. \$1.40; 1-lb. \$2.75.

outhport White Globe A most desirable variety for the home garden. Yield abundantly, producing large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is 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. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼-lb. 75c; ½-lb. \$1.40; 1-lb. \$2.75.



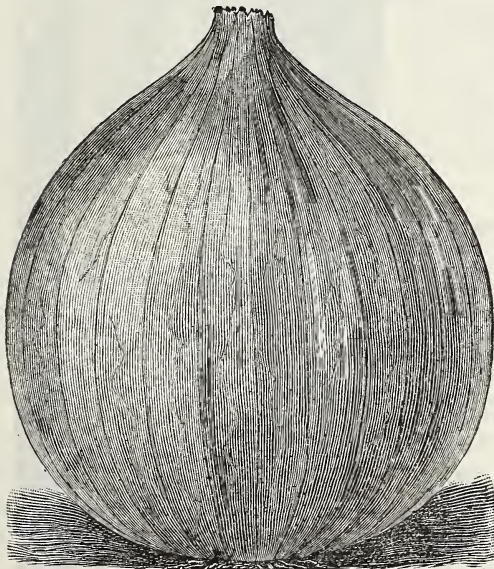
Southport Red Globe The handsomest and most richly colored of all red Onions. In all markets globe Onions are in great demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The Onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe shaped and very handsome in color. The Onions measure from 2½ to 3½ inches



Prizetaker

in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 60c; ½-lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.

Prizetaker A perfectly globe shaped Onion with straw colored skin. An excellent keeper; 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; ¼-lb. 60c; ½-lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.



Southport Red Globe

Australian Brown This remarkable Onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no stiff necks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good sized Onion and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over three inches high. It has the reputation of keeping longer than any other Onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These Onions have been known to keep in good condition a whole year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 60c; ½-lb. \$1.20; 1-lb. \$2.40.

Onion Sets The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used for several purposes. The Bottom Sets produce a large Onion for the market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seeds.

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.



White Bottom Sets
Quart 20c

Red Bottom Sets
Quart 17c

Yellow Bottom Sets
Quart 17c

The prices on Onion Sets fluctuate so rapidly it is impossible to make a satisfactory price at this time. Therefore we reserve the right to fill orders for the amount of money sent. Hence should Sets be lower when we receive your order you will receive the benefit.



Parsnips

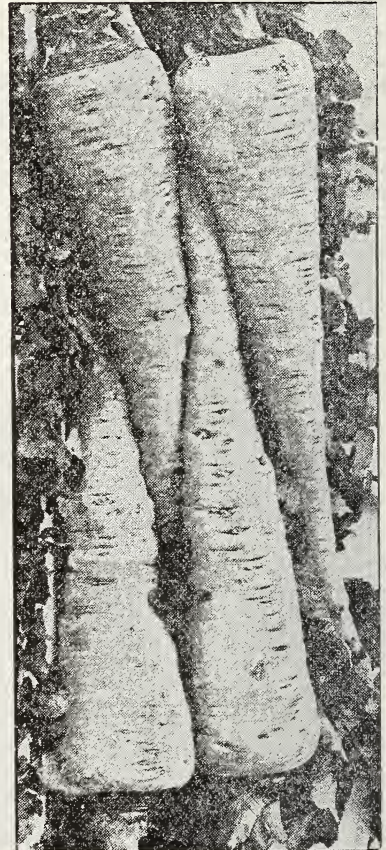
Culture--Plant one year old seed as early as the soil can be worked in the spring and do not cover this slow germinating seed deeper than ¼ of an inch. As soon as the plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. This crop requires the entire season to mature, and as the frost improves the roots, they may be left in the ground all winter.

Hollow Crown

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. 15c.

Market Garden

Root is very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Hollow Crown

Parsley

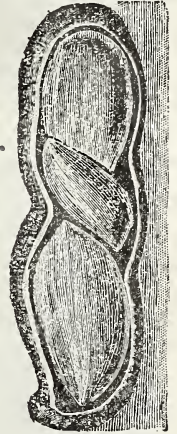
Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring; or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in a bottle until used.

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. Pkt. 5c.



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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Cover with about 2 inches of earth. When they are matured, pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days.

Virginian This is one of the early varieties, very prolific and of the best quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 25c; 1-lb. 50c. Sent postpaid.

Spanish A splendid early variety. Pods very small, but remarkably solid and well filled with nuts of very fine quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 25c; 1-lb. 50c, Postpaid.

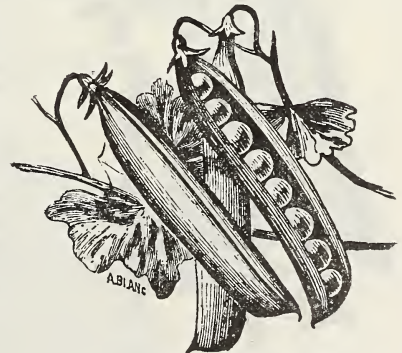
Peas

Prices on all Peas: Packet 15c; Pint 25c; Quart 45c. Postpaid.

As one of the hardiest and most easily grown vegetables, these deserve a place in every home garden, particularly in view of the fact that real quality in Peas can never be bought on the market. Peas thrive in almost any soil and climate. The seeds sprout vigorously and the plants grow rapidly. For the home garden the dwarf kinds are possibly the better. But the tall varieties bear longer and later, and with some of them a constant succession of well-filled pods can hardly be had. All Peas thrive better if given brush or trellis of some kind to which they may cling.

According to the nature of the dry seeds, Peas are divided into smooth-seeded and wrinkled-seeded kinds. Smooth-seeded Peas are by far the hardiest and may be sown as soon as the ground can be dug. The young seedlings are not injured by frost or even snow. The wrinkled varieties are very much more tender, and cold, wet soil causes them to rot. Do not sow them until the ground can be put in good friable condition, which, in most sections is about the middle of April.

Sow all Peas in rows, two to three inches deep, scattering on an average of two to three Peas to one inch, or using one pint of seed to every thirty feet of row, or many prefer sowing them in double rows with about four inches between each pair of rows, especially if they are to be brushed, placing the brush in the four inch space. Depending on the height of the vines, Peas should be given from two to three feet of space between the rows. The depth to which they should be covered depends on the nature of the soil. Two inches is ample in heavy soil, three inches is better in light soil. Under normal conditions, seedlings appear one week after planting, when they should be hoed for the first time. They grow rapidly and pods begin to form in from forty to sixty days after seeds are sown, depending upon varieties.



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

Tom Thumb

Dwarf and Half Dwarf Smooth Peas

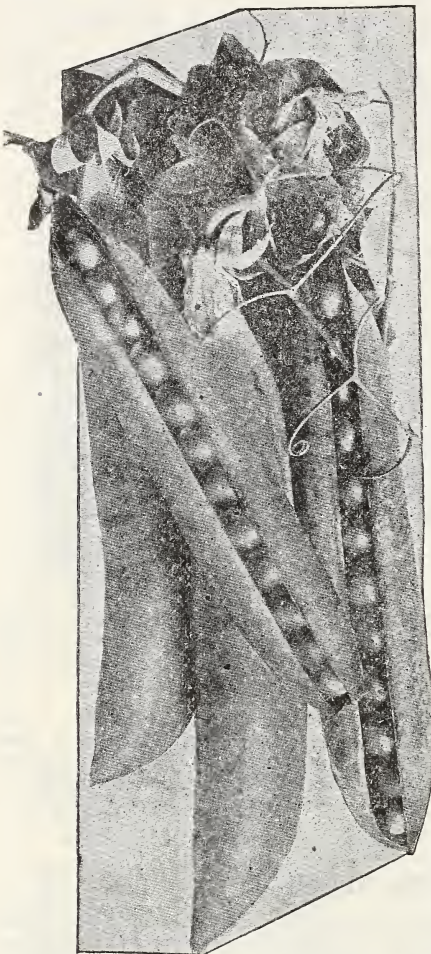
Saxonia 2 ft. Much effort and money has been expended to produce a large-podded "First and Best" Pea. Hitherto, these attempts have only succeeded at the expense of earliness. The New Saxonia, however, is fully as early and much larger and more prolific than the best strains of First and Best. This gives it a great advantage over any existing sort. Saxonia is thoroughly fixed and free from sporting tendencies, of healthy, vigorous growth, and very hardy. The pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long and borne in pairs. Market gardeners who tried this Pea speak very highly of it, and we look forward to a large demand for seed the coming season.

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.

Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

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



Saxonia

pale green. These Peas are especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush or other support.

Daisy (Dwarf Telephone)

Vines 18 to 20 inches high, with rather coarse foliage, medium light green, bearing pods, broad, straight and about four inches long. Pale green in color and well filled with Peas of excellent flavor ready for picking from 62 to 65 days from planting. Seed pale green, large, much wrinkled.

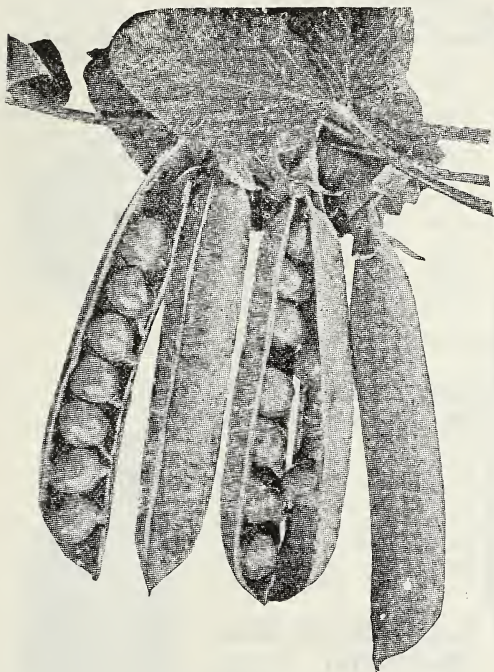
Little Marvel 18 inches. The ideal Pea for the home garden, early and enormously productive.

Pods borne in pairs; they are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, well filled with large Peas of delicious flav.r. This variety is taking the place of the older and better known dwarf Peas. The big point in its favor is that it remains in prime condition a week longer than the older sorts, which last only a few days when they become hard, and lose their sweetness.



Daisy (Dwarf Telephone)



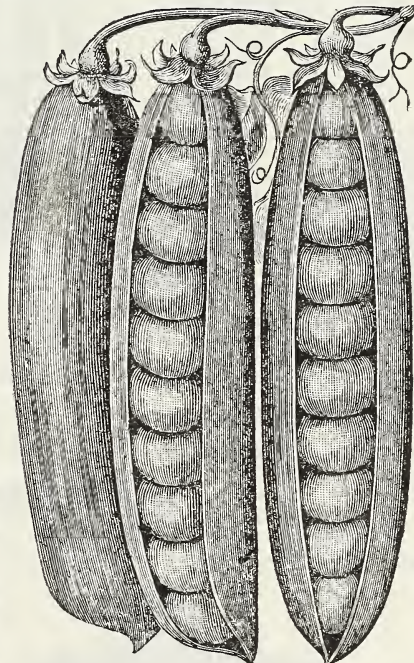


Nott's Excelsior

Half Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

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.

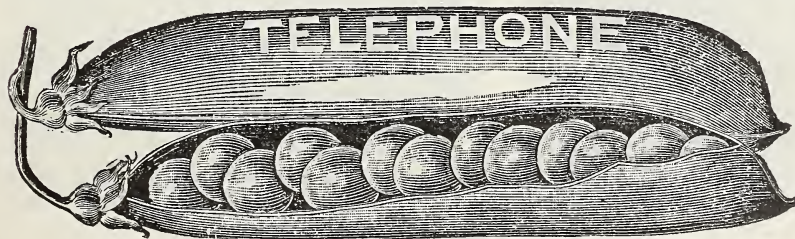
Potlatch A fine, new variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 18 to 20 inches high with dark green foliage. The long pods are rich dark green in color, often measuring 6 inches in length, with 9 to 11 enormous Peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy, and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the Peas shell out is astonishing. No variety known 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.



Potlatch

Tall Growing Wrinkled Varieties

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

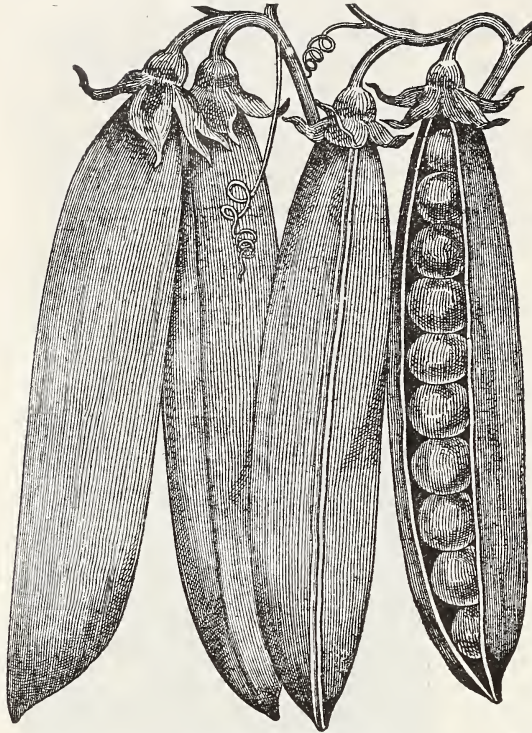


fine appearing pods. Peas are sweet and luscious. The vines grow about four feet in height; are very vigorous and strong. Each vine bears an average of seven to ten pods.

Cont'd on Page 32

Nott's Excelsior The best dwarf pea. It combines all the good qualities of American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than the American Wonder, earlier than Premium Gem, and average about twelve inches high. The peas are not surpassed in sweetness and quality. Seed is wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener, and unsurpassed for the home garden.

Premium 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.

**Champion of England**

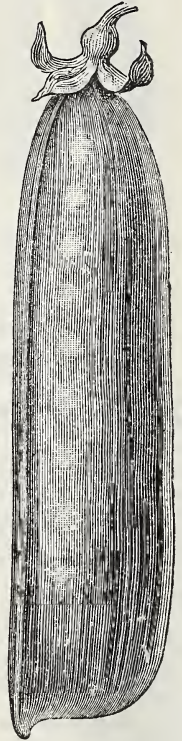
TELEPHONE--(Cont'd)—which are ready for picking in about 65 days. The immense pods are straight, of fine appearance and contain eight to nine large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Champion of England Four or 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. These Peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any Pea is sweeter than this.

Tall Smooth Varieties

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, round and light yellow.

Large Black Eye Marrowfat An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; very prolific bearer of large pods.

**Marrowfat**

Can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

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 are cooked same as string beans.

Peppers

Peppers are very indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose

and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like **Golden Dawn** and **Ruby King**, are used for mangoes, while the small fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Peppers are more tender than most vegetables. The seeds should be sown in a hotbed, cold-frame, or if no other convenience, a box in the window, and transplanted as soon as the ground becomes warm. Peppers are distinctly warm-loving plants and require a long season of growth to reach maturity—from 125 to 150 days from date of sowing. One 5c packet of seed should produce about 100 plants.

**Ruby King**

Ruby King 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. 35c.



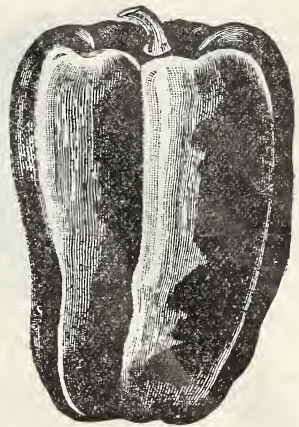
Large Bell or Bull Nose

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. 35c.

Sweet Mountain

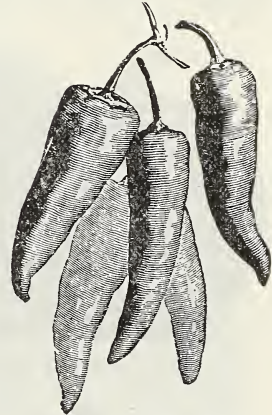
Similar to Bull Nose though usually larger in size and longer. Of very mild flavor; much used as mangoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Golden Dawn Similar to the Large Bell or Bull Nose excepting that it is of golden yellow color, and of very sweet and delicate flavor. Very brilliant and handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.



Sweet Mountain

Large Red Cayenne A very well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod, about four inches long, and bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.



Large Red Cayenne

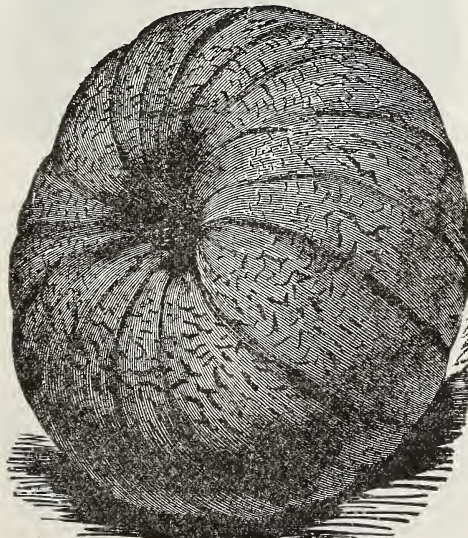


Pimento

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.

Pumpkins

Culture—The finer varieties of Pumpkins are used for pies and the coarser ones for stock feeding. While the Pumpkin may be grown very much as cucumbers are grown in a garden, they are more frequently



Mammoth Tours

planted in the field with corn, where several seeds are dropped in each fourth hill. Planted alone, six to ten seeds are covered one inch deep in hills eight to ten feet apart and thinned to two to four plants to the hill. One ounce plants twenty-five hills and two to four pounds of seed generously plants an acre. As this crop requires as much time as corn to mature, the planting cannot be too long delayed.

Mammoth Tours Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color; flesh yellow. Keeps a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4-lb. 30c.

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



(Continued on Page 34)

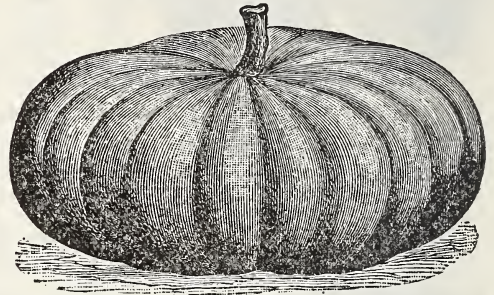


Large Yellow

LARGE YELLOW OR CONNECTICUT FIELD--(Continued)—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. 20c; 1-lb. 75c.

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 stock feeding. Skin buff color, flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

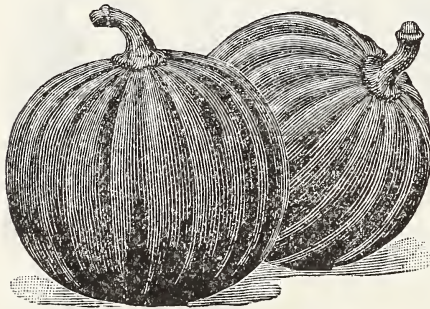
Small Sweet or Sugar



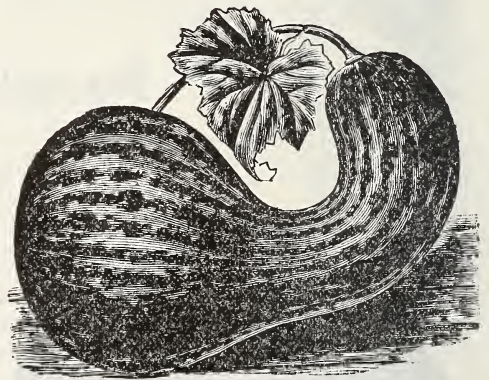
Large Cheese or Kentucky Field

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 in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 25c.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c.



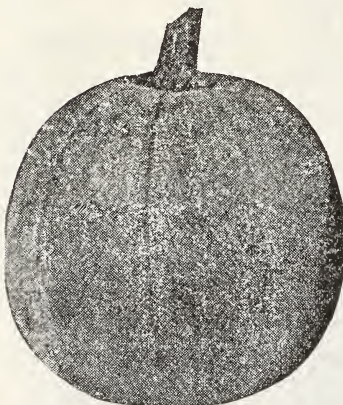
Small Sweet or Sugar



Japanese Pie Pumpkin

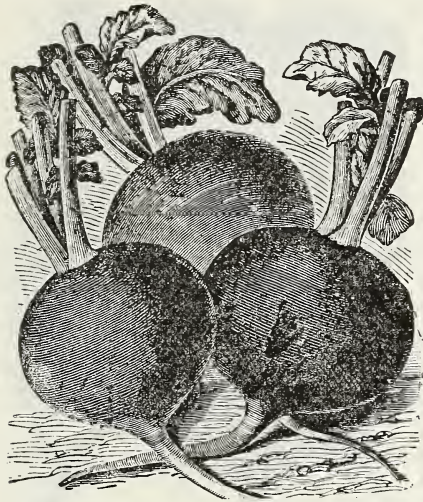
Winter Luxury

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 25c.



Winter Luxury

some time in June or when the ground becomes warm. Where extra large Pumpkins are desired for fair or exhibition, it pays to prepare a special hill, as follows: dig a hole about two feet deep and three feet across and into this put well-roted manure to a depth of eighteen to twenty inches. Place a four-inch draintile in upright position in center of this and build the hill of soil on top of the manure, and around the tile. Sow a dozen seeds around this tile and, in due time, reduce the seedlings to the six strongest. Once a week pour several buckets of water in this hill through the tile. When fruits set, reduce them to two, or even one, to the vine.



Early Scarlet Turnip

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.

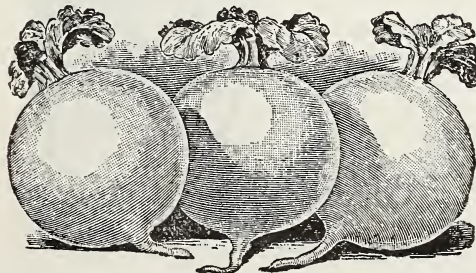


Sparkler

Sparkler White tipped Radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance. This quite distinct variety fulfills every requirement, the color being a rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds.

French Breakfast

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.



White Stuttgart

White Stuttgart

Another good summer Radish, somewhat turnip-shaped. Grows quickly and attains a good size.

Skin and flesh pure white and quality excellent.

Half Long Deep Scarlet The roots of this hardy and desirable 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,

Radishes

Because Radishes are so easy to grow, they are found in nearly every home garden, and yet, it is very seldom that one finds them of top-notch quality, chiefly because the fundamental requirements of this democratic vegetable are misunderstood or disregarded. True, Radishes will grow anywhere. Yet to grow a quality product they must be grown quickly and must not be allowed to become overgrown. Every time the Radish seedlings are checked in their development, the crop is belated and a tendency is created in the roots to become pithy and tough.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF RADISH SEED AS FOLLOWS:--Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 35c; 1-2 lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

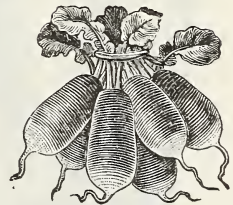
Early Scarlet Turnip

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.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

A quick growing, medium sized Radish.

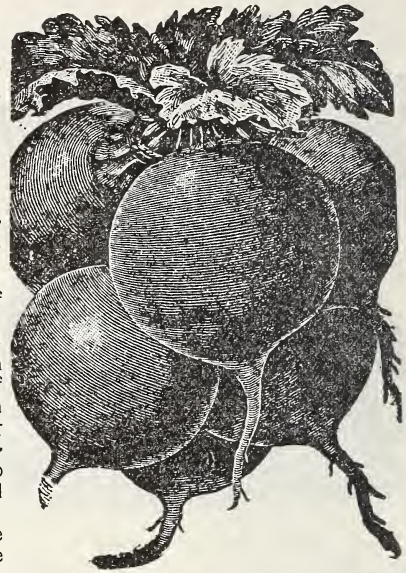


French Breakfast

Crimson Giant Globe

unusually large size, it is always in perfect condition a

A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an crisp and of a mild flavor. long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pitny until twice their size in diameter. Especially recommended for outdoor planting.

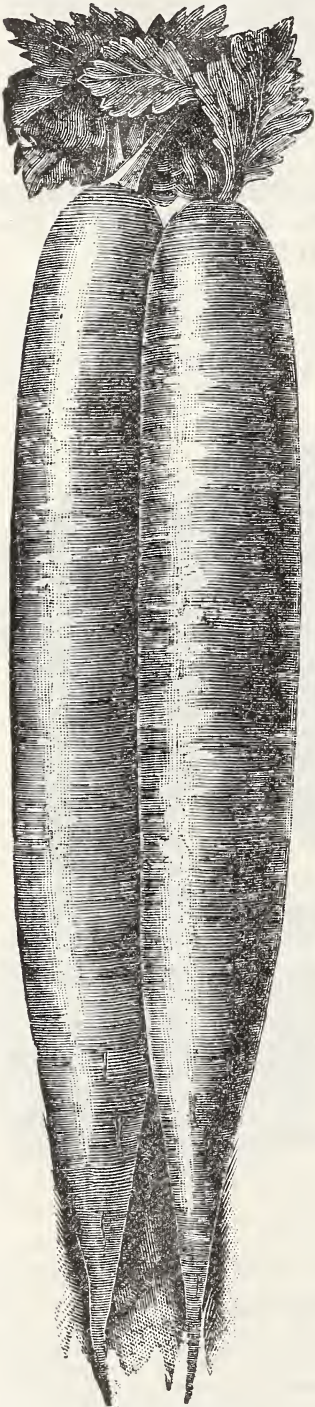


Lady Finger

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger

A splendid long variety of Radish, which is of transparent whiteness. Produces nice long roots in 22 days from 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 sort in the entire list. There is no variety 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.



Lady Finger

Improved Chartier or Shepherd

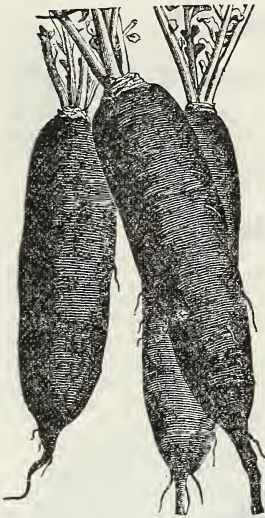
Although this American variety is too large for forcing, it is one of the best for sowing outdoors.

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.

Icicle The exceptional merit of this Radish is proved by its popularity increasing every year by successful market gardeners. A very attractive, pure white Radish; the earliest of the long, white summer sorts and of most excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter, with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and mature a little earlier. The roots when matured are five to six inches long by one-half to five-eighths of an inch in diameter. One of the most desirable varieties for outdoor summer planting for the home garden and market. It combines beautiful appearance with finest radish-qualities, appealing to the eye and palate. This Radish remains crisp and tender much longer than the colored varieties.

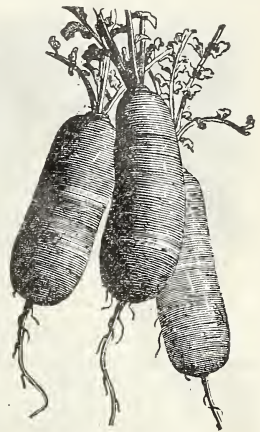


Improved Chartier



Long Black Spanish

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.



Rose China

WINTER VARIETIES

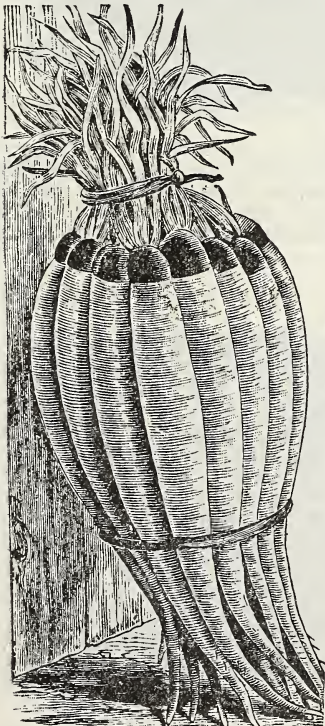
Long Black Spanish One of the latest and largest as well as hardest of Radishes. Grows five to eight inches long and one to one and a half inches through at the top. Skin black, flesh white and firm. Good keeper.

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 top; very smooth and desirable sort. Keeps splendidly through autumn and winter.

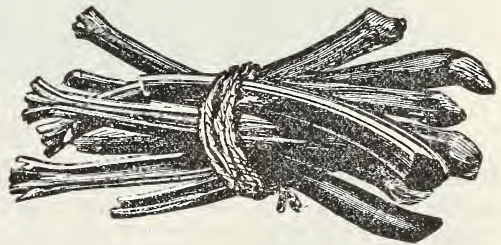
White Chinese A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh so white, as to attract attention even among the other white varieties. Can be sown from July 1st to August 15th, and will keep in prime condition a long time;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

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.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster



Rhubarb

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

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 thaws in the winter and spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half boiled and grated, then made into balls which are dipped into a batter and fried like oysters. One ounce of seed to a hundred feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SPECIAL COLLECTION GARDEN SEEDS

Suitable for Different Sized Gardens will be Found on the Inside of Back Cover. Consult This Page Before Placing Your Order.

Spinach

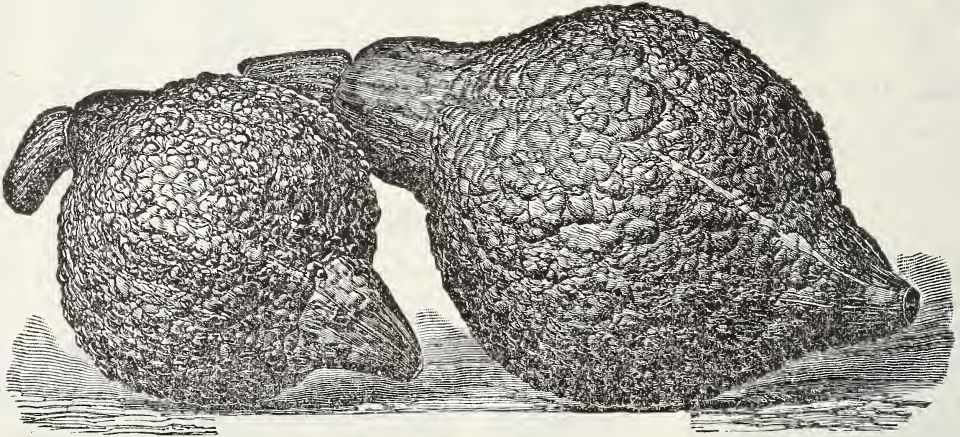


Spinach

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. 15c.

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



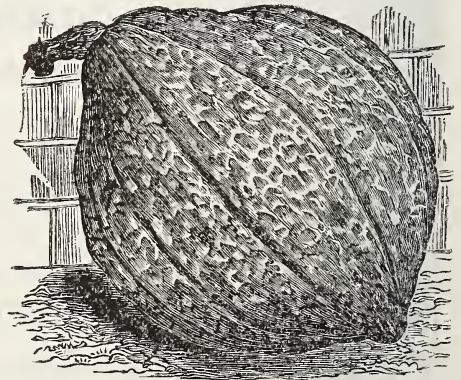
Squash

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 warted, 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.

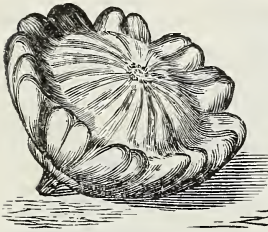
Boston Marrow A fall and winter variety of large size, oval form, skin thin when ripe bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh a rich salmon yellow; fine grained and of excellent flavor but not as dry as the Hubbard. One of the heaviest yielding varieties. We have a very fine stock of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



Boston Marrow



Golden Hubbard



Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

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

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

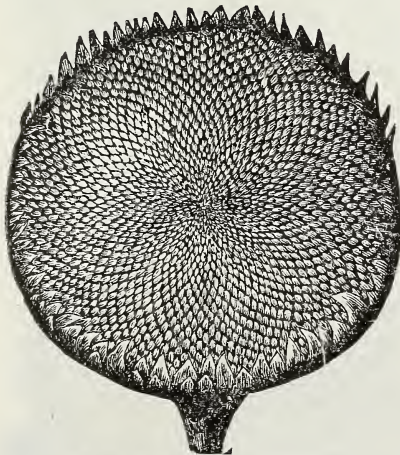
Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

A very early, flat, scalloped variety of 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.

Mammoth White Bush

An early, round, flat Squash; color clear white, handsomely scalloped. Called Patty Pan in the South. Largely planted in every section of the country. One of the best of early summer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sunflower



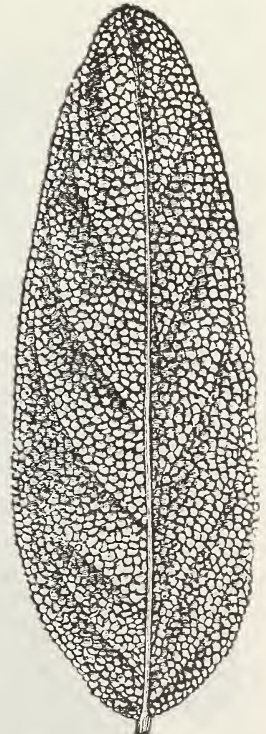
Large Russian Sunflower

Large Russian

This has a very large head, borne on top of a single unbranched stalk, with much more and larger seeds 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 the 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 thoroughly through a fanning mill. Pkt. 5c; 1/4-lb. 10c; 1/2-lb. 15c; 1-lb. 25c.

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.



Sage

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

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

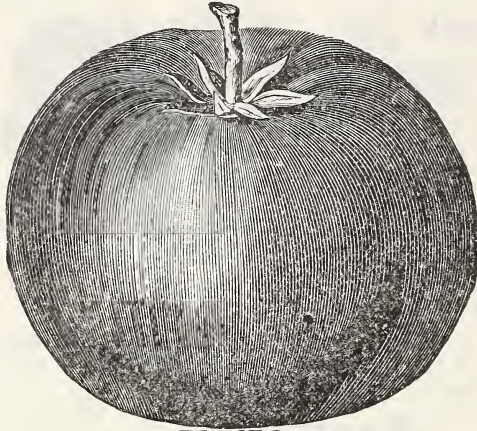
Sweet Fennel Ornamental, also used in sauce. Pkt. 5c.

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

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

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

Wormwood Used for medical purposes. Pkt. 5c.



Earliana

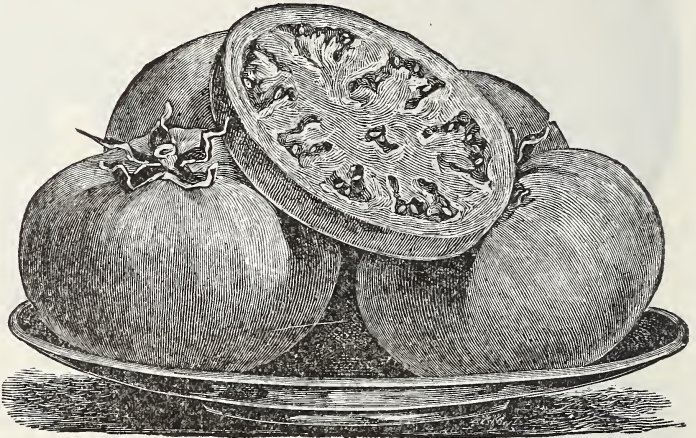
PRICES ON ALL TOMATOES AS FOLLOWS: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

Pkt. contains about 300 seeds; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. contains about 900 seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz about 1800 seeds.

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 sections it is grown exclusively.

Chalk's Early Jewel

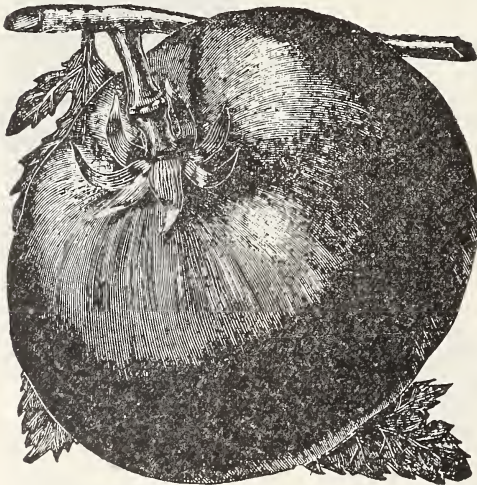
The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early, bright red Tomato. About ten days later



Chalk's Early Jewel

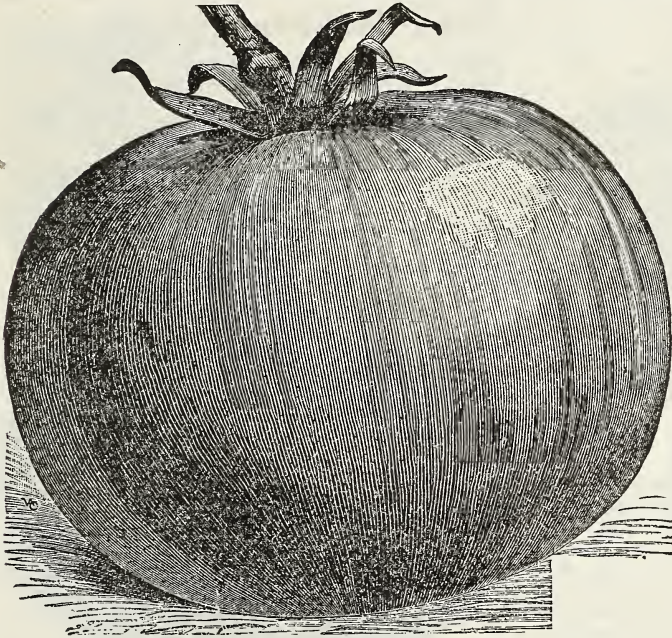
than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of a larger size and sweeter flavor. The plants are of bushy, compact growth; heavily loaded with fruit. The Tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, and of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

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



Dwarf Stone

Golden Queen Fruit large and smooth; color of a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red; as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor.

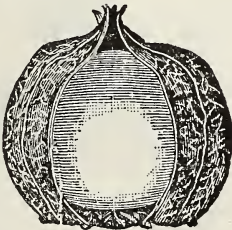


Ponderosa

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.

Strawberry or Husk To-

mato Plants of spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor and highly esteemed for preserving or for making pies.



Husk Tomato



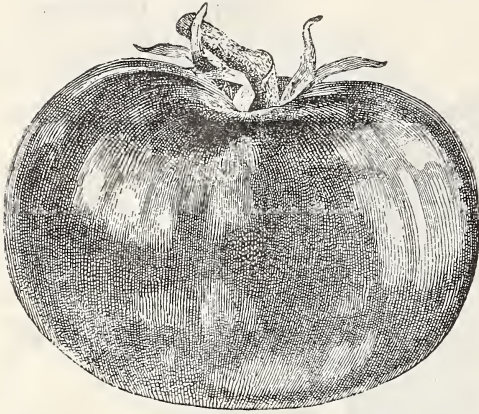
Beefsteak

Crimson Cushion

A grand main crop. Bears continuously and late. Extremely large and smooth; solid as a Beefsteak; nearly seedless; flesh is of a fine, rich flavor.

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.

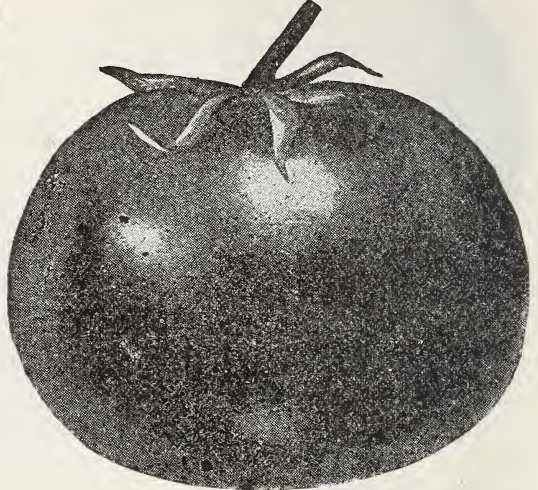
Beefsteak This distinct variety is perhaps one of the most valuable additions to the Tomato family. It is fully as early, thicker, heavier and more solid than either the Stone or Acme, making it easily one of the most handsome varieties under cultivation. Beefsteak is unsurpassed in quality and in the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



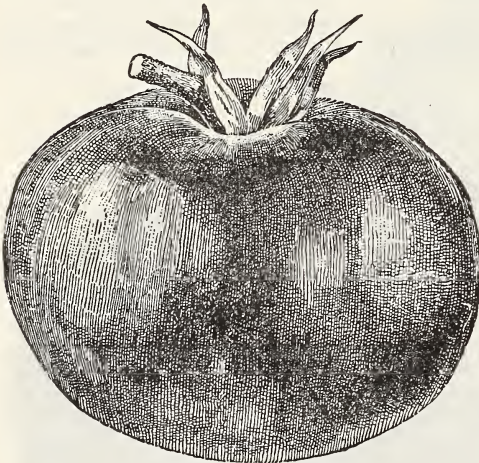
Dwarf Champion

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.

Dwarf Champion A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vines about two foot high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruit 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



June Pink



Beauty

Beauty This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still a main crop. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh solid; of excellent flavor. A splendid Tomato for either the home garden or shipping.

Turnips

Cow Horn, or Long White This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is carrot-like in form, cylindrical but usually ending in a point, and slightly crooked. The roots are often 12 to 15 inches long by about 2½ inches in diameter and grow about three inches above the ground. Per pound \$1.40, subject to market changes.

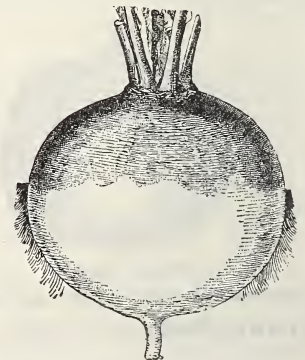
White Milan

A globular variety, nearly as large as Pomeranian 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; oz. 10c.



White Milan

Purple Top White Globe A nearly variety. Globe shaped, and heavy cropper. In other respects similar to Purple Top, Strap Leaved. A handsome looking bulb, and it is rapidly taking the place of other varieties of early Turnips for market garden use. The



Purple Top White Globe

(Continued on Page 43)



Purple Top, Strap Leaved 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; oz. 15c,

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; oz. 10c.

Tobacco

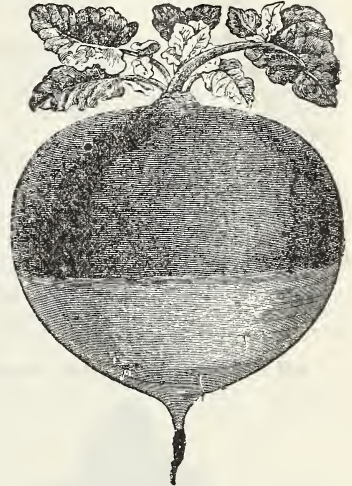
Connecticut Seed Leaf Best adapted to the climate in the middle and northern states as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South. In many of the northern states and Canada this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

PURPLE WHITE TOP GLOBE ---(Continued)—flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one half inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c; ½-lb. 90c; 1-lb. \$1.75.

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; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c; ½-lb. 90c; 1-lb \$1.75.

Rutabagas

American Purple Top



American Purple Top

Our title page of this catalogue having been printed before the war closed, may seem out of place, but peace does not change the food situation in America. It should be noted that the most optimistic regarding the food situation, say that it will be several years before the normal food reserve of the world will be restored. Europe can do little in the way of production until the next harvest. The high cost of food stuffs is one of the greatest incentives for the home gardener to put forth his maximum efforts in the way of back yard and vacant lot gardening. There is little indication at the present time that the high cost of living will show any material reduction for some time to come.

Useful Information

By referring to the following table, you will be able to determine the amount of seed you will need for the ground you have to plant:

Seeds Required	Quantity per Acre	Seeds Required	Quantity per Acre
Asparagus, 1-oz to 400 plants.....	1-lb	Musk Melon, 1-oz. to 60 hills.....	3-lbs
Beans, Dwarf 1-pt. to 100 ft. drill.....	1 ¼-bu	Melon, Water 4-oz. to 100 hills.....	4-lbs
Beets, Mangif 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	5-lbs	Nasturtium, 2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	15-lbs
Beets, Garden 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	6-lbs	Onion Seed, ½-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	6-lbs
Brussels Sprouts, ¼-oz. to 100 ft drill....	5-lbs	Onion Sets, 1-qt. to 40-ft. drill.....	80-lbs
Cabbage, 1-oz. to 2500 plants.....	4-oz	Parsnip, ½-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	5-lbs
Carrots, ½-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-lbs	Parsley, ½-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4-lbs
Cauliflower, 1-oz. to 2500 plants.....	4-oz	Peas, Garden 1-pt. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-bu
Celery, ¼-oz. to 1500 plants.....	¼-oz	Peppers, ¼-oz. to 400 plants.....	1-lb
Cress, ¾-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-oz	Pumpkin, 1-oz. to 100 hills.....	4-lbs
Corn, Sweet ¼-pt. to 100 hills.....	6-qts	Radish, ¾-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	12-lbs
Cucumbers, 1-oz. to 60 hills.....	3-lbs	Salsify, ¾-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	8-lbs
Egg Plant, ¼-oz. to 400 plants.....	4-oz	Spinach, 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	12-lbs
Endive, ¼-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4 ½-lbs	Squash, Summer 4-oz. to 100 hills.....	3-lbs
Gourds, 2-oz. to 100 hills.....	3-lbs	Squash, Winter 8-oz. to 100 hills.....	6-lbs
Kohl Rabi, ¼-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4-lbs	Tomato, ¼-oz. to 500 plants.....	4-oz
Lettuce, ¼-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-lbs	Turnip, 1-oz. to 250 ft. drill.....	3-lbs



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 seed 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 strictly fresh, new crop and the very best obtainable.

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.

Amaranthus

Brilliant 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.

Aquilegia or Columbine

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.

Coealea (ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE) One of the most beautiful American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; pedals white. Pkt. 10c.

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



Amaranthus



Aquilegia



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 ten 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.



Ageratum

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 two or three years previous. Unslaked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the great beauty of these favorites, as they are appreciated by everyone. Asters are annuals, and they are sufficiently hardy to endure a little frost without injury. The Aster is perhaps the most popular annual flower grown in this country, and justly so on account of its ease of culture. We recommend sowing seed of a number of varieties, as by this method of culture the blooming season can be made to extend late in the autumn.



One Corner of Field of Asters Grown for Seed Purposes
For the Rochelle Seed Company.

Asters



Hohenzollern

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.



Giant Branching

Hohenzollern This, while it is earlier than the late branching, is on a par with it in vigor and size of plants. The immense fluffy flowers are borne on long stems and are certainly one of the finest types of Asters. There is a fine range of colors, and we list some of the most distinct. The mixture contains many handsome colors.

Blue, White, Pink or Mixed.—Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet The plants of this 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.

America Red or dark pink, this is a very attractive Aster, lasting in perfect condition a long time. Pkt. 10c.

Red Sensation This is the reddist of all Asters, the color being a rich garnet or ox blood red which glistens in the sunshine like a live coal. The plants are of free branching habit, about eighteen inches high. Flowers very double. Pkt. 10c.

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.



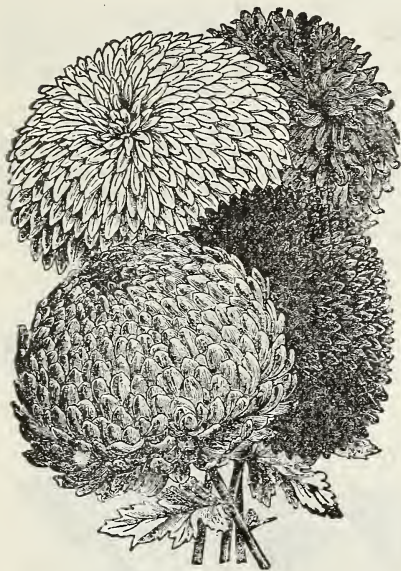
Queen of the Market

See Flower Seed Col-

lection on Inside

Page of Back Cover.





Violet King

Violet King

The habit and growth of this Aster is similar to the Branching type, growing vigorously about 2½ ft. high; has long stiff stems. In form the flower is entirely new and distinct from any other variety; round, full and very large. many of the flowers measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Petals somewhat resemble the quilled variety, but are much longer and broader. Pkt. 10c.



Shell Pink Asters

Shell Pink

This color is the most exquisite shade of pink and for a mid-season pink this Aster is without a rival. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Asters

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



Little Gem Alyssum

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; ¼-oz. 15c.

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Double Camelia Flowered

An old 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.



Balsam or Lady Slipper



Bachelor's Button

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.

**Baloon Vine**

The flowers of the improved varieties we offer are borne above the low cluster of leaves on stiff flower stalks, making them suitable for bouquets. 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 early in the spring. Tender annuals; six feet high Pkt. 5c.

Beans, Scarlet Runner

A rapid growing annual climber, bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea shaped blossoms. Used either as a snap or shell bean for eating as well as being desirable for ornamental purposes. Seeds may be planted out of doors as soon as danger of frost is past. Vines ten to twelve feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Bellis

(Perennis)

Charming little plants for edgings and borders, also used for low beds and rock work.

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 light soil. Pkt. 5c.

**Cobaea****Dwarf Hybrid**

Candytuft is among the most highly prized of all summer flowers. A showy, hardy annual; 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.

Candytuft

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered

Calliopsis

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

Canna Seeds

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

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

**Hyacinth-Flowered****Calliopsis**

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 seeds 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,



Glasco-Prize

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

Cristata-President Thiers Crimson combs, dark leaves. Shown to its best advantage when combined with Golden Fewerfew and Centaurea Candissima. Pkt. 5c.

CRISTATA--DWARF MIXED—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5c.



Celosia--Thompsoni

CRISTATA--GLASCO PRIZE—Very large crimson combs. 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. Seeds sown early in the year, will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept



Marguerite Carnation

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 in 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.



Red Grenadine



Coreopsis Lanceolata

ture 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.

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

Centaurea Star Thistle. Grows to a large size in one season and the immense, heads of double fluffy blooms are quite showy in flower borders as Hollyhocks. Almost pure white, Pkt. 5c.



Castor Bean--Ricinus

Coreopsis

Lanceolata A beautiful, hardy border plant, 16 to 18 inches high; bright golden-yellow flowers the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut. Pkt. 5c.

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 plants 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. 5c.

Mammoth Cosmos New fancy varieties in this splendid mix-



Cosmos

Castor Bean--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.

Chrysanthemum

many bright colorings, in distinct bands.

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



Cypress Vine

blossoms which contrast so effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about ten feet high.

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 ten feet high.

Pkt. 10c.

Corn, Burbank's Rainbow

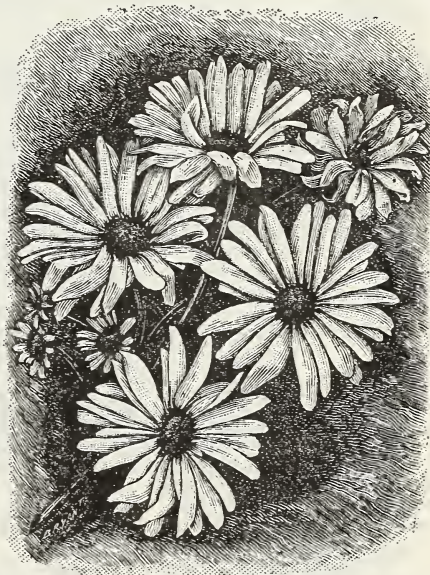
A highly decorative type of corn. It grows about five feet high and suckers out, forming good size clumps. The foliage is beautifully striped with rose, purple, green and cream color; exceedingly effective in the mixed flower border. Pkt. 5c.

Daisy

Shasta

Cypress Vine

The Shasta Daisy has come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed 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

Digitalis or 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 year. 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 manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room.

Delphinium Belladonna—Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium Half Hardy Annual Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Delphinium--Larkspur

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy) Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright snowy flowers and feathery foliage, good for cut flowers. The yellow varieties make a fine combination when planted with blue flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Euphorbia

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

Four O'clock

This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes; will thrive anywhere, blooms the entire season. Pkt. 5c.



Euphorbia



Forget-me-not

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 slim stems and are of most exquisite sky-blue with delicate white center. **Mixed All Varieties**—Pkt. 5c.

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

Godetia

(Satin Flower)



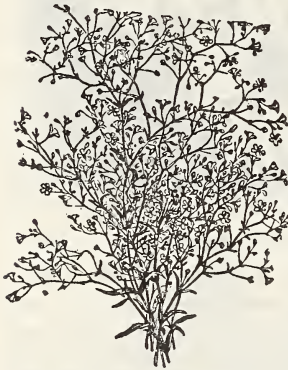
Godetia

Hardy annuals suitable for beds, borders and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June till frost. 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, produce a most charming effect.

Elegans Pure White—Pkt. 5c. **Elegans Pink**—Pkt. 5c.



Gypsophila Paniculata

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 strikingly 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, etc.

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, 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 nest eggs. Rapid grower and good climber; extremely ornamental and useful for covering screens, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Apple Shaped Beautifully striped. Pkt. 5c.



Gourds

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.

Pear Shaped, Ringed Green and yellow, beautiful bicolored fruit. Pkt. 5c.

MIXED Many different varieties. 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, draught or insects do not hurt it. Pkt. 5c.



Humulu Japonicus

Helichrysum

Often called Straw Flower. Large full double daisy-like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in the spring; thin to one foot apart each way. Hardy annuals from et high. Pkt. 5c.



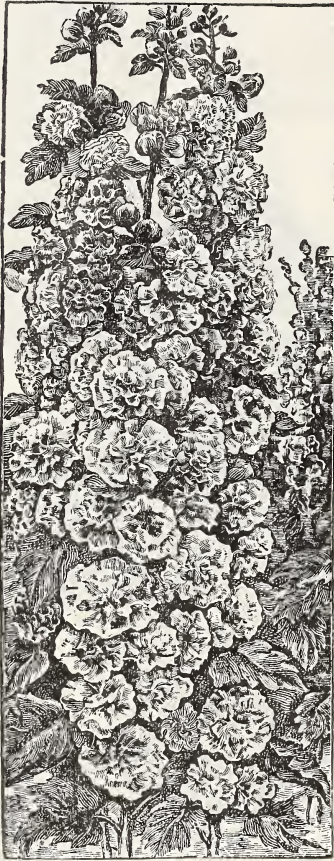
Heliotrope

Heliotrope

Is a universal favorite on account of its delicate 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 verbenas.

Best Varieties Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

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



Double Hollyhocks

Rubro-Coerulea or Heavenly Blue

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. The chief beauty 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. 5c.



Japanese Morning Glory

Hollyhocks

Alleghany Hollyhocks These flowers are of mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals which resemble the finest China silk and have 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.

Double Crimson—Pkt. 5c.

Ipomea or Moonvine

Beautiful, rapid, annual climbers. Foliage very dense, and in some varieties, 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.



Ipomea--Moonvine

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 presents 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 moon flower. The grandest strain of moon flower.

Pkt. 5c.

Sky blue flowers



Brazilian Moon Flower



Mignonette

Job's Tears Very ornamental plant, producing hard shining seeds, much used for bead curtains raffia work, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia This charming class, form compact little bushes about 6 inches high and are fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season—Mixed Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette A well known fragrant favorite and no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are 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 they 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; good variety for the open ground. Pkt. 5c.

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

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 adapted to trail over rough ground. The flowers are generally larger than those of the dwarf.



Tall Nasturtiums

Our ever produced showing odd colors hitherto unknown among flowers. Oz. 10c.

Hemisphericum Very strong growing, yellow and pink. Pkt. 5c.

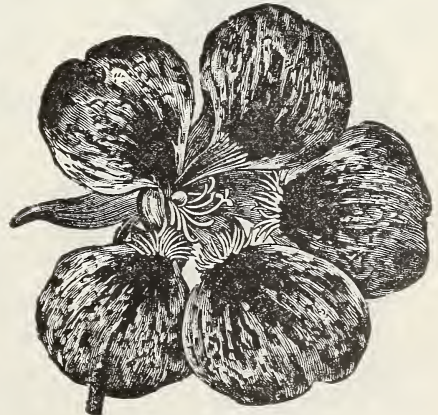
Coeruleum Roseum Dwarf, color cherry. Pkt. 10c.



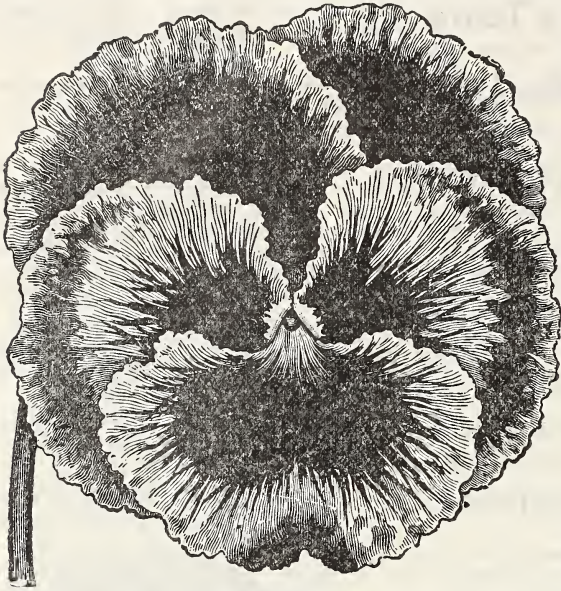
Marigold

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

Nasturtiums colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up from special varieties which have the richest and most varied combination of colors



Nasturtium

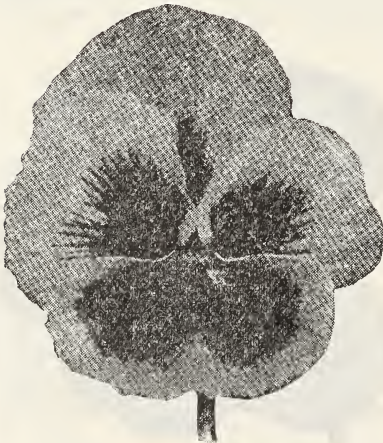


Prize Giant Pansy

have ever seen. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of Pansies should try this strain, Pkt. 10c.

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.

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. 5c.



Giant Trimardeau

Nigella (*Love-in-the-Mist*) A compact, free flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious little seed pods; of easy culture. **Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.

Pansies

Culture—For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, straw 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, loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The soil should be very rich and somewhat shady.

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



Masterpiece Pansy

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.



Mixed Pansies



Petunias

**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. The Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Hardy Phlox

colored flowers, often 1½ inches across, contrast vividly with the rather narrow bright green leaves. Seeds may be sown in the open ground in spring after danger of frost is past, in the place where the plants are wanted to bloom. Use well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make rows one foot to fifteen inches apart and cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to eight inches apart.

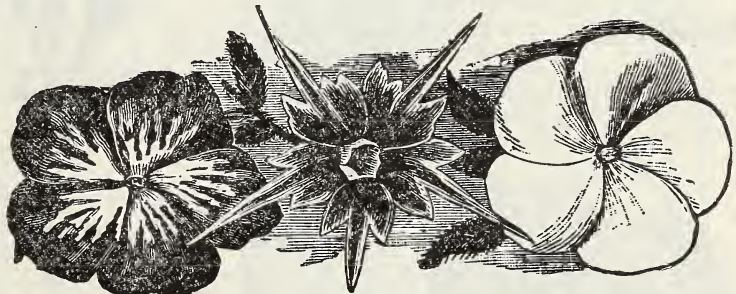
Petunias

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.

Hybrida Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Phlox

Drummondii Large flowering. Unequaled in the magnificent 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 colors or for bouquets. Pkt. 5c.



Phlox

Star Phlox (Quedlinburg) The center of each petal runs out to a point beyond the edge which gives the flowers a regular star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large numbers of flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Hardy Phlox (Decussata) They are perfectly hardy and need no protection; will grow in any soil, but succeed best in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Should be sown in autumn. Their handsome trusses of flowers are very showy and lasting. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c.

Pinks--Dianthus

The Pinks are old-fashioned favorites and as a class, more varied in color than the Carnations but lack their fragrance. Both the single and double pinks are well adapted for bedding and borders and are suitable also for cutting as the stems are of good length and the brilliantly



Pink



Plumaris

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.



Heddewigh

Snow Queen Pink

This is an extra fine selection of the large flowering double white Japan Pink. The plants are bushy and compact, about one foot high, and flower abundantly through the summer and fall, 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.

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.



Double Chinese

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 soil with full sun and in an open situation. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigh 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.



Clove or Grass Pink



Poppies



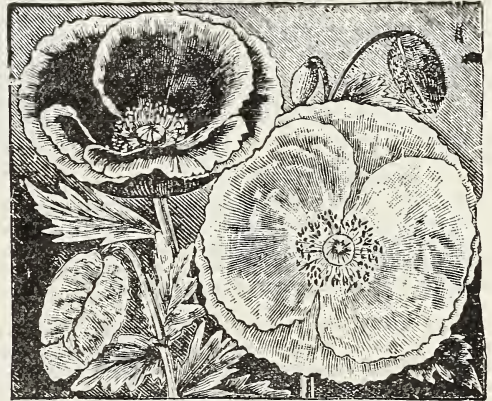
Double Carnation Flowered, Mixed This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season, flowers of the most delicate shades of color imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through the shades of pink and rose, to the brightest scarlet and carmine-red; the darker petals are of a silky 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.

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.

Poppy==Double Carnation Flowered

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.



Shirley Poppy

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.



Pyrethrum

Portulaca

Sometimes called Moss Rose. Few flowers make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. The glossy cup-shaped single flowers and rose-like double flowers, about one inch across, range through many shades of red, white, pink, orange, yellow, striped, etc. Plants low, creeping, with fleshy stems, tinged with red and small quill-shaped leaves. Will grow and bloom abundantly all summer in hot dry locations, where other plants would soon die out. **Single Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.



Portulaca

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

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, two or three feet. May be used as a hedge with striking effect.

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

Splendens (Scarlet Sage) Gorgeous plants, numerous spikes of flowers all summer and



Salvia--Splendens Grandiflora

intensely vivid, scarlet flowers ten to twelve inches in length; continues to flower all summer and fall. Of easy growth; the most popular Salvia in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet William A well known, extensively used, sweet scented perennial for bedding and borders, forming fine clumps in any good garden soil and under proper conditions lasting for several seasons. It is one of the most desirable for display in the garden. The plants are easily grown, hardy and free flowering. They produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The florets are handsomely colored and marked, and are borne on stiff stems in great profusion, forming dense round heads or clusters, often three or four inches across. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The petals are barbed or bearded and the leaves are lanceolate in shape, and grow opposite or conduplicate.

Sow out of doors early in the spring, preferably in rich, mellow soil, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down; when two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Seed can also be sown in the fall, there are usually no flowers until the second season, but if seed is started very early under glass and transplanted, blooms may be had late in the fall. The old clumps may be divided but it is usually more satisfactory to start vigorous young plants every year or two. **Double Mixed**,

All Colors—Pkt. 5c.



Sweet William

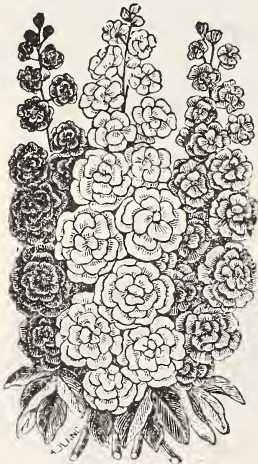
Salpiglossis

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.

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.



Stocks



Sweet Peas

No garden is too small for a row of Sweet Peas and no estate, however extensive or magnificent, should fail to include this popular flower. Its long blooming season usually extends from early summer until very hot dry weather, and no other climber equals it for cutting, either for use in bouquets or for table decorations.

Spencer Mixture

These fine 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 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 is greatly reduced so the seed is more expensive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c.

Royal Mixture

The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty;

almost an unlimited variety of shades and combinations of colors. It is made up regardless of expense; a mixture of which any one may be proud. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 55c.



Spencer

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 any one may be proud. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 55c.

NAMED VARIETIES

American--G Striped white and scarlet. Oz. 15c.

Blanch Ferry--G The popular pink and white. Oz. 15c.

Captain of the Blues Spencer. Oz. 15c.

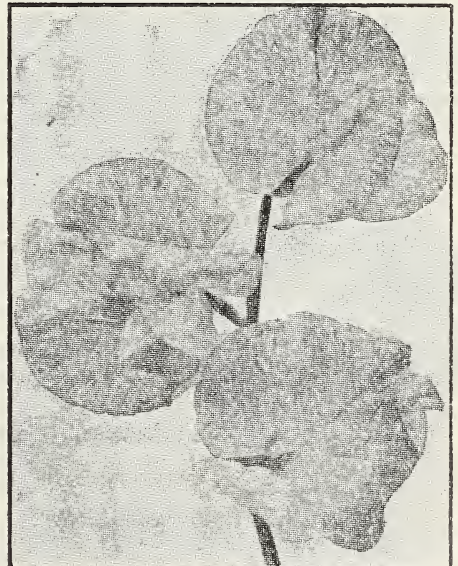
Countess Spencer--S A beautiful pink. Oz. 15c.

Florence Nightengale--S Soft delicate lavender. Oz. 15c.

King Edward VII--G Scarlet. Oz. 15c.

King White--S Splendid pure white. Oz. 15c.

Othello--S Rich maroon. Oz. 15c.



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 Sunflower

for flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. Pkt. 5c.

Summer

Cypress

or Mexican Fire Bush

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

Sweet Scabiosa

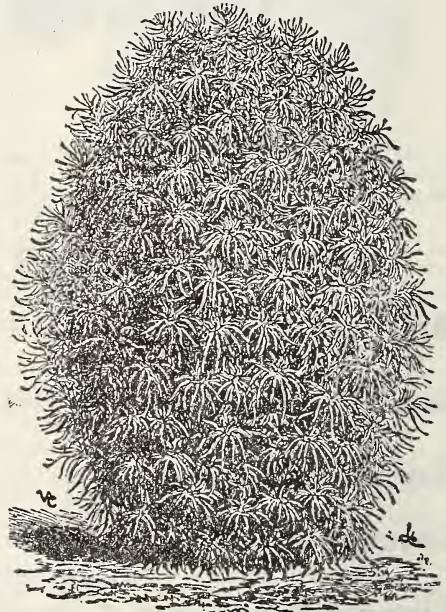
Morning Bride, Pin Cushion Flower, Egyptian Rose. While many plant yearly a bed or border of Scabiosa, there are thousands of gardens where this splendid annual is unknown. It is to bring them forcibly to your attention that we place these beautiful Scabiosa so prominently before you. They are of the 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 flowers are borne on long stems, and

when picked, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden can be considered complete without Scabiosa, where many flowers are wanted for cutting.



Sweet Scabiosa

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



Mexican Fire Bush

List of Annual Climbing Vines From Seed

- Baloon Vine. Cobaea. Cypress Vine.
- Japanese Hop. Gourds,
- Moon Flower, Morning Glory, Wild Cucumber





Verbena

Verbena

Single plants of this pretty, annual creeper will carpet a space eight to ten 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 undergrowth 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 planted 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 Flower**) Very desirable; easily grown. Leaves covered with silvery down. Hardy annual. A very fine mixture of colors. Pkt. 5c.



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 it is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness. Half hardy annuals; about eighteen inches high.

Large Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Crested and Curled Flowers with Twisted and Curled Petals—Pkt. 5c.

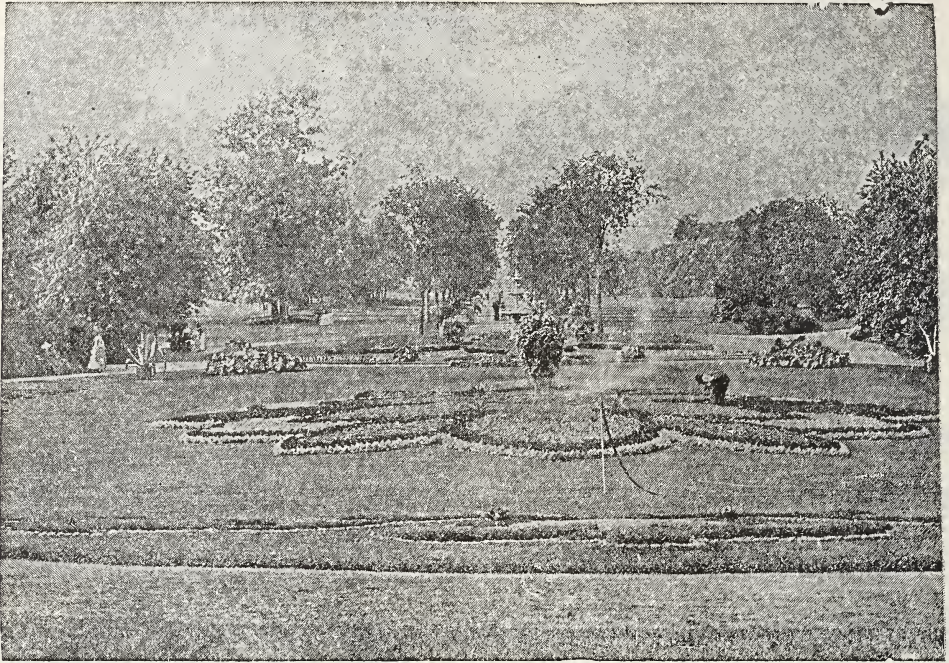
Dwarf Zinnias—Pkt. 5c.



Mammoth Zinnias



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, 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.



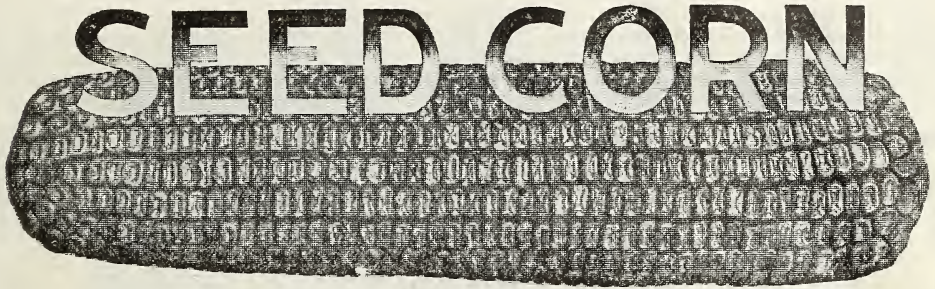
Kentucky Blue Grass

Ideal Lawn Grass This is our own mixture and is made of the best and cleanest seed we are able to procure. This mixture has always given us the best results. Prices: 1-lb. 40c; 5-lbs. \$1.75, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

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. 50c. postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass It 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.

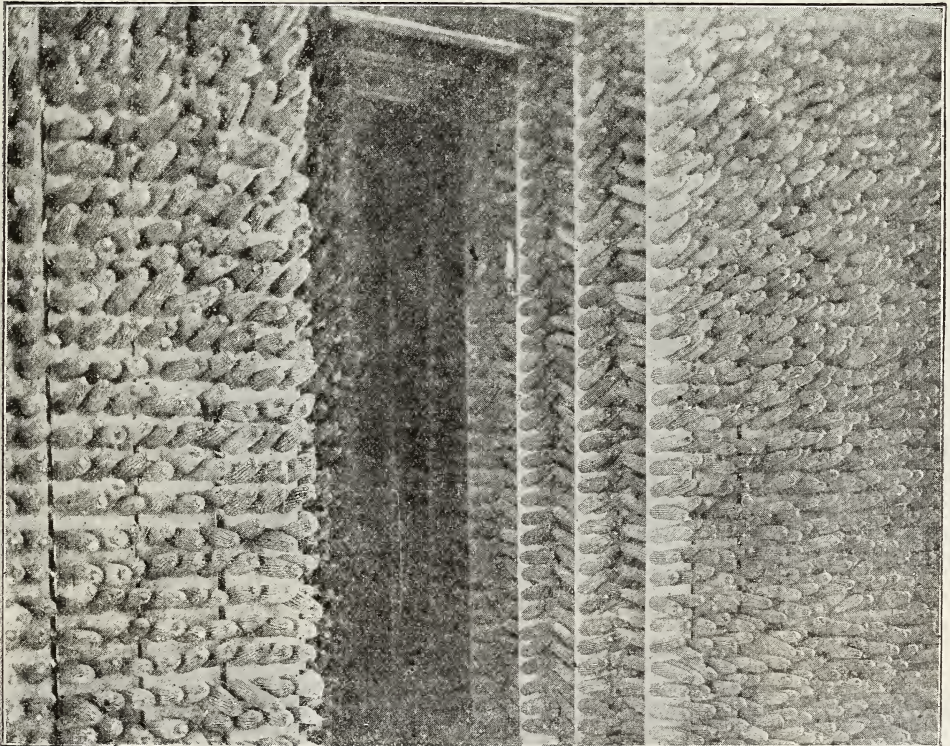
Prices: 1-lb. 40c, postpaid. 1-bu. (14-lbs.) \$4.00. Per 100 lbs. \$28.00, buyer's expense.



This 1919 catalogue is sent to our old customers to let them know that we have not forgotten them, it is also to show our appreciation of their many acts of kindness to us and for their many orders for Seed Corn that we received from them. Old customers will not need any argument on our part to convince them our correct method of curing SEED CORN has produced all the results we claim for it.

It is also sent to our old customers to remind them it is again time to place their orders for 1919 planting, and to assure them that their orders will be filled with the greatest care from our usual high grade seed stock, our house being filled with our old well known varieties which have never failed to mature in this locality. We feel that many of our friends, on account of the scarcity of good seed were compelled to plant corn that has not proved desirable, will be glad to get back to the old time tried varieties, and we are pleased to inform them that we are prepared to serve them this year to their entire satisfaction.

To new customers we will say all our SEED CORN is hand picked from the field and placed in our curing room before cold weather. The accompanying cut will show our method of curing. All our Corn is grown within a radius of 5 or 6 miles of Rochelle and we handle nothing else, therefore we guarantee all Corn we put out. (See our Guarantee on Page 66.)



A section of our Seed Corn Room, showing the Correct Method of Curing Seed Corn. Kindly note space around each ear for air circulation.

Our prices are as low as is consistent with the quality of seed we have to offer. We wish to impress on your mind that we are quoting you **SEED CORN, HAND PICKED, hand sorted and properly cared for.** We do not back a corn sheller up to the corn crib and get our seed, but we have to handle each individual ear, tip it, shell and grade it out in the best possible seed condition. On this basis we have built up our seed business.

Our Guarantee Is as strong as any responsible firm can make. **READ IT.** We give you ten days to test our corn and if you are not satisfied with it, return 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.

PRICES:

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

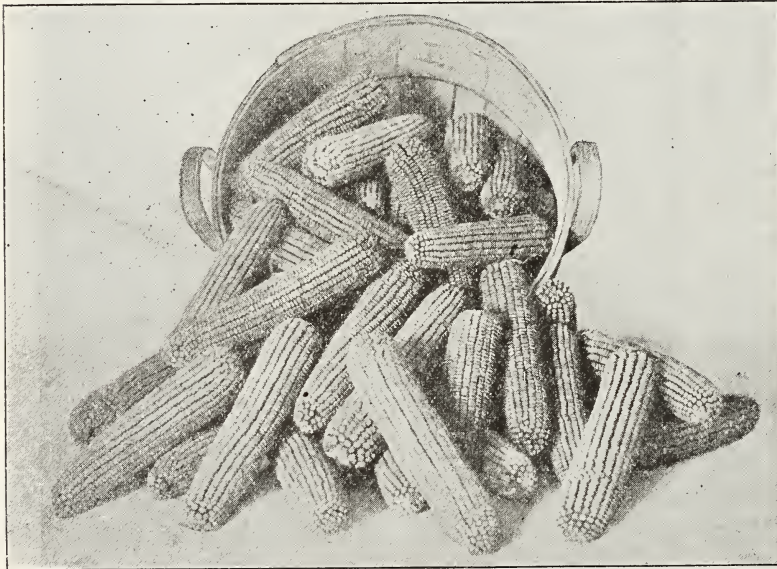
Price per bu (70 lbs.) Crated, Selected Ears - - - **\$6.50**

Price per bu. Shelled and Graded - - - - - **\$6.00**

(No extra charge for bags or crates.)

TERMS:

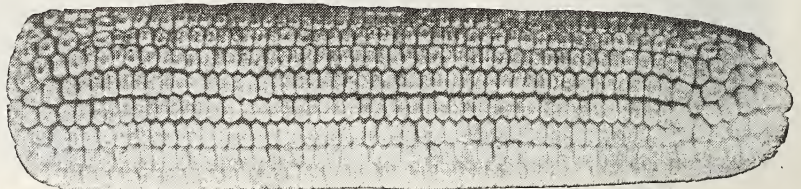
Cash to accompany all Seed Corn Orders. Delivered F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill. No charge for bags or crates. Ten days given purchaser after delivery of Seed to test same, and if fair test proves below 90 per cent germination, Corn may be returned and purchase money will be refunded.

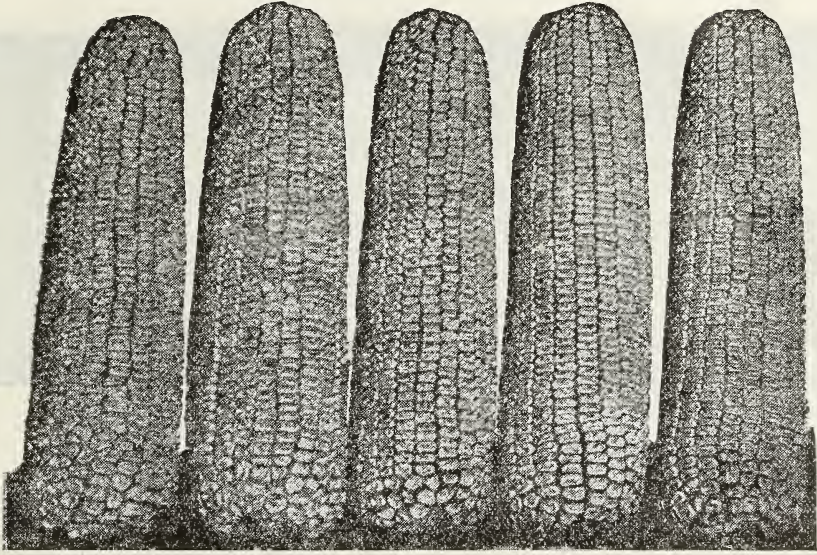


Ried's Yellow Dent

Unquestionably the greatest variety of Corn ever developed for the corn belt, but rather late for this locality for silage corn, nothing equals it, and with a long season it will make an excellent yield. Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough but grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make the finest ensilage and fodder. Matures in about 120 days.

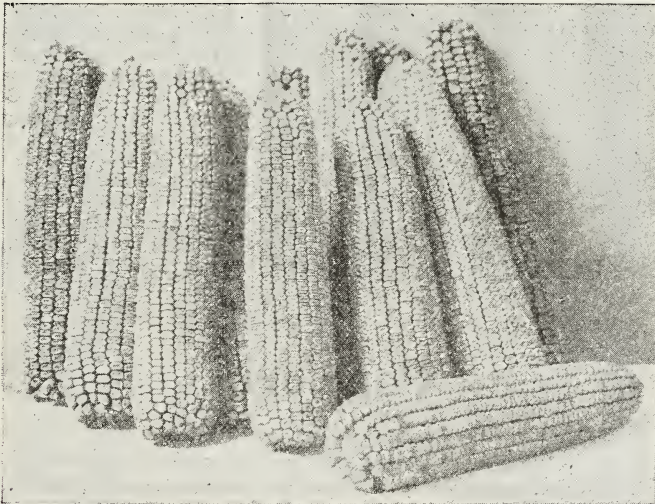
Ried's Yellow Dent





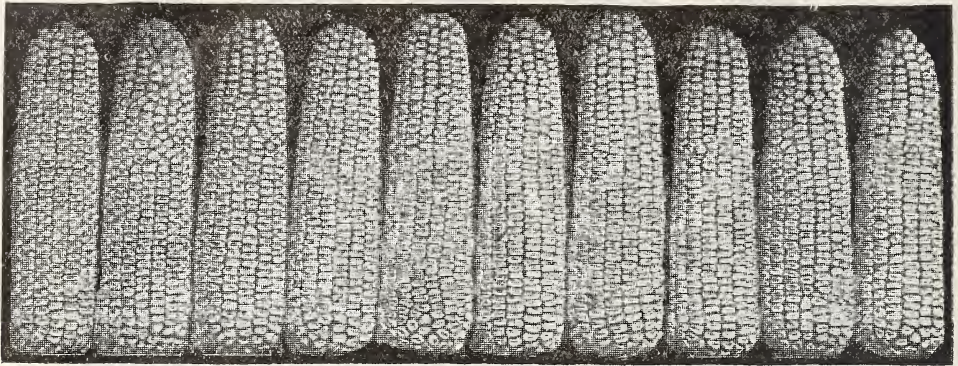
Carmichael's Choice

Carmichael's Choice During the past few years there has been an ever increasing demand for earlier varieties of Corn. This we have in Carmichael's Choice. Although it is early it is by no means small like most of the other early Corns, in fact it grows almost as large as Reid's Yellow Dent and still retains the early quality. It is very prolific and a hardy grower. The cob is a trifle large but carries a deep grain; will mature easily in 100 days. This is the best shelling Corn we know of, and has been grown in this locality for years, never having failed to mature during the unfavorable seasons we have had in the last few years.



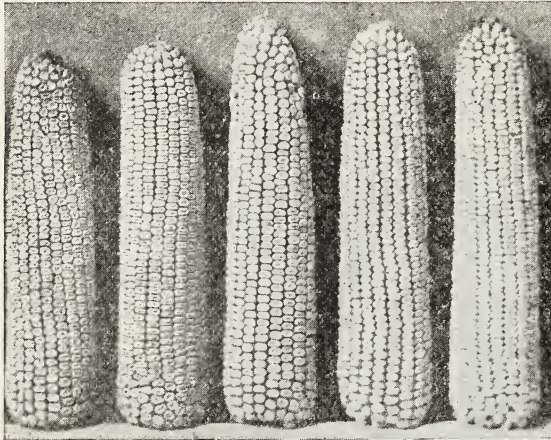
Number 10

No. 10 If you are looking for a real early Corn you will find our No. 10 a few days earlier than Carmichael's Choice; with good corn weather this Corn will mature in 90 days. We have many growers who will grow nothing else, as they are getting 75 to 80 bushels per acre, of good sound quality. This is by no means a small Corn, and a splendid shelling Corn 70 lbs. frequently shelling 61 to 63 lbs. of the highest grade Corn. A general favorite among the feeders, who appreciate a good sound Corn.



Silver King or No. 7

Silver King or No. 7 For a number of years we have been breeding this early white Corn in order to meet the demand from those who prefer to grow an early white Corn instead of yellow. We have tested this variety of Corn, both for its early maturity and for its high yielding qualities, to our satisfaction, and do not hesitate to recommend No. 7 to any looking for a good early white Corn. Our original seed came from the Agricultural College of Wisconsin several years ago and is thoroughly acclimated and somewhat larger than when we began with it, but it still retains its earliness, maturing in 90 days of good corn weather.



Keck's White

Keck's White This variety of Corn is too well known among the growers of white Corn in this section to require any description from us. To those who have never tried our SEED CORN will say, we know what this Corn is. We have tried it under all conditions, and always find it "delivers the goods." It will fill the requirements for a profitable white variety as any we have ever raised and we offer it to our customers, knowing that they will find it all we claim. This Corn is a vigorous grower, early maturing; cob pure white. Ears are from 9 to 11 inches in length, 18 to 20 row of pure white Corn; will get out of the way of frost in about 105 days. There is more of Keck's White grown in this locality than all other white varieties put together, which counts for more than all we can say.

Pop Corn

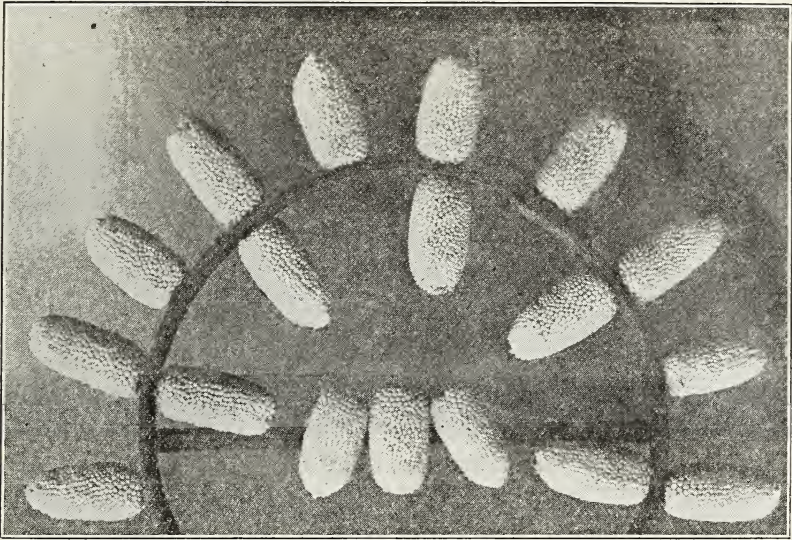
Pop Corn should be found in every garden, specially if there is children to enjoy it during the long winter evenings which bring young people together for social amusement. Pop Corn pops best when more than one year old, and when well popped it becomes twenty times its natural size; thus a quart and a half will make nearly a bushel of popped Corn. Pop Corn is a money-making crop.

It always brings a very much higher price than any other Corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in the event of an inactive market it can always be fed and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

All varieties 20 cents per lb. postpaid.

(Continued on Page 69)





Little Giant

Little Giant The finest white variety in existence, belonging to the Rice family; the best yielder and far in advance of any other variety, averaging two ears to each stalk. See cut for size and shape of ears. Nothing better to pop.

White Rice The stalks grows 6 feet high, and the ears are all large in size, with grains nearly clear white in color. An average ear measured six inches and a half long and contained 585 perfect kernels. Pops pure paper white, of fine quality, Be sure to include this remarkable variety in your order for Pop Corn.

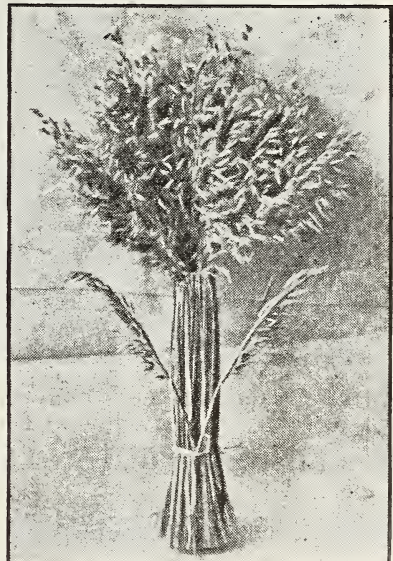
Queen's Golden One of the very best and most prolific varieties grown. Its quality and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. The stalks grow 6 feet high and the large ears are produced in abundance.



Oats

Quaker White

A splendid variety of white Oats that has proven a winner, and very popular wherever they are grown. 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 very stiff straw, thus standing up well. The grain is white, large and plump. It is a good stoolet and grows up a large number of stems. The Quaker White Oats are capable of carrying a heavy load of grain on strong, rich bottom land.



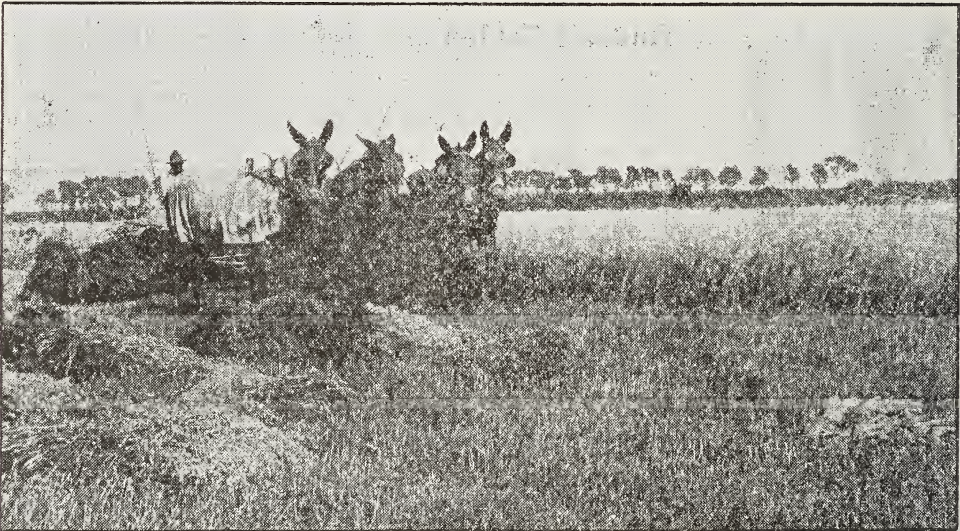
Quaker White Oats

Prices: 1 to 5 bu. \$1.05; 5 to 10 bu. \$1.00; 10 bu. or over 95c. Containers at value.



Iowa No. 103 THE GREAT NEW EXTRA EARLY OAT. Originating from stock bred by the Iowa Agricultural College the Iowa 103 has proved its value as a heavy cropper. Iowa 103 has the advantage of being an early Oat, and out of the way of the hot summer winds, which are so destructive to the Oat crop. Owing to the fact that it does not make such a rank growth, makes it a good nurse crop. The straw does not grow coarse and woody like some varieties and makes excellent feed for stock. Iowa 103 is a pure white Oat and therefore is preferred to colored Oats. The grain is plump, and has a thin hull which makes it weigh heavy and increases the feeding value. The straw is of excellent strength and on good soil stands up unusually well. Reports from our customers show that it has given good returns and that they will sow increased acreage this year. Our stock is thoroughly re-cleaned and graded, is absolutely pure and contains no noxious weed seeds or other inert matter.

Prices: 1 to 5 bu. \$1.15; 5 to 10 bu. \$1.10; 10 bu. or over \$1.05. Containers at value.



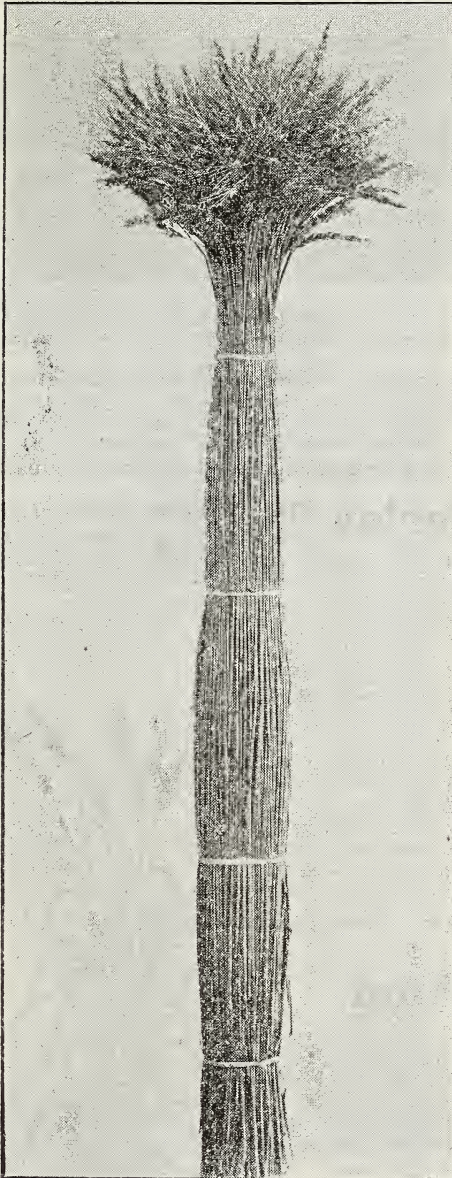
A field of New Kherson or 60 Day Oats on the farm of T. G. Southworth, Rochelle, Illinois, grown for the Rochelle Seed Company.

New Kherson or 60 Day Oats The earliest variety of Oats grown, one of the heaviest yielders, and is probably the surest cropper there is to be found. They are of medium short straw and stand up on the richest land. They mature early in the season before the dry hot weather sets in, thus giving the new seeding a chance to get a start before the usual summer heat. We have customers who have been growing the 60 Day Oat along with the larger varieties, and they tell us that the 60 Day Oat always out yield the others.

To those desiring to sow clover, this is the most desirable Oat, as on account of its extreme earliness and short straw, your seeding has a much better chance. (Continued on next page.)

(New Kherson or 60 Day Oats, Continued.) Many fields of clover look fine when the oats are removed, but with the heavy growth of straw, and hot dry weather coming on the clover soon disappears. With the smaller oats the clover is not so tender, and besides has about two weeks the start of that grown with the late oats, also, the early oat will not lodge and kill the seeding. Those having trouble getting a stand of clover on their heavy soils will find this a very desirable Oat.

Prices: 1 to 5 bu. \$1.15; 5 to 10 bu. \$1.10; 10 bu. or over \$1.05. Containers at value.



Blue Ribbon Wheat

spring Wheats, thicker and more plump, and of dark red color. (Continued on next page.)

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 large 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 This 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. 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 and is also a good yielder in this climate.

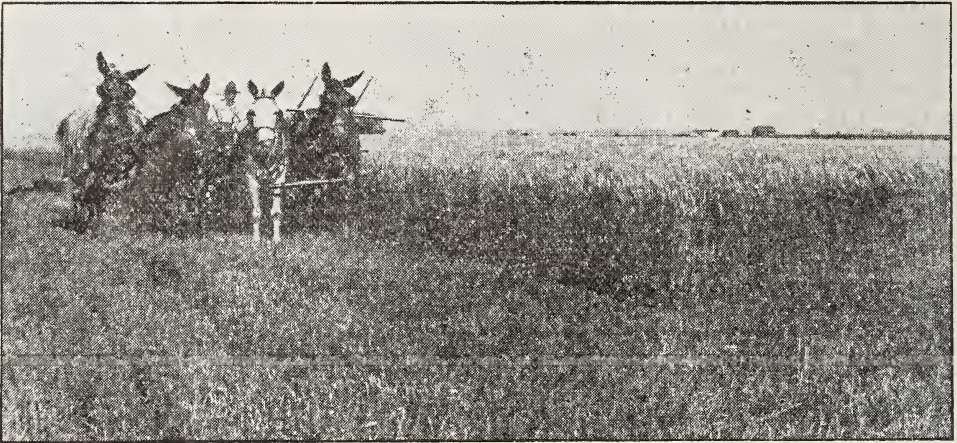
This variety of Wheat has been selected by us and is of such quality that we feel it is justly entitled to be called Blue Ribbon.

All who see this Wheat both the grain and while growing, compliment us on its superior value and fine appearance. It is as nearly pure as Wheat can be secured under present conditions, which goes far in increasing the yield and reducing the damage by rust and other enemies.

Prices: 1 to 5 bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bu. \$2.90; 10 bu. or over \$2.85. Grain bags at 60 cents. each.

Marquis Wheat This Wheat has very stiff straw of medium height, which does not lodge easily, the heads are bald and quite heavy, have smooth yellow chaff. The kernels are flinty, more round than those of other

Garden Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter-pounds are Delivered Free to Any Postoffice in the United States.



(**Marquis Wheat Continued.**) Marquis grown in the northwest weighs from 64 to 66-lbs per bushel; a five year average yield at the Brandon, Manitoba, experiment station was 44 bushels per acre.

Bald Wheat has not been tried in this locality long enough to determine its merits in this climate, last season being an exceptionally good season for Wheat, both the bearded and bald done equally well. To those who desire to give this new Wheat a trial, we wish to say we had a piece of this Wheat grown last season and are prepared to furnish them with first class re-cleaned seed.

Prices: 1 to 5 bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bu. \$2.90; 10 bu. or over \$2.85. Grain bags at 60 cts. each.

Wisconsin Pedigreed Barley **The (Champion Barley of the World.)** The Wisconsin Experiment Station says of this Barley: "The Pedigree Barley is a heavier Barley, more uniform in character and more perfect in development than the Barleys from which it is bred, it is becoming wonderfully popular wherever tried and is gaining splendid results in other states besides Wisconsin. Wherever tried in Wisconsin the Pedigree Barley has yielded from 4 to 20 bushels more than common varieties. It has a stiff straw stands up well, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts. It is a Barley the farmers can depend upon to produce a full crop.

Prices: 1 to 4 bu. \$1.45; 5 bu. or over \$1.35. Grain bags at 60 cents each.

Oderbrucker Barley A stiff strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. This Barley has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties. This makes it a very valuable feeding Barley which is an important consideration with the leading farmer and stock men, who are now appreciating more and more the value of Barley as a food for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle.

Prices: 1 to 4 bu. \$1.45; 5 bu. or over \$1.35. Grain bags at 60 cents each.

Cane Seed or Sorghum

Sugar Cane can be profitably grown in all portions of the United States where corn is grown, and is more drought resistant than corn. It remains fresh and green through periods of drought that ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drought, it will entirely recover and make a crop when favorable conditions again prevail. It makes splendid hay, which is very palatable, nutritious and much relished by all kinds of stock. The silage of Sugar Cane is more nutritious than that of corn.

Prices: 10 lbs. or less 8 cents per lb; Per 100 lbs. \$7.00, buyers expence. Containers at value.



See our Flower Seed Collection on the Inside Page of Back Cover



Kaffir Corn

abundance of succulent forage during summer and fall when the grass and clover is often limited, as Rape. In this country Rape is used exclusively for soiling and pasture, and does well on most any kind of soil, especially if rich in vegetable matter, as it is a grass feeder. Land that produces a good corn crop is suitable for Rape. Four to five pounds of seed are sown per acre if sown broadcast; two to three pounds if sown in drills.

Prices: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs.

Speltz or Emmer Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding year not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to a great extent, it is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, and to be of excellent feeding value. It is rapidly eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts as it is pretty heavy feed when fed alone. Soy $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Prices: \$1.60 per bu. Bags at value. Subject to market changes.

Kaffir Corn Valuable both for fodder and grain. Always yields an immense amount of seed, even on the poorest soils, and in the driest 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. Write for samples and prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape There is no other forage plant which can be grown so advantageously in the northern part of the United States and which furnishes such an



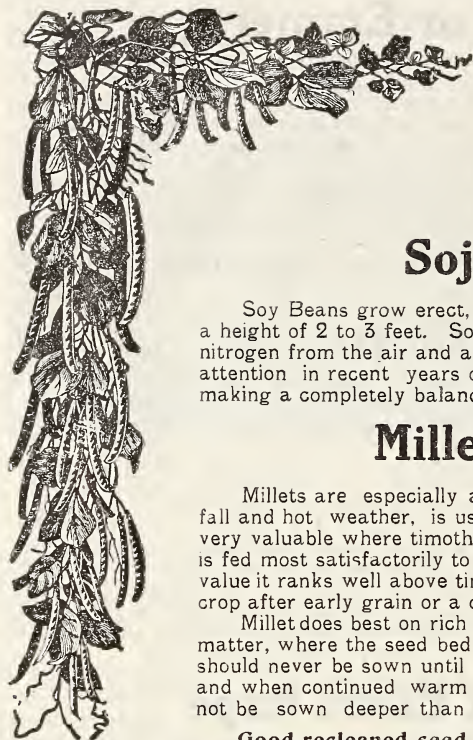
Dwarf Essex Rape

\$1.60 postpaid. Buyers expense: 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50. 25 lbs. or over filled at 100 lb rate. For 25 lbs. or under add 15c. for cotton bag; larger quantities add 60c. for grain bag.



Cow Peas

Cow Peas Cow Peas are really beans and not peas as the name would indicate. They are grown extensively 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. Cow Peas will grow on any soil, even on the driest, worn-out, sterile land, where red clover will not grow. They are drought-resisting plants, standing the hot southern summer. (Continued on page 74.)



Soy Beans

(Cow Peas **Whip-poor-will** A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seed. A standard sort. Write for samples and prices.

New Era An early maturing variety; seed is bluish in color. It is up-right growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of Peas. To all those who have no experience growing Cow Peas we recommend this variety. 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 to 3 feet. Soy Beans are like clover, great soil enrichers, gathering nitrogen from the air and adding it to the land. Soy Beans have attracted much attention in recent years on account of their great value as a silage with corn, making a completely balanced feed for cows. Write for samples and prices.

Millet Seed

Millets are especially adapted to regions of light rainfall and hot weather, is used principally for forage, being very valuable where timothy is an uncertain crop. The hay is fed most satisfactorily to dairy cows and sheep, in feeding value it ranks well above timothy. It is also used as a catch crop after early grain or a crop which fails.

Millet does best on rich soils, full of humus, or vegetable matter, where the seed bed is fine and well prepared. Millet should never be sown until the earth is warm in the spring and when continued warm weather is assured, and should not be sown deeper than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in moist ground.

Good re-cleaned seed at the present time is worth \$4.00 per hundred. Bags at value.

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 development is arrested, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Write for samples and prices.

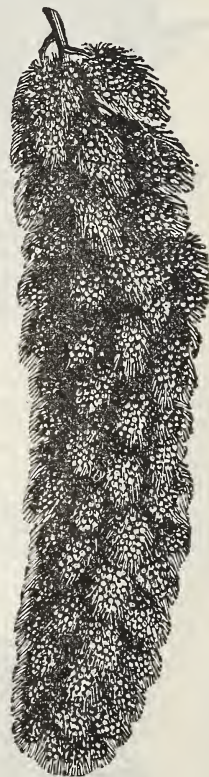
Alfalfa

Alfalfa, the superior of all plants, for hay and pasture; a wonderful plant that has turned the great west into a paradise of wealth, it grows successfully in every state in the Union, and is adding millions of wealth every year to the farmers. Produces more valuable feed to the acre than any other forage plant on earth. It has many points of excellence that commends it to every wide awake farmer. It has great feeding value, containing as much protein as wheat bran; is a wonderful soil enricher and splendid, valuable feed for hogs.

Every wide awake farmer is very much alive to the desirability of having at least one field of Alfalfa on his farm. Every farmer who has once raised it for feeding purposes, considers it nearly indispensable to the feeding of stock. Alfalfa is an easy crop to grow. No one ought to fail in growing it. We venture the assertion that Alfalfa can be sown on 90 per cent of the farms in the United States. It strongly resembles clover in its habits of growth and feeding value. It is very rich in protein and as nutritious as the best mill feeds for dairy cows. Horses, cattle and hogs fatten on Alfalfa pasture or hay. Alfalfa will grow and thrive on soils having a good under-drainage, or where the subsoil is porous, provided also that the soil is well provided with lime. Few general rules can be laid down for Alfalfa culture since different conditions require different methods. One must study the requirements of the plant and his land to meet these needs.

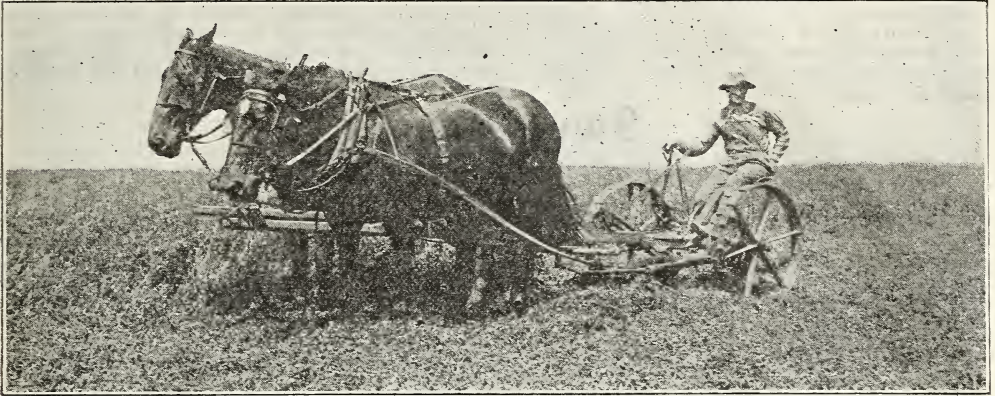


Alfalfa



Millet

Inoculation in most sections is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the nitrogen-fixing (Continued on page 75)



First cutting of Alfalfa on the farm of Hamrick and Carey

(Alfalfa Continued) germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot flourish. Where sweet clover grows wild, in the fields or along the roadside, artificial inoculation for Alfalfa may not be necessary as the germs grow on sweet clover as on Alfalfa and natural inoculation takes place. But there is no other plant which commonly grows wild in the north that can support the same germs as the Alfalfa. All the legumes including clover, peas and beans bear bacteria, but a special kind lives on each plant. These germs on the Alfalfa roots form nodules from the size of a pin head to a pea. Each nodule contains a colony of germs which keep taking nitrogen out of the air and forming nitrates. From nitrates the plant roots draw their nitrogen, since the plant cannot use nitrogen direct from the air except to a very limited extent. Thus the germs on the roots prepare plant food. There are several methods of inoculating Alfalfa seed but we recommend the glue method, which will be described on another page, under the head of "Glue Method of Inoculation."

A word in regard to the seed we offer for sale. It is a little difficult for us to always have the lowest price in dollars on Alfalfa Seed, unless, we know what our competitor is offering. We find in many localities large quantities of foreign and southern seed are offered for sale. The United States Government realizes the great difference in the value of this seed and issues a bulletin discouraging the use of imported seed, as it will only produce about half the crop that you can expect from our heavy yielding northern grown seed. 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 re-cleaned by us, it is tested for purity and germination, if found below standard in germination it is then scarified, and brought up to standard germination, thus insuring the buyer that the quality is up to standard. **Price per hundred, \$28.00.**



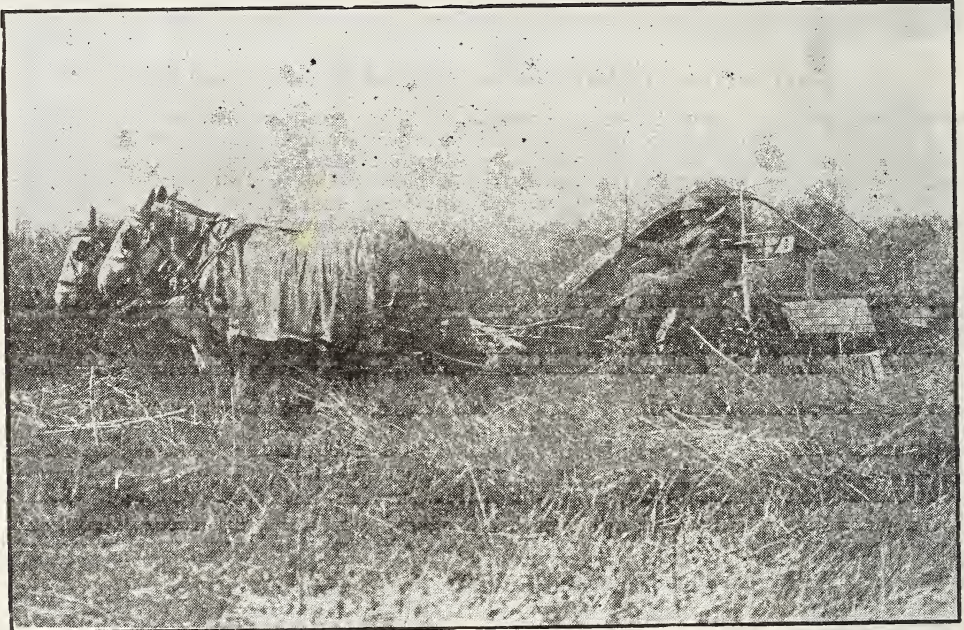
Curing first cutting of Alfalfa

Variegated Alfalfa The Northwested Variegated strain of Alfalfa, is without doubt the longest acclimated Alfalfa grown in the dry plains region of the Northwest. But for the Grimm it can lay claim to being the strain longest grown in the entire northwest. These two strains are the only Alfalfa that has a definite history of continuous growth under the severe climate conditions of summer heat and winter cold that prevail in the northwest extending over a period of more than thirty years. Northwestern Variegated Alfalfa is closely identified with the early history and settlement of the Black Hills and the adjacent territory of Montana. Fields of this variety have been standing for from ten to twenty years in the Black Hill region thus demonstrating its superior vigor. **Price per hundred, \$34.00. Bags at value.** (Continued on page 76)

(Alfalfa Continued) Grimm Alfalfa From appearance of the seed, Grimm Alfalfa cannot be distinguished from other varieties. A field of Grimm in bloom often shows a color variation in which shades of blue predominate, but occasionally yellow, brown or greenish blossoms appear. Some fields of Grimm Alfalfa are in Minnesota in the region where it was first introduced. We will have a limited quantity of this seed to offer at **\$42.00 per hundred. Bags at value.**

Sweet Clover

So much has been published in regard to Sweet Clover and its uses, that it seems useless to attempt to add more. Sweet Clover is now grown successfully on many farms, both in rotation and as a catch crop to be plowed under. It has proved excellent for hay and pasture, and is unequalled by any other legume for soil improvement. In the utilization of Sweet Clover, we believe the fertilizing results are the most lasting and perhaps, as a whole, produce the most profit, as a fertilizer. There is no known crop that will compare with it; one acre of Sweet Clover will produce more humus making material than is contained in 25 loads of common barnyard manure, so it can readily be seen that its value is beyond comparison as a soil builder.



Showing the cutting of first growth Sweet Clover with a Corn Binder

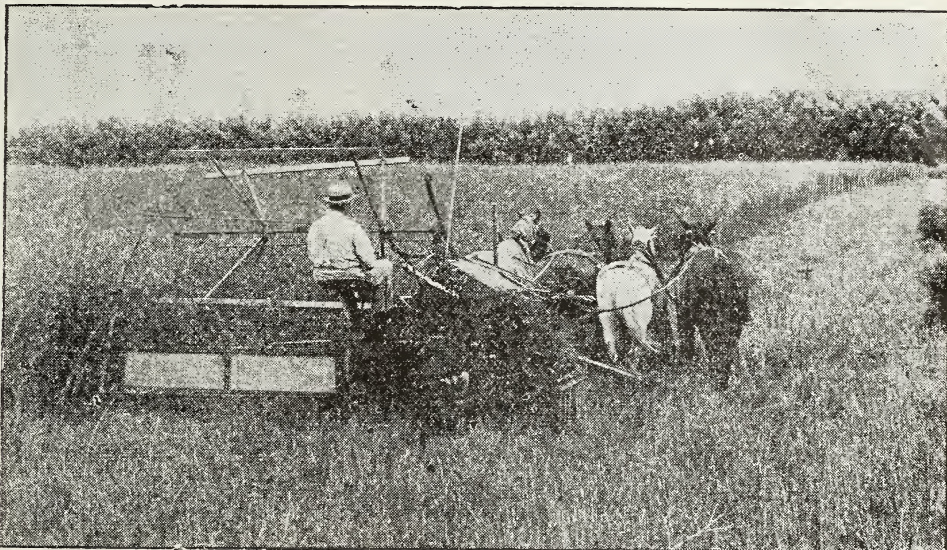
The general characteristics of Sweet Clover make it an easy matter to place it definitely in any of the rotation or cropping systems commonly in use. Sweet Clover is a biennial, and fits well in either short or long rotations much the same as common, red, mammoth and alsyke clover. Unlike alfalfa it may be rotated over the entire farm in a comparatively short time. In addition to its value as a crop to be plowed under for soil improvement, it serves as an emergency pasture. The old idea that stock would not eat Sweet Clover have been done away with and no one doubts this any longer. Sweet Clover starts its growth about two weeks in advance of the other pasture crops. A sufficient number of animals should be turned on it to keep it eaten down close so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. Stock when pastured upon Sweet Clover make gains which are fully equal, if not better, than those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover.

The advantage which Sweet Clover has over the crops just mentioned is that it will grow on soils too poor in humus for the successful production of either alfalfa or red clover, provided the soil has a good lime content. Its chief advantages are ability to grow on and build up poor soils, to survive the midsummer droughts, and to produce early and late pasture.

As a hay crop, if cut while tender before the blossoms appear, it will make the feeding value of which, as far as determined by chemical analysis is practically equal to that of alfalfa; it has a much higher percentage of digestible protein than alfalfa. This crop also makes excellent silage. In the early fall of the second year the crop, which would otherwise produce seed, may be cut and put in the silo; large tonnage being produced in this manner. Many farmers are filling their silos with the straw after threshing out the seed crop. It is necessary in using this dry matter in the silo to use sufficient water to soak it up well in order to make silage. The feeding of this silage by growers has

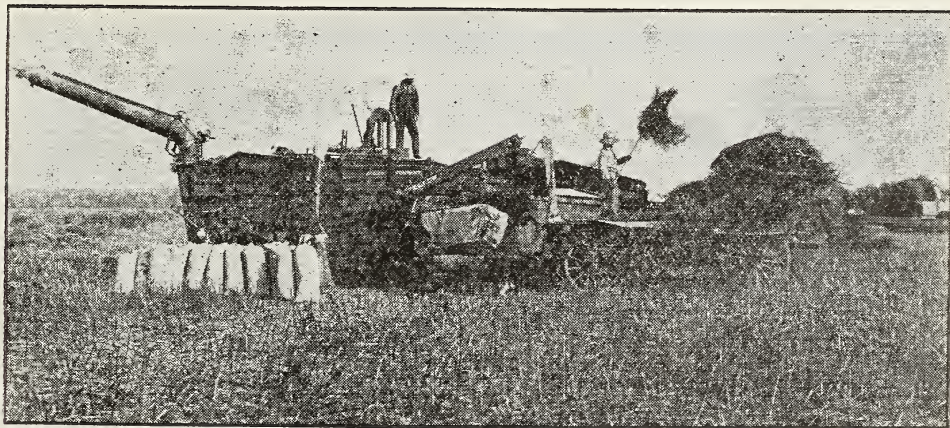
proven very profitable; and analysis by the Department of Agriculture at Washington has shown it to be superior to corn ensilage,

As Sweet Clover is a biennial the seed crop is taken from the second year. When the seed crop is to be taken it should be cut for hay before any blossoms appear, from 10 to 12 inches above the ground, otherwise the plants may be killed. It is a heavy producer of seed, as high as 8 to 10 bushels being procured per acre.



Showing our method of harvesting first growth Clover. This harvester is cutting 18 inches from the ground.

In hulling the seed we have found that the clover huller—a large size which is made more roomy than the common huller—produces the best results. It can however, be run through the threshing machine, the hulling of the seed not being done quite as well and a larger per cent is lost. The seed as it comes from the thresher or clover hulling machine contains more or less hard shell seeds and that they may be available for the first season of sowing, it (Continued on page 78)



Threshing Sweet Clover, this being first growth with coarse, stiff straw, threshing machine was used. A large sized huller will be found more practical for second growth Clover.

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

is essential that they be run through a scarifying machine which scratches the shell of the seed, thereby giving moisture easier access to the germ and in many cases increasing the germination from 30 to 55 per cent. Any grower will readily see that with high germinating seed much less seed will be required per acre to produce a desired stand.

For detailed information concerning the growing and handling of the Sweet Clover crop, we recommend that growers, and prospective growers, address the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for recent bulletin publications put out by the Department, Mr. H. S. Coe, author. Farmers Bulletin 796 is confined to growing of the crop. Bulletin 836 gives information concerning harvesting and threshing a seed crop. Bulletin 820 treats on the utilization of Sweet Clover, proper methods of harvesting for hay crop, also treating as a pasture crop, and as a fertilizer. Also gives results of its use as silage. We consider them the best publications up to date on the subject.

The seed we offer for sale is all re-cleaned, scarified and put in first class condition, which we price at **\$30.00 per hundred**. Lower grades, but of equally good germination can be had if wanted. Write for samples and prices. 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 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 immaterial, 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 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 or Alfalfa at **\$1.00 per bn.**

Important

The prices named herein on Farm Seeds 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.

Clovers

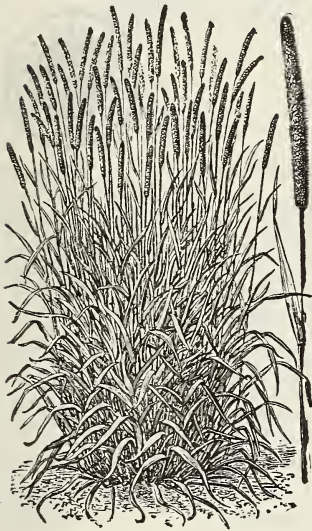


Red Clover

Alsike Clover This plant ranks nearly as valuable as the Medium for 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 pasturage, 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.



Timothy

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. 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 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 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 25 cts. per lb., postpaid. \$17.50 per hundred, buyers expense. Bags at value.

Seed Buckwheat

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

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



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.



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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 Collection wanted.**

No. 1 **FAMILY** **\$1.00, Postpaid**

GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

1 Pkt. Wax Beans.....\$.10	1 Pkt. Late Radish..... .05
1 Pt. Early Peas..... .25	1 Pkt. Winter Radish. Mixed..... .05
½ Pt. Early Sweet Corn..... .15	1 Pkt. Parsley..... .05
½ Pt. Late Sweet Corn..... .15	1 Pkt. Sunflower..... .05
½ Oz. Detroit Dark Red Beet..... .10	1 Pkt. Hubbard Squash..... .05
1 Pkt. Early Cabbage..... .05	1 Pkt. Swiss Chard..... .05
1 Pkt. Late Cabbage..... .05	1 Pkt. Tomato..... .05
1 Pkt. Carrot..... .05	1 Pkt. Water Melon..... .05
1 Pkt. Pickling Cucumber..... .05	1 Pkt. Musk Melon..... .05
1 Pkt. Slicing Cucumber..... .05	1 Pkt. Tall Nasturtium..... .05
1 Pkt. Celery..... .05	1 Pkt. Mixed Asters..... .10
1 Pkt. Lettuce..... .05	
½ Oz. Red Wethersfield Onions..... .15	\$2.00
1 Pkt. Early Radish..... .05	

THINK OF IT! 25 varieties of seeds, and all of them the best for only \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 2 **GARDEN** **50c, Postpaid**

SEED COLLECTION

1 Pkt. Earley Sweet Corn.....\$.10	1 Pkt. Early Radish..... .05
1 Pkt. Peas..... .15	1 Pkt. Late Radish..... .05
1 Pkt. Table Beets..... .10	1 Pkt. Tomato..... .05
1 Pkt. Early Cabbage..... .05	1 Pkt. Carrot..... .05
1 Pkt. Late Cabbage..... .05	1 Pkt. Wax Beans..... .05
1 Pkt. Cucumber..... .05	
1 Pkt. Lettuce..... .05	\$1.00
1 Pkt. Onion Seed..... .10	

For 50 cents we will send the above 13 packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No change will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

No. 3 **FLOWER** **25c, Postpaid**

SEED COLLECTION

1 Pkt. Mixed Asters.....\$.10	1 Pkt. Pansy, Mixed..... .05
1 Pkt. Sweet Peas..... .05	1 Pkt. Poppys..... .05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium..... .05	1 Pkt. Mexican Fire Bush..... .05
1 Pkt. Sweet William..... .05	
1 Pkt. Morning Glory, Burbank..... .05	\$.50
1 Pkt. Holly Hock..... .05	

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY

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FIELD, GARDEN and
FLOWER SEEDS

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN should be grown in every garden. The flavor is **DELICIOUSLY DISTINCT.**