Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
By far the finest, most luscious and pleasing Musk Melon. Superior to any other variety either green or yellow flesh. The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting, very prolific, and produce very large fruits. The melons are nearly round. Its greatest virtue is found in the thick, melting, delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored.

Large packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; 1-4 pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.50, postpaid.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., SEEDSMEN,
26-28-50 & 32 HENNEPIN AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
HARDY CLEMATIS

There is no more ornamental class of climbing plant than Clematis and the variety below, produced in the best varieties is far too magnificent to be left unmentioned. The C. jackmannii has been a favorite for many years and is hardy. The varieties listed below are hardy and will grow well in almost any soil. The prices listed are for postpaid orders. All prices are in US dollars.

C. JACKMANNII: Fragrant, bell-shaped flowers with yellow anthers. Each, 50c; postpaid, 60c.
C. CACTACEA: Orange, bell-shaped flowers with fragrant. Each, 60c; postpaid, 75c.
C. COSil: Green, bell-shaped flowers with fragrant. Each, 75c; postpaid, 90c.
C. DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH: Perfectly double. Very free bloom and delicious fragrance. By express, 60c; by mail, postpaid, 75c.
C. TEHRY: Vigorous and free flowering, producing large purplish-brown flowers during summer and early autumn. Each, 75c; postpaid, 90c.

Orders for the above Clematis should reach us by April 15th, at the latest. We will use our best judgment as to the proper time for shipment.

Please note: These are named by express at purchaser's expense, also postpaid prices are given.
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<th>QUANTITY</th>
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**VEGETABLE SEEDS.**

**FLOWER SEEDS.**
The following table shows the quantities and names of seeds ordered, along with their corresponding costs in dollars and cents:

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<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>NAMES OF SEEDS ETC. ORDERED (CONTINUED)</th>
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In addition to seeds, the following items are also ordered:

- Grass seeds
- Flower seeds
- Poultry supplies
- Gardening requisites and sundries

**TOTAL**

If you wish us to mail our Autumn Catalogue, mark X in the square below.

AUTUMN CATALOGUE of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Etc., Winter Wheat and Other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Poultry Supplies, Etc. Issued August 1st.

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If you wish to mail any of the ordered items, please mark X in the square below.

AUTUMN CATALOGUE of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Etc., Winter Wheat and Other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Poultry Supplies, Etc. Issued August 1st.
NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF
STERLING SEEDS.

In submitting for your consideration our catalogue for 1913, we wish to sincerely thank those who have favored us with their orders in the past, and have bestowed upon us, and especially the credit which you believe in having the best seed obtainable. It is our intention to exercise the greatest care in the filling of each order and to make the best use of every grain of seed we have, as our experience and success during the past thirty years in the Northland has taught us.

From a small beginning our transactions have assumed large proportions. We have sold our business in Canada and elsewhere, and are rapidly filling orders from all parts of the United States. The building, at the left, shown above, is our main warehouse, in which we handle our vegetable and flower seeds. Here also, are our general offices, retail store, laboratory and printing department.

The building contains our grass and field seed cleaning machinery. A portion of our stock is carried here, including onion sets, seed potatoes, etc. We have two floors of the warehouse at this time, which adjoins our own building. At this writing we have stored therein about eighty car loads of grass and field seeds.

In addition to those shown we occupy three other buildings, largely for the handling, curing and storing of our seed core. All our buildings, with the exception of one, are located on trackage, which greatly facilitates the receiving and shipment of freight. We are in the best position to give you quality and service and on this basis we solicit your further patronage.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

Order Early. It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season find this not always possible—thus the advantage in ordering early.

Seeds by Mail. Our prices include the prepayment of postage by us on all seeds ordered by the post office, in one, two, or three, except where otherwise noted. We are obliged to pay double postage on seeds into Canada and therefore require an extra 5 cents per pound for transportation charges. This applies also to all tools, fertilizers, poultry supplies, etc., except where postage rates are named. Please give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these particulars we will use our best judgment. No extra charge for bags, boxes or cartage. By special arrangement we can ship seeds, plants and bulbs by Express at 25 per cent, less than merchandise rates.

Name, Address, etc. Every order must contain the name and full address. Many orders reach us every season in which the name or postoffice address is lacking. It is, of course, impossible to fill these orders until they are identified.

How to Send Money. Money can be sent safely either by express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to $10.00 or more it is best to send by one of the above methods. Postage at the rate of seven cents per pound is charged on all orders amounts less than one dollar. Never send coin in the mail unless in registered letter.

Errors. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders but in the rush of our busy season, errors will sometimes occur, in which case we shall appreciate being advised of the fact at once and proper correction will be promptly made. Please keep copies of your orders for comparison.

Prices. The prices named herein are those prevailing at the time this catalogue goes to press and are subject to market fluctuations in value. As values usually advance on many items during the season it will be to your advantage to order early.

Red Figure Price List. We enclose in this catalogue a special Red Figure Price List giving values on all grades of Grass and Field Seeds. Market changes make it advisable, new lists will be issued, a copy of which will be mailed to any address on request.
Why These Trial Grounds Are Maintained.
For Our Own Knowledge, In Testing Out Varieties for Northern Growing.

For the Benefit of our Customers, Showing Actual Growing Conditions.

The primary reason is to prove thoroughly and critically all the strains of every variety of vegetable, flower, field and grass seed which we sell. This method enables us to select those best adapted to the varying conditions of the Northwest, bearing in mind particularly earliness, hardiness and precocity to type. New or improved varieties are also first grown here before they are offered to our customers, that we may satisfy ourselves that these new sorts have merit. We are also enabled to demonstrate the ease with which amateur gardeners may be successful, through the use of our Sterling Seeds. Thousands of visitors annually call at our Trial Grounds and examine the beautiful and interesting plants to be found there. This tract of land is very readily accessible, being found within sound of the historic falls of Minnehaha. We shall be pleased to have you call at any time, but, especially during July, August and September.

Very extensive and exhaustive tests are made of every variety. Seeds are procured from every quarter of the globe and grown side by side so that critical comparison and accurate records may determine which are best for our rigorous climatic conditions. Often many strains of the same variety are tried out with the same purpose in view.

The Story of the Photographs.
1. This view was taken early in spring, just after the plants had obtained a good start. The ground was well prepared and laid out in rows. Each row is marked by a stake bearing a number. Frequent examinations are made during the season and observations noted under each number.
2. A hill of Golden Summer Crook Neck Squash. The luxuriant growth and heavy yield are due to good cultivation and good seed. No moisture other than that furnished by Nature has been applied.
3. Our field corn trials include not only those varieties of Minnesota grown corn which we handle, but also strains offered elsewhere. This comparison enables us to demonstrate the value of selection and good breeding. The difference is astonishing.
4. Sweet Corn receives our particular attention also. Thousands of acres are grown by us each season and distributed to all parts of the United States. In the background are rows of vegetable tests.
5. Swiss Chard Beet is not so well known or appreciated in this country as it should be. It is one of the most delicious vegetables we have and should be more generally cultivated. Description on page 19.
6. Kale or Borecole is another plant which deserves more attention from our gardeners. It makes very appetizing "greens". Description on page 26.
7. A comparison between Southern and Minnesota Grown Sorghum. While the Southern Sorghum produces more fodder, it is not adapted for syrup making in the North. The Minnesota Sorghum grows taller and matures earlier.
8. Golden Wax Beans are grown by us in large quantities, our northern location being especially adapted for raising hardy stock. The leaves have been removed to show the heavy yield.

At the top of page 8 we give a general view of one corner of our trial grounds looking towards Minnehaha Falls. At the time this picture was taken the grounds were in splendid condition. Perennial Phlox and many other flowers were in bloom and visitors were greatly pleased with the varied colors and abundance of blossoms. The path in the center, as well as the gravel paths were bordered with Verbena or Summer Cypress. These plants stood in a solid phalanx, straight as a row of soldiers. The pleasing green of summer was changed to a fiery red on the first approach of frost. Around the circumference of the grounds a solid hedge of Sylva or Scarlet Sage was planted, nearly a half mile in all. At the blossoming period this presented a brilliant belt of crimson, enclosing all the other beds of bloom, dahlias, clematis, petunias, cosmos, asters, gladolli, over 10,000 in number, all combining to make a visit to this garden spot, long to be remembered.
INFORMATION AND SERVICE BUREAU.

For many years past, we have been in the habit of replying to many thousands of inquiries which have come to us by mail, on subjects pertaining to farming, gardening, mixtures of grasses for various purposes, varieties best adapted to local conditions and many other items on agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. Many of these queries require much more information than can conveniently be given in a letter, but in such cases we either send a booklet which will furnish the desired material or will refer the customers to a book or books where it may be obtained.

Our large organization is composed of over two hundred persons. Many have long been connected with this business and have gained a fund of valuable knowledge and information. Others have come from houses long established in the seed business from older countries of Europe. Each is especially fitted and trained in his own particular line. Having this corps of experienced men we are in a position to disseminate accurate and timely suggestions without cost to our customers and in no way incurring obligation.

We therefore urge those desiring assistance or advice to correspond with us and we will gladly give all the information in our power, within the reasonable bounds of a letter. Please write inquiries on a sheet of paper separate from your order, so that if may not interfere with prompt shipment of your order. We also have issued a series of booklets on timely subjects which are listed below. These will be sent free with orders as stated, or may be secured very cheaply. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

DO YOU WANT OUR BOOKLETS ON LIVE TOPICS?

"Alfalfa." Seeding, cultivating, harvesting and feeding this valuable crop.
"Cabbage Growing." Seeding, transplanting, cultivation, harvesting, etc.
"Clover." Handles this subject in concise, though complete, manner.
"Field Corn." Deals particularly with Corn growing in the North.
"Formaldehyde." How to use on potatoes, flax, oats and seed grains.
"Hand Book for the Garden." Culture for vegetables, flowers, shrubs, etc.
"Hen Wealth." Feeding and care of poultry from baby chick to laying hen.
"Insect Pests." Deals with the control and destruction of insects.
"Vine Crops." Culture of tomatoes, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, strawberries, etc.

Our seventeen booklets on the above subjects may tell you many things you already know; they are also quite sure, we think, to tell you some things that you do not know. If they give you just one idea that will save you labor or increase your profits, it is well worth your while to read them.

Our Offer. The regular price of these booklets is ten cents each.

We will, however, send, if requested, a booklet free with orders for each of the articles upon which the booklets treat. With an order for Field Corn, we will send a booklet on "Field Corn for the Northwest," with an order for Poultry Feed or Supplies, we will send a booklet on "Hen Wealth," with an order for Onion Seed, we will send a booklet on "Onion Culture" and so on through the list. To those who wish to obtain the booklets immediately, we make the following special offer to get them into the hands of users of seeds early in the season. We will send any one booklet, postpaid, for 5 cents; any seven booklets for 25 cents, or the entire set of seventeen will be mailed, postpaid, for only 50c. To make this offer stronger, if on the receipt of the booklets you are not entirely satisfied with the investment, keep the booklets and we will promptly and without question refund the money paid for same. These booklets, while not pretentious, contain information that you will find valuable; that is why we want you to read them.
Where Northrup, King & Co.'s STERLING SEEDS May Be Obtained.

SOLD BY MERCHANTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN THE NORTH AND WEST.

The sowing of our Sterling Seeds in large quantities and the wide extent of our advertising and distribution of our catalogue has naturally caused some doubt as to the genuineness of our seeds that customers could secure our seeds without being obliged to send away from home for them, especially when the matter of placing the order had been delayed or overlooked entirely.

We have placed in the hands of over thirteen thousand merchants throughout the North and West, including the territory from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, and from Canada to Texas, large assortments of Sterling Seeds. The number of dealers handling our lines is constantly augmented daily by others who, through the influence of our advertising or the request of seed planters, are placing our seeds in stock.

Seeds in Packets.

The photograph below gives an idea of the convenience and fine appearance of our Up-to-Date Seed Cabinet which will be found in the stores of the best merchants in the great territory mentioned above. This cabinet is arranged in sections with seed of any variety of vegetable or flower seed may be readily selected. Included is a complete assortment of fresh, selected, tested seed of the varieties in most common use. The packets are larger than those ordinarily offered, contain a liberal quantity of seed and are handsomely lithographed in colors, true to nature. This makes it easy for the purchaser to select varieties most to his liking even though he is not entirely familiar with variety names.

Prices are plainly marked on every package. A very large assortment, which includes nearly all varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, is priced at five cents. Vegetable seeds used in large quantities are packed in larger packages at ten cents each. Beans, peas, sweet corn, market wurtz, etc., are all in cartons secured ten and fifteen cents each. Some of the more valuable varieties of flower seeds are priced at ten cents. Large packages of Sweet Peas and both Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums are included at ten cents.

Seeds in Bulk.

A great many merchants handle in addition to our vegetable and flower seeds in packets, a stock of the best varieties in bulk, so that larger quantities, such as one, quarter pound, half pound, pound, quarter quarts, pecks, and bushels may be purchased.

Field and Grass Seeds.

Field seeds, grass seeds, seed grain, poultry supplies and all other articles listed in this catalogue may be obtained through the local merchant also. Some are offered by us in carton lots, thus effecting a considerable saving in freight. The bag of seed in the photograph at the right, of this page, and the rates the care used in packing Sterling Grade Seeds. The top is sealed with a metal seal, like the sample shown below. The bag is stamped with our name and the trade-mark. No other grades are marked like this, so seeds are guaranteed Sterling Brand unless sealed and branded in this manner.

Poultry Supplies and Sundries.

Every item listed in our catalogue may be secured from all dealers who are willing to carry them in stock or will get them for you. This includes poultry feeds which we manufacture, oyster and clam shells, meat scraps, granulated bone-meal, fish meal, all kinds for the poultry yard and houses; garden tools and cultivators; insecticides, fertilizers, sprayers, hand weeders, flower pots, etc. If your dealer will not get these for you, send to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

Caution to Seed Buyers.

So that you may have perfect confidence in buying from your merchant and at the same time be assured of obtaining genuine Sterling grade seeds, we have placed on each packet the name, our firm name and trade mark, on each quarter pound, half pound, pound, quarter quarts, pecks, and bushels, may be purchased.

About Ordering Seeds Early.

Every year we have tried to impress upon our customers the importance of placing orders early in the season. That this has been of some benefit, is a source of pleasure to us, for in recent years many have come to see the advantage in so doing. The supply of the best grades, probably, never will equal the demand and for this reason those ordering in orders late, run the risk of disappointment. Frequently prices are necessarily advanced later in the season and this also is not always to be desired, is by the intending purchaser. A third reason for ordering early which appeals to some is the opportunity of testing seeds on arrival to satisfy themselves that the seeds are of good preparation. Ample time may be taken before seeds are required for planting. Another reason is that we appreciate more than our customers are that early orders give us the chance of filling them before the busy rush begins, thus obviating, somewhat, the necessity of overtime and tedious night work for our employees.

We, therefore, would say, that it would be to the advantage of all and the harm to none to send orders early. Whether seeds are ordered through merchants or direct from us, we again urge, Order Early.

Red Figure Price List.

Our Special Red Figure Price List, naming values on all grades of grass, clover and field seeds, issued frequently during the season, will be mailed on any address promptly as ordered.

This list names values on Sterling and also grades of lower quality. Many prices have intentionally been omitted from this catalogue because of the variable market and the impossibility of estimating prices when this book goes to press.
ARTICHOKE

5. Green Globe. The seed may be sown indoors and planted out as the tomato and set out in the garden approach of warm weather; or the seed can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants should be set in rows three feet apart and two to three feet apart in the row. Grown for the unique flower heads, which are highly esteemed by epicures. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; bu., 1½ lb., $1.00.

Artichoke Roots. Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are unsurpassed. They yield very heavily, 300 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them for if given an opportunity the hogs will help themselves.

Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are for the production of milk equal if not superior to beans.

Artichoke seed planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes, only smaller, plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say two inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn, they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Those wishing to purchase should place orders very early, to be shipped as soon as favorable weather arrives. lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; postpaid. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. 1/4 bu., 75c; bu., $2.00; 3 bu., sufficient for one acre, $7.00.

ASPARAGUS SEED

We supply both seeds and roots.

Culture. When the asparagus bed is started from seed, the seed should be sown in the garden in early spring and the plants transferred to the permanent bed when one year old, as outlined below.

One ounce of seed will sow 30 feet of rows.

10. Bonvallet's Giant. The quickest yielding, (a year ahead of seed of other sorts) and most disease-resistant of any variety. Market gardeners are discarding other well known sorts in favor of this variety. Pkt., 3c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

15. Columbian Mammoth White. Gives immense yield of clear white roots. Shoots remain white, without earthing or artificial manure, as long as all other roots, and when dug, are ready for use. As an article of food, or as if for use. Pkt., 3c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

20. Conover's Colossal. A standard sort, color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than other sorts. Yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 3c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

25. Palmetto. Mammoth in size, even and regular in growth and appearance. Usually ready for market before other varieties. Pkt., 3c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture. By far the most satisfactory way to obtain an Asparagus bed, is to set out the roots. It takes 3 years to secure a bed from seed, but with large, strong roots such as we supply, a bearing bed may be had in one to two years.

Asparagus Roots thrive best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow and supplied with a liberal amount of humus. A simple way to start the asparagus bed is to plow furrows 6 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants, which should be at least one year old, (two-year-old are better) in the trench, allowing 12 to 18 inches between them; spread the roots out well and cover with two inches of soil. After cultivation, gradually fill up the trench, eventually burying the crowns of the plants to a depth of 6 inches.

Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season and as soon as the stalks are dead in the fall, move them and cultivate the entire side of the bed to a depth of 4 inches, then very early in the spring to a depth of 6 inches and again the latter part of June, working into the soil at this time a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure.

We sell Asparagus Roots by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail and add for postage as noted below. It is best to send by express by which method they will arrive in first-class growing condition. We offer large, strong, roots which produce the most satisfactory results. Roots are put up in bunches of 25 each.

PRICES

25 roots of any variety for 35c, postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth. Large, green stalks. Per 100, $1.00, (postpaid, $1.40).

Bonvallet's Giant. Per 100, $1.00, (postpaid, $1.40); per 1000, $8.50.

Columbian Mammoth White. Per 100, $1.00, (postpaid, $1.40); per 1000, $7.50.

Conover's Colossal. Per 100, 75c, (postpaid, $1.15); per 1000, $6.50.

French Giant Argenteuil. Stalks purplish, tender and crisp. Per 100, $0.00, (postpaid, $1.40).

Palmetto. Per 100, 75c, (postpaid, $1.15); per 1000, $6.00.
BEANS

Please note we quote prices on lots and quarters both postpaid and at purchaser’s expense. If beans are to be sent by mail please allow postpaid rates. We pay postage on all packets.

Culture. Plant all varieties of beans after danger of frost is past.

60. Bountiful. The plant is very handsome and of sturdy growth, being practically immune to rust and mildew. It is very hardy, early and prolific and continues in bearing for several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich green, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty, rich, tender and entirely free from string. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $5.00.

65. Black Valentine. Pods are long, round and straight, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.

68. Dwarf Horticultural, or Bush Cranberry. Very productive and compact in growth. Pods medium length, broad, thick, curved and splashed with red. Very desirable as a green shelled bean, maturing early. Seed large, oval, plump and splashed with bright red. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 2 qt., 45c, (postpaid, 49c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.

70. Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod.) Pods are usually ready to pick in about forty-three days from germination. Vine erect; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender, seed long of medium size. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.

75. Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long, a popular variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.

80. Refugee. Late or 1000 to 1. Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.

85. Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless bean. The earliest and hardiest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, of the finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); pt., 25c, (postpaid, 28c); qt., 28c, (postpaid, 28c); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $6.00.
BEANS

Culture. Plant all varieties of beans after danger of frost is past. Pole beans require fertile soil. Plant six seeds to the hill, four inches deep; hills eight inches apart around poles is feet high, set firmly in the ground. The poles should be set about 3 feet apart each way and the seeds placed in the ground in a circle about 6 inches from the base of the pole. Cultivation same as for bush beans.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

90. Big Profit Pole Bean.

Two weeks earlier than any Pole Lima.

Strictly speaking, this is not a Lima bean, but, it bears so close resemblance to the Lima that with one important exception, it almost might be called such. The exception is that the Big Profit Lima is fully two weeks earlier than any Pole Lima. The full significance of this fact can only be fully understood by those who grow Pole beans for market as the Lima beans are eagerly looked for by purchasers and the first to appear on the market always sell at high prices, usually from $2.25 to $2.50 a carton. The beans are large, thick, and luscious, and are borne four or five in a pod. The vines are strong and thrifty, clinging tightly to poles and in the early stages of the season, the pods hanging in bunches or clusters. No Lima bean can surpass the Big Profit in quality; it has the same rich, buttery flavor, always desired but seldom found. Gardeners will make no mistake in testing this new, extra early Big Profit Pole Bean. Pkt., 1¢; lb., 25¢; (postpaid, 30¢); qt., 4¢; (postpaid, 36¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 lb., $2.50.

95. Golden Cluster Wax. The vines are large, vigorous, and hearty; pods six to eight inches long, borne in clusters; color, yellow to white; broad, thick, fleshy and of the very best quality. Seed, oval, dull white in color. Large pkt., 10¢; lb., 25¢; (postpaid, 30¢); qt., 4¢; (postpaid, 36¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 lb., $2.50.

98. Horticultural Pole, or Speckled Cranberry. Vines vigorous with large light colored leaves. Pods short, broad, green, streaked with red. Beans are large, round, smooth and spotted with red. Of very fine quality; either as a green shelled bean or dry. The best late shell bean for both home and market. Pkt., 1¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 15¢; (postpaid, 16¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 43¢); 4 qts., $1.00; 1 bu., $5.50.

100. Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead). This climbing variety is very vigorous and produces better its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine to ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dull-crimson in color, and the best to use in the green state. Large pkt., 10¢; lb., 25¢; (postpaid, 30¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 43¢); 4 qts., $1.35; 1 bu., $7.00.

105. King of the Garden Lima. Pods are of large size, filled with four or five large heavy beans of fine quality; beans are easily shelled and of handsome appearance. A favorite with market gardeners. Large pkt., 10¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 43¢); 4 qts., $1.35; 1 bu., $7.00; 10 bu., $60.

115. Lazy Wife. Easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snags of the late green-podded pole beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Large pkt., 10¢; lb., 25¢; (postpaid, 30¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 43¢); 4 qts., $1.20; 1 bu., $6.25; 10 bu., $50.

120. Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pkt., 5¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00; 10 bu., $50.

122. White Dutch Runner. Identical with Scarlet Runner Bean except in color. Pkt., 5¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

125. White Creaseback. A fine, early, green-podded, pole bean of rapid growth and yields no support. Very early and productive. Pkt., 5¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00; 10 bu., $50.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES.

Those who have not grown the Dwarf Lima Beans should try them. No garden is complete, no table properly supplied without them. They are very productive and in quality and flavor and size unsurpassed. Try this bean; you will not be disappointed. Pkt., 1¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

130. Burpee’s. Forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter, very productive, fruits large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety. See illustration on page 8. Pkt., 10¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

135. Dreer’s. Pods are short but thick, containing three to four very thick, short beans, closely packed. This variety is later than Burpee’s but the plants are very productive and the beans are easily shelled and of delicious flavor. The vines are not erect, but trail over the ground about three feet. Pkt., 10¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

140. Henderson’s or Sieva. Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true Lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These beans are at least two weeks earlier than most pole types. Pkt., 10¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

New Wonder Bush Lima. It is with decided pleasure that we offer this new character than other varieties, the pods being borne nearer the stalk. It is very productive and in quality and flavor and size is unsurpassed. Try this bean; you will not be disappointed. Pkt., 10¢; lb., 20¢; (postpaid, 22¢); pt., 20¢; (postpaid, 23¢); qt., 40¢; (postpaid, 45¢); 4 qts., $1.15; 1 bu., $6.00.

Book on Home Floriculture. By C. N. Fiske. One of the most complete and intelligent books on this subject. A great boon to those who have not yet seen it. It contains chapters on hardy flowering plants, lists of most desirable plants for houses or garden culture, ornamental vines, hardy shrubs, plans for shady places, lawns, etc. It makes a book of 174 pages and is up-to-date in all particulars. We make a special low price, bound in paper covers. 25¢ postpaid.
Pure Seed. It is to us a source of constant wonder that bean growers, otherwise intelligent, should plant mixed seed. A visitor to the common barns of any large city can see thousands of bushels of beans, clean, bright, and of good sample, but having all been mixed as to variety. This always results in a loss to the grower, as any variety of beans in order to bring the highest market price must be straight stock. Let us say, for example, that straight Navy Beans are worth $3.00 a bushel. Medium Beans, $1.75; Marrows, $2.50. If mixed with each other, they will sell at a discount of from 75c to $1.00 a bushel from these prices. Let us get a little figured and see what farmers will gain by planting mixed beans, taking 30 bushels an acre as a crop.

Additional price of 75c a bushel, $22.50; less extra costs, 75c; net gain, $21.00. Can farmers afford to lose $15.00 to $20.00 an acre when they can gain from one to two thousand per cent on the investment by planting pure seed?

155. Brown or Swedish. There is a large call for these beans and although we have given them small space, have sold large quantities, it is a fine field variety and the demand is usually good and the price high. The beans are brown in color, medium size and excellent for cooking. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); pt., 4c; qt., 25c; (postpaid, 40c); 1 gal., $1.25; bu., $5.00.

160. Choice Navy. Our stock of this well known variety has been carefully selected and cleaned and will be found superior to beans commonly offered as "Navy Stock." Large pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); pt., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 40c); 1 gal., $1.25; bu., $5.00.

165. Red Kidney. A very fine variety for baking. Large pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); pt., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 40c); 1 gal., $1.25; bu., $5.00.

170. Boston Yellow Eye. The Boston Yellow Eye bean is one which soybean planters are used to than of all other varieties, those who know about the Boston Yellow Eye prefer them to any other bean for cooking as they possess a redness and flavor known to no other variety. As a shell bean they have no superior, and for cooking in a dry state, no equal. Any surplus one may grow above requirements may be easily sold at from 1 to 2 bushels above the price of any white beans, when their superior quality is known. We strongly recommend the planting of the Boston Yellow Eye. Once used, they are always wanted. Large pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); pt., 15c; (postpaid, 25c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 40c); 1 gal., $1.25; bu., $5.00.

Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which they are to grow. It is true that beans thrive on most all soils but greater results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained soil. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before the danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills three inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet or dew, as it will be very injurious to them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well.

Marketing. After the beans are harvested and threshed, run them through a fanning mill to take out all the broken beans, pods and stems. Hand picking will add considerably to their value, taking out all dark or discolored beans. If a canning factory be near, they will gladly pay a premium for clean, uniform seed, it is frequently desirable to ship the beans to a reliable commission house in the larger cities, or if that is not convenient, the country merchant will be willing to handle them for you.

The raising of beans will reward the grower on account of the price to be realized. On the Minneapolis market today No. 1 Navy Beans are bringing $2.99 to $3.00 a bushel.


Book on Vegetable Gardening. By S. B. Green. A manual on the raising of vegetables for home and market. Contains recipes, hints, tilth, greenhouse, hotbeds, insects, etc. A thorough and practical guide to vegetable gardening. 263 pages, price, cloth, $1.00; paper covers, 50c; (postpaid).


The California Wonder Bean has other valuable characteristics which commend it to every grower of beans.
BEET

Culture. Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in ter-
tile, well pulverized soil, using 3 to 9 lbs. seed per acre. An ounce will sow
50 feet of drill.

Cultivation should begin almost be-fore the beets are up and continue
until the plants shade the ground.

When a few inches high, thin to six or
eight inches apart in the row.

175. Northrup, King &
Co.'s Sterling

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

In this beet we offer our cus-tomers a decided novelty.

It is as early as Eclipse, per-feetly globe shaped, with a
single tap root, and of the
richest color of any of the beets.

It is a splendid keeper, is
not excelled in yielding qualities by
any other sort, is exceedingly tender,
firm and sweet and is unequaled for
table use.

Market gardeners will find cur
Sterling a very profitable variety to
grow, as no other sort approaches it in
attractiveness. Exposed on the mar-
ket by the side of other beets, it at
once catches the eye of the customer
and completely darts in appearance
all other sorts. Large pkt., 10c; 25c;
$1.25; 1 lb., $2.50 postpaid.

180. Northrup, King &
Co.'s Market Gar-
dener's. (sold only in
sealed packets.) This is the ideal beet
for market gardeners and the home garden. It is very
circular, with small tap root and but few fibrous roots. Its
outside is deep blood red; inside, layers of blood red and light-
red alternately. When cooked they are a beautiful dark red throughout,
finely grained and unsurpassed in quality. It continues to grow until
late in the fall, attaining a large size and making a good selling and eating
beet for winter.

One sowing only is necessary to produce early beets for
market and main crop for winter use.

Plt., 3c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; lb., $2.00.

190. Early Blood Turnip. Roots turnip-shaped, deep crim-
son, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c;
oz., 10c; 4 lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

200. Eclipse. Makes rapid growth, top small, quality fine, larger
than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color. Pkt.,
5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

210. Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip. A hand-
some, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red,
tender and in quality, and unsurpassed for market and kee-
ping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right marketable size. Tops
are small, allowing them to be grown close together. They mature early
and give every satisfaction as a bunching sort. See illustration on page
16. Plt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.

215. Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest. Turnip-shaped,
small, symmetrical, deep blood color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

220. Fireball. A splendid new variety especially adapted for
market gardeners, being suited for forcing under
glass and for open-ground culture. It is perfectly globe-shaped and very
early, maturing some days before Crosby's Egyptian. The leaf stalks and
single, tiny tap root are very small, making it valuable for both early and
late sowing in frames. The skin is smooth, the flesh is very sweet, solid and
an intense bright red in color. For the home garden this beet will be found
very desirable as it retains its freshness and high quality without becoming
tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., $1.25.
BEET

228. Half Long Blood. This is rapidly becoming a very popular sort and will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., $1.15.

230. Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Our seed has been grown from selected roots, and we can recommend it as a superior stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lb., $1.25.

235. Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lb., $1.15.

240. Improved Dwarf. The stem which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and its quality is the finest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lb., $1.30, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally appreciated here. Thousands and thousands of native born Americans have never tried them and do not know what palatable and nutritious vegetables they are. They should be in every garden.

Culture same as for early or late cabbage, depending on whether an early or late crop is desired. With the exception that the seed should be sown a few days earlier and when the plants are planted out they should be set 15 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

238. Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard. The largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed planted early in the spring will produce plants quickly from which the thick light-colored mid-ribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground and new growth will quickly succeed it which may in turn be gathered. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large culy leaves may be obtained, which make most excellent greens. No garden is complete without Swiss Chard, and the grower will be amply rewarded by giving it at least a small space. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lb., $1.10, postpaid.

241. Snow White. Culture same as for late cauliflower. Forms heads very much like a cauliflower, but is much harder, and gives excellent results in cool localities. It is not so valuable as the cauliflower in warm or dry climates, nor is so good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., $1.00; 10 lb., $3.50, postpaid.
MANGEL WURZEL

For Stock Feeding.

250. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved Mammoth Long Red.
(Sold only in sealed bags.) Our stock is a great improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Roots attain a large size. We received several reports last season of Mangles weighing 20 to 25 pounds each. Produces an immense bulk and tonnage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 4c.

255. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved Golden Tankard. (Sold only in sealed bags.) We have for years insisted that the best Mangel was the best Mangel grown, and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommended it unqualifiedly as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to confine into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 4c.

256. Crimson Tankard. In appearance it closely resembles the favorite—Golden Tankard. It is adapted to all soils, is easily lifted from the ground and is a very productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 4c.

SUGAR BEETS

For Stock Feeding.

Culture. Sow and cultivate same as mangel except that they should be thinned out six to eight inches in the row.

275. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel. (Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel.) This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving near roots as a crop of Mangel supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased. Every farmer should try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 5c.

280. Sugar Beet for Stock Feeding. (Giant Feeding Sugar Beet except in color. The skin is bright rose above ground and white below. Flesh white, sometimes tinged with rose. Roots grow half out of the ground and are thus easily harvested.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 5c.

285. Vilmorin-Elite. This beet is the result of thirty-five years of methodical and persevering selection. In black soils rich in organic matter, it gives results equal to any other variety. Its average yield may be allowed as from 10 to 10 tons an acre. Oz., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 40c; 10 lbs. @ 35c. Bags free.

290. Klein Wanzlebener-Elite. This variety at the present time has probably a wider cultivation than any other Sugar Beet. It may be distinguished from the Vilmorin by its brighter color and its lighter colored leaves, which are beautifully undulating, especially towards the edges. While not, as a rule, equal to the Vilmorin in saccharine richness, it is considerably more productive. Oz., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 40c; 10 lbs. @ 35c. Bags free.

288. Danish Sludstrup. The Danish Government encourage the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangles having been awarded first-class certificate. In color is reddish-yellow and of good texture. It contains the largest per cent of nutrition found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily lifted. Oz., 6c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 45c.

260. Giant Red Eckendorf. (in Germany, in which country root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also orange in color and is the most favorable in the United States whenever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the tankard mangles. They are very heavy, weighing up to 15 and 20 pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color and of high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, a large proportion growing above ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 40c per lb.

262. Giant Yellow Eckendorf. The same as the previous but with the skin being yellow. Very desirable to vegetable growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 45c.

266. Mammoth Golden Giant. Very large. Remarkable for its enormous growth; has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre. Oz., 6c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. @ 50c.

270. Yellow Globe. It has a very small top and few leaves, root medium sized, globe-shaped, having a small tap and few side roots; skin deep orange in color. Flesh white and of excellent quality. The root grows almost entirely above ground, making it well adapted to shallow soil and very easy to harvest. Oz., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 40c; 10 lbs. @ 35c.

CABBAGE

295. Northrup, King & Co.'s
Washington Wakefield Cabbage.

"First in Head, First in Market.
First in the Hearts of Gardeners."

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

We introduced this remarkable cabbage nineteen years ago. It met with a hearty reception from every one who tried it, and it seemed as though every one who tried it must have written to make known their satisfaction. Every year we receive a great many letters of praise at our headquarters regarding the Washing-

ton Wakefield Cabbage. No other cabbage of which we have knowledge has aroused such enthusiastic interest among cabbage growers as has our Washington Wakefield. It has the same general character-

istics of other Wakefield cabbages, the heads being conical with a rounded or blunt point. It is, however, far superior to other strains of Wakefield cabbages, being not only double the size and of better quality, but at the same time is fully as early. It has few outer leaves, permitting close planting, so that more heads can be grown to the acre than with other sorts. Large pkt., 10c.; oz., 5c.; lb., $1.25; bbl., $4.00, postpaid.

The Best Early Cabbage

Your Washington Wakefield Cabbage is the best early variety I ever raised.

AAXE OLIVER, Columbia, Iowa.

Couldn't Get Along Without It

I could not get along without the Washington Wakefield Cabbage. It is a

good both for early and late. (MRS.) C. W. MENSER, Eganland, N. D.

Two Weeks Ahead

Your Washington Wakefield Cabbage was the best I ever saw. Had cabbage two weeks before any one else. (MRS.) DAN BILADEAU.

298. Copenhagen Market.

will be very popular with mar-

ket gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early autumn in cul-

tivation. It is further desirable on account of the remarkable charac-

teristics of maturating the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting. The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, and are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. It matures as early as the Wakefields and will yield more to the acre in weight. It is a short stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green in color. For an early sort, the heads are unusually firm and solid. The leaves are fine ribbed, ten-

der and of excellent quality. The outer leaves are close, permitting plant-

ing of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield. This is not only

valuable as an early variety, but as it is a compact variety, it may be profitably raised for main crop for fall use. With market gardeners this sort is sure to be popular because of its many valuable characteristics. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; ½ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.

Culture for Early Cabbage.

Seed of the early varieties should be sown ¾ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and larger cabbages will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

On-hill to-mato and cauliflower plants for one acre.

Book on Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels. By C. L. Allen.

A new work. Gives complete instructions from seed time till harvest, including Brussels Sprouts, Raddish, Kale, etc. Price, 5c. (postpaid, 5c).

300. Northrup, King & Co.'s New Discovery.

This valuable new cabbage will fill a very distinct field as the earliest fall heading sort. Truckers generally prefer fall heading cabbages to the pointed sorts, but, up to this time, none have been developed that are as early as the Wakefields. Our Discovery Cabbage is as early as the Wakefields, in fact it might properly be termed a fallWakefield for it has the thick, heavy leaves of the Wakefields. Here, however, the resemblance ceases as the head is distinctly flat and of compact growth. This enables the grower to plant closely, and he can secure a large crop from an acre because it is so reliable about heading. The heads are, as a rule, quite as large as those of the Early Spring, and enough earlier in our judgment to make it more profitable to gardeners, besides being, we think, less subject to disease. Large pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; ½ lb., 50c.; lb., $3.00, postpaid.

Cabbage Plants. See page 50 for both early and late varieties.

Cultivation for Late Cabbage. The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June, or it may be planted in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, or as soon as seed sown in the field is up and continued as long as it is possible to get through with them by a horse cultivator without injury to the plants. Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with ¾ of an inch of soil and this soil firm well to insure rapid germination.

One-half lb. seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

Booklet on Cabbage Culture. A concise, up-to-date, pocket treatise on growing of cabbage, including seed preparation, sowing seed, cultivation, harvesting, storing and salting. Of value to every grower of cabbage. It will be sent free with orders, if requested, or will be sent by mail, post-

paid for 5c in stamps.
CABBAGE

305. Allhead Early. Earlier than any other large cabbage, larger than any other early cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid, uniform and very tender owing to its rapid growth. An all-the-year-round cabbage. We consider this one of the best second-early sorts on our list and recommend it both for home and market use. Pkt., 3¢; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

310. Charleston Wakefield. Very similar to the Jersey Wakefield, but about ten days later and half as large again. Not quite as pointed as the Jersey. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

315. Danish Ballhead. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. They weigh more than other sorts of equal size. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, stew, sauerkraut, etc. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

320. Danish Roundhead. An earlier, shorter season of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are crisp, vivid and very solid and mature about two weeks in advance of the Ballhead. They are also average a little larger and heavier. The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the hot summer. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

325. Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very hard and compact in shape. Few outside leaves. We do not admit that our stock has any superior, except Northrup, King & Co.'s Washington Wakefield Cabbage. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

330. Early Spring. A flat heading sort which has become popular on account of its earliness. The head is very solid and shapely, and as it forms quickly, may be marketed at a very early stage of its growth.

335. Early Summer. Forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average over the double size of the Jersey Wakefield, weighing from eight to ten pounds each, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

340. Early Weitigstadt. Very early. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded. It is the hardiest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sorts. Heads are regular, conical and keep well both summer and winter. Our seed has been especially selected. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

345. Express. A very early variety forming small oval heads, round, thick leaves. A head is a little thicker, less pointed and slightly later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. A fine shipping sort. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

347. Fottler's Improved 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. Valuable as an intermediate variety, also for late use. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

348. Improved The American variety of Savoy or crumpled red cabbage. Savoy is vigorous, with short stem, has dense crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is larger and more solid than other Savoys. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

350. Large Late Drumhead. Grows a very large, solid head, often reaching a weight of twenty to thirty pounds. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

Early Summer Cabbage. Enabling the grower to realize fancy prices. The quality is excellent, tender and of fine flavor.

355. Rock Red. The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plants are large, with several spreading leaves. The heads are large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

358. Early Dwarf Blood Red. Larger than Rock Red, but not quite so large. The heads are hard, keep well and are of excellent quality. In color they are deep blood red and are considered fine for pickling. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $2.75.

360. Succession. About a week later than Early Summer, but much larger, measuring about twelve inches in diameter and weighing about ten to twelve pounds each. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Very fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a good winter supply. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $3.00.

365. Surehead. Each. Certain to head, a good shipper and a fine keeper. Pkt., 3c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 90c; 1 lb., $3.00.

Early Summer Cabbage. For both early and late varieties, see page 30. Ready from April 15th until June. Every order given careful attention.

Danish Roundhead Cabbage.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.
CABBAGE

390. Northrup, King & Co.'s Holland.
Danish Grown Stock.
Most remarkable late cabbage yet produced, heads hard and solid—fine grained and tender. Entirely distinct in color. Very finest short stemmed type.
(Sold only in sealed packages.) In some important particulars this is the most remarkable cabbage yet produced. In fact, it well illustrates the truth that "merit will win," in that while it was introduced only a few years ago, it has already become the favorite sort with those who have had the true stock. The heads, which are very solid and deep, are of medium size, averaging about 2 lbs. in weight; in color they are entirely distinct; in point of quality they have no superior, and they keep better than any other sort, heads being as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring, as when put away in the fall. At that time no cabbage will sell beside them, even at one-half the price. Large pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50, postpaid.

400. The Volga.
Uniform in growth, head hard and solid. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefields had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all head having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ballhead, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 lbs. each.

The quality of this cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. It will keep perfectly all winter if kept cool.

If the plants are set out early they will head in July and August and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out 13 x 13 ft., and will produce enormous crops on good rich land, and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

405. Long Keeping Cabbage. As the name indicates, this variety is a good keeper, and it is also superior as a main crop. It will stand drought and frost to a remarkable degree. Heads are uniform, large, firm and solid, and of very superior flavor, color dark green, with few outside leaves. If placed in a dry, cool cellar or pit, they will keep in excellent condition until well along in the following summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

385. All Seasons Cabbage. A grand variety. We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than early Summer, but very much larger, (about double the size) and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety the amateur to plant as it does well at all points in 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 the summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.

A Field and Specimen Head of Northrup, King & Co.'s Holland Cabbage.

370. Northrup, King & Co.'s Harvest Home Cabbage. (Sold only in sealed packages.) We have yet to see the cabbage of equal quality that will yield so large a weight from a given area as the Harvest Home. Fifteen tons an acre is not an unusual yield and greater results have been attained under favorable conditions. We have yet to see the cabbage that will equal it in reliability of heading, uniformity of size and solidity of head. We unhesitatingly recommend it to any one desiring the best cabbage for fall and winter keeping or kraut making.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 36c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., $3.00, postpaid.

375. Northrup, King & Co.'s Premium Late Flat Dutch. (Sold only in sealed packages.) A low growing variety, heads large, bluntish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 36c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., $3.50, postpaid.

380. Late Flat Dutch. (Regular Strain) Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.
CARROT

Culture. For the best results the soil should be well worked to a good depth. For early use sow seed in rows 15 inches apart as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, sowing about 4 lbs. of seed per acre and cover the same with 1/2 inch of soil; but for main crop, sow about one month before planting time, using 8 lbs. of seed per acre and the seed should be covered with nearly an inch of soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Mark the rows two feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate occasionally until the roots are large enough for table use and if grown for commercial purposes they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season.

When the plants are 3 inches high thin to 3 inches apart in the row.

410. Northrup, King & Co.'s Chantenay. (SOLD only in sealed packages.) As a table variety it is first-class; in shape it is larger than the Scarlet Horn, and also broader at the shoulder. The flesh is a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted, gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

415. Chantenay. Regular Stock. Same as ordinarily sold. This has not been as highly selected as our Market Gardener's stock, but will give good satisfaction. Pkt, 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 45c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

420. Early French Forcing. A variety largely grown for forcing purposes; globular-shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

425. Early Scarlet or Short Horn. One of the most popular varieties grown; color deep orange, flesh fine grained and of agreeable flavor; roots small, has a short, stump-shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil; one of the best for early out-door planting and for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 45c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

430. Improved Danvers Half Long. Our strain of this popular carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils, in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich orange color and grows very smooth and handsome; twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 45c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

435. Improved Long Orange. A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 45c; lb., $1.56, postpaid.

438. James Intermediate. A splendid variety, in shape midway between the half long and the long sorts. It is quite broad at the top and tapers to a blunt point. Flesh is rich reddish-orange, tender and sweet. Very desirable as a market variety, on account of the heavy yield, fine shape and appearance and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

440. Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted. Tops of medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most spectacular and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.

445. Oxheart or Guerande. This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate in quality and one of the most interesting and handsome of the medium sized sorts; for general culture in the southern and central parts of the country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 60c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

"Handbook for the Garden" is the title of a 24 page booklet which includes information on preparing and fertilizing the soil for garden crops, how to make hot beds and cold frames, transplanting, watering and cultural directions for all vegetable and flower seeds. In it are found also hints on growing roses and shrubs and flowers showing for Chantenay carrots. It contains much valuable information in small space.

For home use and early bunching Oxheart, Chantenay and Nantes are the best, for general crop the Danvers Half Long, while for feeding stock the Mastodon yields the largest crops.
480. Northrup, King & Co.'s

CELEBRATED MASTODON CARROT

For Feeding Stock.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

If you are a farmer we want to urge just one thing on you. It is this—try our Mastodon Carrot. There may be room for difference of opinion regarding many varieties of seeds, but there cannot be room for difference of opinion as to which is the best stock carrot.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mastodon Carrot is not, properly speaking, a table carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a carrot for the market gardener, but it is eminently the carrot for the farmer, and, once used, nothing else will take its place.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mastodon Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. It is a vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sorts which have been favorites in the past, as it is not only much more productive but vastly easier to handle. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lb., $4.00, by mail postpaid.

18 bu. Mastodon Carrots Raised from a 10 Cent Package of Seed by F. P. Farrar, White Bear, Minn.

18 Bu. for 10 Cents,

I send you a picture showing 18 baskets of your Mastodon Carrots raised from a 10 cent package of seed. Many of the roots weigh over 5 pounds.

F. P. FARRAR, White Bear, Minn.

Thought You Were Fooling.

I bought some of your Mastodon Carrots last year thinking that you were fooling when you said in your catalogue that they would weigh 5 lbs., but I was surprised to pull one up which weighed 7 lbs. 3 oz.

CARL ANDERSON, Rutledge, Minn.

92 Bushels for 25 Cents.

Last year we raised 92 bushels of Mastodon Carrots from 25 cents worth of seed, which I think was an extra good yield.

L. J. JOHNSON, Elderon, Wis.

115 Bushels for 35 Cents.

I shall want some more of your Mastodon Carrot seed.

I raised 115 bushels from 35 cents worth of seed.

F. C. SQUIRES, Black River, N. Y.

200 Bushels an Acre.

I have found your seeds to be all that you claim. The Mastodon Carrot is an enormous yielder—they will give me 2000 bushels an acre.

AUGUST STOLPER, Adell, Wis.

485. Northrup, King & Co.'s

VICTORIA CARROT FOR STOCK

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

The Victoria is a very large and a very rich stock carrot. There can be only one best stock carrot, and we think our Mastodon is that carrot, yet there are many who prefer a yellow carrot. We can say to such that there is no yellow carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, in yield and in feeding qualities. It is the largest and best form of Oranage or Yellow Carrot known. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but is especially adapted for rich, strong land. It grows nearly half as much weight again an acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is much easier to gather the crop. This grand variety is sure to suit every one who grows it.

Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lb., $1.50, by mail postpaid.


Booklet on Root Crops. A small pocket edition giving in concise form information on Stock Carrots, Mangels, Rutabaga and other roots. Tells how to grow, store and feed them. This booklet will be sent free with orders when requested or will be mailed on receipt of 5c in stamps.
CAULIFLOWER

Culture. For early use, seed should be sown 1/2 of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. When the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 2 inches apart, and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough to remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and continued as long as is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants. As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

460. Northrup, King & Co.'s Model

Sold only in Sealed Packages. In competition with all other strains the Model Cauliflower has won the approval of critical gardeners, being the earliest and best sort grown. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not split as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large—from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from 4 to 8 pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts.

Had we space we could reproduce many more expressions of satisfaction from our customers than are found below.

Certainly Fine.

I have planted your seeds several years and have found them as satisfactory as I intended to continue their use. Your Model Cauliflower is certainly fine. Big, early, and good to eat; what more could anyone want in a cauliflower.

JESSE C. CHILD, Wapato, Wash.

65. Northrup, King & Co.'s Drought Resisting Cauliflower. (Sold only in sealed packages.) Especially adapted to dry locations, where it will produce large, solid heads when other sorts would fail. To secure the best heads the soil must be rich and thoroughly well fertilized. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., 75c; 1 oz., 1 lb.; 50c.

64. Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By C. L. Allen. A complete outline of growing from seed to time of harvest, including Brussels Sprouts, Kohl Rabi, Kale, etc. Price, 30c (postpaid, 50c).

467. Snowball. Forms snow white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting. Grown from stock seed obtained from originators. Equal to any strain of 'Snowball' on the market. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 70c; oz., 1 lb., 50c; 2 lb., 75c.

475. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. The finest strain of dwarf and compact, forming good sized heads, very fine stock. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., 1 lb., 50c; 2 lb., 75c.

469. Early Erfurt. The true "Erfurt" strain, but not quite as tender as the extra early. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 75c; ¼ oz., 25c; 2 lb., 60c.

Cauliflower Plants. 50c.

CRESS

Culture. Sow seed thickly in shallow drills 12 inches apart, in the spring, and for a succession every two weeks.

One ounce of seed required for 200 feet of drill.

Water Cress. Sow the seed in cool, moist soil in the early spring or, if a shallow slow running stream or ditch is near, the seed may be sown within the same near the bank. When sown in a location of this kind it grows luxuriantly for years.

485. Fine Curled (Pepper Grass.) Quick growing; leaves finely cut like parsley; growth dwarf and compact; crisp and pungent. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 1 lb.; 2 oz.; 60c.


495. CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off close to the ground as desired. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz.; 1 lb.; 10c; 4 oz.; 50c.

499. CELERIAC (Turnip Rooted Celery)

Culture. Treat seeds and plants the same as recommended for celery with the exception that it is customary to set the celeriac plants in rows 1 foot apart. The roots are preserved for use in winter by storing in moist sand in the cellar.

One ounce seed for 3,000 plants.

500. Large Erfurt. Large, smooth, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½ lb.; 50c; 2 lb., 85c.

CELEY

Culture. Sow the seed in a sheltered location in the garden, in a well-prepared seed bed, as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Cover the seed with a very little soil and firm the same well.

Keep the seed bed moist to insure quick germination and vigorous growth.

The plants should be ready for planting out the last of June, and previous to that time the top leaves should be sheared off a couple of times, which makes stocky plants with a tendency to spread out.

When ready for the field, set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety and soil. Care must be taken to firm the soil well around the roots of the plants and if the weather is dry the plants should be set out in the evening and watered and shaded from the sun for a few days. When the roots of the celery plants are very long it is advisable to trim them off just before setting, to about 3 inches. This facilitates handling and the plant is likely to be set in the ground in far better shape.

Keep the soil stirred between the rows and around the plants until the middle of August, then, if desired for fall use, work up the soil between the rows and draw it around the plants from time to time until the plants are covered to their tips and they will be ready for use soon after. Before banking up the soil in this way care should be taken to draw the roots together forming a close head.

When desired for winter use it should not be blanched in the field, but enough soil should be drawn about it to secure an exact tabid of growth and transferred to the cellar prior to settled cold weather.

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

505. Northrup, King & Co.'s Golden Self Blanching. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart of the stalks is deliciously tender, crisp and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is early as the White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness. Its flavor is rich and delightful.

Our Private Stock seed is procured from a noted celery grower in France. French grown celery is superior to the California variety. It is higher in price, but is well worth the difference. The California grown celery is often as good as any produced in France, but it is usually been disappointed in the quality, while the seed produced in France has never disappointed us. For that reason we have decided not to handle or offer in this catalogue the California grown stock of this variety of celery.

Our Private Stock seed is sold only in sealed packages. Large pkt., 3c; oz., 5c, postpaid.

515. Northrup, King & Co.'s Kalamazoo (Sold only in sealed packages). We consider our Kalamazoo absolutely and without exception the very best celery grown. It is late, it is not self blanching, but it is worth many times over, all the extra trouble and labor involved in growing it. Kalamazoo celery, when properly grown, is extremely large, solid and crisp, and possesses a rich, sweet and "nutty" flavor unequalled by any celery we ever saw anywhere.

Take proper care of it, and you have a celery beyond comparison. It is a fine keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., $1.30; 10 lbs., $1.50, postpaid.

520. White Plume. The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. Pkt., 3c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 35c, postpaid.

525. Pink Plume. Red celery is noted for its long keeping qualities as well as for its crisp and nutty flavor, and Pink Plume is no exception to this rule. Aside from its color it is identical with White Plume, and presents a very attractive appearance on the table. Pkt., 3c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 37c, postpaid.

530. Golden Hearted Dwarf. A favorite main crop variety. of a waxy yellow color, solid and crisp, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 3c; oz., 25c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs., 35c, postpaid.

535. Giant Pascal. One of the most popular sorts for winter use. It is very large in growth, the stalks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts, which, when blanched, are of a beautiful cream or yellow color. Very brittle and of a superb flavor. Pkt., 3c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 37c, postpaid. White Plume Celery.

537. Winter Queen. A very fine variety for winter storage. Robust, stocky growth, earlier but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy, broad and solid, and crisp and tender, blanching to a rich, creamy-white. Pkt., 3c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 37c, postpaid. Celery Plants. For both early and late, see page 59.
SWEET CORN

Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that sweet corn produced in the North is earlier and more hearty than the same varieties grown farther south, where they are in season, and therefore it is almost impossible to claim that nearly all of our varieties of sweet corn are easily a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere. This means a great deal to the gardener who wishes to grow sweet corn early, and the fact that the best prices are obtained for it is then that the best prices are obtained. It is equally as important also to the private planter growing corn for his own table, as it lengthens the season for all varieties.

One quart of seed will plant about 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts, an acre in hills.

The Two Best Early Varieties of Sweet Corn

540. Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep O' Day.

(Sold only in sealed packages.)

In our Peep O' Day Sweet Corn we offer a variety which we believe to be a week to ten days earlier than any other sweet corn grown. There is no product of the garden which so eagerly awaited as the first ears of the season. Not the tasteless, discouraged, premature corn shipped from long distances, of little value when picked and sold for human food when it arrives, but the real, tender, juicy sweet corn, ready for use before the season has really commenced. Such a sweet corn is Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep O' Day. Not only is it early, but it is sweet and delicate in flavor, being excelled in this respect by no other sweet corn except Golden Bantam. Kernels are perfectly white.

On account of its extreme earliness Peep O' Day sweet corn is especially adapted for planting in northern latitudes and in high altitudes where other varieties fail entirely. Peep O' Day produces a large number of 'hackers,' which, unlike other varieties, are small, well formed ears. It is not unusual to find a single plant bearing from four to five ears. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

The stalks are 7 to 8 feet in height, and having light foliage may stand very close together. The ears are small, 3 to 6 inches in length. The kernels, though not large are of good substance and borne 8 to 12 rows to the ear.

Prices of Northrup, King & Co. Peep O' Day Sweet Corn. Large pkt., 5c; pt., 15c, (postpaid, 20c); dt., 15c, (postpaid, 25c); 4 qts., 25c; 1 bu., $1.25; bu., $4.00.

Boys. Here is a chance to make money. Obtain the use of an acre or half acre of ground or vacant lot and convert it into a sweet corn farm. It will surprise you to find how many people in your neighborhood are really hungry for good sweet corn, and how gladly they will purchase it from you.

Hardiness. Especially adapted for Northern planting, on account of its ability to withstand unfavorable weather. Not only is it adapted for planting in the extreme North, but is meeting with unexpected success in the middle and southern states. It may be planted in the middle of the summer and will mature in the early fall.

Character of Growth. Golden Bantam dwarf in growth, usually from 3½ to 4½ feet in height. The stalks having light foliage and being Animated, make a very close stand together, and in this way a large crop may be produced on a small area.

The ears of Golden Bantam are 6 to 8 inches in length, just the right size to handle at the table. The kernels are wider than most sweet corn and of good substance, and planted to corn of the greater than corn of any other early variety. There are 8 to 12 rows of kernels on an ear. Golden Bantam ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, protecting against insects and disease.

Market Value. Gardeners and grocers handling Golden Bantam have no difficulty in obtaining five to ten cents per dozen premium over the market price on account of its sweetness and rich flavor. The demand for and the popularity of Sweet Corn is truly a year round market, and the great increase in the quantity of this corn planted indicates a year round demand.

Facts About Both Varieties.

Satisfaction. We have yet to hear of a grower who has planted our Peep O' Day or Golden Bantam Sweet Corn and was not well pleased with the quality and quantity. Our customers write almost weekly from all parts of the country letters from pleased customers. So sure are we that both will satisfy everyone who tries them this season, that we make the following offer.

Offer. We will promptly and without question refund the price paid for our Peep O' Day or Golden Bantam Sweet Corn to any purchaser from this catalogue who writes us that either or both have failed to give him perfect satisfaction.

Culture. The stalks, being short and small and having few leaves, may stand very close together. The seeds should be set either 2 or 3 inches deep. If the former, plant the seeds in a furrow 2 inches deep and cover deep. Seed planted too shallow should be planted deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil, the rows may be just far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Eight to ten quarts of seed will produce an acre. Prepare the land thoroughly, making the soil deep and mellow. For early corn, plant just as soon as danger of frost is over, having in mind that it is sometimes well to take a risk in early planting as early corn is always in great demand.

Our Seed. All the seed of Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep O' Day and Golden Bantam Sweet Corn offered by us this season was grown in the finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price. We are careful to select the very finest and highest quality which can be obtained anywhere at any price.
SWEET CORN

Please note that we quote prices on pints and quarts, both postpaid and at purchaser's expense. If seed is to be sent by mail please allow postpaid rates. We pay postage on packets.

Culture. Sow upon the arrival of warm weather in drills 2 to 4 feet apart, according to variety, placing the seeds 1 inch apart in the drills of 3 to 4 feet apart each way; it should be covered about 1 inch. Cultivate sufficiently to keep free from weeds and when the corn in hills is well started thin to 1 stake to the hill.

Plant early varieties of sweet corn in succession, or sow early, second early and late varieties at one time, which will continue the season for several weeks. One bushel of seed will plant from 4 to 10 acres.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

550. Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great pro ductiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

555. Early Red Cory. Corn is white but the cob is red. Very sweet and tender. Pt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

560. Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

562. Extra Early White Mexican. As sweet and delicious as Black Mexican and as early as White Cory. Stalks 4 1/2 ft. high. Ears eight inches long, usually eight rowed. Superior in quality to any early variety of equal size. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

565. Golden Nugget. This is a new dwarf growing variety producing an ear which when dried is of a beautiful golden yellow color. The stalk bears several ears, which though small, are very sweet and tender. Nearly every ear has twelve rows of well filled, good sized kernels. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

585. Northrup, King & Co.'s Portland. Corn. (Sold only in sealed bags.) This variety is not quite so early as the Cory, but it will pay sweet corn growers to wait a few days for it. Private families pronounce it unsurpassed; market contractors capture trade with it. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

590. Early Crosby. A standard sort deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of varieties. The kernels are very closely set. This strain is superior to any variety of sweet corn grown for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

592. Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears. An excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Pt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

593. Perry's Hybrid. A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardness, productive- ness and size of corn. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.

600. White Evergreen. This variety is a little earlier than Stowell's and is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the finest flavor. Pt., 3c; pt., 15c; postpaid, 25c; qt., 25c; postpaid, 50c; 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 10 bu., $12.50.
LATE VARIETIES

608. Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag

Evergreen. (Sold only in sealed bags.) This we regard as the very best of all the late white varieties. We have statements from experiment stations and from canning factories, as well as from hundreds of private planters, testifying to its superior sweetness and productiveness, incomparable whiteness when cooked and its fine appearance when on the table. As introducers of this variety, we assert without fear of successful contradiction that it is best of all the late white seeded sorts. A trial will convince any competent authority as to the truth of this assertion. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 15c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 4 bu., $4.25.

610. Stowell's Evergreen. The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. We are free to confess that Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen possesses all of the good qualities which have made the Stowell's strain so popular. At the same time, the Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its fine keeping qualities. Our seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness and large size. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 4 bu., $4.25.

618. Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "pole peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Peep o' Day and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ears are enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it, "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 4 bu., $4.25.

620. Improved Black Mexican. This variety has had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel. Every year we have a number of inquiries from those who have known this corn, but who have forgotten its name and remember it only as the "black corn that was so very sweet." After a highly superior strain of this very desirable and much sought after sort. It must still rank with us as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely with us in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States. Large pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 4 bu., $4.25.

622. Late Mammoth. A rather late variety on account of its immense size, producing the largest ears of any variety. These measure up to 4 feet in length and are well filled with large broad white kernels which are sweet, tender and delicious. Usually there are 15 to 18 rows to the ear. The stalks are very large, about eight feet high and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 4 bu., $4.25.

SWEET CORN
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Cucumber.

Cucumbers. — Plant the seed 14 of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. The seed may also be started in old berry boxes by placing them in the hot-bed. When the weather is suitable—settled and warm—remove the box as the plants are placed in the garden. The fruit should be gathered as soon as large enough for use and if it is not, the productiveness of the vines will be permanently injured.

625. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

First. It is the earliest white spine cucumber, suitable for table, market or shipping purposes, under all conditions of culture, whether under glass or in the open ground.

Second. It is one of the greatest producers of all varieties; and at all stages of growth is the handsomest and most attractive of all American sorts.

Third. It is of a very deep green color, which it retains during a much longer period of growth than any other variety, while in symmetry of form it is so regular, so uniformly one like the other as to create comment wherever it is seen.

Fourth. The quality is superb, being exceedingly brittle and crisp. The flavor is delicate and entirely devoid of the bitter taste so frequently noticed in other varieties.

Fifth. As a shipping cucumber, the "Sterling" cannot be surpassed, as it holds up in color and quality better than any other variety.

Price, pl., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 10c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

635. Ak-sar-ben. — One of the finest strains of white spine cucumbers: vigorous and prolific. Fruit is uniform in size, averaging eight to ten inches long, dark green in color and handsome in appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

640. Boston Pickling. — Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

645. Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. — Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. A fine pickling variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

650. Cool and Crisp. — A strain of white spine similar to the Argonaut but larger. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green. Fine for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

655. Davis Perfect. — A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

660. Early Frame or Short Green. — Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Early Green Cluster Cucumber.

665. Early Green Cluster. — Fruit small, grows in clusters short, dark-green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Long White Spine Cucumbers.

630. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Long White Spine. — (Sold only in sealed packages.) An extra fine variety for either greenhouse or open ground. It grows to a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance. The above illustration is an interior view of a greenhouse in which this variety is grown during the fall and winter months, with the most satisfactory results. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.
CUCUMBER

665. Green Prolific. Very productive, planted both for slicing and pickling. Four or five inches long; when large enough to slice. Pkt., 35c. oz. 15c. 1 lb. 10c. lb., $1.25.

670. Improved Arlington White Spine. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds. Pkt., 35c. oz. 10c. 1 lb. 10c. lb., $1.25. A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender.

675. Japanese Climbing. One of the best varieties for slicing. It will produce handsome, very dark green fruits, slightly striped at the ends, equal in appearance to hot-house specimens. A white spined cucumber of medium early maturity. Fruits averaging about eight inches in length and two inches in diameter, uniform in size and shape.

680. Klondike. One of the best varieties for slicing. It will produce handsome, very dark green fruits, slightly striped at the ends, equal in appearance to hot-house specimens. A white spined cucumber of medium early maturity, fruits averaging about eight inches in length and two inches in diameter, uniform in size and shape.


690. Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling. (Sold only in sealed packages.) It would be difficult to "make to order" a better pickling cucumber than this. Fruit is medium length, pointed at each end, color dark green. It is very productive. Flesh, crisp and tender, and covered with spines. The best sort for those who like a crisp pickled pickle. Pkt., 35c. oz. 10c. 1 lb. 15c. lb., $1.50.

695. Northrup, King & Co.'s Siberian. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The earliest. Fruits are small, being about 3 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Plants productive and fruits of excellent quality. Pkt., 35c. oz. 10c. 1 lb. 15c. lb., $1.00.

700. White Spine, Evergreen Cucumber. Northrup, King & Co.'s Special Strain. A fine strain, bearing blue-green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. We offer it as taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way. Pkt., 35c. oz. 10c. 1 lb. 15c. lb., $1.25.

705. White Spine, Improved. Large handsome, uniform fruits. Crisp and fine flavor. Pkt., 35c. oz. 15c. 1 lb. 10c. lb., $1.15.

710. White Spine, Peerless. Larger than the Improved, but not quite as early. Pkt., 35c. oz. 15c. 1 lb. 10c. lb., $1.15.

715. Go Like Hot Cakes. I planted one acre of Sterling Cucumbers. They yielded twenty on the market on account of the nice shape and color. They sold well also. ALBERT WEFREY, Waubeek, Wis.
LETTUCE

Culture. Lettuce seed should be sown very early in the spring and at intervals of 15 days for a succession, sow the seed in shallow drills—being careful to firm the soil well over the seed and thin to 4 inches apart in row. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of rows. 16 to 20 lbs. seed required per acre.

Lettuce also does well in greenhouses or hot-beds in the winter and when grown there, gives entire satisfaction.

765. Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling."
Sold only in Sealed Packages.

This grand lettuce delights all who grow it. It is equally suited for the market gardener and the private planter. The market gardener will find that this lettuce will command a premium over other sorts on account of its appearance and quality, while for private gardens no other lettuce approaches it for table use. For salads it is unequalled.

Our Sterling Lettuce comes under the "crisp heading" class. The plants attain quite a large size, but are never coarse. The outer leaves are of a beautiful green, changing toward the center of the head to a rich golden yellow. In flavor it is extraordinarily sweet and crisp, and is of such beautiful appearance and superior quality as to cause universal remark. We never give the name "Sterling" to a variety that is not the very best of its class, and purchasers may rely on finding this lettuce the best they ever put on the table. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball Lettuce.

780. Black Seeded Tennis Ball. One of the best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

California Cream Butter Lettuce.

790. California Cream Butter. Forms round, crisp, solid heads, of buttery flavor, medium early. One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Lettuce.

770. Northrup, King & Co.'s Market Gardeners. (Sold only in sealed packages.) This is one of the very best of the "butter" head lettuces. It is a very great favorite with market gardeners and holds the lead in point of popularity. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

775. Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp, and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer, as it withstands the heat also for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

785. Big Boston. A large heading, forcing sort, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard, bright green leaves. Quite tender. Imbues this sort with a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

795. Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open, they have a rich, creamy heart, and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

800. Deacon. OR SAN FRANCISCO MARKET. While this sort does not grow so large as some sorts, it has few outside leaves, grows very solid, and has that delicious, buttery flavor so much sought for and esteemed. The center of the head blanches to a bright yellow shade and is very crisp and tender, remaining so for a long time, even in hot weather. One of the finest sure-heading summer sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

805. Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

810. Golden Queen. An early sort. One of the best for outdoor planting, as well as growing under glass. The heads are so solid, that there is no waste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

It should be borne in mind that all prices quoted by pkt., oz., ¼ lb. and lb. are postpaid on vegetable and flower seeds. If sent by express or freight at purchaser's expense deduct 10c per lb., from lb. prices.
Grand Rapids Lettuce.

815. **Grand Rapids.** The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rots. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting. Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 30¢; lb., $1.25.

Iceberg Lettuce.

820. **Iceberg.** Has an unusually solid head. The white main ribs of the leaves curve toward the center, which keeps the interior thoroughly bleached. It is quick growing and always crisp and tender whether propagated in early spring or in the hot days of summer. Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25; postpaid.

Improved Hanson Head Lettuce.

825. **Improved Hanson Head.** The Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sorts. It is in all respects one of the very best outdoor varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. It is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a bleached appearance in the center. It is of capital table quality, wholly free from bitterness and remains in excellent condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Large pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

Prizehead Lettuce.

835. **Prizehead.** A large loose headed, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crumpled, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet. Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½ lb., 25¢; lb., $1.00.

845. **Salamander.** A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads of thick, smooth, very tender leaves of the finest quality. It remains long in head before going to seed. Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25; postpaid.

840. **The Morse.** Each plant makes a large bunch of beautifully wrinkled leaves of brilliant green color; a most excellent variety, both for early spring and summer use. Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

830. **May King.** An unequaled variety for early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown, the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.
Egg Plant. Culture. Egg Plant seed should be sown in hot-beds in March or April and
transferred to pots or boxes when an inch or two high and planted out early in
June in rows 2½ feet apart each way, cultivation same as for cabbage. One-fourth pound seed will
provide plants for one acre.

715. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spinless. Sold only in Sealed Packages.
The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky
and low branching, and the fruit is produced in clusters of extremely large, deep purple
fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense
fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ½ lb., 1.40;
¾ lb., 2.10. postpaid.

ENDIVE. This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months, or
by repeated sowings a supply may be had nearly all the year round. Useful in flavoring
salads, soups, stews, etc.

For spring sow the seed in April, but for the main crop not until June or July, as Endive is
most highly prized in the fall. The seed may be sown in drills 1 foot apart and the plants transplanted to
1 foot apart each way or in rows and the plants thinned to 10 inches. When the latter method is practiced, the
seed should be sown thinly. Cultivation same as for lettuce. The bleaching of Endive is brought about by
drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them and this should be done a month before it is wanted for
table use.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row.

718. Broad Leaved Bata-vian. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less
twisted and waved with white mid-ribs. It forms large heads, which when
blanched, form one of the finest winter salads. Crip, tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c;
¾ oz., 10c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., 1.30. postpaid.

720. Green Curled Leaves finely cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb.,
50c; 1 lb., 1.40, postpaid.

725. White Curled. Very
beautiful. Leaves need no blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 50c;
1 lb., 1.50.

GOURDS. Desirable where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Fruit is unique, ornamental and often useful.

727. Calabash. For pipes. 10c.
728. Dipper. Very useful. 5c.
729. Hercules Club. 4 feet long. 10c.
730. Next Egg. White like an egg. 10c.
731. Orange Shaped. Round, yel. 10c.
732. Pear Shaped. Striped. 10c.
733. Sugar Trough. Very large. 10c.
735. Mixed. All varieties except Calabash. 10c.
737. Large Varieties. Mixed. 10c.
738. Collection. 1 pkt. each of 8 varieties for 60c.

739. GARLIC. A bulbous root, with a strong pene-
trating odor and flavor. Belongs to the onion family and cultivated much in the same manner. Much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

We cannot offer seed but can supply the bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions, set the bulbs in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in rows, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, pull up the bulbs and dry in the shade. Prices of well cured bulbs; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 60c; 20c.

740. Dwarf German. (Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.) This is more hardly than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and
delicate in flavor. Sow in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early spring use
sow in September, protect over winter with a covering of straw or litter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c.

KOHL RABI. Culture. Sow the seed in the spring in drills ¾ of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when
the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as for beets.

Two pounds of seed required per acre.

745. Early White Vienna. LEEK. Culture. Sow seed in early spring in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 inches high, transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart. Setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves and as they grow draw the soil up around them. This process tends to bleach the leaf and to make
more palatable the edible portion. Seed required per 700, 4 lbs.; 1 oz. for 100 feet of drill.

750. Large American Flag. MUSTARD. Culture. When used for salads, sow thinly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart. Successive
plantings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows 6 inches apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

755. Southern Giant Curled. OKRA or GUMBO. Culture. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground as soon as the ground has become
warm, in drills 3 feet apart and one inch deep. Thin out to ten inches apart and cultivate freely.

760. Mammoth Long Podded. Exceedingly productive and bears splendid dark green pods from eight to nine inches long. It does not grow hard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 75c.

MUSHROOMS. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to the old style vari-
elies and much better results can be ob-
tained from its use. With every order of mushroom spawn we send free of charge complete instructions for mushroom cul-
ture. Bricks weigh from 18 to 24 ounces. A brick will spawn ten square feet of bed. With Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn it is impossible to raise poisonous mushrooms. Price, per brick, 35c; postpaid. By express or freight, 10 bricks, $2.00; 25 bricks, $4.50; 100 bricks, $15.00.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spinless Egg Plant.
WATERMELON

Northrup, King & Co.'s Klondike Watermelon. The Earliest Watermelon Grown.

Culture. The soil for water melons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost, plant 6 to 12 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about ½ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 2 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ashes or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while dew is on is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 20 hills, and it takes 2 to 4 pounds to one acre.

860. Dark Icing. An extra early watermelon of large size, rich crimson color and attractive appearance. Flesh rich, bright red, and of fine quality. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

865. Fordhook Early. An extra early watermelon of large size, rich crimson color and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red and very sweet. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

870. Harris’ Earliest Watermelon. Sweetest, largest and fastest shipping early melon. Melon is oval to oblong, beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. It is the melon for everybody to grow who wants to be first in the market with large melons weighing 20 to 30 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., $1.25.

875. Ice Cream or Peerless. Solid to the center. Sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

880. Kleckley’s Sweets. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment, but the fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh, bright scarlet, the seeds close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, succulent and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., $1.00.

885. Kolb’s Gem. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment, but the fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh, bright scarlet, the seeds close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, succulent and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., $1.00.

890. Mammoth Ironclad. Large fruits nearly two feet long. Rind thin but exceptionally tough. Flesh bright red, firm, solid and crisp but rich and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

895. Phinney’s Early. Very early, quality good; handsome, Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

900. Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

905. The Dixie. This watermelon is offered for the fresh market, it is being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb’s Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

908. Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick rind. The surface is quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighs 50 to 80 pounds. The rind is thin but tough and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. The appearance and quality of this melon make it desirable for both home and market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., $1.50.

910. Golden Honey. A beautiful, golden-bright, honey flavored melon, one of the finest we ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful, alabaster amber, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor. Its medium early, of uniform large size, oblong shape and of handsome appearance. The rind is light green, with mottled stripes. Some are more or less prejudiced against a yellow-flushed melon, but this dislike will disappear once the Golden Honey is tasted. This melon has no hard core or stringy sections. The rind is thick and the seeds large and well adapted to Northern conditions. The know which varieties of seeds are hardiest and best for Northern conditions. This knowledge we have gained by our experience of 25 years and justifies your confidence in us.

Kleckley’s Sweets Watermelon.
MUSKMELON

Culture. Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds 1 inch deep in hills, 3 to 6 feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run, remove all but 1 of the most likely ones.

 Cultivate and keep free from weeds until the vines prevent.

Two and one-half pounds of seed required per acre.

915. Northrup's Yellow Meated Japan.

(Sold only in sealed packages) This is by far the finest, most luscious and pleasing muskmelon ever grown. It is much superior to any other variety, either green or yellow, hence, and captures the eye and heart of all those who observe it, and whenever it is offered for sale. All gardeners who have never tasted this magnificent melon should purchase at least ten packages.

The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting, very prolific, and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as the smaller varieties. The melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting. The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this melon is found in the color, melting delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored. We know of no other sort which will give as great satisfaction or prove as big a seller as our Yellow Meated Japan Muskmelon. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Large and Juicy.

Your Yellow Meated Japan Muskmelon was very large and so juicy and mellow that they would almost melt in your mouth. I must have some more of that seed.

(MRS.) MARY MORGAN, Kellogg, Iowa.

The Best Melon Grown.

Everyone who saw my garden told it was the best in all Edgewood. From six hills of your Yellow Meated Japan I had 50 melons, 42 of which I sold for 10c each. It is the best yellow melon grown.

JAMES DYSON, Edgewood, R. I.

Best Melon I Ever Grow.

The Yellow Meated Japan Muskmelon, of which I got the seed of you, is the best melon of its class I ever grew either for home or market, and I have grown melons for forty years.

W. T. BERRY, Virginia, Ill.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPES.

This melon, found on the hill of fare of the leading hotels and restaurants of America, has become world famous for its sweet, luscious, melting flesh which is of captivating flavor. This variety of melon takes its name from the little town of Rocky Ford, Colorado, which has become famous for these appetizing fruits. The popularity of this melon is largely attested by the fact that from ten to twelve hundred carloads of them are annually shipped from Rocky Ford to all parts of the United States, in addition to the large quantities grown and shipped from other stations. It is just the right size to serve in halves and this fact together with its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. It is not uncommon in the vicinity of Rocky Ford for an extra early field to net a profit of from two to three hundred dollars per acre. Perhaps the most important consideration is the melon to be planted. We are offering two of the three best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netted and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of melon breeders in the varieties we offer. Better seed cannot be secured.

916. Rust Resistant Pollock.

This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, the vines of this variety are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The melons run very uniform in size and are of exceptional large size. The exceptionably heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon, a sweet, luscious mespital, with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy, sweet, luscious, netting and superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

917. Netted Rock.

This strain represents the highest possible attainment in Cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform size, solid netted, in which the solid seed cavity, are the most essential and practically the only points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm, not tough or stringy, sweet, luscious, netting and superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

918. Early Watters, Improved.

The earliest of all the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is prolific and usually the first setting of the fruit is very heavy, mostly ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size and inclined to run true to seed. The flesh is light green and of the best quality. The seed cavity is larger than in the other strains, and does not make as good a shipper. It is not a very desirable. Not recommended for seacoast as excessive rainfall as the vines are inclined to rust, but where early melons are an object or for dry localities or in interirer it is the most valuable cantaloupe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.00.

919. Early Watters, Improved.
MUSKMELON

920. Burrell's Gem. This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size, and shape as a bearing variety. It has a thin tough rind, the ribs of which are six inches in diameter. They weigh two and one quarter pounds each. The red flesh is very thick, has a fine, crisp, and sweet character with a rich flavor. The melons are medium sized, ovate, ribbed, and covered with gray netting. The fruit is firm, rich, and mellow, making it an exceptionally fine shipping variety. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

925. Defender. One of the best yellow Shaded and well known variety. It has a fine, crisp, and sweet character. The melons are medium-sized, ovate, ribbed, and covered with gray netting. The fruit is firm, rich, and mellow, making it an exceptionally fine shipping variety. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

930. Early Netted Gem. This melon is very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon-colored flesh, which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and lucious. The skin is quite smooth, and of a beautiful deep green color. This is one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation. Large ptk., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 55c; lb., $1.60.

935. Emerald Gem. For hardy and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

940. Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet. Large ptk., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

945. Extra Early Hackensack. This melon is not only a good size, but it is also a beautiful form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

950. Hackensack or Turk's Cap. Very large, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green, thick, coarse, very sweet and fine flavor. It is hardy and very productive. Large ptk., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 30c; lb., $1.80.

955. Melon Peach. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright orange color, somewhat resembling a peach. When first ripened they are quite hard and have very little taste, but when fully ripe they are sweet and melt in the mouth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.80.

960. Hoodoo. Flesh very deep orange in color and extremely thick with small seed cavity. Fruits are round and about the size of Rocky Ford, making them convenient both for the table and for packing in shipment. As a slipper it can't be surpassed. A wonderfully prolific sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

965. Improved Yellow Cantaloupe. Large oval-shaped melons. The flesh is salmon yellow and very sweet. Very early, firm, rich, and mellow, making it an exceptionally fine shipping variety. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

970. Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, becoming a slight cavity in the center of the largest fruit, and of an exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the latest market. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. Large ptk., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

975. Paul Rose or Petoskey. Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh, a rich orange red like the Osage, but sweeter and higher flavored; is very early and is superior in flavor; green fleshed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; lb., $1.80.

980. Tip Top. Very large, round, well ribbed, with light green skin which becomes netted when ripened. They average seven inches in diameter. Flesh is quite thick, bright salmon color, and of an exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the latest market. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. Large ptk., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

Contains concise information on the raising and description of muskmelons, Watermelons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Squash, etc. It advises as to seed selection, storing and shipping. Will be sent free of charge upon request or mailed to any address for 5c in stamps.

Booklet on Vine Crops.

Went Wild Over Them

The Melon Peaches were fine and yielded abundantly. OREL H. SOBEREIGN, Evans, N. D.
ONION

RED VARIETIES

1900. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe. Sold only in Sealed Packages. This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities. We have proved, without doubt, to some of the largest growers of onions in the country that our Minnesota Red Globe is the most perfect onion in existence. For several years our efforts have been directed toward the improvement of Globe Onions, red, yellow and white, having a definite purpose in view, first, to reduce the size of the neck and to cut off the projecting bottom thus producing a perfectly globe-shaped onion that will mature and ripen down earther, as well as being of better shape; second, to produce a very long keeping onion. Nearly all of the onion seed used in this country is grown in California. In that state the bulbs are harvested in August and September and are planted for seed the same fall, long keeping qualities are therefore not required under this method of growing seed.

To grow seed in the North as we grow it, requires that we must harvest the bulbs in the fall, and carry them through the winter in store houses until about the first of May; our onion bulbs, therefore, must keep about seven months, and onions which will do that are very good keepers.

Every onion grower knows that frequently, in the spring, onions sell for extremely high prices, even though they were very cheap the previous fall. The reason is usually, not that an insufficient quantity of onions was stored, but that they would not keep. It is self evident, therefore, that the man who uses northern grown seed and can put his onions away with the assurance that they will keep longer and with less shrinkage has the advantage for making money from the onions thus stored, over the man who grows onions from California grown seed.

So great has become the demand for our Northern Grown Onion seed, that to avoid disappointment, many growers place orders a year in advance. There has never been a season since growers became acquainted with this variety that our stock has been sufficient to supply the demand. We suggest, therefore, that orders be placed promptly on receipt of this catalogue. Large Pkt., 1 oz., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.


(sometimes called Extra Early Red Wethersfield.) A medium sized flat variety for use about two weeks earlier than the globe seed. Very fine, very mild in flavor. Very best where seasons are very short. Good keeper.

Pkt., 1 oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

1925. Large Red Globe. A handsome, dark red, globe-shaped onion. Ranges three inches in diameter and nine to ten ounces in weight. The bulbs have thin necks, which ripen down forming a hard, solid, globular bulb. This is a fine strain which will please all who grow it. Pkt., 1 oz., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; lb., $1.75.

1105. Red Bermuda. Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter, very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink. Pkt., 1 oz., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00, postpaid.

1085. Southport Red Globe. In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such size 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 two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to this neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1000 bushels an acre being reported quite frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest. Pkt., 1 oz., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.
ONION

YELLOW VARIETIES.

1010. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Yellow Globe. Sold only in Sealed Packages. We have for years been working on the popular yellow globe onion to bring it to the same degree of perfection attained by our Minnesota Red globe and we now feel that we have succeeded in producing a type of Yellow Globe unexcelled by any other onion in existence. It is the same large shaped onion of the same general characteristics as our Minnesota Red globe, but has the advantage of ripening much sooner. This variety is much more resistant to disease than the common red varieties. 25c; 1 lb., $1.00; 5 lb., $2.50; 10 lb., $5.00 postpaid.

1080. Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Taker. Sold only in Sealed Packages. This has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grown in enormous size, onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50 postpaid.

1093. Southport Yellow Globe. Very similar to the Southport Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish-yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given in the selection of our seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, and heavy yield. Pkt., 5c oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.00 postpaid.

1120. Long Keeping Australian Brown Onion. This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening and make no stillerbs or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulbs begin to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Southport Red and Wethersfield it will average nearly 4 weeks earlier, and ripen off much more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think, from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts it will commend itself to onion set growers, who will lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep." Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00 postpaid.

1035. Yellow Danvers Flat, or Round. Very productive, medium size, round, flat, early. The skin is yellow, fine grained and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., $1.10.

1040. Yellow Globe Danvers. and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.

Excellent Satisfaction. Your Yellow Globe Danvers Onion seed gave excellent satisfaction. R. H. GREENLEES, Orient, Wash.

1045. Yellow Strasburg or Dutch. Later, darker in color and more flat than Yellow Danvers Flat. Flesh pure white and mild flavor. The best variety to grow for market. The principal Mission type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Buy Early. Seed of high grade Yellow and Red Globe Onion is again in short supply this season. We urge customers to place orders early.

1093. Ohio Yellow Globe. A very desirable strain of yellow globe-shaped onion. The main features which distinguish this strain from others are its distinct and attractive shape, handsome, brilliant, even color; ripens early and all at once; necks very small and can be cut down very close. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep exceptionally well during the winter. The yield, size and quality are all that could be desired in a yellow globe onion. Although this strain was first introduced in Ohio, the seed we offer is thoroughly acclimated and is suitable for northern conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., $2.00.

Fertilizers. The two principal fertilizers for the onions are Nitrate of Soda and Murate of Potash; the latter being used on rich lands. Nitrate of Soda furnishes the young plants with the most essential plant food-nitrogen, in soluble form. For fertilizers of all kinds see pages 136 and 137.

Garden Tools.

We handle a full line of K. A. Greiner, Cultivators, also weeder, hand cultivators, etc. See pages 139 and 140.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Taker Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

Southport Yellow Globe Onion.
ONION

WHITE VARIETIES.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe Onion.

1005. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe. Sold only in Sealed Packages. White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 2 lb., $2.50, postpaid.

1090. Southport White Globe. White Globe Onions are the mildest in flavor of any of the onions and are, on this account, often preferred for family use. Our Minnesota White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any of the White Globe strains. Most of the White Globe stocks are marred by dark, rusty streaks. Our Minnesota White Globe is almost entirely free from this blemish and is the purest in color of any of the White Globe types. This is in every way the finest White Globe Onion in existence. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 2 lb., $2.50, postpaid.

1100. Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of onions in the South, especially in southern Texas. It does very well under southern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for salting, the color being so clear in the pepper. The best seed is produced in Texas, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $1.75; 1 lb., $3.50.

1110. White Bermuda. The bulbs are quite broad and flat white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thick-necked, insuring even and early maturing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00, postpaid.

1055. Paris White Silver Skin. An early, in a 1½ round, white variety. Excellent for bunching and pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 2 lb., $2.50, postpaid.

1065. White Pearl or Extra Early Bloomsdale. White Pearl originated from Bermuda seed, but is not an actual Bermuda. It is a pure silvery-white onion of very quick growth, capable of being harvested in seventy days or less from sowing the seed. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, with silvery-white skin and mild in flavor. This variety is largely planted for bunching and for sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.00, postpaid.

1063. White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniform, with a fine, full, clear white skin, fine, mild, white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.50.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling Onions.

1075. Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling Onion. (Sold only in Sealed Packages.) For early bunching, pickling and sets. Small, hard, round; keeps well; pure white, does not turn green when exposed to the sun. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

1070. White Queen. Small, large, for extreme earlyness and mildness of flavor. Bulbs average about an inch in diameter and are much used for pickling. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

1080. White Barletta. This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is early in the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows 1½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches thick, with finely formed, flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for smaller sets. An excellent bunching and pickling variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

1125. Mammoth Silver King. In appearance, the most striking silvery onions grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and excellent color, fine flesh, excellent flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and fancy-pitched trade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

1032. White Bunching. An extra early, round, white variety maturing large, snow-white onions of very fine quality, long before the other sorts are ready. For early bunching or early green, it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.50.

1033. White Welsh. A very hardy, perennial variety of onion, grown for winter use. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.
ONION SETS

The Importance of Using Northern Grown Onion Sets.

The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used for several purposes. The Bottom Onion Sets produce a large onion ready for market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed and the product of the set is the same as that obtained by sowing seed. This enables the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, at which time prices usually are higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches market. It also permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. Bottom Sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly and they are harvested before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unpruned.

Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones; they are not grown from seed.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year and top sets the next.

We grow our own Onion Sets which enables us to produce hard, sound, clean sets of the best quality. As they are used to obtain onions earlier than they can be had from seed, it follows, therefore, that Northern grown sets will produce onions earlier than Southern grown sets. We clean them thoroughly so as to be free from trash and rubbish, which is so often included with many of the onion sets ordinarily sold. In the spring of the year our sets are hard and sound, while at that time Southern sets are very soft and shriveled and so lifeless that they either grow slowly or fail entirely to make a bulb. We do not think it too much to say that a bushel of our sets will give almost twice the number of onions as will a bushel of ordinary sets.

About Prices. As the value of Onion Sets fluctuates greatly, our prices are subject to market changes. Prices named in this catalogue are based upon values existing at the time of publication. If you wish to purchase round lots be sure to write us for lowest price quoted. We give 25 points for Bushel of Top Sets; on all other sets sold by the bushel we give 32 pounds for a bushel. Some houses sell by the measured bushel; by this method the larger and more bulky the sets, the less quantity the purchaser receives. Transportation charges on all onion sets to be paid by the purchaser, except where quoted otherwise.

We call particular attention to the manner in which our sets are shipped, as explained elsewhere on this page.

White Bottom Sets. These are small, solid and of a beautiful sort in pot plants and market gardens. They are names hereafter. The popular variety, Pt., 10c; (by mail, 15c); lb., 15c; (by mail, 25c); qt., 20c; (by mail, 35c); 1/2 bu., $1.90; bu., $3.30; 100 lbs., $16.50.

Red Bottom Sets. Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine and dry, medium in size and unpruned. Pt., 10c; (by mail, 15c); lb., 15c; (by mail, 25c); qt., 20c; (by mail, 35c); 1/2 bu., $1.90; bu., $3.30; 100 lbs., $16.50.

Red Top Sets. These are planted to produce both early green onions and large eating onions. We wish to call special attention to the fact that our stock is the genuine Red Top Set, planted with Winter or Egyptian Sets, which are always much cheaper, but are practically worthless for spring planting. Pt., 15c; (by mail, 25c); lb., 25c; (by mail, 35c); qt., 35c; (by mail, 35c); 1/2 bu., $1.90; bu., $3.30.

White Multiplier. These make green onions for early spring planting. They are the first to form, are of a pure silvery white and enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Their keeping qualities are remarkable. They can be used for early eating, being ready for market as soon as the sets are hardened before the fall. Orders sent before fall will be filled about September 1st. These are one of the best onions for early use. They remain in the ground and increase from year to year, and are perfectly hardy in all climates. Pt., 10c; (by mail, 15c); lb., 15c; (by mail, 25c); qt., 20c; (by mail, 25c); 1/2 bu., $1.90; bu., $3.30; 100 lbs., $16.50.

Egyptian or Perennial. These sets should be planted in the fall. Orders sent before fall will be filled about September 1st. They are one of the best onions for early use. They remain in the ground and increase from year to year, and are perfectly hardy in all climates. Pt., 10c; (by mail, 15c); lb., 15c; (by mail, 25c); qt., 20c; (by mail, 30c); 1/2 bu., 35c; bu., $2.00; 100 lbs., $6.00.

Garlic. For description and prices see page 26.

How We Ship Onion Sets.

The Best, Safest and Cheapest Way.

We have adopted what we consider the very best plan for shipping Onion Sets. Where they are grown, we pack them in bushel baskets, as shown in the illustration. In this way they are packed in bushel baskets, as shown in the illustration. In this way they travel safely to any part of the United States. The advantage of shipping in this way is readily apparent. The package is easily handled, the sets are not crushed, as is often the case when they are sent in barrels; the package is properly ventilated and the purchaser does not have to pay the freight on 25 to 50 pounds of harrel. In addition to this, he has a package of which he can make use. Large buyers of onion sets can call upon us for quotations.

Culture. Soil requirements the same as for onion seed. Place the onion sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size. 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow the soil with a little hand plow early in the spring, set the onion in this furrow right side up and cover with 2 inches of soil. The soil is dry it is well warmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.
PARSNIP

Culture. Work the soil very deep and pulverize the surface thoroughly. Sow the seed in early spring, 1/2 of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

As soon as the young plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

Cultivate sufficiently to keep the soil loose throughout the season. Freezing improves the quality of parsnips for table use, so it is customary to take up in the fall when the ground begins to freeze what will be needed for winter use, leaving the remainder to winter over in the ground, or better still, pitting them as is often done with other roots so that access may be had to them at any time.

One oz. of seed will sow 200 ft. of row; 5 lbs. seed required for an acre.

1135. Northrup, King and Co.'s Sweet Marrow Parsnip. (Sold only in sealed packages) This fine new parsnip of English origin is offered with full confidence that it will become a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "parsnip" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. The best of all parsnips for the private or market garden. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; lb., $1.10; postpaid.

1140. Guernsey. (Improved Half Long) A greatly improved strain. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

1145. Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip. Our stock time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 50c; postpaid. Best of Satisfaction.

All seeds received from you given the best of satisfaction, especially the Sweet Marrow Parsnip and your Sterling Beet. (MRS.) MARY MILLS, Perry, Iowa.

PARSLEY

Culture. Sow seed in shallow drills in the early spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One oz. of seed will sow 150 ft. of row; 6 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

1150. Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

1155. Double Curled. Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

1160. Extra Curled Dwarf, or Emerald Parsley. This is a most beautiful variety. The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

1165. Fern Leaved. Invaluable as a garnishing plant, and suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

1170. Plain, or Single Parsley. Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled, or cut, are very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

1175. Turnip Rooted, or Hamburg Parsley. The edible portion is the flabby root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with the flavor of Celery. The foliage is the same as the plain parsley. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Cannot Praise it Too Highly.

I have always found your garden and flower seeds thoroughly reliable, quick to germinate, and with proper care have produced fine vegetables and flowers. This is especially true of the Parsley. It is the best I ever had. I cannot praise it too highly.

DOROTHY BENN, Hopkinsville, Iowa.

Books on Garden Subjects.

PEPPER

Culture. Plant seed 1½ inch deep in the hot-bed in March, or in boxes in the house, set in rows about 1½ feet apart each way in the garden about corn plants time.

One oz. of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

1180. Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well-branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being burdened together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be shredded and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., $1.75.

1185. 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. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.25.

1190. Large Bell or Bull Nose. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.00.


1200. Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. Pods are small, widely used for pickling when green as when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $3.25.

1205. Red Cherry. Largely used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $3.25.

1210. Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $3.25.

1220. Ruby Giant. A beautiful variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. It possesses the large size of the Chinese Giant and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, making a good salad dish and served with tomatoes. This new sort will undoubtedly become very popular both in the home and the market garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., $1.25.

1225. Ruby King. The most popular large fruited pepper, very prolific. The pods are a beautiful height red, 5 to 6 inches long by 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $3.25.

1230. Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and longer, of very mild flavor. Much used for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $3.25.

PUMPKIN

Culture. When the seed is planted with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant three to five seeds in every third hole of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Cultivate with a section of the harrow. Use para and land planter or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.

One oz. of seed will make 25 hills; 4 lbs. seed required for an acre.

1245. Early Sugar or Pie. Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Very Good Success. We have used your seeds and have had very good success with them, especially with the Pie Pumpkins.

J. B. FARNHAM, Magel, S. D.

Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.

Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

1240. Connecticut Field. An immensely productive, large, orange-colored, field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; 40c.

1250. Japanese Pie. A crook neck variety, Early. Seeds are marked very curiously. Flesh deep yellow of fine cutting quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

1255. Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large, flattened, hard and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

1255. Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Prize. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The largest pumpkin that mankind has ever grown. Has weighed as high as 2,250 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper. If you wish to see just how large a pumpkin you can grow, try this variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.00.

1270. Winter Luxury. A splendid pie pumpkin, small, round, finely netted and beautiful golden-brown. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender and fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the pumpkins keep well during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.00.

Chinese Giant Pepper.
PEAS

Quality. Our Peas are Northern Grown. They are the earliest, hardest and most productive. For years we have made a specialty of peas, growing many hundred acres each season. Much skill is required to properly grow Seed Peas and we employ experts to handle our crops. Our seeds are bright, handsome, sound as a dollar and of perfect growth.

Prices. On large lots of peas write for special price, stating variety and quantity wanted. Peas are not as plentiful this season as in some years. We do not wish to disappoint any of our customers and suggest that orders be sent in early so that they may be filled before our stocks are exhausted.

Please note that we quote prices on lots and not on quart packages. We pay postage on lots.

Culture for Garden Peas. Sow seed 3 to 4 inches deep in rich soil very early in the spring for a succession in varieties that mature at different periods, or if dwarfs only are desired, sow a few rows every 15 days throughout the season. For land cultivation sow in rows 15 inches apart, but if grown on a large scale it is best to sow in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and cultivate them with a horse. Tall growing peas may be sown broadcast to advantage upon very clean soil or new breaking. They may be supported with a woven wire fence or poultry netting. Sow in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. Fasten securely at each end with posts using stakes between the posts.

One quart of seed will plant 100 ft. of row: 2 to 2½ bu. of seed required an acre in drills, and ½ to ¾ bu. for broadcast.

EXTRA EARLY ROUND SEEDED VARIETIES.

These sorts are most largely grown by gardeners for the early market. They ripen more uniformly than any other peas and where the stocks have been properly bred and kept rotted from 75 to 80 per cent of the pods can be lifted by the vines at the first picking, enabling the grower to secure the highest prices. Round seeded varieties are not as sweet as the wrinkled sorts.

1280. Northrup, King & Co.'s Summit Extra Early. (Sold only in sealed packages.) Height 2½ to 3 feet. Seeds white. The “Summit” holds the record as the earliest and most even in maturity of the white seeded varieties. A great favorite with gardeners for early market. The entire profit on the crop sometimes depends on being able to market peas early before the larger and later varieties are full grown. Pkt. 3c, pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.15; ½ bu., $2.00; 1 bu., $4.00.

1285. Alaska. Height 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright bluish-green peas of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.15; ½ bu., $2.00; 1 bu., $4.00.

1290. First and Best. Height 2½ to 3 feet. Standard, white colored seed, extra early. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods containing from five to seven medium sized peas of good quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.00; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $3.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES.

These require no brushing and are in large demand for family use. All of the following sorts are extra, being only a few days later than the Round Seeded Sorts.

1330. American Wonder. Height 16 inches. This variety heads the list of peas in flavor and quality. It is a cross between the well known Champion of England and the Little Gem and has the merits of both, together with features not found in either of the parent varieties. 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, bearing nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These peas are especially adapted for family use as they require no brush or other support. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; 1 bu., $4.50.

1335. Little Gem. Height 16 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the very best. It remains firm for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and thought by many to be sweeter. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; 1 bu., $4.50.

We carefully test every lot of peas for germination before they leave hands. Peas of low vitality are not permitted to go out of our house.

1338. Little Marvel. An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 1½ to 2 feet in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight peas of extra fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; 1 bu., $4.50.

1340. Nott's Excelsior. Height 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder but grows a trifle taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled to the squared ends with green, wrinkled peas of fine quality and sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; 1 bu., $4.50.

Book on Peas and Pea Culture. By Glenn C. Sevey. A very complete book on this subject, including garden peas, field peas and sweet peas. One chapter deals with peas for canning purposes. A thoroughly up-to-date and interesting book. 120 pages, cloth binding. Price, 60c (postpaid, 50c).
PEAS
EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

Most of the following sorts are nearly or quite as early as the round seeded extra earlies, but they do not mature so uniformly. This, while making them less desirable for early market purposes, makes them better for family use as they will stand longer in fit condition for the table. They are much sweeter than the round seeded sorts.

1300. **Advancer.** Height 2 to 2½ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. This variety is a great favorite in eastern markets on account of its superior flavor. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. This sort is extensively used by canners on account of its quality and appearance. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 35c; (postpaid, 30c); 4 qts., $1.10; ½ bu., $2.00; bu., $5.00.

1270. **Carter’s Daisy.** *(Early Dwarf Telephone.)* Dwarf, 1½ to 2½ feet high; large pods, needs no brush. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way in which they are heaped up in clumps on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large peas of good quality. The vines are 10 to 15 inches high, and being strong and thrifty require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. It is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale. Large (pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., $1.40; ½ bu., $2.50; bu., $9.00.

The varieties of peas we offer are those which have been demonstrated by actual trials on our grounds to be adapted for growing in the North. In addition to our own seed peas we annually test out many varieties from all sections of the world to discover, if possible, new strains or varieties worthy of introduction.

**Gradus Peas.**

1302. **Dainty.** Two years ago we tried out a small quantity of this new variety. It was so satisfactory that we secured some of the seed from which we produced our stock. We grew this splendid sort on our trial grounds again last season and found it a superb variety not only for home use, but excellently for canning purposes. The vines grow two to two and a half feet high; pods are borne in pairs in great abundance; the peas are found eight to ten in a pod and are very sweet and delicate. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 20c); qt., 35c; (postpaid, 30c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; bu., $8.00.

1305. **Gradus.** *(Prosperity.)* The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large, podded early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners in every state. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two earlier than the earliest, small, smooth sorts. The pods are large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, feathery, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough to use. Large pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 45c; (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.60; ½ bu., $2.25; bu., $8.00.

1310. **Honey Sweets.** Require no brush or other support. The pods are similar in shape to the American Wonder but are broader and longer and are borne in greater abundance; the vine being freely loaded with pods. They are two to three days later than the Wonder but the pods contain more peas, there being on the average 7 or 8 in each. It is a splendid sort for both home and market use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., $1.50; ½ bu., $2.25; bu., $9.00.

1314. **Horsford’s Market Garden.** Wrinkled. In all respects very similar to the Advancer pea, but an improvement on that variety in point of productivity. Flavor very fine. The peas are rather smaller than the Advancer, but are fully equal in other respects. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 30c; (postpaid, 30c); 4 qts., $1.25; ½ bu., $2.25; bu., $8.00.

1320. **Surprise.** Wrinkled. Produces large, early pea. Seed green, wrinkled. Ripe very early, about 3 weeks earlier than the Wonder. The peas are large, containing seven or eight peas of fine quality. The peas are not so large as the American Wonder, but Surprise is more productive and much earlier. It is the very earliest green wrinkled sort and an excellent variety for both the market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, 35c); 4 qts., $1.40; ½ bu., $2.50.

1325. **Thomas Laxton.** Large, early pea. This fine early pea was raised by crossing Gradus with the Alaska. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three to five and one-half feet. It is of harder constitution than the Gradus, and is earlier and of darker colored pod. In flavor this pea is unsurpassed. Large pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 30c); qt., 45c; (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.60; ½ bu., $2.50.
PEAS
MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Planted at the same time as the extra early or dwarf varieties, these come into bearing when other sorts are gone. For this reason they stand a long time fit for table use, and as a rule they are, except when noted, sweeter than the early sorts. The pods are large and they stand longer in fit condition for use.

1350. Abundance. Height 2 to 2½ feet, seeds green, wrinkled. As the name implies, this is a heavy yielding variety and is a capital sort for family use, as in addition to its yielding capacity, it possesses great sweetness and general fine table qualities. The pods are round, 3 to 4 inches long and well filled with from 6 to 8 peas. It stands fit for use a long time. Pkt., 5c; qt., 15c; pt., 25c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; bu., $5.00.

1352. Alderman. Height 2½ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific. It is probably the best sort for late summer and autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a green color, average three inches in length. The peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly and are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, $1.00); ½ bu., $2.00; bu., $6.00.

1360. Champion of England. Height 4 to 5 feet in height. This has been considered for a very long time the standard main crop or late pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 40c, (postpaid, 75c); ½ bu., $1.75; 1 bu., $3.00; bu., $6.00.

1365. Colossus. Height 2½ to 3½ feet. This splendid pea is of the same large podded type as the Telephone, but the pods are larger and the peas sweeter. Excelling, as it does, in these particulars the well known sort mentioned, the Colossus Pea surpasses all other large-podded varieties in another particular, that of productiveness. In other words, a pint of Colossus Pea pods will yield as many shelled peas as a quart of most other sorts; a bushel as many as two bushels. Quality is always to be preferred to quantity, but a pea which will give better quality and larger quantity is the pea to plant; that pea is the Colossus. We encourage orders, and that at a small quantity of these peas be included with every order, as far as possible. Large pkt., 5c; (postpaid, 25c); qt., 45c; (postpaid, 75c); 4 qts., $1.50; ¾ bu., $3.00.

1362. Duke of Albany. Height 2½ to 3½ feet. Resembles the Telephone in appearance, but the vine is not quite so tall, being 2½ the feet in height, being longer than the Telephone and produced more abundantly. They measure 4 to 4½ inches long and are light green in color. Peas are light green and very much wrinkled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 35c; (postpaid, 75c); ½ bu., $2.75; bu., $6.00.

1370. Everbearing. Height 2½ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific. It is probably the best sort for late summer and autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a green color, average three inches in length. The peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly and are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, $1.00); ½ bu., $2.00; bu., $6.00.

1372. Gladstone. Height 3½ to 4 feet. Of strong growth. Plants remain healthy for a long time during drought. Vines grow two to three feet high and yield an abundance of long, curved, pointed pods. Each pod is often two feet long and contains up to twelve peas. Although the peas are large, they are generally produced in late summer and early fall. They are known for their sweet flavor and are highly valued by gardeners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., $1.15; ½ bu., $2.50; bu., $7.00.

1375. Potlatch. Height 3½ to 4 feet. This variety is productive and can be planted early. The peas are large, green, and wrinkled. They are sweet and have a good flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, 75c); 4 qts., $1.35; ½ bu., $2.50; bu., $8.00.

1380. Prince of Wales. Height 2½ to 3½ feet. The pea pods are large, green, and wrinkled. They are sweet and have a good flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid, 50c); qt., 40c; (postpaid, 75c); 4 qts., $1.35; ½ bu., $2.50; bu., $8.00.

Please note that we quote prices on pints and quarts of peas, both postpaid and by express or freight at purchaser's expense. When peas are to be sent by mail, be sure to allow postpaid prices. We pay postage on all packets.
PEAS
MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

1260. Teddy Roosevelt.
A Giant Poded Main Crop Pea. The largest "poddier," surest "cropper" and heaviest "yielder" of all the main crop sorts. The Phone and Stratagem were the first large-poded peas to be introduced. Naturally they created a sensation because they were advertised well, and are at present the most largely used in America of any of the large-poded varieties. They have, however, one serious defect: the pods contain very few peas. This fault has been remedied in some of the later introductions, and notably so in the Teddy Roosevelt. This grand pea resembles the Telephone in color of pod and foliage, and in habit of growth, but the pods are larger and contain more peas. A bushel of pods will shell out nearly twice as many peas as the Telephone. The vines are enormously productive, being completely covered with immense long pods, well filled with from 8 to 10 large peas of the richest flavor. This variety grows from 4 to 5 feet high and, as an abundant cropper, is superior to all other sorts.

Nothing in the long line of peas excels the Teddy Roosevelt in richness, sweetness and flavor, and it could not take a gardener long to figure out that a bushel of pods that will give as many peas as two handfuls of other varieties is the kind to grow. The demand is so great every year for Teddy Roosevelt Peas that our stock is usually exhausted early in the season. Large pkt., 3c; pt., 20c, (postpaid, 25c); qt., 25c, (postpaid, 30c); 1 qt., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; bu., $8.00.

1385. Telephone. This is now the leading pea with market gardeners, as it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early, yields abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods and peas are sweet and luscious. This variety meets with the ready approval of buyers, who placed on sale and is therefore a popular sort with pea growers. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about 4½ to 6 feet in height, are very strong and hard and have large, coarse, light colored leaves. Each vine bears an average seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 65 days. The immense pods are straight, and of fine appearance, and contain eight to nine large, wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor. The stock of seed we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific and will please all who grow this variety this season. Pkt., 3c; pt., 20c, (postpaid, 25c); qt., 35c, (postpaid, 50c); 1 qt., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; bu., $8.00.

1390. White Marrowfat. Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, large yellow peas of excellent quality, being some of the finest and meaty. Pkt., 3c; pt., 12c, (postpaid, 20c); qt., 20c, (postpaid, 35c); 1 qt., 40c, (postpaid, 50c); 4 qts., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $4.00.

Giant Poded Peas, "Teddy Roosevelt."
The seed potatoes we send out are seed potatoes in every sense that the word Seed should imply. They are not only the best we can supply, but we try to have them the best to be had from any source at any price. To that end they will be hand sorted, selected stock such as anyone will be proud to plant.

**New (?) Varieties.** There is nothing sold from seed catalogues in which so much humbuggery is exercised as in the item of seed potatoes. During the past few years hundreds of alleged new varieties have been introduced and sold at high prices, and yet (stop and think of it) there are not to exceed ten or twelve standard and well known sorts on the market today.

The trouble lies in the abnormal appetite for new potatoes. No bait is more tempting than a new variety, and just so long as this appetite exists it will be administered to. Our list contains no variety that has not made a place for itself.

**Our Potatoes Are Grown in the Far North.**

Our stock is grown almost exclusively in the Red River Valley, North Dakota. "Red River" stock always commands a premium over potatoes produced elsewhere. No seed potatoes can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for producing and long keeping qualities.

Our seed potatoes are grown for us under contract, especially for seed purposes. We personally instruct our growers as to the best methods of cultivation and harvesting and our own men superintend loading of cars. Our seed is clean, healthy, and free from all kinds of trouble, and our customers find it easy to cultivate and grow.

Prices. Owing to the fluctuating market and the impossibility of accurately estimating future values at the time of going to press, it is with the hope this book will be of some use to our customers that we have thought it best to omit prices in this book. At the time of mailing we enclose a Red Figure Price List which will give latest values. Those who do not care to order seed potatoes until later should send for Red Figure Price List just before ordering. These lists are issued at frequent intervals during the season. We believe it would be wise to order early, not only to secure the advantage of the early price, but to avoid also the possibility of varieties becoming sold out later. Those wishing to buy in large quantities should write for special prices, stating varieties and number of bushels wanted.

**Date of Shipment.** We shall ship our potatoes as early as possible.

**Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Ohio Potatoes.**

Our Own Special Stock.

We consider these to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Extra Early Ohio Potatoes to be found anywhere. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. We do not admit that its equals exist among Early Ohio Potatoes. They are grown under conditions which make it impossible for other stock of this variety to be grown in the North. They are selected with the utmost care and the best for early markets are saved. We believe these potatoes will be a joy to the owners of a few bushels of potatoes, who want a large quantity of potatoes for early markets.

The Early Ohio Potato is as well and generally known as to require no extended description. We believe it to be more popular than any other variety. The potatoes are of the highest quality, and the bulk of the quality sold of any other variety. They are the best for early markets in any part of the country, and they are very popular for household use.

**Price.** The price of Extra Early Ohio Potatoes in the illustration represents the stock we send out, smooth, uniform, and of fine, typical shape. The potato is characterized by its thin skin, glistening, smooth, and of fine, typical shape. It is the best variety for early markets, and the quantity sold is very large.

**Note Method of Shipping in Basket.**

Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Ohio Potatoes. Note Method of Shipping in Basket.
SEED POTATOES

Early Rose. This variety has been a great favorite for many years and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape, good size and light pink in color at the bud end. They are cook mealy and are of the finest flavor. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail $1.00, postpaid.

The Potato, by E. H. Grub. An exhaustive work by one of the foremost authorities in the world on this subject. Price, $2.00, postpaid.

Early Triumph. BLISS. This variety was introduced many years ago by Mr. B. K. Bliss. The Triumph attained its popularity at that time no particular favor, but of a sudden its virtues became appreciated and the demand for it was so great that it sold readily in countless lots for three times the price of ordinary seed potatoes. There is good reason why the Triumph should be popular. It is from seven to ten days earlier than the Ohio, and that often means a difference of many dollars in the crop. We believe that potato growers will do well to plant liberally of them the coming spring, as there is sure to be an almost unlimited demand for the seed from the Mississippi Valley, where thousands of acres of potatoes are grown each year for the early market. The potato is of good size, squared at the ends, skin is red, flesh is very white and firm. It is productive, and for several years to come will probably command a higher price among potato buyers than any other sort. For prices see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail $1.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Triumph Potato.

Carman No. 3. The Best Main Crop Potato.

The Carman No. 3 is already realizing in popularity the Burbank, and undoubtedly will be a much better potato. Without any exception whatever it is the greatest yielding potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of a large size and of the shapeliest form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not surpassed as a table variety. Skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. It has no hollow heart of any dark parts. We recommend this potato to our customers as being unqualifiedly the best of all late sorts. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. Originated by the late Ellerslie C. Carman, and a very distinct and valuable main crop sort. The tubers attain a large size and are of wonderfully smooth skin. The eyes are few, distinct and shallow. It is a very healthy and vigorous variety, as is attested by the growth of vine and solidity of the tubers. For prices see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

Peerless. A round white variety with a slightly nutted surface. This is very similar to the Rural New Yorker No. 2 but is not so large, being about the size and very much the shape of the Irish Cobbler; the eyes however are not so deep. We expect this to become a very valuable sort in the North as it is now in great demand for shipping to many southern points. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

Booklet on Potato Culture. A hand-book giving in a concise and interesting manner, information as to planting, cultivation, harvesting, storing and sale of potatoes. Valuable to every potato grower. Sent free with orders if requested or mailed for 5c in stamps.

Rural New Yorker No. 2 Potato.

White Ohio. These are the same in all particulars as the Extra Early Ohio except in color, which is white or nearly so. White potatoes are preferred in most markets and as this sort is just as early, of as good quality and as productive as the Early Ohio, it will unquestionably supersede the older variety when it becomes better known. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

Burbank, A Standard Late Variety.

Continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, of fine form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor and quality. The best potato for baking. This variety is well adapted to heavy soils. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.
Irish Cobbler. An extra early variety maturing only a few days later than Early Triumph. Cobbler are preferred, however, to the Triumph on account of their color, which is a cream white. The tubers are round and uniform in size and shape. The eyes are strong and well developed and slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine quality and flavor. For price see our Red Figure Price List.

Green Mountain. A main crop late potato of large size. The tubers are square to oval in shape and inclined to be flat. It thrives well in most all soils and localities and is resistant to disease. The flesh is white and dry and meaty with a desirable flavor of its own. Being a heavy yielder and a fine keeper this sort is becoming very popular. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

Pingree. This is a main crop potato, named for the late Governor Pingree of Michigan—and pronounced by him the best potato he had ever eaten. It is productive to an extraordinary degree. The tubers are bunched closely in growing which materially lessens the labor of harvesting. The potato itself is of the size and shape best liked in nearly all markets. The skin is a bright light russet color. Eyes are few and nearly flush with surface. In quality no potato can surpass it. In fact, in this particular we know of no sort that equals it. Its snowy whiteness when cooked, together with its dry and floury nature, has made it a prime favorite. For price see our Red Figure Price List. 100 eyes by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

The Best Way to Secure Planting Seed.

We believe that we are the originators of the system of sending potato eyes by mail. There are many people living in cities or towns who have a small garden and would like to devote a portion of it to potatoes, but do not feel like paying the freight or express charges on a small quantity of seed. The freight alone on a few potatoes necessary to plant this space would amount to as much as we ask for the eyes delivered at your door.

The importance of securing Northern-Grown Potatoes should be taken into careful consideration. Our stocks were all grown especially for seed purposes in the Red River Valley, conceded by every one to be the ideal location for the propagation of this tuber. By careful selection we take the very best potatoes from which the eyes are cut. These are prepared in such a way that they will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

There are numerous advantages in procuring potato eyes, which can be briefly summed up:

First—It has been conclusively proven that potatoes cut to single eyes give the largest yield and best results generally.

Second—No freight or express charges to pay, as we pay the postage.

Third—They can be sent without danger of freezing. A customer can secure them in ample time for planting without incurring this risk.

Fourth—By our improved method of preparing the eyes for shipment, they will keep in good condition for a month or more.

Fifth—They are many who would like to try some of our varieties for the first time. By purchasing eyes this can be done at a very slight expense.

Sixth—We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition for growing.

QUANTITY TO PLANT.

If planted in hills allow three or four eyes to each; if in rows, far enough apart to permit cultivation, drop eyes about every eight or ten inches. Cultivate the same as ordinary cut tubers. Eyes are packed in neat boxes, properly and plainly labeled (see engraving) each small box containing 25 eyes. We can furnish all of one variety or several varieties, but no less than 25 eyes of any sort will be put up.

OUR OFFER FOR $1.00.

We will send to any address, postpaid, 100 Eyes, (25 each) of the following splendid sorts: Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Ohio, Burbank Extra Early Triumph, Carman No. 3. This is the way to secure your planting stock of new varieties for less than the freight would cost on the whole potatoes. We pay the postage.

Two Bushels from Twenty-Five Eyes.

The Pingree potatoes shown in the enclosed photographs were raised from 25 eyes bought from you. The yield was two bushels from the 25 eyes.

JOHN FRIDGEN, Vining, Minn.
RADISH

The Secret in Growing Good Radishes

Consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, it is essential that the soil be kept in thorough cultivation throughout the season. And third, the soil should be supplied with sufficient moisture as they grow. For the season, sow two to four feet of the radish seed every 10 days throughout the season and the soil should always be kept moist to prevent weeds.

1 oz. of seed required for 100 ft. of row; 5 to 10 lbs. of seed will plant one acre.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES.

Northrup, King & Co.

1405. Sterling White Tip Radish. Sold only in Sealed Packages.

After several years' experience in growing many strains of the Radish, we have selected the particular variety, the name 'Sterling' because of its fine shape, its uniformity, its handsome appearance, its rich color, and fine markings, its crisp, mild flavor and its superiority in every respect to all other strains of this type. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. When placed on the table it is particularly fine appearance. In flavor, no other radish equals it, being crisp, sweet, mild and delicate, all that are desired in a Radish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1410. Early Deep Scarlet or Non-Plus Ultra, Forcing. This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color, flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to their small size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1420. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite as early, but is used mostly for outdoor culture. Packet 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1425. Early White Box. Similar to the White Turning, but attains larger size. Large Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1430. Early White Turnip. A medium sized round variety, grow very large, with a very large, white skin. Not as early as Non-Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. Flesh is white, mild and crisp, and is used mostly for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It is about 20 days to maturity and remains fit for use a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1435. Rosy Gem. We have a very clean and beautiful strain of the Rosy Gem sort. It is extremely early, maturing in 25 days, and is largely used for forcing both outside and indoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a handsome white tip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1440. Ruby Pearl. A small turnip-shaped, bright red radish with a pure white tip, which has the appearance of a sort of turnip. This variety is more brightly colored than the Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped and will soon rival it in popularity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1445. Sparkler. White tipped radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance, but the varieties already in existence are either too dull in the ground color or lack a clearly defined white tip. This quite distinct variety fulfills every requirement in each respect, 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 coarsest kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for white the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1450. Triumph Radish. This is a decidedly unique novelty in radishes. It is very early, maturing in about twenty days from the time of sowing. It is globe-shaped; the tops are short, which makes it valuable for growing under glass. The flesh is very crisp, solid and mild flavor. The ground color is pure white, striped horizontally with bright scarlet. Large Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

1455. Yellow Ball, or Summer. A fine summer variety, of quick growth. Producing crisp, tender radishes even in the hottest weather and far this reason is grown extensively in the South. Roots are uniformly globe-shaped; skin is golden yellow in color and flesh is mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 65c.

Book on Vegetable Gardening. By S. B. Green. A complete manual on the growing of vegetables and the arrangement of the home garden. Practical and comprehensive. 252 pages. Price cloth cover, $1.00; paper cover, 50c, postpaid.
RADISH
EARLY OLIVE SHAPED RADISHES.

1.460. Early Scarlet Olive. A very useful variety. Matures in 30 days; color, bright scarlet; flesh, crisp and tender. Best adapted for main crop. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.462. Northrup, King & Co.'s Special French Breakfast (Sold only in sealed packages.) Of all the large number of different strains of radishes grown at our trial grounds this past season, none surpassed in fine quality or appearance, this new variety. It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c, postpaid.

1.465. French Breakfast. Regular Strain. A great favorite. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.470. White Olive Shaped. Flesh mild and firm. Of very fine quality. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

LONG RADISHES.

1.475. Chartier or Shepherd. The largest and handsomest summer sort. This variety is ready for the table very early and remains hard and crisp until it reaches a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus furnishing good roots for a long time. The color at the top is of a vivid crimson, fading gradually to pure white at the tip. Is delicious in flavor, resists drought effectively. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.480. Glass or Cincinnati Market. In appearance entirely unique. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from six to seven inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.482. Long Cardinal. A very early variety, fit for use in about 25 days from sowing. It is of a bright red color with white tip. It is especially valuable because of its crisp, tender flesh and fine appearance. It is smooth and uniform and highly colored; the contrast of brightest cardinal with the white tip is both inviting and appetizing. Being early it is very profitable for marketing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.490. Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Pure white in color, of long tapering shape, very attractive in appearance, sweet, mild and delicious. Matures in 25 days. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.495. White Icicle. The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for the market or private garden. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.500. White Strasburg. A large medium-long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.505. Wood's Early Frame. Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. Our stock is fine. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

WINTER RADISHES.

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow seed in the middle of June. Include some of these in your order.

1.510. California Mammoth White. One foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.515. China Rose. Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical or largest at the top, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.520. Long Black Spanish. One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardestiest of radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong black, and flesh is firm of texture. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.

1.525. Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., 75c.


Book on Bean Culture. By Glenn G. Sevey. The only complete authoritative and comprehensive book on this subject. Price, 50c, (postpaid, 50c).


Book on Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By C. L. Allen. Gives complete instructions from seed time till harvest, including Brassica Sprouts, Kohl Rabi, Kale, etc. Price, 50c, (postpaid, 50c).


RHUBARB SEED

Culture. Sow the seed in cold frame in the spring and as soon as the plants are large enough transplant into rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following spring, plant out in rows 3 feet apart each way and each spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Rhubarb roots are set out and cultivated as the above and this method gives edible rhubarb in a very short time.

1538. Rhubarb Seed. Vigorous and productive. The leaf stalks are very numerous, the longer ones being from 15 to 20 inches in length and fully one and a half inches wide. The whole plant is nearly 1½ feet in diameter, while the leaves, exclusive of the flower stalks, are about 2½ feet in height. Rhubarb is very 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, and no private garden should be without it. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.

Rhubarb Roots

The planting of Rhubarb Roots is usually more satisfactory than to attempt to start from seed. Both time and labor are saved where the former method is followed. Roots such as we furnish should be set in well enriched soil at least five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut back so as not to exhaust the plant by going to seed.

Mail Size. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00; postpaid. Extra Large. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00; by express only at purchaser’s expense.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster.

Culture. Soil, seeding, culture and storing same as for parsnip. One oz. of seed will sow 60 ft. of row; 10 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

1550. Long White French. The variety most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., $1.25.

1555. Sandwich Island. Grows unusually large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

1560. Wisconsin Golden. Large, rich, tender and brittle. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.

SPINACH

Culture. For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 2 inches of straw. In the spring, when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the spring, and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly.

One oz. will sow 400 ft. of row; 12 to 15 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

1565. Bloomdale or Savoy Leaved. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow pointed, crinkled leaves. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; ¼ lb., postpaid. By express or freight, ¼ lb., 50c.

1570. Broad Flanders. One of the most vigorous and strongest growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, bright green, and quite thick. A very desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 40c; postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense, ¼ lb., 50c.

1575. Long Standing. This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., 40c; postpaid. By express or freight, ¼ lb., 50c.

1585. New Zealand. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and crystalline in appearance. When started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make strong growth during the summer. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., $1.00.

1590. Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather better than any other sort. It is used largely for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; ¼ lb., postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense, ¼ lb., 50c.

1595. Round Thick Leaved. A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; ¼ lb., postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense, ¼ lb., 50c.

Special prices on large quantities of Spinach.
SQUASH
WINTER VARIETIES.
1600. Mammoth Chili.
Weighs 200 lbs. or more. Immensely Profitable.
Very Productive.
Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight
of 200 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 300
pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine
flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and
exhibition purposes. From the illustration you
will note its uniformly large size. For feeding cows it
is best to cut them up, mixing with ground meal. As
the yield an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will
thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed, in
feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the
squashes open and they will help themselves.
Mammoth Chili Squashes carry off the prize at
nearly every show where they are exhibited. Large
Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., $1.25.

1605. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved Hubbard Squash.
only
in sealed packages. Our own strain of Hub-
barb Squash is the finest grown. The soil
and climatic conditions of Minnesota are
better adapted for the proper maturing of
squash seed than any other section, and as
we have taken special care in selecting and
improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known.
It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price
than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running
growth and bear a good number of large pear-shaped fruit.
The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color; thickly covered
with a rough, warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow,
finely-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c;
1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., $1.25.

Culture. Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the spring as soon as
danger of frost is past. The vines varieties should be planted in
bills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5
feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil.
When the plants are well started thin out and cultivate.
One oz. of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, 15c
to 1 lb. seed required per acre. Bush varieties require 6 lbs. of seed
per acre.

1610. Boston Marrow. A large fruited, hard shelled, win-
tersort, with bright orange skin
and deep orange flesh. Vine of strong, running growth and very productive,
fruit is oval. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., 75c.

1615. Chicago Warted Hubbard. Is similar in size and
quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark olive-green
fruits are rather more heavily warted. An excellent keeper and of splendid
quality. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., $1.25.

1620. Gregory's Delicious. In dryness, sweetness and rich-
ness of flavor, surpasses all other
squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange.
An excellent winter keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., $1.25.

SUMMER VARIETIES.
(Patty Pan). Matures early and
will bear throughout the season if
fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh
is thick and very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., 90c, post-
paid.

1645. Yellow Bush Scallop. A very early, flat, scallop variety
of large size; color, yellow; flesh
pale yellow and well flavored. Has a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c;
oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Book on Squashes. By J. J. H. Gregory. Soil selection and preparation, culture,
gathering, winter storing, etc. Price,
30c. (postpaid, 5c).
**1650. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.**
(Sold only in sealed packages.) This is an early, large and perfectly smooth tomato of perfect flavor, very solid, and strikingly attractive in general appearance. In color it is a glossy rich red, with solid, smooth, and delectable flesh. One of the best for long distance shipping. Price, large pkt. 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $1.00.

**1655. Northrup, King & Co.'s Peerless.**
(Sold only in sealed packages.) This magnificent tomato possesses every point going to make the perfect tomato, except earliness. It is of very large size, velvety smoothness, bright attractive color, symmetrical form, great profusion, remarkable firmness, with an objectionable feature in so many tomatoes that are otherwise good. Large pkt. 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $2.50.

**1660. Acme.** Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Fruit is purplish, always round, smooth and of good size, and is borne in clusters of four or five; free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. Does well both outdoors and under glass. This is a good canning variety. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

**1665. Beauty.** (Livingston's.) One of the smoothest skinned and best of the large sorts. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruit is large, uniform in size and very smooth. Skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $2.50.

**1670. Crimson Cushion.** A continuous and late fruiter. Of immense size, often weighing a pound, and smooth as an apple. Ripens thoroughly all over. Nearly round and of very good quality, being free from acid taste; color, bright scarlet. Nearly seedless and as solid as beefsteak. A prodigious bearer. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

**1692. Golden Queen.** A very handsome yellow tomato of large size, solid and smooth; very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., 90c; lb., $3.00.

**1700. Livingston's Globe.** Perfectly globe-shaped, very car-
firm fleshed, ripens evenly; rose-colored tinged with purple, very productive; an excellent keeper, flavor superb. A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., 90c; lb., $3.50.

**1705. Perfection.** (Livingston's.) One of the handsomest vari-eties and those who have grown the large, round, smooth, beautiful, red fruit claim it is of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.50.

**1710. Stone.** This variety is very large and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its vines and foliage rank and robust. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., 90c; lb., $2.50.

**1712. Trucker's Favorite.** A purple variety of unusual mer-ri, its fine smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. These are thick meaty and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

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Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Tomato.

**1675. Dwarf Champion.** Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the Tree To-}
mato. Stands up well when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens. Ear-ly, smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

**1678. Earlibell.** A very early and prolific bearer. The fruits are borne in clusters, are smooth, uniform in shape and have the peculiar habit of ripening an entire cluster at one time. In color, they are a deep, glossy scarlet. In quality and flavor they are excel-}lent. For the market gardener as well as the home grower, this sort will be found very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**1685. Favorite.** (Livingston's.) Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Will bear bearing long distances. Very few seeds and has no hard, green core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**1690. Fordhook Early.** One of the earliest; fruit shapely. Ripens up early. About the stem of the fruit rich crimson in color but tinted with purple like the well known and favorite Acme. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., 90c; lb., $2.50.

**1695. Livingston's Coreless.** The most perfect-shaped canning variety. In shape it is almost round. The depression at the stem end is almost nonexistent, making it a most profitable variety for canning, owing to the small amount of waste. Large and vigorous, productive, bearing clusters of from four to seven fruits, all of marketable size: always free from green core; ripens all over and through at once under the even all at once. A grand slicing variety on account of the bright red, solid, meaty and delicious flesh. One of the best for long distance shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

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Ponderosa Tomato.

**1715. Ponderosa.** This is the largest fruited tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly filled with small seed cells of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.
TOMATO
Northrup, King & Co.'s
1720. Early Minnesota Tomato.
The Earliest Good Tomato. Sold only in Sealed Packages.

Our stock of this splendid tomato has come in competition in the race for earliness with numerous other varieties sent out under strong claims, and has beaten them all, and remains today, as it was when we first offered it several years ago, the earliest of all the good varieties, very hardy and succeeding everywhere. The Imperial Early Ruby and Earlana are excellent sorts but the Early Minnesota is superior to these in shapeliness, color, size, smoothness, solidity and flavor, as well as being earlier. When we say the earliest tomato, we of course mean the earliest good tomato. There are several sorts a very little earlier, but they are guartered, ridged, small, tasteless and unworthy the name of tomato, and unfit for use. Those wishing the earliest good tomato must have our Early Minnesota. Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00; bbl., $5.25.

1725. Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, finest flavored, early bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earlana. It is a heavy cropper, with tomatoes of large size and sweetest flavor, produced throughout the season. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; are very solid and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00; bbl., $5.25.

1728. June Pink. One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00; bbl., $5.25.

1730. Spark's Earlana. A perfect early tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost. Earlana has very few seed cells, and is nearly seedless. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; bbl., $3.00.

Culture. Sow seed in hot-beds or in boxes in the house in March. As soon as the plants are well started, remove to cold frames or small pots and harden the plants by removing the cover from the frames or setting the plants raised in the house out doors for a portion of each warm day.

When danger of frost is past transfer to the garden or field and set in rows from 3'/2 to 5 feet apart, according to variety. One-quarter lb. of seed will produce plants for one acre, one-half lb. will make 1,500 plants.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES.

For Pickles, Preserves, Etc.

1735. Husk Tomato. Makes Fine Preserves. This useful fruit, which is also called Strawberry and Ground Cherry Tomato, is greatly valued for use as a preserve. It also makes delicious pies either when ripe or dried with sugar. When ripe the fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. The vines cover the ground and yield enormous quantities of the fruit which is enclosed in a husk or fruit calyx. There are two varieties of the Husk Tomato, the Golden Husk and the Purple Husk. We consider the Golden Husk by far the better of the two and unless otherwise directed will always send Golden Husk on orders received for Strawberry, Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00.

1740. Peach. These are excellent for eating raw. The fruits resemble a peach, even to the skin which is covered with a slight bloom as in a peach or nectarine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

1745. Red Cherry. Fruit pear-shaped, of bright scarlet color, rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

1750. Red Pear. Flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

1755. Yellow Cherry. Fruits are of a yellow lemon-yellow, about half an inch in diameter, bears early and freely until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

1760. Yellow Pear. Similar to the Red Pear, but fruit is of a handsome yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

1765. Yellow Plum. Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, growing in clusters. Excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Book on Tomato Culture. By W. W. Tracy. Contains the latest and most complete information on the subject. Price, 50c; (postpaid, 55c).
**TURNIPS**

White Globe Turnip.

**Culture.** Sow seed early in spring for a summer crop and early in August for fall and winter crop; 1 oz. of seed will sow 150 ft. of row; 1 to 2 lbs. of seed required per acre.

1770. **Northrup, King & Co.'s Early White Model.** (Sold only in sealed packages.) Best for private gardens and home use. Very early and the most perfectly formed, round, white turnip. It has a short top and a single tap root. Flesh, snowy white, solid and sweet. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

1775. **Cow Horn.** Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. Carrot-shaped, grows nearly half out of the ground and slightly crooked. Delicate and well flavored; a rapid grower and considered good for market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

1780. **Early White Flat Dutch.** A very popular sort for either table use or for market; grows quickly, comes early, clear white skin and flesh of juicy, mild flavor and excellent quality; produces bulbs entirely free from small roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1785. **Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1790. **Extra Early White Milan.** Tops the earliest turnip distinctly strap-leaved and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1795. **Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.** One of the most delicious and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior to a table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1800. **Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.** The most popular sort. A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other turnip, will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color, purple above ground, white below; flesh, white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1805. **Purple Top White Globe.** Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

1810. **White Egg.** A quick grower; a grand good keeper; excellent either as an early or late variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

1815. **White Globe.** Perfectly globe-shaped; skin and flesh are white, large and dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

**HERBS**

Utilize the corners for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring meats, soups, etc.) indispensable to every garden, while Medicinal Herbs will be found useful. Thrive nicely along sunny side of fence in a deep, fairly rich soil.

**Culture.** These thrive best in a rich, mellow soil. Sow the seed early in spring in shallow drills; one ft. apart; when up two or three inches thin out or transplant. Cut on a dry day, before coming into full blossom, tie in bunches and hang up where they can dry quickly.

1818. **Anise.** Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

1820. **Balm.** Leaves used for making pleasant beverages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

1825. **Basil.** The leaves are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

1830. **Borage.** Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers for garnishing pastries. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.

1835. **Catnip or Catmint.** Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

1845. **Coriander.** Seeds used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and culinary preparations. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

1855. **Fennel.** Seeds for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

1860. **Horsemint.** Used for seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

1865. **Lavender.** An aromatic and useful medical herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

1870. **Marjoram.** Leaves and shoots used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., 50c.

1875. **Pennyroyal.** Leaves and shoots used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

1880. **Rosemary.** Leaves of this plant are aromatic. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

1885. **Sage.** An indispensable herb for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 50c.

1890. **Summer Squash.** Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.

1895. **Thyme.** Leaves used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c.
RUTA BAGA

1905. American Purple Top Ruta Baga. This strain is of American origin and is a purple selected to produce a smaller top and a roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding.

1910. Carter's Hardy Swede Ruta Baga. An excellent sort either for table use or stock feeding. Flesh, yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy variety and yields heavily. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 20c; 25c; postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser's expense. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10 lb., 55c.

1915. Hurst's Monarch Ruta Baga. Distinct in type, being of tankard shape. On account of the size it attains, it will yield from two to seven tons more to the acre than any other variety. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 20c; 50c; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 10 lb., 65c.

1920. Sweet German Ruta Baga. One of the very best sorts on account of its productiveness and quality. This consideration and its strong growth with stock growers, all of whom understand that the quality of the feed regulates the quality of the product. Both flesh and skin are white. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 20c; 60c; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 10 lb., 65c.

1923. Sweet Russian. Excellent keeper. Desirable for table, roots, large, globe shaped, small neck; color white, flesh, white, firm, and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 20c; 60c; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 10 lb., 65c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock.

Packing charges are included in the prices given, except as noted; but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight and will also be given better care in transit. On all orders for Vegetable Plants amounting to less than $1.00 add 15c to cover packing charges.

CABBAGE. Early. Ready by April 15th. Washington Wakedale, Early Summer and Preempon Late Flat Dutch. 1900, $0.90; 100, 75c; doz., 15c.

CABBAGE. Late. Ready by May 20th. Holland, Premium Late Flat Dutch, Washington Wakedale and Early Summer. 1900, $0.90; 100, 75c; doz., 15c.

CABBAGE. Late. June delivery. Holland. 1900, $1.00; 100, 75c; doz., 15c.

CAULIFLOWER. Early. Ready by April 15th. Northrup, King & Co.'s Model and Snowball. 1900, $1.00; 100, 80c; oz., 25c.

CAULIFLOWER. Second Early. Ready by May 1st. Northrup, King & Co.'s Model and Snowball. 1900, $0.90; 100, 75c.

CELERY. Early. Delivery to June 15th. White and Golden Self Blanching, Northrup, King & Co.'s Private Seed. 1900, $0.90; 100, 75c; doz., 15c.

Celerity, Late. Delivery after June 15th. White Plume and Golden Self Blanching, N. K. & Co.'s Private Stock. 1900, $1.00; 100, 50c; doz., 15c.

Celery, Twice Transplanted. Strong plants. White Plume and Golden Self Blanching, N. K. & Co.'s Private Stock. 1900, $1.00; 100, 50c; doz., 15c.

Chives. Ready April 25th. Doz. bunches, $1.00; each bunch, 15c.

Egg Plant. Ready June 1st. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spindless. Doz., 50c; each, 5c.


Horse Radish Roots. Common. Two year old, strong roots. 1900, 5c, 100, 25c; doz., 15c; postpaid, 25c.

Horse Radish Roots. Malinor Ken. Root cuttings planted in April will produce fine large roots in October, five months from planting. White as snow, free from disease. 1900, $1.00; 100, 1.25; doz., 25c; (postpaid, 25c.

Mint Roots. 100, $1.50; doz., 25c.

Pepper. Ready by June 1st. Ruby King and Large Bell or Bull Nose. 100, $2.00; doz., 25c.

Sweet Potato. Ready by May 26th. Yellow Nantes. 1900, $1.50; 100, $1.00; doz., 25c.

Tomato, Early. Ready May 1st. Early Minnesota, Ellinola and June Pink. Hardy, transplanted stock. 1900, $0.90; 100, 50c; doz., 25c.

Tomato, Late. Ready May 15th. Dwarf Champion, Beauty, Livingstone's Globe, Ponderosa, Golden Queen, Red Pear, Yellow Pear. Extra strong, hardy, transplanted plants. 1900, $0.90; 100, 50c; doz., 25c.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Select List of Flower Seeds.

Just a few Suggestions about the Growing of Flower Seeds and the Treatment of the Young Plant.

Early Blooming. If you want your flowers and plants to bloom early, sow the seeds late in the winter or early in the spring. Sow them in hot beds, flower pots or shallow boxes. You will find the latter method satisfactory enough, but you will have to keep the plants in the house.

Kind of Soil to Use. The best seeds and the best care on earth will not produce healthy, vigorous plants unless the soil is right. If you can find a rich, sandy loam, use that. If you cannot get such soil, then take two parts black loam, one part sand and one part decomposed stable manure and mix them thoroughly. This will give a rich, productive soil.

How to plant the seeds. Place your soil in the hot bed or boxes, as the case may be and smooth the surface and pack quite firmly, scatter your seeds evenly upon it, and then cover the soil with about twice the thickness of soil and pack it down quite hard. This will give you an ideal planting, and with Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds a good growth is assured.

Temperature and Humidity. After setting your seeds planted, you must be careful and keep them in a warm place—not hot, but just warm—about 80 degrees—until the plants appear. You should be careful, also, and keep the seeds quite moist until the plants appear, after which time the soil should not be kept too wet, as there is danger of the plants "damping" off.

Light and Air. Plants of all kinds require plenty of light, fresh air and sunshine, without which no plant will thrive. They are absolutely essential elements to successful flower raising.

When to Transplant. As soon as the second leaves appear, then is the time to transplant into other boxes, so that the plant may spread out and become more hardy and sturdy. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, then the plants may be again transplanted into the garden or open border. Care should be taken to water freely until the plants are firmly rooted.

West to Sow Late Flower Seeds. For late summer and fall flowers, sow the seed in fertile soil in the garden or open border in the spring time, giving preference to those locations where the plants are to remain, observing in a general way the directions for early sowing.

Our Hand Book for the Garden is sent free with all flower seed orders, if requested. It contains full and accurate cultural instructions on flower seeds as well as other valuable information that cannot fail to interest.

In ordering it is necessary to give only the number of packets wanted and the corresponding number in the catalogue. This is arranged for the convenience of our customers and to facilitate the dispatch of orders upon receipt.

An artistic and well arranged Flower Border is a charm and pleasure throughout the entire summer and early autumn, improving the appearance and enhancing the value of surrounding property.


The beauty of this mixture lies in the great variety of flowers it contains. It embraces not only all the best known and most popular annuals, but a great many new and rare sorts gathered especially for this mixture from all parts of the world.

You could not take a $2 bill and buy flower seeds in separate packages representing one-half the real value of the seeds contained in this mixture. This mixture has attracted much wide and favorable attention wherever grown, and has elicited so many requests that we have determined to use it largely in our advertising campaign, and so with this end in view, we have cut the price from 25 cents to 10 cents a package, or three packages for 25 cents; oz., 50c.

Mixed Flower Seeds for Bouquets and Vases.

An excellent mixture embracing a most charming assortment of all the annuals, suitable for furnishing a perpetual supply of cut flowers from early summer until frost. All of the varieties are of easy culture, requiring very little care.


Our collection includes six of the fastest growing Annuals, suitable for climbing trellises, walls and unsightly fences. Sown in the spring in warm ground, they rapidly attain perfection and flower the same season. Collection, 25c.

Hardy Perennial Flower Seed Mixture.

Nothing is more attractive than a permanent bed or border of Hardy Perennials. Many of them bloom the first year if sown in accordance with cultural directions as outlined in our "Hand Book for the Garden," which, if asked for, is sent free with all orders for flower seeds and continue to bloom year after year, increasing in size and beauty, making a grand and gorgeous display throughout the entire summer. Our selection embraces all of the most popular and hardiest varieties, those that cannot fail to please, and we offer extra large packets containing a large assortment, at 25c a packet.

Our customers should not fail to ask for our "Hand Book for the Garden".
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

Three Beautiful Asters

Ostrich Feather Aster "Mary", Comet Aster "Beulah", Paenony Flowered Aster "Cynthia".

These three varieties were offered only by us for the first time a few years ago and the reception which they received justified us in again placing them before our customers. Space will not permit the use of the letters of recommendation we received. These three asters embrace the most popular colors and will continue to give pleasure and satisfaction to the thousands who will purchase them this season on our recommendation alone. So sure do we feel of this that we again make the offer to promptly and without question return the money paid for these asters to any purchaser who writes us that they did not prove in every sense satisfactory and well worth the money invested.

2007. Aster "Mary." This variety is very appropriately named being a beautiful white snow, very large, and delicately petal. The petals are long and finely lacinated, leaving the fine feathery appearance of an ostrich plume. The blossoms are double to the center and are borne on long still stems making them of great value for cutting and bouqet work. This, as well as the "Beulah" and "Cynthia" Asters, is fine for florists and growers for market. They have the additional merit of being earlier than other large flowering sorts. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.


2009. Aster "Beulah." Belonging to the Giant Comet class of Asters, it possesses many pleasing characteristics well known to lovers of this strain, but the blooms are even larger, some specimens measuring nearly six inches in diameter. The long petals are curved and twisted into an immense head. The delicate pink of the "Beulah" recommends it especially for decorating purposes as the color harmonizes so nicely with its surroundings. The flowers are carried on long, strong stems. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c. postpaid.


2011. Aster "Cynthia." Of all the Paenony Flowered Asters none excels in color, form or size the "Cynthia." Those who prefer a rich purple-blue in an Aster will find in this the object of their affection. It is indeed a royal favorite and well deserves a high position with the rest. When cut for house decoration it will remain fresh for many days. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c. postpaid.


2013. Collection, a size packet of each of the above beautiful Asters, "Mary," "Beulah," and "Cynthia" will be sent postpaid to any address for only 25c.

2014. Collection, One size packet of each of the mixed colors of the "Mary," "Beulah," and "Cynthia" type, for only 25c.

A Constant Surprise. Your Sterling Aster 2014 was a constant surprise. The Sterling German Pansies are certainly fine, no color seems to have been forgotten. MINNIE J. BOHRER, Lakeland, Minn.

How 25 Cents Yielded $20.00.

Last spring I sent you an order for Beulah, Cynthia and Mary Asters and at the same time to other seedsmen for other varieties. Of these three Asters we sold to the florists here over $20.00 and are still selling. They came into flower very early and are of fine quality. On August 9th when they were in full bloom, I will want more of them next spring.

L. O. CLAPP, Columbus, Ohio.

Look Like Chrysanthemums.

We have had splendid results with the Aster seed we procured from you, namely, "Cynthia," "Mary," and "Beulah." We have a fine bed of these and the sight is one not soon to be forgotten, they look more like Chrysanthemums than Asters. We have of them measuring four and one half inches in diameter.

P. S. BUR, Dickinson, N. D.

Asters Especially Fine.

I have used your seeds two seasons, and have been highly pleased with the results. Have no reason to say they are anything below what they are represented to be. My experience has been closely with flower seeds. All I have used have done well, but the Asters were especially fine.

(S) S. V. BROOK, James River, Va.

Asters were Grand.

I have used your seeds for three years, and found them all very satisfactory. The Asters are grand. This season are late; it was June 1st when I planted our Asters and they are fine, much admired by all who saw them. I recommend your seeds to all my friends.

ELECTA MOORE, Hamilton, Pa.

Very Satisfactory.

I have used your seeds for some years and have always found them very satisfactory especially some Asters I sent for last spring which proved to be very beautiful.

MRS. E. A. HOLLE, Stram, Wis.

Cultural Note on Asters.

The cultivation of the Aster is simple. Do not sow the seed too early; the middle of March indoors is considered a very good time. Successive sowings should be made, if a constant supply of flowers is desired from July until frost. For early use sow the seed in shallow boxes, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. Later sowings may be made in hot-beds or cold frames; or in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. Never use the same ground or location twice in succession. The soil should be rich and moist. We recommend pulverized sheep manure, wood ashes and phosphates as fertilizers. If barnyard manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed. Allow plants plenty of room; rows should be 3 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row, but the distance may be less according to the habit or growth of the variety.

The aster beetle or fly is one of the worst pests but there seems to be only one crop of them, and these if caught and killed, are not usually followed by others. Dusting the plants with air-slacked lime or dry ashes will be found beneficial. Root lice and cut worms are also troublesome. Applications of kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots are effective. Aster blight or "yellow" can usually be traced to the work of the above pests. The plants should be pulled out rooted if they should become badly diseased. Growers should remember that prevention is better than cure. Good cultivation and the timely use of the remedies suggested should produce healthy, vigorous plants.
No flower, not even excepting the Pea, with its marvelous range of color, or the Sweet Pea, with its wonderful display of bloom, can approach in many respects the Aster. As a leading annual it has no superior, and is the last succeeeding to the key touch of winter. As a cut flower it rivals the Chrysanthemum in beauty and diversity of form and color, and is generally firmer and fresher for days. They are easily grown, very hardy, and offer themselves for use at a time when other garden favorites are gone.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixtures of Aster. These superb mixtures of Asters are offered in the Tall, Half Tall and Dwarf varieties are the result of many years' experience in cultivating and selecting the best Asters of all. The Asters are disease resistant and are not only perfect for the cutting garden, but also as pot plants for many seasons. They are well rooted and shipped in 20% larger pots than the next in class.

2020. Northrup, King & Co.'s First Base. Pkt., 10c. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The nearest approach to a pure, brilliant scarlet of any Asters yet introduced. The plants are literally covered with perfectly formed flowers of faultless Peony shape. Height, 10 to 12 inches. Pkt., 10c.
2021. Lavender Gem Aster. One of the most beautiful Asters; color a charming shade of lavender, deepening with age. The flowers are always full double, borne in profusion on long, slender, wiry stems. Of the Ostrich Feather variety, large, artistic and loosely arranged. Pkt., 15c.
2022. Royal Purple Aster. A medium late variety; ety: flowers large and full with centers well covered; petals flat and incurved. If uncultivated, this variety will remain in bloom until late in the fall, the flowers retaining their beauty and vigor for a long period. Pkt., 15c.
2023. Snowdrift Aster. The earliest Asters in cultivation coming into bloom in July. A handsome white of the Ostrich Feather type, not surpassed in size or beauty by any of the late varieties. Pkt., 15c.
2024. Rose King Aster. A new type and color. In Asters, the formation of the flower is very distinct from any other variety; petals resemble the spilted sorts, but are much larger and broader, those in the center, twisted, curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. Pkt., 15c.
2025. Rose King Aster. Rose King is in color a shade resembling sea-shell pink and for a mid-season pink this Aster is a rival. Pkt., 15c.
2026. Daybreak Aster. A splendid variety of the rare genus that has come to stay; color a delicate sea-shell pink; flowers are round, very large and full, borne upon long, stiff stems. Pkt., 10c.
2027. Queen of the Market. A beauteous Asters, first-class quality, coming into flower almost a month in advance of the later sorts. The flowers are of good size, borne on long stems, making them valuable for cutting purposes. Pkt., 10c.
2028. Giant Victoria Asters, the most beautiful of all Asters. The flowers are very large and double clear to the center. Pkt., 10c. The plants bear ten to twenty flowers, profusional in form and beauty. These Asters are unexcelled for gorgeousness of coloring, being borne in many tints and shades. Pkt., 10c.
2029. Giant Victoria Asters, the most beautiful of all Asters. The flowers are very large and double clear to the center. Pkt., 10c. The plants bear ten to twenty flowers, profusional in form and beauty. These Asters are unexcelled for gorgeousness of coloring, being borne in many tints and shades. Pkt., 10c.
2030. Giant Victoria Asters, the most beautiful of all Asters. The flowers are very large and double clear to the center. Pkt., 10c. The plants bear ten to twenty flowers, profusional in form and beauty. These Asters are unexcelled for gorgeousness of coloring, being borne in many tints and shades. Pkt., 10c.
2105. Abutilon. **Flowering Maple.** These grow rapidly and make fine, large shrubs, bearing elegant bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 10c.

2106. Adlumia. **Hardy Biennial Climber,** but as it reseeds itself every year, may be considered a perennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maltese Hand Fern, the flowers are tassel-shaped, flesh-colored and completely cover the plant. Very desirable to cover trellises, stamps of trees, etc. Pkt., 10c.

2108. Adonis. **Showy Annuals of Easy Culture,** with pretty, fine-cut foliage, dark crimson flowers with light center. 4 feet. Pkt., 25c.

2109. Ageratum. **One of the best bedding and border plants, blooming from early summer until frost. Flowers do not fade in the rain.** Pkt., 5c.

2110. Alcea. **Blue.** Pkt., 10c.

2111. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

2112. White. Pkt., 5c.

**Alyssum, Sweet.** A very pretty plant for beds, vases, baskets, edgings or rock work. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

2113. White. Oz., 25c; plt., 5c.

2114. Little Gem. Very dwarf—1 inch and spreading. They quickly become one mass of white, fragrant flowers, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. Oz., 25c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2115. Saxatile. Has handsome masses of bright yellow flowers. This variety is a hardy perennial, but blooms the first season. Grows 12 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

2116. White. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2117. White. Oz., 25c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.


2119. Giant Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

2120. Giant Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

2121. Giant Pink. Pkt., 10c.

2122. Giant Striped. Pkt., 10c.

2123. Queen of the North. Grows 1 foot in height and densely covered with large white flowers. A sum for beds and borders and valuable for pot culture. Pkt., 5c.

2124. Tom Thumb Mixed. Large variety of colors; best for bedding. Pkt., 5c.


2128. Giant Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

2129. Giant Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

2130. Giant Pink. Pkt., 10c.


2133. Blue Eyed African Daisy. A round annual, with heads branching bush 2 to 3 feet high. Its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals being a light rose color. It is one of easiest varieties to grow, and is extremely hardy. Pkt., 5c.

2134. Arctotis. **Remarkably handsome new annuals,** flowers large, branching bush 2 to 3 feet high. Its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals being a light rose color. It is one of easiest varieties to grow, and is extremely hardy. Pkt., 5c.

2135. Culture for Arctotis. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with a fine spray.

2145. Asparagus Plumosus. Probably the most popular house plant today. You can grow it for yourselves and neighbors. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arching and making a most deliciously decorative and richly colored. Pkt., (7 seeds) 1c; 25 seeds, 25c.

2156. Balloon Vine. Also known as Centaurea, Common Sweet William, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old-fashioned flowers. 2190. Mer. This is the dark blue sort, so much in demand for cutting. Oz., 25c; pkt., 3c.


2154. Double Bachelor's Button. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam or Lady Slipper. Double Camellia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the month of August; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Our strain is unrivaled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet. Culture. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where you wish them to bloom. The soil should be well tilled and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not be crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box. When the plants are 2-3 inches high, and transplanted to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2155. Snow White. Pkt., 5c.
2158. Scarlet. Pkt., 5c.
2156. Pink. Pkt., 5c.
2159. Light Lemon. Pkt., 5c.
2160. Scarlet, spotted white. Pkt., 5c.
2161. Victoria, satin-white, spotted with scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Northrop, King & Co.'s Sterling Balsam. 2152. Mixed. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The finest mixtures possible to combine, representing the best selections from the greatest cultivated specialties of Europe. The flowers are varying in size, measuring from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and so far as size, in fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, one single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The size of the flowers varies from one to another, some pure white, crimson, white, shaded blue, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other shades. Oz., 1c; 3 pks. for 25c.

2165. Balsam Apple and Pear. Very curious, rapid and delicious flowering plants, with ornamental foliage and golden-yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red interior. Apple and Pear mixed, pkt., 3c.

2167. Bean, Scarlet Runner. The well-known rapid-growing annual climber, producing large red flowers, from July to September. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; (postpaid) 25c.

Begonias. Everblooming Bedding Varieties. The following are varieties of Begonia Semperflorens, and take rank as bedding plants with geraniums and coleus, doing equally well in full sun or shade, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of great beauty, growing about 10 inches high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for winter, they are also grown, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed.

2169. Vermont Grandiflora. A large flowering form of the above. The flowers are large, large and bright orange-garnet in color. The foliage is a beautiful deep red. Pkt., 10c.
2170. Semperflorens, Double Mixed. Many double flowering varieties have been introduced in the last few years. The seed here offered has been saved from the best collections in Europe. Pkt., 10c.
2172. Semperflorens, Single Mixed. This mixture contains all the best varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson; splendid. Pkt., 10c.

Begonia. Tuberous-Rooted. Plants of great value for summer decoration or window dressing, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of 60 degrees. To secure best results they should be planted out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered the whole summer with bright and elegant flowers.

2173. Single, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 1c.
2174. Single frilled varieties, mixed colors, pkt., 1c.

2175. Bird of Paradise. Poinciana Gillsae. The color of the flowers is a golden-yellow, measuring 2 inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The beauty of the flower is the large plaited, which are spread out in fan-like form and are of bright crimson color. The foliage is a highly decorative, resembling one of a very delicate type. If the seed is planted early it will produce blooms in profusion the first year. Pkt., 10c.

2177. Brachycome. Swan River Daisy. Free-flowering, dear-er-yielding annual, covered during the greater part of the season with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture. Pkt., 1c.

2179. Browallia. A favorite profuse-blooming bedding plant, covered with beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn, of intense blue; grows freely in any rich soil. Pkt., 1c.

2180. Elata Coriacea. Large sky blue flowers with a white center. Plants 18 inches high. Pkt., 1c.

Calendula. Pot Marigold. Free-flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing color. For illustration see page 59.

2185. Meteor. Large double yellow, striped with orange. Pkt., 5c.
2188. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. For illustration see page 59.

2190. Coronata. Showy, large, pure yellow flowers; excellent for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

2193. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.
Calceolaria. Large flowering plant. These gorgeous plants are especially suited for window decoration. They are also excellent for potting and forcing. Colors are yellow, maroon, crimson, white, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique manner. 1½ feet. All colors mixed, pkt., 20c.

Canary Bird Vine. _Tropaeolum Canariense._ A beautiful, free-flowering annual flower, the charming little canary bird blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Candytuft. Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April, flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height, 1 foot. 2207. Giant Hyacinth Flowered. Produces very large elongated heads of pure white flowers. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 10c.

2208. White Rocket. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 5c.

2209. Tom Thumb. White, ½ inch. Oz., 3¢; pkt., 5c.

2210. Crimson. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 5c.

2212. Lavender. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 5c.

2203. Mixed Colors. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 5c.

See page 74 for Perennial Candytuft or Iberis sempervirens.

Canna. Indian Shot. Dwarf Large Flowering French. Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate and easily grown from seed. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam and place in a hot-bed. When up to the second leaf pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out. A mixture of many varieties. Oz., 2¢; pkt., 10c.

Carnation. Carnations are general favorites for their spicy fragrance and richness of color. The Marguerite and Chabaud types are the best for summer flowering.

Everblooming Chabaud Carnations. A new strain raised by M. Chabaud, the Carnation specialist of France. The plants are of even height as if trimmed, the stalks are very stiff, the flower is very hard, double and deliciously sweet and has the largest and most charming color variation. These usually bloom 1½ months from the time the seedlings are out. 2208. Fine Mixed. 3 pkts., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Carnations. This new class of Carnations have been developed in South Africa. The flowers in single forms are 2½ inches across. After sowing the seed, the flowers are of brilliant color, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely 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 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 winter and they will flower profusely early the following summer. 2207. Deep Crimson. 5 packets. 10c. 2210. Purple. 4 packets. 10c.

2208. Sulphur Yellow. 5 packets. 10c. 2211. White. 4 packets. 10c.

2209. Bright Rose. 5 packets. 10c. 2212. Pure White. 5 packets. 10c.

2213. Collection of one packet each of the above colors. 50c.

2214. Mixture of all colors Carnations. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; ¾ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., $1.25.

Marguerite Carnations in separate colors. ½ oz., 25c; ¾ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., $1.25.

Giant Marguerite Carnations. An improved strain of producing flowers of immense size, frequently measuring 2½ to 3 inches across. Strong, vigorous growers and wonderfully free-flowering. 2215. Mixed Colors. ½ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Centrosema. Butterfly Pea. A hardy vine of rare beauty, flowering in July from seed sown in April. Flowers range in color from rosy-violet to a reddish-purple, with a broad feathery white or crimson margin. The flower is borne in great profusion on strong, graceful, annual vines. 2216. Empress. (Colosseal size). They have been grown measuring 4 feet from tip to tip, color rich crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Celosia Cristata. Cockscomb. Free blooming annuals. Excellent for producing masses of flowers. They grow best in light soil not too rich. They make splendid border plants and are attractive for pots. 2217. Queen of the Dwarfs. This is the best of the dwarf growing Cockscombs. The plants grow only 6 inches high, with beautiful dark rose-colored combs, which frequently measure, under good cultivation, 2 feet across. Pkt., 10c.

2218. Variegata. Variegated with crimson, orange, green, striped, etc., of the most brilliant hues. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Celosia Plumosa. Feathered Cockscomb. These make fine plants for large beds or groups. The plumes or flowers can be cut or dried for bouquets. 2221. Thompson’s Superb. Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of little more than two feet and producing graceful 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., 10c.


2223. Plumosa, mixed. Feathered. All colors. Pkt., 5c.
Centauraea Imperialis. Sweet/Sultan. This is without doubt the most beautiful of all the flowered Cyclamen. The beautiful and fragrant flowers are borne on long, strong stems and when cut will stand for days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan. It is of very easy culture.

2222. Alba. Pure white...large pkt., 10c. 2227. Armida. Pale lilac...large pkt., 10c.
2228. Favorita. Rose-like...10c. 2229. Gloria. Purple...10c.
2230. Splendens. Purplish lilac...10c. Collection of one pkt., each of above five var's, 10c.
2231. Allo Color Mix. Large pkt., 10c. 2240. Double Golden Yellow...Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum. Annual varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. The single varieties grow to 1 ft. high and produce on long 1½ to 2½ ft. high, with masses of double flowers, all open in water when cut. Double varieties, are very beautiful and are grown in the conservatory or window box. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, pink, rose, red, purple, mixed, and are usually two or more colors. The flowers are extremely hardy. The vine is always clean of insertion.

2244. Clarkia. valable for table decoration. They thrive in sun or shade, growing 2 to 3½ feet high, with masses of double flowers, all open in water when cut. Double varieties, are very beautiful and are grown in the conservatory or window box. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, pink, rose, red, purple, mixed, and are usually two or more colors. The flowers are extremely hardy. The vine is always clean of insertion.

Cineraria. Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window box. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, pink, rose, red, purple, mixed, and are usually two or more colors. The flowers are extremely hardy. The vine is always clean of insertion.

2247. Dianthus. Scarlet-flowered varieties. An attractively annual climber of the gound family. The leaves are smooth, glossy and ivy-like, contrasting beautifully with the fine white, bright-colored and brilliant scarlet bloom. Pkt., 10c.

2251. Mixture of Fancy Fringed Coleus. 2 pkts., 25c; single pkt., 10c.

Cosmos. Grace and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower with its yellow rose to crimson. The petals are broad, deep petal, growing on a tall stem which rises from a cloud of feathery foliage. The introduction of this variety makes it possible to grow this highly prized plant in all parts of the country, where in the past it has been impossible. There are varieties of colors shown above in one flower.

2254. Dianthus (Dianthus). This variety comes into flower in July, growing from 1 to 4 feet tall. The flowers are large, the color white, relieved by a delicate tinge of rose at the base of the petals. This variety originated in the northern part of New York State. Pkt., 10c.

2255. Mammoth Cineraria. Pkt., 10c.

2256. Mammoth Pink. Pkt., 10c.


2260. Giant Flowered Cyclamen. Very handsome new annual, forming elegant, many-branched bushes of 1½ to 2 feet in height. The flowerheads, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are long on slender, self-supporting stems and are above the graceful, linear foliage. The flowers are of many colors, with a broad conspicuous circle of red orange around the disc, a pleasing combination of colors. They bloom in succession all summer, and the flowers last well in water for days. They are to be very useful for cutting purposes. Pkt., 20c.

2261. Cyclamen. Giant Flowered. Charming and remarkable, flower heads 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, with beautiful foliage and rich colored fragrant flowers. Con- sidered by many to be the finest winter flowering plant we have. Seed may be sown autumn or winter. The culture of Cyclamen from seed is much more satisfactory than from the tuber. Pkt., 20c.

2275. Culture for Cyclamen. Sow the seed in gentle heat, in shallow boxes or pans filled with a compost of sandy loam, leaf mould and coarse sand. Cover the seed with a light sprinkling of sand, and press the surface lightly with a board. Water carefully and keep at a uniform temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. When the plants have made 2 leaves transplant into small pots. Pkt., 10c.

2276. Cypress Vine. Sow the seed out of doors in the warm weather where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Cosmos.

The earliest flowering variety in cultivation, blooming fully two months in advance of any other strain known. Seeds sown in open ground, in early May, will produce blooming plants in July, and continue a mass of bloom until killed by frost. It is the result of natural selection from a few plants, several years ago, which showed a decided tendency to earliness. This desirable trait is now so well established, that instead of a few plants coming early—as in all other so-called early varieties—our Extra Early Cosmos is uniformly early, and will bloom in any part of the North. It is a delicate fern-like foliage, and conspicuous crimson pink and white flowers form a pleasing contrast. The plants grow about four feet tall and bloom freely, wherever all other fall to show a dull, cloying expression of bloom from the early true lover of flowers. For ornamenting the home or church, the cut blooms will be found most desirable, lasting a week or more in water. The flowers are of good average size and are borne upon long stems, well above the foliage.

2262. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Cosmos. All colors, seed, 10c. 2263. Extra Early Cosmos, Crimson. Pkt., 10c.


2267. Collection. Packet each of three colors, 25c.
Dahlia. Dahlia can be grown easily from seed so as to produce flowers the first year. This is as true of some Dahlia as of single. In the Dahlia are combined more desirable qualities than are found in almost any flower grown in the open ground. It can be had in perfection from June until cut down by frosts. In it can be found not only every imaginable color except blue, but the most beautiful combination of colors and marvelous blending of shades and tints indescribable. As a cut flower the Dahlia is unsurpassed, owing to the great diversity of bloom and the brilliant luster of its colors.

Dianthus or Pinks. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be seen out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks before they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. 2 feet. 2283. Double Annual Pinks, Mixed. A fancy mixture of beautiful varieties. oz., 60c., pkt., 5c., 2284. Dianthus, Double Lucifer. This new annual Pink represents the double flowered form of the Dianthus Vespertinus. The nicely fringed double flowers, 1 1/2 to 2 inches across, are of an intense orange-scarlet, a dazzling color in full sunshine and the most striking of all red flowered annual Pinks. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high and may advantageously be used for effective flowerbeds. We are certain that the flowers of this new variety will be of the same great value and importance for cutting amongst the annual Pinks, as the bright scarlet flowered variety “Grenadin” has attained amongst Carnations. Pkt., 25c.

2285. Single Annual Pinks, Mixed. A beautiful mixture of all the single varieties. oz., 30c., pkt., 5c.

2286. Hardy Garden Pinks, Fancy mixed. Contains all the desirable colors. 1 oz., 50c., pkt., 10c.

Dolichos. Hyacinth Bean. flowering annual, climber. The seed pods which follow the flower are very ornamental for covering arbors, trellises, etc. After danger of frost is over, sow the seeds where they are to remain. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 1/2 times their size. Press down firmly with a board and then out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable. 2290. Daylight. Early becomes covered with spikes of snow white, pea-sized blooms, which continue until late in fall. 3 pts., 25c., pkt., 10c.

2293. Darkness. Identical with “Daylight,” except in color, which is a rich purple violet. 3 pts., 25c., pkt., 10c.

2294. Lablab. Mixed purple and white. oz., 20c., pkt., 5c.
Echinocystis. Wild Cucumber Vine. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in full. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Eschscholtzia. California Poppy. A showy, free-flowering plant so popular with everyone as to scarcely need introduction. Particular attention is drawn to \textit{Huangmabatia} offered for the first time by Eschscholtzia, offered on page 20. This is a beautiful herbaceous perennial, which flowers freely the first year and bears a great abundance of brilliant yellow, flame-shaped flowers. Do not overlook this beautiful variety in placing your orders.

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower. Remarkable for the profusion, size and beauty of the flowers, very few and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer until November. Excellent for borders or for cutting.

Geranium. Comparatively few are aware that Geraniums may be grown easily from seed and flower the first season if sown early. This is the best way to secure Geraniums as they will frequently reward the culturist with charming new varieties. In fact, propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

Gloxinia. Hybrid Grandiflora. The Gloxinia is one of the most beautiful flowers, very few possessing the charm of this superb genus. An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted Hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds. Ornamental. Hardy annuals, of sturdy growth, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Very useful as cut flowers. Effective in forming background of large beds or borders and for distant effect.

Helianthus. Sunflower. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very much double \textit{Chrysanthemum} flowers. Grows seven feet high and bears profusely all summer long. Pkt., 5c.

Cucumcrifolius. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in full. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Fuchsia. Double and Single Mixed. Fuchsias are as easily grown from seed as from cuttings, and from seed many new varieties are obtained. They will flower freely the first year in the open ground, while the plants can be taken in the house in the winter, where they will flower still more freely. Pkt., 8c; 3 pks., 20c.

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Gaillardia. Blanket Flower. Remarkable for the profusion, size and beauty of the flowers, very few and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer until November. Excellent for borders or for cutting.

Geranium. Comparatively few are aware that Geraniums may be grown easily from seed and flower the first season if sown early. This is the best way to secure Geraniums as they will frequently reward the culturist with charming new varieties. In fact, propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

Gloxinia. Hybrid Grandiflora. The Gloxinia is one of the most beautiful flowers, very few possessing the charm of this superb genus. An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted Hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds. Ornamental. Hardy annuals, of sturdy growth, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Very useful as cut flowers. Effective in forming background of large beds or borders and for distant effect.

Helianthus. Sunflower. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very much double \textit{Chrysanthemum} flowers. Grows seven feet high and bears profusely all summer long. Pkt., 5c.

Cucumcrifolius. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in full. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Fuchsia. Double and Single Mixed. Fuchsias are as easily grown from seed as from cuttings, and from seed many new varieties are obtained. They will flower freely the first year in the open ground, while the plants can be taken in the house in the winter, where they will flower still more freely. Pkt., 8c; 3 pks., 20c.

See page 20 for \textit{Huangmabatia} offered for the first time by Eschscholtzia, offered on page 20. This is a beautiful herbaceous perennial, which flowers freely the first year and bears a great abundance of brilliant yellow, flame-shaped flowers. Do not overlook this beautiful variety in placing your orders.

Echinocystis. Wild Cucumber Vine. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in full. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

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2318. Godetia. An attractive, hardy annual deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of rich and varied colors. 1 foot. All Colors. Mixed. 200 seed pkg. 5c.

2319. Grasses. Ornamental. For large beds or groups on lawns, nothing gives a finer effect. 12 Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.


Gypsophila paniculata, hardy annual of easy culture. Pure white, flowering in panicles; very useful in making up bouquets. Pkt. 5c. See page 74 for perennial varieties.

2332. Heliotrope. Long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. The best varieties in mixes at 10c a pkt.; 2 pkts. for 25c.

**Hollyhocks, Everblooming Annual.** A comparatively new class of everblooming culture and flowering as quickly from seed as any garden annual. The plants from early sow seed set out in May begin flowering in July; the May sow in August, by either event they flower profusely until frost. The plants are vigorous in growth and naturally branching in habit, and if given the best of treatment will thrive luxuriantly. The soil should be very rich, deeply dug, and during dry weather watered liberally. The diversity of forms and colors is delightful. There is a great variety of colors and color combinations in this strain, including maroon, pink, rose, crimson, white, cerise, scarlet and many variations, of dainty and exquisiteblooming. See page 75.

2333. Double and Semi-Double Mixed. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds, 50c.

2338. Single Mixed. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds, 50c.

2340. Humulus 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, droughts and insects do not trouble it. See illustration on page 61. Pkt. 10c.

2342. Hunnemanna. Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia. Flowers are a rich shade of buttercup yellow, in clusters 2 inches in diameter, with profuse waxy foliage. The best of the Poppy family for cut flowers, remaining in condition for several days. Seeds sown in May will produce flowering plants in July, which blossom continuously until hard frost. Pkt. Dec. 5 oz.; 1 oz., 50c; 1 oz., 30c.

**Impatiens Holstii.** Charming plants for the decoration of the house or dinner table, producing bright, wavy flowers profusely and continuously.

2345. Dwarf Vermillion Orange. Dwarf compact growing variety of Impatiens Holstii. A very beautiful plant. It forms regularly branched bushes, from 6 to 8 inches in height by 10 to 12 inches in breadth, and produces lovely, bright vermilion orange flowers in the greatest profusion throughout the season. Foliage and stem light green. Planted out of doors in a half-shady situation or grown in pots, this dwarf variety will always be very effective and showy. Pkt. 25c.

2347. Dwarf Deep Scarlet. Another dwarf variety with dark foliage and stems; flowers about an inch across, of a beautiful deep scarlet. Equally as useful as the preceding sort. Pkt. 25c.

2350. Kochia. Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which when grown in some sunny spot, forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red, a splendid plant to divide the vegetable from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. See illustration on page 61. Pkt. 10c.

2352. Lantana. Well known bedding plants, with clusters of Verbena-like flowers, producing pink, yellow, orange, and white heads in great abundance. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. Mixed, 5p., 5c.

**Larkspurs.** This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardly annuals. (For Perennial Larkspurs see Delphinium, page 74.)


2357. Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

2358. Finest Mixed. All colors. 10c.

2359. Collection. Packet each of the four colors, 30c.

2360. Linum. Crimson Flax. One of the most effective and showy bedding plants. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

2362. Lupins. Annual Mixed. Very desirable garden plants, showy and excellent for cut flowers. Grow from 1 to 2 feet tall, in various shades of rosea, blue, pink and yellow. Oz., 20c; pkt. 5c. (See Lupinus or Perennial Lupins page 75.)

2363. Lavatera. Annual Mallow. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. 2 feet tall and covered during the entire summer with large, cup-shaped, shrimp-pink flowers; a border or bed effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 5c.
Marigolds. Well known garden favorites of quick growth and very free-flowering habit. Seed should be sown in shallow drills in the open garden early in the spring after danger of frost is over and the trees are well out in leaf. Plants for early blooming may be started from seed sown in boxes placed in a sunny window in March, and the young plants grown in pots until the weather is warm enough to set them outdoors.

2367. French Dwarf. These are dwarf, compact plants, very attractive, each being covered with hundreds of small bright flowers. Mixes—embraces all the best varieties, including Gold Stripes of Honor, etc. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

2368. African Marigolds. Plants grow 2½ feet high and produce large double flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of glowing colors, in great profusion.

2370. Mixed. Includes Elerdora, Gold Nugget, Lemon Queen, Orange Prince, etc. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

2371. Marvel of Peru. Four O’Clocks. A well-known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite; does well everywhere, five mixed colors; 2 feet. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

2372. Matthiola Bicornis. Evening Scented Stock. A distinctive and highly desirable evening annual, equal in cultivation to its perfume of its flowers. The pink and lilac blossoms partly close during the day but expand and impart their fragrance in the evening. Include a packet of or two of Evening Scented Stock with your order. You’ll not regret it. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Culture for Matthiola Bicornis. 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 about 4 times its size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transplanted to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2374. Matricaria Eximia. Feverfew. The plant is covered with numerous and freely branching flower stems which are literally covered with very double, pale white flowers, 1 inch in diameter. Pkt., 1c.

2375. Maurandia. Beautiful, rapid, climber, blooming profusely until late in autumn; also fine for conservatory or greenhouse, if desired for the house, take up before the approach of frost. Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season if sown early; 10 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette. Reseda. A well-known fragrant favorite, and no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. Sowing made in April and again in July with succession from early summer till frost.

Culture. 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 about 4 times its size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transplanted to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2376. Sweet Scented. Reseda Odorata. The old-fashioned variety with small spikes, but the most sweetly scented of all. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2377. Golden Machet. Distinct variety of Machet, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

2378. Mile’s Hybrid Spiral. Of strong branching habit, with spikes from 8 to 10 inches long; very fragrant. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.


2380. Large-Flowering Pyramidal. Flowers large, of a reddish tint; a good variety for the open ground. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2381. Machet. Adapted for pot culture; dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly scented and very fragrant. Oz., 25c; 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2382. Parson’s White. Large spikes, pure white; very fragrant. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

2383. Salmon Queen. Strong, pointed habit, with fine spikes, of bright salmon-colored flowers, intensely fragrant; fine for outdoor culture. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2385. Minneapolis Vine. Pilogynae Suavis. This very beautiful climber, the seeds of which we have for years sold, is the favorite of thousands who have bought them. The foliage is most elegantly cut and a shiny, dark-green. The flowers are small, white and sweet-scented, exalting a musk-like perfume. This vine is of easy culture, rapid growth, and easily trained for covering eaves. This is the most beautiful vine of which we have knowledge. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkt., 25c.

2383. Moonflower. Bears lovely white flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a fine painted star in the center. The flowers open at dusk, or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. Start the seed in the house and set out as early as safe in the spring. Pkt., 10c.


List of Plants from Seed, Succeeding in Partial Shade. Anemone, Anthericum, Aquilegia, Tuberous Begonia, English Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Digitalis, Linum, Matricaria, Mimulus, Myosotis, Oenothera, Pansy, Hardy Poppies, Violet.
Morning Glory, Convulvus. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers, thriving in almost any situation. The flowers are very delicate, brilliant and beautiful.

2347. Japanese Improved or Giant Mikado Morning Glory. The flowers are of gigantic size, and the coloring and markings beyond description, ranging from snow-white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades. They are dug with a knife, having threats of one of the above colors, there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, shaded and splashed. They are beyond question the largest and most beautiful of this handsome family of easy grown climbers and are the Orient's best ad to flower lovers. Wherever climbers can be grown, our new giant Mikado Strain should have a prominent place. The seeds we offer is of our own importation direct from Japan, and embraces plain singles, which are really the handsomeest, semi-doubles, quilled and frilled, crimped and scalloped, and double. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 1c.

2348. Tall Morning Glories Mixed. A very large percentage of the seedlings will produce double flowers. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 1c.

2349. Dwarf Morning Glories Mixed. Hardy annual, 1 foot in height. Colors range from pure white to deep purple. Oz., 1c.; pkt., 3c.

2400. Mountain Rose. One of the most beautiful, as well as absolutely hardy, and, once planted, is practically everlasting. Produces immense clusters of deep carmine flowers with deep green foliage freely furnished with long tendrils that attach themselves firmly to stone, brick or wood walls. Pkt., 10c.


2401. Nicotiana Sanderae. CarnaTse. Rose-flowered Tobacco. This beautiful hybrid Nicotiana has been spoken of as a most strikingly beautiful plant. The growers describe it as forming bushy much-branched plants, 2 feet high, the whole plant laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red, fragrant blossoms, though not so plentiful as of which are produced on a single plant. In form the flower resembles Nicotiana Affinis, but having a more stout, tubular, and, unlike that variety, does not close up in daytime, but remains open all day; the fragrance, while not so powerful as Nicotiana Affinis, is distinctly delicious. It is as easy to grow as Petunia. It started thousands in early spring and planted out in May it gives a continuous display of lovelies all summer and autumn. It can also be sown in warm ground. Pkt., 1c.


2405. Nicotiana Sanderae Hybrids. A splendid type in a great diversity of color. All colors mixed; Pkt., 10c.

2407. Nigella Damascena. Love in a Mist, or Beth in the Bush. A compact, free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious-looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil; hardy annual; blue and mixed; 1 foot. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 3c.

2409. Nemophila. Splendid free-flowering hardy annuals, of very neat, compact habit. Flowers are cup-shaped, appearing in many brilliant colors, the blue shades being particularly striking. Bloom continually throughout the summer, thriving best in a cool, moist, shady place where the soil is not too rich. All colors mixed, with many shades of blue. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 3c.

Culture for Nemophila. Sow out of doors, when the 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 about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground, when the weather becomes suitable.

2410. Enothera. Evening Primrose. Beautiful, low-growing plant, producing large, silvery-white, rose and yellow flowers. They thrive best in a sunny position, but succeed in almost any situation or soil. Annual varieties; all colors mixed. Pkt., 3c.

Oxalis. Beautiful small plants, suitable for the greenhouse, rock garden, or outdoor culture; flowering the first year; half hardy perennials; 8 inches. Pkt., 10c.


2415. Griophaela. Excellent, dwarf bedding plant with dark brown foliage, forming a dense mat; flowers deep yellow but inconspicuous. Height 4 inches; pkt., 3c.

A Sheet of Bloom.

Your flower seeds are hard to beat. My word is a sheet of bloom today. Peterkin, Dahlia, Cosmos and Cencas are blooming now. The garden seeds were simply immense. Lettuce, radishes, tomatoes and cucumbers, all germinating seeds, are fine.

Otis Ford, Allen, Texas.

Worth Their Weight in Gold.

I cannot praise your seeds too highly. They are the finest I ever used: worth their weight in gold.

JOHN WEBER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Book on Greenhouse Construction. By L. R. Taft. Various styles of greenhouse and plant house structures, also heating, ventilating, etc. Price, $1.30; (postpaid, $1.65).


Parsons on the Rose. By S. B. Parsons. Propagation, culture, training, classification and description. Price, $1.00; (postpaid, $1.20).


Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

NASTURTIUM
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixtures of Nasturtiums.

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a sunny location. The weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes is an endless succession of their golden flowers. No annual will produce such a ton of flowers for so long a time, with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in light or sandy soils and selenium diminishes through the hot weather. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of sorts as being the best and most distinct.

It is my intention that every package of seed, large or small, that bears the name of Nasturtium shall be the best that money can procure anywhere at any price. Our mixtures of Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums are shining examples of Sterling excellence as judged by flower seeds. These mixtures are made up by ourselves from the finest named varieties known in England, France, Italy, Germany and America. They embrace every desirable color, such as deep brown, red, golden-orange, flaming scarlet, chrome-yellow, veined with carmine, burnished bronze color, crimson-scarlet, sulphury-yellow, spotted deep chocolate-brown, and a delicate shade of rose and many other colors, tints and markings.

Our Sterling Mixtures of Tall Nasturtiums should not be confounded with the common type in this mixture are mostly of the rich and velvety Lobb varieties. In this latter are also included all the choicest colors of the climbing varieties, including the new Madam Guither Hybrids and Chamberlain sorts. The color combinations in the flowers are superb, a wealth of rich maroon, crimson, scarlet, cerise, magenta and violet shades, marbled and veined, spotted, splashed and shaded with white, cream, pink and rose. These climbing Nasturtiums are especially adapted for covering verandas, trellises, trees, arbored and rockeries, wherever a drooping effect is wanted. Finest mixed colors. Price: 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c; ret., 82c, postpaid.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS.

2430. Dwarf Nasturtium, Choice Mixed. pkt., 10c; oz., 1c; lb., 10c; 1lb., 40c, postpaid.
2431. Dwarf Nasturtium, Good Mixed. pkt., 5c; oz., 1c; lb., 5c; oz., postpaid.
2441. Tall or Climbing Nasturtium, Choice Mixed. pkt., 10c; oz., 1c; lb., 10c; oz., postpaid.
2442. Tall or Climbing Nasturtium, Good Mixed. pkt., 5c; oz., 1c; lb., 5c; oz., postpaid.

BEAUTIFUL NEW NASTURTIUMS.

Golden Foliage Type, Dwarf or Tom Thumb. A striking and most desirable type for bedding and potting.

The many new and beautiful Nasturtiums, which we now have to offer are sure to be a surprise and constant delight to our customers.

2515. Golden Rose. Flower a true rose color
2516. Golden Pearl. Flower a deep pearl
2517. Golden Rosette. Flower in rosette form and primrose ground
2518. Golden Malva. Flower darker maroon
2519. Dwarf Golden Foliage Mixture. A charming novelty of unusual beauty, the contrast between the clear golden yellow foliage and the flowers being most remarkable. This mixture contains all colors originated to date and all our customers should include at least a packet to test the effectiveness of this new sort. pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. See also page 64.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf or Bedding Nasturtiums.

Price; any of the following varieties—pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.
2452. Bronze. Orange.
2453. Chamberlain. Various colors on one plant.
2454. Cloth of Gold. Scaret flowers and yellow foliage.
2456. Dark Leaved Varieties, mixed.
2457. Empress of India. Fiery crimson, dark foliage.
2458. King of Tom Thumbs. Dark scarlet, dark leaves.
2460. Lady Bird. Orange-yellow, suffused with red and a bright red blotch at the base of the petals.
2461. Pearl. Creamy-white.
2463. Rose. Soft rose color.
2464. Ruby King. Crimson-rose.
2466. Spotted. Various colors, spotted scarlet.

Sterling Brand O. K.

I have been testing the Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds for the last twenty years and find their Sterling Brand O. K. for North Dakota and recommend them to my friends.

HORACE F. MIX, Lidgerwood, N. D.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums.

These should not be confounded with the common tall Nasturtiums, as they surpass them by far in the remarkable brilliancy of the flowers. The flowers are much larger than those of the old-fashioned kind, and in nearly all of them the petals overlap each other. These climbing Nasturtiums are especially adapted for covering verandas, trellises, etc., and particularly suitable for vases, hanging baskets, window boxes and rockeries, where a drooping effect is wanted.

Fine mixed colors. Price: 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

Price any of the following varieties—pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c, postpaid.
2495. Asia Gray. Primrose yellow, almost white.
2497. Brilliant. Dark scarlet.
2499. Giant of Battles. Sulphur, holedged-scarlet.
2501. Lilac. A very good shade of brownish-lilac.
2502. Princess Victoria Louise. Creamy-white, with conspicuous orange-scarlet blotches.
2504. Red Des Nuits. (King of the Rhin.) Deep velvety scarlet; very rich.

For additional Beautiful New Nasturtiums see page 64.
BEAUTIFUL NEW NASTURTIUMS

For Nasturtiums in Named Varieties and Mixtures see Page 63.

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<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Dwarf Orange</td>
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<td>Variegated Dwarf Lady Bird</td>
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<td>Variegated Queen</td>
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<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Scarlet</td>
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<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Creesus</td>
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<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Crystal</td>
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<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Queen</td>
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<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Orange</td>
<td>10c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Tag or Trailing Queen Mixture</td>
<td>10c</td>
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Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

PETUNIA

The Petunia is without a peer among annuals for effective summer bedding or indoor culture. It is of easy culture, early to bloom and continues throughout the summer until the first killing frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, retaining its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be grown if desired, by taking cuttings late in the summer, for winter house blooming plants. Provide a soil and a sunny location.

**Culture.** 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 about one to two inches. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transplanted to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

**2555. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Large Flowering.** Sold only in sealed packages. Mixed. This mixture embodies all of the latest varieties, and will prove an agreeable surprise even to those who expect nothing. All old and notable kinds, black, crimson, white with yellow throats, marbled, veined, striped, variegated, etc. Pkt., 10c.

**2560. Giants of California.** The "Giants of California" bear gigantic flowers often five or more inches in diameter, of an astonishing variety of colors. They embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, pink, lavender, yellow, black, pure white, etc. One of the chief advantages of this mixture is the depth and diversity of veining in the throat. Many of the flowers have a clear yellow throat, while others have a pure velvety black one, so deep that it seems to show no veining; many are deeply lined and netted on a white, pink or lavender ground. Many flowers are beautifully ruffled and frilled. Our strain is unexcelled, being saved especially for our critical trade by a leading Petunia specialist. Pkt., 25c.

**How to Grow Annuals.** An annual is a plant whose entire life is limited to a single season. It germinates from the seed in the Spring, attains its growth, blossoms and bears fruit or seed and dies in Autumn. To this class of plants belong many of our finest and most valuable garden flowers; valuable because they are easily raised from seeds, adapt themselves to nearly all kinds of soil and environment, and repay the care, labor and trifling outlay involved in their culture.

Some of these, such as Poppies, Mimoniaceae, Alyyssum, Sweet Peas, Calendula, Larkspur, Sunflower, Portulaca, Morning Glory, Centaurea, etc., need not be transplanted, and the seeds of such should, therefore, be sown direct on the place where the plants are wanted—a border or bed, well dug, liberally enriched with good old manure, and neatly finished off by giving it the desired form and an even surface with a good garden rake.

Most varieties are small seeded, and these are sown on the surface of the soil, and the seed then easily pressed into the loose soil and only lightly covered by again leveling the surface. However, Sunflowers, Sweet Peas, Morning Glory, and a few others, must be planted somewhat deeper. Sweet Peas two or three inches deep. All the various places, where seeds have been sown, should be accurately marked by labels, so that the tiny plants, when they appear above the ground, may be easily found and distinguished, and not be mistaken for weeds.

Although seeds must not be sown too thickly, yet a reasonable allowance should be made for possible failure in germination. If, every grain produces a plant, thinning will be necessary when the plants are an inch or so high, leaving the strongest and pulling out the weakest plants.
**PANSY**

**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, strawy humus, to a depth of 1½ to 2 inches. If the seed be sown in about 10 to 15 days, then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October and after a sharp frost, late in November or early December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed may also be sown indoors in January or February; or in spring in the open ground, in a shady, cool spot, where the plant can be protected from the strong mid-day sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time.

**PANSIES in Mixture.**

2580. Northrup, King & Co.’s Sterling Mixture. (Sold only in sealed packages.) A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up seed which will produce 60 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World. In making this mixture, quality is not regarded. We also offer the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable. We have never seen its equal. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief; and if cared for, the mixture will return money paid for this mixture to anyone who says it is not the finest they ever saw. Pkt., containing 1,500 seeds, 10c; 1,000 seeds, 6c. 50c;

2590. Masterpiece. A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously curled or waved, giving the flower a doubled or globular appearance. All colors mixed. Pkt., 15c;

2592. Bugnot’s Superb Blotched. A beautiful class, with great diversity of colors. Pkt., 15c.

**PANSIES in Separate Colors.**

2605. Cardinal. After exhaustive trials of all so-called scarlet Pansies, we offer this as the nearest approach to a bright red. Very showy... 10c

2600. Madam Perrett. Flowers large and abundant, great diversity of color... 15c

2607. Emperor William. Brilliant ultramarine blue, with a purple-violet eye. 10c

2608. Faust (King of the Blacks). Almost black; the darkest Pansy known... 10c

2609. Gold Margined... 10c

2610. Golden Yellow, with dark eye... 10c

2611. Light Blue. Azure blue with dark eye. 10c

2612. Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, petals shaded to white... 10c

2613. Mahogany Colored... 10c

2614. Peacock. A striking variety; the upper petals being of a beautiful ultramarine blue, while the lateral and lower are of a deep cerise, with white margins... 10c

2615. Psyche. Exquisite velvet-violet, violet-blended flowers of broad marge with a violet eye, and an abundant medium violet eye. 10c

2616. Snow Queen. Very large satiny white, light yellow center... 10c

2617. White (with dark eye)... 10c

2618. Yellow Gem. Pure yellow without eye... 10c

**GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.**

The largest flowering of all; of strong, robust growth and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate.

2620. Black. Dark and velvety... 10c

2621. Striped. Very showy... 10c

2622. White, with dark eye... 10c

2623. Yellow, with dark eye... 10c

2624. Emperor William. Ultramarine blue... 10c

2625. Fire King. Purple and gold... 10c

2626. Finest Mixed. A splendid range of colors. Oz., $2.50; ½ oz., $5.00; ¼ oz., 10c.

2627. Collection containing a packet each of the above six fine colors... 5c.

**VIOLAS or TUFTED PANSIES.**

Very free-blooming, hardy plant, particularly adapted to shady places. The flowers are not so large as the other varieties of Pansies offered above, but they are well able to blossom much more freely and for a longer time. Very effective in masses or borders; the colors being remarkably distinct and rare, and of great diversity. Seeds sown in April produce flowering plants in June, which are a sheet of bloom from then on until frost.

2630. Finest Mixed Colors. 1½ oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 10c.


2633. Mauve Queen. Pkt., 10c. Great Vitality. I bought from you about ½ oz. of Lord Beaconsfield Pansies. From one-thousand of the seed I raised 5000 plants. I never saw anything to equal it. It seems as though two plants came from every seed. F. O. LEMKE, New Brighton, Minn. A KANSAN, for Fifteen Years. I have used your seed for fifteen years and have found them good, especially your Pansy seeds. Our Pansy bed is lovely.

(R.M.S.) J. C. BRIGHT, Plato, Iowa. Excellent.

2634. Have been using your seeds for two years. The Asters and Pansies were excellent. (MRS.) A. J. ANDERSON, Taylor, N. D.

2635. Protestant Ever Saw. The Pansies bought of you last year were the prettiest I ever saw. I picked a large bouquet of Pansies on Thanksgiving Day. MATILDA A. WIPPE, Henderson, Minn.

2636. All Right. Your seeds are all right. Have used them for several years and expect to do so this year. They gave excellent satisfaction, especially the Giant Pansy Pansies.

ROSS HUTSINED PILLLER, Oakes, N. D.
Culture for Phlox. Sow out of doors when danger from frost is past, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 1/4 inch. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

Phlox Drummondii. One of the earliest annuals to bloom; height nine inches; flowers bell-shaped and of a rich deep blue.

Culture for Phlox Campanularia. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with fine spray. Thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in hot-bed or shallow boxes in the house in March, transferring to the open ground in May and June.


2635. Phacelia Campanularia. One of the earliest annuals to blossom; height nine inches; flowers bell-shaped and of a rich deep blue.

Culture for Phacelia Campanularia. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with fine spray. Thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in hot-bed or shallow boxes in the house in March, transferring to the open ground in May and June.

2660. Double Phlox. Especially desirable for cut flowers, lasting better than the single sorts. To produce the best results they should be grown in a light soil. Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.


Culture for Physalis Franchetti. Should not be sown in the open ground before later part of May. The best plan is to sow the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hot-bed, at a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

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


Culture for Portulaca. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with fine spray. Thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in hot-bed or shallow boxes in the house in March, transferring to the open ground in May and June.
POPPIES

A great advance has been made in recent years in the development of the Poppy which has brought it into deserved popularity, and it may be safely said that no other flower produces a more brilliant display of color during the blooming period. Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. If constant blossom is desired, successive sowings should be made every two weeks.

Single Annual Poppies.

2680. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Single Mixture. (Sold only in sealed packages.) Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with our Sterling Mixture, it has been our aim to include in this mixture every good variety. OZ., 5c; 1/2 oz., 10c; pkt., 1c.

2683. Poppy, Shirley. The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied and range from blush-white, rose, delicate pink and scarlet, through crimson, red to briliant sparkling crimson. OZ., 5c; pkt., 10c.

2687. Danebrog, or Danish Cross. Very showy variety, producing large single flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery white spot on each petal, thus forming a white cross. OZ., 10c; pkt., 3c.

2690. Umbrosa. Richest vermillion, with a deep, shining black spot on each petal. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2692. English Scarlet. The common field Poppy of Great Britain; dazzling scarlet. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2694. Flag of Truce. Satiing-white flowers 3 to 4 inches across. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2696. Tulip Poppy. A magnificent species from Armenia. The plants grow about 14 inches high and produce from 50 to 60 large tulip-like flowers of dazzling scarlet. OZ., 6c; pkt., 10c.

2698. Fire Dragon. Very showy and free-flowering, producing flowers of brilliant deep scarlet, with black spots, margined white, 2 to 2½ feet. OZ., 50c; pkt., 10c.


Double Annual Poppies.

2705. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Double Mixture. (Sold only in sealed packages.) Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors, also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Paeonies, 30 to 36 inches high. OZ., 50c; 1/2 oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

2707. American Flag. Beautiful variety; flowers very large and double, snow white, bordered with scarlet. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2710. Fairy Blush. Very double flowers of pure white, elegantly fringed and tipped with rose. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2712. White Swan. Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of forest white. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2714. "Mikado." (The Striped Japanese Poppy.) This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly curled petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. OZ., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2716. The Golden Poppy. A new and novel variety, with yellow-golden foliage and double flowers in various red shades. 1 ft. OZ., 10c.


2720. Paeony Flowered. Large, showy, double, globular flowers, resembling a double Paeony, mixed colors. OZ., 20c; pkt., 5c.

2722. Scarlet Featherball. Very beautiful with fringed-edged petals like the balls of shaded tissue paper or feathers. Double. Brilliant red flowers. OZ., 10c.

Perennial Poppies. See page 76.

Cultivation. See page 76. 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 about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box or in a box-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

Plants Suitable for Pots.

That may be grown from seed.

Albion
Ageratum
Aster
Asparagus Sprengeri
Asters, Dwarf
Begonia
Browallia
Carnation
Chrysanthemum
Cineraria
Coleus
Columbines
Cyclamen
Dahlias
Echinacea
Eupatorium
Gazania
Gloxina
Heliotropium
Impatiens
Lantana
Lilac
Lithospermum
Mimulus
Muscat
Myosotis
Petunia
Primrose
Rose
Stocks
Ricinus Castor Oil Bean. Ornamental plants of satiny growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored flowers producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, masses, or center plants for beds.

Cultivate: 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 covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2723. Balsam. Very large and beautiful, green foliage: 15 ft. 0z., 15c. pkt., 5c.
2724. Gold. Dwarf branching habit, deep red foliage; 5 ft. 0z., 15c. pkt., 5c.
2725. Cryptocarya. The most perfect effect, leaves large, regularly divided and richly colored; 1 ft. 0z., 25c. pkt., 5c.
2726. Zinnia. Have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze changing to dark green with reddish ribs; 0z., 10c. pkt., 5c.
2730. Mixed. All sorts, best varieties; 0z., 15c. pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis, Painted Tongue. Freely from July to early autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop.

Salvia. Scarlet Sage. One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration. For early flowering seed should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

Salvia Splendens. Excellent for filling large beds or borders in the garden; continuously in bloom from early August until the first frost. Beautiful scarlet; large flowering. 4¼ oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Salvia. Clora Bedman. (Bonfire.) The plants form handsome, globular bushes two feet in diameter. The spires grow upright and stand clear above the foliage, completely enveloping the plant, and are of most brilliant, dazzling scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

2739. Scabiosa. Mourning Bride. One of our handsomest summer border plants, producing in great profusion very double flowers in a variety of shades and colors. Excellent subject for cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut. Sow the seeds in May and thin out the young plants to 6 inches apart. Mixed. pkt., 5c.

2747. Victoria. A cut flower for Scabiosa. 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 about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.


Ornamental Foliage Plants Grown from Seed.

Amaranthus
Canna
Calceolaria
Columbus
Kochia

Salvia Splendens

Long-Stemmed Flowers from Seed. Suitable for Bouquets or Vases.

Achillea
Aconitia
Aster
Callistephus
Carnation
Ceratostylis
Chrysanthemum
Cosmos
Dahlias

Delphinium
Dianthus
Galardia
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Lobelia
Martargia
Margarita
Mignonette

Pentas
Poppy
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Sweat Sultan
Zinnias

Fragrant Flowers from Seed.

Varieties marked H. P. are Hardy Perennials.

Abraham
Allysium
Aconite
Campanula
Dianthus
Geranium
Heliotrope

Lavender, H. P.
Matthiola
Mignonette
Mimulus
Nasturtium
Plants, H. P.
PETunia

Stocks
Sweet Peas
Sweet Willian, H. P.
Verbena, Lemon
Wallflower, H. P.

Salpiglossis

Stocks. Gilliflower. This stock has been one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture: for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Start the seeds in February and March, and as soon as the plants have their second pair of leaves, prick out into shallow boxes and in about six weeks the plants will be ready for pot; from which they should be transferred to the open ground in May or June.

Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stock. This is the leading class for bedding out or summer blooming.

L. Blood Red
L. Bright Pink
L. Purple
L. Light Blue
L. Canary Yellow
L. Mixed Colors
L. Collection

2798. Thunbergia. Black Eyed Susan. Beautiful rapid-growing annual climber, furnishing a warm, sunny situation, used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very gayly flowers in bunt, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 feet. 0z., 50c., pkt., 5c.

Culture for Thunbergia. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with one spray. Thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in hot-bed or shallow boxes in the house in March; transferring to the open ground in May and June.

Drooping Plants for Vases, Hanging Baskets, etc.

Allysium
Asparagus Sprengeri
Calendula
Carnation
Maurandia

Salpiglossis

Vinca

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.
VERBENA

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hot bed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth four times their own. Press the surface firm with a board. Water two tiny sprays. Transplant the seedlings after five soil leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

ZINNIA

Youth and Old Age.

one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost, require little attention and succeed on almost any soil. For perfection of bloom start the seeds in March, and pick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 18 inches apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hot bed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Verbena.

Improve Large Flowering Zinnia

Has Been a Delight.

Last year I sent you my perfume plants as evening scented stock. Notre Dame was a disappointment, that I could detect no perfume. That was because I failed to realize how pure or evening plant it was. You kindly sent me another package to try again, I did so and the result has been a delight this year, the plant being all as desired, the whole plant being filled with the exquisite perfume. You have an evening passed that I have not gone out in the garden to pick a few sprays of flowers for my room. (Mrs. S. M. Barron, Ridge, Ohio.)

SWEET PEAS

Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas.

The rapid progress in the development of Sweet Peas to their present state of size and beauty has practically all been accomplished within the last ten or dozen years. For a century and a half previous it was the marvel among botanists that more varieties of Sweet Peas had not been produced that greater size, length of stem and variety of colors had not been obtained. It was discovered eventually that artificial cross fertilization must be undertaken in order to produce the desired results.

New colors and forms appeared in rapid succession until a new type was found in the gardens of Earl Spencer, Northrop's second拐拐拐拐. This newcomer was extremely beautiful, and the first to carry the name of the first owner of the large greenhouse at Rideau Hall, to which was introduced by its proprietor. Because of the fact that the majority of the flowers of true Spencer fall off as they fade, that is before the seeds are formed, it is for this reason that varieties are produced that can be produced, it is sufficient to say that the seeds of the Spencer type are much sought after.

The characteristics of the Spencer Sweet Peas grown under favorable conditions, are strong, healthy growth, plants attaining height of from six to nine feet, requiring for full development, a space at least six inches apart. The blossoms are of immense size, measuring 2 to 2½ inches across. They are beautifully formed with large standards, open and upright and immense wings gracefully poised. Both standards and wings are delicately waved; the undulations reflecting lights and casting shadows in the depths, thus showing varied harmony of tones which greatly enhance the coloring. Three and often four of these handsome blossoms in the flower, which makes it suitable for decorative purposes. The flowers available as cut flowers for vases, bouquets and other decorations.

Named Varieties-Schurz.

2835. Apple Blossom Spencer. The ground tint is primrose, standard rose showing veins of deeper rose, wings light carmine, the whole color over all being more subdued than any other variety, with especially large drooping wings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; f0, .85c.

2857. America Spencer. Very large, waved Spencer type. Bright crimson striped, striped on white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., 1.00.

2862. Dainty Spencer. White with very light pink edge. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.


2870. Florence Morse Spencer. Delineate blush with pink margin. Very large open wavy form of the best Countess Spencer type, with long stems and four blossoms to the stem. Perhaps better described as a light pink-blushed Countess Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

2875. Gaiety Spencer. Light magenta-rose striped on white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

2880. George Herbert Spencer. Bright rose carmine. Large, open and wavy form of the Countess Spencer type. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

2885. Helen Lewis or Orange Spencer. Immense rich crimson-orange; wings orange rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., 1.00.


2898. King Edward VII Spencer. The standard is deep, rich carmine scarlet of choicey color. The wings are also carmine scarlet, and on the reverse side are also a deep carmine rose. Pkt., 10c.

2901. Lovely Spencer. Standard light blush pink with blotch of rose at the base; wings the same, all suffused with soft buff. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2902. Melrose Christie. This is most beautiful and distinct new variety of the Spencer type. Both the large sized standard and wavy wings of the same color, a lovely ruby-rose with a slightly deeper shade in the standard. The standards possess a most striking color effect, with a wonderfully soft, even tone on the petals, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2903. Mrs. Chas. Mander or Royal Purple Spencer. A distinct soft color rosy-lilac proving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., 1.00.

2904. Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes or Pale Pink Spencer. Flowers of purest pale pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., 1.25.


2906. Mrs. Rountzah Spencer. Buff or apricot ground flushed and suffused with delicate pink, or a very soft rose, deepening towards the standard and wings, giving somewhat of a picture edged effect. The flowers are of the largest size, thoroughly crimped and waved of the true Spencer type. The standard is brown and deep, the wavy wings are so large that they usually hide the heel and are of the same soft color effect as the standard. Pkt., 25c.
SWEET PEAS
Northrup, King & Co.'s Waved or Unwaved Sweet Peas

This class of Sweet Peas is similar to the famous species, but the blossoms are smaller and frequently of rather heavier texture. They exist in many colors, but we list only the most popular. Both standard and wavy are wavy and mixture. They are sent free to the species and are for that reason less expensive, but still are higher in price than the Select or Grandiflora type.

When, Where and How to Plant Sweet Peas.

When to Plant. In the northern states Sweet Peas do best when seeded in the spring as the soil can be worked. Full sowing is sometimes practiced, but this method is not always satisfactory or attended with best results.

Where to Plant. Sweet Peas should usually be planted out in the open garden, when properties are well drained and air in the shade. Sometimes they will do well growing at the side of a house or on a fence and with property well drained and air in the shade. Usually it is a warm and close in location of this kind and it is recommended that they be planted at the end of a flower garden in a good general air circulation of air. Much depends upon the climate of the place. It is not necessary to have plenty of moisture at the roots and if the land is inclined to be dry, it is necessary to water where water may be applied conveniently at least twice a week. The soil should never be allowed to bake, but should be bough and raked occasionally throughout the season.

How to Plant. Prepare the trench where the Sweet Peas are to be planted, to the depth of about 2 feet and at least 18 inches wide. Fill in with rich loam which has been thoroughly incorporated with well rotted farm yard or shield manure. Thoroughly wet down and cover over with six inches of earth. When read to plant, make a furrow 3 or 4 inches deep, drop in the seed, putting in about four seeds every 4 inches under the soil and 2 inches deep. When plants are up, cover with earth from time to time as plants appear and until the level with the ground. When the plants are of a full size it is necessary to train the flowers on wire or twine and the plants will soon begin to climb. With exception of the varieties listed as “in the ground” the use of about one pound of seed for 100 feet of row. A good stand of plants may be secured by the use of about 1 point of seed for 100 feet of row.

Northrop, King & Co.'s Select or Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

This is the well known type which has been grown for many years. It comprises two forms, “hooded, or shell-shaped,” and “open.” The Grandiflora usually seed freely, are always the most easily grown and will always be the most largely used.

With exceptions noted we will furnish the following varieties at the uniform price of 5c a pkt., 15c an oz., 50c for a lb., 1.12 per oz., postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense, $1.25 per lb.

SHADES OF RED.

**WHITE.**

3012. Dorothy Eckford. The finest white; very large.
3013. Emily Henderson. White; very floriferous.
3014. Phenomenal. Silvery-white, faintly suffused with soft pink and beautifully edged with rich purple.
3015. White Queen. Pure white, of largest size, with frequently six to eight flowers on a stem.

**YELLOW AND PINK SHADES.**

3038. Agnes Johnson. Light pink, buff and cream.
3039. Henry Eckford. Exceptionally large, rich cream shade; self-colored, soft salmon orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3041. Mrs. Collier. A rich primrose tint; flowers are very large, coming in threes and fours on long stiff stems. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3042. Queen Victoria. Light primrose.
3043. Sybil Eckford. The color is an exquisite rich apricot and lemon effect, the standard being a delicate blush-pink shade on lemon ground; wings a delicate lemon.
3046. Stella Morse. Buff, tinted pink.
3050. Apple Blossom. Crimson pink, shading lighter; wings white, tinted pink.
3051. Bolton's Pink. A grand flower, color bright, orange-pink. Flowers, which are borne three to stem, are boldly expanded and of fine substance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3053. Dainty. White with pink edge.
3059. Lady Mary Currie. Very bright, salmon pink, shaded carmine.
3060. Lovely. Pink standard, delicate rose wings.
3062. Mrs. Dugdale. Crimson rose, self-colored on primrose ground.
3066. Modesty. Blush or soft pink; the lightest of all.
3071. Prima Donna. Lovely pale pink, very fine.
3072. Queen of Spain. Peach-blossom pink, with slight apricot tinge. Color effect buff-pink, medium size, hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**RED STANDARD WITH WHITE WINGS.**

3076. Earliest of All. Rose and white.
3078. Extra Early Blanche Ferry. The popular pink and white.

**PINK AND RED STRIPES.**

3083. King Edward VII. Bright crimson self color.
3084. Millie Martin. Extra large, fine, bold flowers of a rich rosy-crimson shade; very much deeper than Prince of Wales. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3085. Queen Alexandra. The nearest approach to a pure scarlet. A fine variety, crimson ground, white and crimson stripes.

**LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE SHADES.**

3093. Admiration. Flowers large; a very delicate shade of pinkish-lavender. Pkt., 6c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3098. Helen Pierce. Bright blue, mottled on pure white, resembling a blue banded Gloxinia. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3099. Horace Wright. A very large bold flower of rich dark coloring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3102. Lottie Eckford. White, suffused with lavender-blue.

**BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES.**

3106. Brilliant Blue. The richest dark blue. The standard is very large and richly hooded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3116. Helen Pierce. Bright blue, mottled on pure white, resembling a blue banded Gloxinia. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.
3120. Prince Olaf. The bold effective flowers are striped and mottled with bright white ground, the flowers being borne three to stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**PINK AND RED STRIPES.**

3122. America. The brightest blood-red striped.
3124. Aurora. Flaked orange-salmon.

**CLARET AND MAROON SHADES.**

3128. Black Knight. Very deep maroon, large size and open form.
3130. Othello. Dark glossy maroon.
3132. Shahrazad. Dark maroon, medium sized.

**Book on Peas and Pea Culture.** By Glenn C. Sevcey. A very complete book on this subject, including sweet peas, garden peas and field peas. Price, 50c; postpaid, 50c.
SWEET PEAS.

3150. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture. Sold only in sealed packages. The finest and most desirable mixture possible. Use 2 lb. of this mixture to 1 lb. of the best varieties of peas. In this mixture there is the largest flowering sorts and the tallest possible range of colors. The sweetest peas are found in this mixture, the largest flowering sorts and the tallest possible range of colors. It is our aim to constantly improve, when possible, by adding new varieties as they are introduced. We include the sweetest peas, the most popular Grandifloras, a mixture, in fact, of which any one may be proud. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

3155. Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed. This ele-vated giant mixture embraces the introductions, including the recent novelties of Mr. Eckford, the Sweet Pea specialist of England, who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing the Sweet Pea to its present state of beauty, size and perfection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

3160. Choice Mixed. This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors. Oz., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 7c; postpaid.

Cupid Dwarf or Bedding Sweet Peas. Sown as a border they form a line of emerald green foliage a little over a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom, and from the fact that they cover the ground so closely they are not so likely to suffer from drought as the tall sorts.

3165. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

3170. Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture. Spencers of Sweet Peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion long and strong stems带着 of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate sorts, will find this unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; 1/2 lb., $1.50, postpaid.

SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS.

We are frequently asked by our friends and customers to select for them the best varieties. To meet the many requests of the kind, we have prepared the following choice assortments, which we are offering at a reduction to induce our customers to include at least one collection in their order this year.

3180. Northrup, King & Co.'s Twelve Bouquet Gems. 50c, postpaid. This beautiful collection contains one packet each of the 12 choicest, large flowered, fragrant sorts; borne on long stems, embracing the cream of our Grandifloras. We also offer one ounce each of the Twelve Bouquet Gems for $1.25, postpaid.


Enemies of the Sweet Pea.

Birds, cutworms and slugs are most destructive to Sweet Peas in the garden and they will frequently eat up the entire row. For slugs and cutworms a sprinkling of air-slacked lime around the young shoots will protect them more or less and sometimes the worms can be attracted and killed by putting a bunch of green grass dipped in Paris Green near the Sweet Pea row. A sprinkling of Paris Green on the plants will sometimes keep birds away. A strip of wire netting covering the row until the plants are 6 inches high will also be effective.

After the plants are well grown they are likely to be attacked by the Pea Aphids, a small green bug which multiplies very rapidly. A spray made of tobacco extract will help the plants in this case.

A Fine Well Grown Row of Sweet Peas.
HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS

Perennials are of all flowers the most satisfactory to grow because they are permanent. Once established, they increase in size and beauty each year. The seeds of perennials may be sowed either in the spring or fall. Many authorities claim that the North all perennials are better started in the spring. Cold does not injure a plant to endure that is its nature, but the alternate freezing and thawing and the cold winds of both summer and spring when the ground is hard can injure the tender seed or plant growing too near the surface of the soil. Start the seeds early indoors or in cold frames, so that the plant may be set out early in the spring in whatever situation may be desired. One cause of a good many failures of perennial seed is that they are planted so deep or covered so heavily that they cannot come up. Small seeds should not be covered, just scat them on finely sifted earth and pressed down with a board or other heavy object. Large seeds may be covered slightly, as a rule not to exceed twice the size of the seed in depth.


3202. Achillea. Double White Yarrow. One of the best hardy white perennials. Grows about two feet high and from spring until frost is covered with heads of pure white double flowers. Pkt., 10c.


3211. Aquilegia. Columbine. Charmingly 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. For planting in the garden, borders, or beds, or for covering the edges of shrubbery. One of the most charming of all the Columbines, is a native of Siberia; very hardy and seems to be more permanent than many species. Pkt., 10c.


3213. A. cristata. A low, early blooming perennial with white fragrant flowers. For rock work, bordering or covering deep banks. Pkt., 10c.

3214. Atropis tenuior. Hardy Marguerite. A native of France; grows in profusion, daisy-shaped, yellow flowers which come in July and August. Pkt., 10c.


3257. C. Maximowiczii. Or Eye Daisy. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown for full sun. Pkt., 10c.


3259. C. laciniata. A hardy perennial about 2 feet high. This produces an abundance of large, daisy-shaped flowers on tall stems. Pkt., 10c.

3260. C. venticula. The flowers are of similar color, but smaller and finer foliage. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium. Hardy Larkspur. Thrives in any good garden soil but for the best results suits special care should be given. Work the soil deep, lighter plants in full sun, heavier ones in part shade, and where summer crops are to be planted.


3264. D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. The original stock came from England, and consisted of the best named varieties. These plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers in masses, the majority running in the lighter shade of blue. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., 81.00.


3268. Delphinium. Mixed. This fine mixture embraces all the preceding varieties, with several others not herein named. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 81.75.

Digitalis. Foxglove. so simple as to be easily within the reach of all. A very interesting family of old fashioned plants, whose culture is


3270. D. purpurea, var. glaucomarginata. These have a very great variety of colors, but as it is difficult to keep them true when growing separately, we offer it only in a mixture. Everyone should plant this strain. It grows in strong clumps and is one of our very finest hardy perennials. Pkt., 10c.

3271. D. Siberica. Flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. Pkt., 10c.


3274. Gaillardia. Perennial Coppery Red. The most beautiful garden plants, its efflorescence beginning in late July and continuing into September. This variety is rendered with shades in a proportion superior to 80% and is one of the most remarkable of the kind by its bearing, the grace of its forms and size of its blooms and by the brilliancy of its uniform coppery-red color being a definite shade near the extreme points of the petals. Pkt., 25c.

3275. Golden Rod. Solidago Canadensis. The well known golden yellow favorite. Pkt., 5c.

3276. Gypsophila Paniculata. Baby's Breath. Bridal Veil. The plants are small, star-like and borne in feather sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets. This pleasing flower should be in every garden, for it may be said to be almost indispensable in the arrangement of flowers, either in vase or bouquet work. Its misty veil-like appearance when used with other flowers produces a most charming effect. Pkt., 1c; 1/2 oz., 2c.

3277. Helichrysum. Eremurus. Sweet Rocket. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

3278. Hibiscus. Marsh Mallow. This plant, Hibiscus, are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, their color is rich, deep with a velvety, mossy center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet high, and bear large, round, daisy-like blooms. Each flower lasts from one to two weeks. They commence to bloom when the plants are quite young and continue until late in the fall. Pkt., 15c.

3279. H. Grand Golden Bowl. The flowers of this magnificent Hibiscus are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, their color is rich, deep with a velvety, mossy center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet high, and bear large, round, daisy-like blooms. Each flower lasts from one to two weeks. They commence to bloom when the plants are quite young and continue until late in the fall. Pkt., 15c.

3280. H. Crimson Eye. Flowers are pure with a rich coppery-red tinge. The eyes are very large, often measuring 3 or 4 inches in diameter. It blooms from seed the first year, and is very hardy and permanent. Pkt., 10c.

3281. Honesty. Satin Flower. Flowers, and flat round seed-vessels of silvery appearance. Rather curious, but beautiful, and very useful as house ornaments. 2 ft. Pkt., 15c.

Few hardy perennials afford such fine trimming as this. It blooms from seed the first year, and is very hardy and permanent. Pkt., 10c.

3282. Iberis sempervirens. Perennial Candytuft. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

3283. Honesty. Satin Flower. Flowers, and flat round seed-vessels of silvery appearance. Rather curious, but beautiful, and very useful as house ornaments. 2 ft. Pkt., 15c.

3284. Few hardy perennials afford such fine trimming as this. It blooms from seed the first year, and is very hardy and permanent. Pkt., 10c.

3285. Iberis sempervirens. Perennial Candytuft. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears flowers similar to sweet peas. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

3286. Lathyrus. Everlastling or Hardy Sweet Pea. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

3287. Lathyrus. Everlastling or Hardy Sweet Pea. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

3288. Lathyrus. Everlastling or Hardy Sweet Pea. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

3289. Lathyrus. Everlastling or Hardy Sweet Pea. Old-fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers, also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears flowers similar to sweet peas. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.
HOLLYHOCKS.

There is a revival of the old-fashioned flowers and Hollyhocks are among the best of the old garden favorites. Always a stately and majestic plant, the improvements in them have been so great that one would scarcely recognize them as the same flowers of yesterday. They have been so improved and made so beautiful as to be almost in competition with the magnificent and truly gorgeous flower of today.

The most marked improvement is found in the Chater's and Allegheny strains. These are beautiful beyond description.

The Chater's produce for the most part, flowers which are densely double, although occasionally seen among them are single and double blossoms. The colors are innumerable, ranging from pure white to darkest maroon, some are bright and gay, others are stately and grave. The stalks are densely covered with blossoms as beautiful in texture and appearance as the rose.

The Allegheny is of quite recent introduction. It grows very tall, and the flowers, though single, are of wonderful beauty and in great variety of color. The Chater's are beautiful beyond description, but the Allegheny is thought by many to be even still more beautiful than the Chater's. Hollyhocks form a capital background for a border of hardy perennials of lower growth, and are also very effective when planted in groups. Once established, as they easily are from seed, they reappear in their place each year. Hollyhocks thrive best in a rich, deep, well-drained soil. As usually grown, the Hollyhock is a biennial, but if planted where the water will not settle around the crown in the winter they become very satisfactory perennials. See also page 74 for plants.


Chater's Double Hollyhocks.


The flowers are of mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of deeply fringed petals which resemble the finest china silk and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer and has from 2 to 4 buds at the base of each leaf. The buds develop into flowers in rotation, the largest bud first, then the smaller ones, until all have become a beautiful mass of bloom. The colors vary from the palest primrose pink to deep red. Although the flowers are single they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high, Mixed colors, pkt., 2c.


Linum perenne. A pretty plant for the border, with light graceful foliage and large flowers produced on the stalks, flowers cheerful. Pkt., 1c. Linum, 12 to 15 inches high.


Lobelia. The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are among the most attractive of our garden favorites, producing beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

3332. Crystal Palace. Large spikes of deep dark foliage, the finest dark blue for bedding. Pkt., 10c.
3343. Mixed Compacta Varieties. All colors, Pkt., 1c.


3347. Lychnis. Rose Campion. A hardy perennial, orange, yellow, red, pink and white flowers, a summer bloom. Pkt., 1c.

Lycorh. roseum superbum. Pretty, hardy perennial; grows three feet high and produces clusters of rose blooms. Excellent for the rock garden and for the front of the flower border. Pkt., 1c.

Mimulus. Showy, profuse flowering plants, comprising numerous varieties with white, sulphur and yellow blooms, all hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed. Pkt., 1c.


3355. Monarda. Oswego Tea or Bee Balm. Fine hardy plants of free growth, about 3 feet in height with aromatic foliage, and bright rose and crimson-scarlet flowers in July and August. Mixed, pkt., 1c.

3357. Musa Euseta. Abyssinia Banana. A tender perennial, ornamental foliage plant, growing to a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very effective when planted singly or grouped with other foliage plants. 10 seeds, 2c.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

Myosotis. Forget-Me-Not. Half-hardy perennial, which flowers the first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the whole summer and fall. Their succession, best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position. They succeed best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position. They are borne on long, stiff stems and of the most exquisite sky-blue, with a delicate white center. Pkt., 3c. 3359. Blue. Pkt., 3c. 3361. White. Pkt., 3c. 3363. Mixed. All varieties, Ox., 3c; pkt., 5c.

3365. Pentstemon, Beard Tongue. The buds are pyramidal, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect branches thickly set with flowers 1 inch long and varying in all shades from rose-white to purple with white or veined throats. Mixed colors, Pkt., 3c.

3367. Physostegia. False Dragon Head. Beautiful plant, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high and bearing freely during the summer months spikes of delicate nodular flowers not unlike a giant heather. Pkt., 10c.

3369. Platycodon grandiflorum. Japanese Bell-Flower. Form neat bushes of upright habit which bear a continual succession of large, showy, star-shaped, deep blue or white flowers from June until October. Plants are about 1 1/2 feet high. All varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Perennial Poppies. June until October. 3371. Red poppy. White, reddish-orange or golden yellow flowers, very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in moist soil. pkt., 10c.

3372. Oriental Poppy. For brilliance of color there is nothing to equal these flowers, all of enormous size, often measuring 6 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., 10c.

3373. Fringed Alpine. Will flower first season if sown early. Flowers are white, rose, salmon or orange. Pkt., 10c.

3377. Polygemon compactum, Knotweed. Excellent hardy perennials of dwarf habit, forming bushes 12 to 15 inches high, which are completely covered with a mass of foamy white flowers throughout the fall. Pkt., 10c.


3356. Primula Japonica. These are not so diverse as they deserve; they are of free, vigorous growth, with dark green foliage, and send up in the late spring innumerable stems of large flowers in many colors. A moist, rich, almost loamy soil is wanted for this fine plant. Mixed colors varying from rich crimson to white. Pkt., 10c.

Rudbeckia. Cone Flower.

3390. R. Fulgida. Very effective variety, producing in August and September, masses of brilliant, orange-yellow flowers, 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

3392. R. Newmani. Magnificent autumn flowering perennial; flowers large, bright orange-yellow petals; center maroon, cone-shaped. 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

3399. R. Poppy. A most striking hardy perennial; flowers all summer; very large, reddish-purple. 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

3396. Scabiosa caucasica. A very handsome hardy perennial, flowers large, lilac-blue, very valuable for cutting. Excellent border plant. July to October. 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

3400. Stokesia Cyannea. Cornflower Aster. from 18 to 24 inches high and bears freely, from July to October, handsome, blue Aster-like blossoms, measuring 4 to 5 inches across. It is of easy culture succeeding well in an open, sunny location. It is also fine for the hardy border and for massing. Pkt., 10c.

Sunflower. Helianthus.

3402. Maximilliana. Flowers single, clear yellow, with several rows of large ray petals and full center. Blossoms late in the summer. Height 6 feet. Pkt., 10c.


Sweet William. Diaethus Barbatus.


3421. Triflora, Red Hot Poker. Very free blooming, flowering continuously throughout the season. It will bloom the first year if seeds are sown early. Pkt., 10c.


3429. V. Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

3430. V. White. Pkt., 10c.

3432. V. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Veronica, Speedwell. of bright blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

3426. V. Scipita. Height 18 inches. Flowers all summer; showy spikes 12 to 18 inches long. Pkt., 10c.

The Speciosum or Lanzoilium varieties are the most popular class of Japanese Lilies, their hardiness, free growth, and branching habit rendering them most valuable for permanent beds and borders. They grow from 3 to 4 feet in height and continue in flower from August until frost.

**Lilium Auratum.** The beautiful gold banded Lily of Japan and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. No species ever had so much general favor. A bed of 100 Auratum will produce flowers over a longer time than any equal number of any other of the lily species. The flowers which are often ten inches across are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal there is a golden band fading at its edges into the white. Bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better. Plant in fine, rich, well-drained soil. Bulbs, each, 30c; doz., $3.00.

**Lilium Canadense.** Wild Yellow Lily. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows to 2 to 3 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June and July. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

**Lilium Elegans, Incomparable.** Perfectly hardy, succeeds most everywhere; flowers large and showy, pale scarlet. Bulbs, each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

**Lilium Longiflorum.** Pure white, trumpet-shaped, flowers in June or July, very hardy. Can also be grown as a pot plant. Bulbs, each, 20c; doz., $1.75.

**Lilium Speciosum Album.** Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. Petals are of great substance and very fragrant. One of the best for general culture. Bulbs, each, 30c; doz., $3.00.

**Lilium Speciosum Melpomene.** Words cannot describe the beauty of this variety. Frosted white, spotted, clouded and bordered with pinkish crimson. Petals deeply recurved and widely bordered. Each, 20c; doz., $2.50.

**Lilium Speciosum Rubrum or Roseum.** No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of the famous Japanese Lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or crimson spots, and the graceful form and bright color make them very effective and desirable. Especially striking and hardy. Bulbs, each, 30c; doz., $3.00.

**Lilium Superbum.** American Turk's Cap. Often attains a height of 6 feet, and produces a large number of flowers which are bright orange in color, with dark spots. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

**Lilium Tenuifolium.** Siberian Coral Lily. A great beauty. One to two feet high, with 10 to 15 or more nodding rich scarlet flowers. Turk's cap shape. Each, 25c; dozen, $2.00.

**Lilium Tigrinum splendens.** (Single Tiger Lily.) Large flowers; color, orange salmon with dark spots. Bulbs, each, 15c; doz., $1.25.

**Lilium Tigrinum flore pleno.** (Double Tiger Lily.) Heavily bears clusters of large double red flowers, spotted black. Bulbs, each, 15c; doz., $1.25.

**Lilium Tigrinum Album.** Pure white flowers with crimson rings around the bases. Bulbs, each, 30c; doz., $3.00.

**Lilium Tigrinum Roseum.** Pure white flowers shaded with pink. Bulbs, each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

**Lilium Tigrinum Rubrum.** Pure red flowers. Bulbs, each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.
Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" Mixture of Gladiolus. 

Composed of choicest named varieties, including the finest, showy, large flowering seedlings, and latest introductions. All are strong healthy, upright growth and flowers are of immense size. We prepare this mixture for those who desire a complete range of color and in large quantities at a reasonable price. It will be found of exceptional value, quality and diversity of color. We offer large blooming bulbs only. Nothing better has ever been offered for the price.

Doz., 10c; 100c, $2.75; 1000c, $25.00.

Groff's Hybrid Seedling Gladioli. 

The most popular strain in America, the original introductions of Mr. Groff awarded certificate of merit by Society of American Florists, New York, 1900. Each, 4c; doz., $1.25; 100, $15.00.

Fine Mixed Gladioli. 

As the name signifies, this is a fine mixture and recommended to our customers who desire to make a brilliant show in the garden at a small cost.

Doz., 30c; 100c, $1.75; 1000c, $15.00.

Lemoine's Butterfly Hybrids Mixed. 

The remarkable richness of the coloring of this class rivals the finest orchids. 3c per doz.; $2.50 per 100; $20.00 per 1000.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.
TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

For showy lawn beds and borders we know of no flower that equals the Tuberous Rooted Begonia in ease of culture, brilliancy of bloom, beauty and attractiveness of foliage. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; they grow about twelve inches in height, bloom from early summer until time of frost, and fairly blaze with their gorgeous coloring of crimson, rose, yellow, scarlet, white and orange.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias are adapted only for bedding and window box decoration, but for indoor blooming in pots. In addition to their great and striking beauty, they have the additional merit of being very reasonable in price, especially the single sorts, which on this account, as well as for their beauty, are particularly recommended for planting on a liberal scale where striking color effect is desired.

The value of Tuberous Rooted Begonias is becoming more appreciated each season. They are easily cultivated, not likely to be attacked by insects or blight, and succeed in any good soil which is kept moderately moist. The tubers may be started in March, either singly in small pots or set two inches apart in flat boxes. The soil should be light containing plenty of leaf mold and sand. In planting, care should be taken to set the crown of the tuber, which is usually somewhat depressed, upward. The tubers should be covered one-half inch with light soil and watered sparingly until they start, after which more water may be given. The temperature should be 50 to 70 degrees. The started plants may be transplanted to the beds in open ground early in June, at which time they should be in bloom. They may also be started in the open ground at the approach of warm weather with very good results. They will thrive either in full sunlight or partially shaded places, but when exposed to the sun they must be kept moist.

Postpaid at single and dozen prices; larger quantities by express at purchaser's expense.

We offer Frilled, Single, Double and Crested Begonias at the strikingly low prices below named. Our bulbs are the largest size produced and have been imported by us in large quantities from the best growers of Europe.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Yellow</th>
<th>Single White</th>
<th>Single Rose</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices, any of the above, each, 5c; doz., 50c; 50, $1.75; 100, $3.50; 500, $15.00; 1000, $30.00.</td>
<td>Prices, any of the above, each, 5c; doz., 50c; 50, $1.75; 100, $3.50; 500, $15.00; 1000, $30.00.</td>
<td>Prices, any of the above, each, 5c; doz., 50c; 50, $1.75; 100, $3.50; 500, $15.00; 1000, $30.00.</td>
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</table>

SINGLE MIXED. Embracing all the above colors. Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 50, $1.75; 100, $3.50; 500, $15.00; 1000, $30.00.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Double Yellow</th>
<th>Double White</th>
<th>Double Rose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices, any in double, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 50, $3.00; 100, $6.00.</td>
<td>Prices, any in double, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 50, $3.00; 100, $6.00.</td>
<td>Prices, any in double, each, 10c; doz., 50c; 50, $3.00; 100, $6.00.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOUBLE MIXED. Embracing all six colors mentioned above. Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 50, $2.75; 100, $5.50.

FRILLED VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frilled Yellow</th>
<th>Frilled White</th>
<th>Frilled Rose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices, Frilled Begonias, any color named, each, 10c; doz., 5c; 50, $2.00; 100, $5.00.</td>
<td>Prices, Frilled Begonias, any color named, each, 10c; doz., 5c; 50, $2.00; 100, $5.00.</td>
<td>Prices, Frilled Begonias, any color named, each, 10c; doz., 5c; 50, $2.00; 100, $5.00.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRILLED MIXED. All colors mixed, each, 10c; doz., 75c.

CRESTED VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crested Yellow</th>
<th>Crested White</th>
<th>Crested Rose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices, Crested Begonias, any color named, each, 25c; doz., $2.50.</td>
<td>Prices, Crested Begonias, any color named, each, 25c; doz., $2.50.</td>
<td>Prices, Crested Begonias, any color named, each, 25c; doz., $2.50.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices, any sort, named, each, 10c; doz., 75c. Prices, any single variety, mixed, 10c; doz., 75c.
SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

**Amaryllis.**

There are a great many species of Amaryllis, all producing lily-like flowers but, in color varying from the rich crimson to pure white, and in size from very delicate blossoms scarcely an inch in diameter to those which measure from six to nine inches.

**Amaryllis Formosissima.** _Jacquemart Lilli_. A curious and attractive crimson flower. The flowers are produced before the leaves appear. They are not hardy but can be easily preserved during the winter in a dry cellar. Each 5c, postpaid.

**Amaryllis Belladonna Major.** These throw up graceful stems of beautiful rose white flowers. They should be planted in well-drained soil, the top being about two inches below the surface. Surround with the same soil, and they will bloom with the same winter protection. Each, 25c, postpaid.

**Bessera Elegans.** _Coral Drops_. Flowers come in two to three feet high, bearing loose umbels of beautiful, drooping scarlet and white flowers. A charming bouquet flower. With their red and white blossoms, this makes a most lovely contrast, and they are two of the finest flowering bulbs we have. Each, 6c; 3 for 10c, doz., 35c, postpaid.

**Caladium Esculentum.** "Elephant's Ear." A handsome plant of tropical countries from which it is more in demand. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups about small streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry soil in winter and kept for use in spring. Large bulbs, 15c each; 100 bulbs, $1.00 postpaid. By express, 5c per 100; extra large bulbs, each, 25c; a doz., $1.25, postpaid. These are for the first year; the second year, two hundred; mammoth bulbs, each, 75c, postpaid.

**Calla Elliottiana.** This is the Calla of conspicuous beauty. Flowers are very large, rich deep golden yellow, often 4 to 5 inches across; the mouth of the flower is spotted with white. Handsome foliage together with flowers present a striking appearance. Each, 5c, postpaid.

**Gloxinia. Giant Hydrangea Bulbs.** A charming flowering house plant of very easy culture. Should be given as much light as possible, but shaded from the direct rays of sun. **Emperor Federick.** Red, with pure white border. **Emperor William.** Blue, with white throat tinged and spotted, beautifully streaked and spotted. **Dwarf.** 8c. Each, 5c; 25c postpaid. One of each of these sorts, 5c, postpaid.

**Hyacinthus Candicans.** _Summer Hyacinth_. A species of Hyacinth which blossoms during August and September, growing three to five feet high. The flowers have three petals, each six inches long. Bulbs can be stored up giant spikes of striped or mottled blue flowers. Planted in the spring they bloom August to October, bulb produces two, three, and even four flower stems. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c, 50c postpaid.

**Milla Biflora. Mexican Star Flower.** The beautiful flowers are pure white, 2 inches in diameter, star-shaped, and usually in pairs or threes on long slender stems. The blossoms frequently last two weeks when cut and placed in vases of water. It is a perfect gem. Each, 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid.

**Monbretia.** Hardy border plants with elegant and gracefully branched gladiolus-like flowers which are much prized in borders. They range in color from clear yellow to rich scarlet, and the plants grow about 2 feet high. Each will produce from six to eight blooms. Most glorious of flowers we know of. Should be grown in groups and are thus remarkably showy and brilliant. From August to October, they are one mass of flowers, spike after spike of the flame-like beauties appearing. Postpaid at single and double prices.

**Oxalis.** No bulb is so valuable for edging the borders of walks or flower beds as the beautiful flowering Oxalis. When planted three inches apart they produce an unbroken row of elegant foliage and pretty flowers and are easily propagated by division. After planting they furnish a neat and attractive border the whole season. The bulbs can be planted the first of May, or perhaps earlier, and will bloom the first of June. No flower can equal this, as they are sure to succeed in all soils and situations. They are also charming when grown in pots and make a very attractive mass of fine foliage and gay flowers. They can be planted in this way at any time during the winter or spring, and will commence blooming at once.

**Phale.** Pure white; very fine, Lasandria. Fine rosy-pink, beautiful cut flowers.

**Shamrock.** Lovely clover-like foliage and pink blossoms. Mixed Colors. Several sorts. Prime, doz., 10c; 25 for 15c; 100 for 50c, postpaid.

**Tigriflora.** Shell Flower. Curious and beautiful shell-like flowers, flowering from July to October. The bulbs can be planted about the middle of May, and taken up in October and kept over in dry sand. One of the most lovely of all flower bulbs and blooms from mid-summer until frost, growing two feet tall, with large wide-open triangular blooms, four to six inches across. The colors and markings are very brilliant and peculiarly odd and attractive, and clumps of them in the border have a most gorgeous effect. It is difficult to name a flower of such unique and exquisite beauty as Tigriflora, the superb spotting being so self-like and handsome. Each, 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid.

**Tuberoses.** Pure white, sweet-scented flower is one of the most popular of summer blooming plants. **Mammoth Excelsior Dwarf Pearl.** Especially selected for our trade by mail, each, 7c; 4 for 25c; 50c, postpaid; by express at purchaser's expense, 100, $1.30. We supply 25c and over at the hundred rate.

**Zephyranthes.** The Zephyr flowers, or Fairy Lilies, are cons of rare beauty; and when planted either in pots or the open ground they are beautiful Lily-like flowers nearly all summer. Where once grown they are always the same, they are very beautiful and of easy culture. For pot culture plant three or four in a 3 or 6 inch pot and they will bloom beautifully for the garden, plant in spring and lift them in the fall like Gladiolus.

**Rosea.** Beautiful clear rose; flowers large and very handsome; blooms all summer. Each, 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid.
**FLOWERING PLANTS**

For Bedding, Window Boxes and Vases.

Packing charges are included in prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight and will also be given better care and attention in transit. All sorts priced at $1.00 or less a doz., 1c each; at $1.50 a doz., 10c each; at $2.00 a doz., 20c each. Where no sizes are given the plants we offer are from flats or frames transplanted. Delivery from May to early July.

---

**BEDDING PLANTS.**

For Terms, Sizes and Delivery see above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Doz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achyanthus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ageratum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ageratum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternanthera</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alyssum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aster</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aster</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Begonia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Begonia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Begonia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Candytuft</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carnation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canna Scandens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbines</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinnias</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Cannas and Phlox see Page 82

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**PLANTS REQUIRED TO FILL A CIRCULAR BED.**

**GERANIUMS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>3 or 4 inch pots.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Per Doz.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alphonse Ricard.</strong></td>
<td>Semi-double, bright vermilion scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beauty Poltievine.</strong></td>
<td>Semi-double salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jean Vaud.</strong></td>
<td>Semi-double rose-pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mme Buchner.</strong></td>
<td>Double snow white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. A. Nett.</strong></td>
<td>Double crimson-scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lemon Scented.</strong></td>
<td>Double lemon</td>
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</table>

**PLANTS REQUIRED TO FILL A CIRCULAR BED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Diameter</strong></th>
<th>6 IN. APART</th>
<th>12 IN. APART</th>
<th>18 IN. APART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 feet</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 feet</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 feet</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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An artistic and well arranged bed of Cannas and other Bedding Plants.
LARGE FLOWERING CANNAS.

Very effective for bedding on the lawn, and equally good when grown as pot plants in the house or conservatory. They commence blooming soon after being planted out and flower profusely until stopped by frost. They require a deep soil, enriched with well rotted manure and should be watered freely. Our list embraces the best of the novelties and old standard varieties, every one of which we recommend to our customers. We give the approximate height attained by the different varieties so that they may be properly arranged in bedding. Ready May 12th, strong plants from 4-inch pots, which will commence to bloom in a short while. Each, 25c; for 6c; doz., $2.50; 100, $15.00, by express only. Six at dozen rate. 25 and 50 at 100 rate.

Alphonse Bouvier. Flowers very large, clear crimson in large clusters; a grand variety for bedding, luxuriant green foliage. Height, 5½ feet. Black beauty. Shimmering, black, velvety leaves of great length and richness. Very imposing. Height, five to six feet.

Bouquet. Flowers pure buttercup yellow with fine dots of bright red on lower petals. This is one of the oldest and best of the standards; always in bloom. foliage green. Height, three and one-half feet.

F. Henderson. Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet with yellow flame in throat; one of the best for bedding, a produce blower; the great masses of blooms always command admiration. Foliage green and dwarf. Height, three and one-half feet.

F. Marquand. Flowers salmon red, a very unique color; the blossoms are large and borne in great clusters; it is a good variety for bedding. Foliage green. Height, three and one-half feet.

Veil. Warm rosy pink with irregularly mottled border of creamy yellow, green foliage.

MIXED CANNAS FOR LARGE SHOW BEDS.

A mixture of the finest dwarf large flowering kinds, which will go well together, and make a magnificent bed or border of bright colors. We can not equal it for "blazing" effects in bedding. Easily grown in the same manner as any of our large flowering Canna's; will bloom freely in any soil, provided it is not too dry. Height, 4½ to 5½ feet; diameter, 6 inches.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX.

"Phlox" means "Flame." No single word could better describe this flower in its marvelous range of brilliant colors. Planted in masses as Phlox should be, it gives a blaze of color no other plant can equal. It is hardy everywhere and the plants increase in number, as well as in strength and beauty with each succeeding year. Hard Perennial Phlox should find a place on every lawn and in every garden. From the great number of existing varieties, we have selected the following new and improved large flowering sorts as the best for general cultivation. Each one is a veritable beauty.

Our Special Offer. Strong one year old plants, each, 15c; doz., $1.25; 100, $12.00; by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add at the rate of 3c each for postage.

Collection. One of each of the 12 choice varieties, for $2.00, postpaid; 3 varieties, 50c. Any six varieties, purchaser's selection, $1.00, postpaid; 3 varieties, 50c. Add 25c postage.

Height, 1½ to 3½ feet. Light green, covered with flecks of different colors. Height, one and one-half feet.

B. Comte. Tall, a glowing reddish or French purple; one of the finest double-flowered varieties.

Bacchant. Tall, Tyrian rose, with crimson-carmine eye.

Bridesmaid. Tall, White, with large crimson-carmine center.

Caran d'Ache. Dwarf, Geranium red, with old rose shadings, white eye.

Chaucer's Pigeon. White, a bright but not large flower.

Cleopatra. Dwarf, A fine pure scarlet, with crimson eye.

Jeanne d'Arc. Tall, A good, standard late white.

Marguerite. One of our very best early rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink orchids. The flowers are very large and almost in panicles of immense size.

Mme. Jenkins. Tall, The best tall, early white for massing.

R. P. Struthers. Tall, Rosy Carmine with claret-red eye; one of the best varieties in cultivation.

Selma. Tall, Large flower, pale rose mauve with claret-red eye.

Blossoms of Canna Plants.

Number of Plants, Trees, Etc. Required To Set An Acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 x 1 ft</td>
<td>43,500</td>
<td>4 x 4 ft</td>
<td>2,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 x 1½ ft</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>5 x 5 ft</td>
<td>1,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 1 ft</td>
<td>21,750</td>
<td>6 x 6 ft</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 2 ft</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>8 x 8 ft</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ x 2½ ft</td>
<td>6,970</td>
<td>10 x 10 ft</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 3 ft</td>
<td>14,320</td>
<td>12 x 12 ft</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 3½ ft</td>
<td>7,290</td>
<td>15 x 15 ft</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 4 ft</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>18 x 18 ft</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Heads of Perennial Phlox.

A Bed of Perennial Phlox.
Hardy Trees for Northern Planting.

The best grown trees are Northern Grown trees. Why? Because there are no other trees so various in growth, so highly in richening color, water and dry summers, so early to bloom, so early to fruit, as the trees that are grown when the growing season is short and the seeds of rest and wood ripening is long. The demand for hardy ornamental nursery stock is steadily increasing every year, many hardy new varieties have been experimentally tried for various reasons—lack of hardiness in particular—and the collection thus includes those which are the most desirable and dependable for ornamental planting north of the 40th parallel and beyond the arctic circle. Hence hardy nursery stock is what you want—and it is what you must have if you make a success in planting. This alone is a sufficient reason why you should favor us with your orders.

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Under this head we include selected varieties of Deciduous Trees and Coniferous Evergreens best adapted for use in the North.

Our stock in this class is all strongly transplanted, offering well-developed roots and good form. The stock quoted here is of the best grade and is especially adapted to smallplanted trees. Bore trimming well, 1 inch, $1.20; 2 inch, $1.90.

A. saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple. A well-known American native tree of elegant pyramidal form. Much used for avenue planting, and makes a splendid specimen tree for its brilliant autumn colors. 1½ inch, each, $1.25; 1½ inch, $1.90; 1½ inch, each, $5.00.

Betula. Birch.

B. alba, European White Birch. A tree graceful, quite erect when young but assumes a drooping habit with age. 1½ inch, each, 90c; 1 inch, $1.25.

B. alba var. pendula, Willow Birch. A graceful, drooping habit with age. 1½ inch, each, $1.25; 1 inch, $1.90.

Catopla bignonioides, var. speciosa. Western Catalpa. A Central American tree of tall slender pyramidal form. Much used in forestry planting and is one of the strongest growing trees in the South. 1½ inch, each, $8.50; 1 inch, each, $10.00.

Fraxinus viridis, Green Ash. Much used as a street tree on account of its fine, regular form and hardy characteristics. 1½ inch, each, 90c; 1 inch, $1.25.

Gymnocladus canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree. A strikingly ornamental, irregular open-topped tree with peculiar, rough, bark and twigs; branching, unusual, rough, dense, compound foliage, of a peculiar blue, green color. The fruit is jagged and sharp; 1 inch, $1.90; 1½ inch, $10.00.

Acer. Maple.

A. davidii, White or Silver Maple. Soft Maple. The well-known North American species, a favorite street tree. 1½ inch, each, 90c; 1 inch, $1.25; ½ inch, $1.90.

A. davidii var. Lacinatum. White cut-leaf Silver Maple. A remarkable and beautiful tree, much planted in the parks of the East. It is fast growing and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut Leaved Birch, making it an even more desirable street tree. A rare and choice specie. 1½ inch, each, $10.00; 1 inch, $12.50.

Catalpa bignonioides, var. speciosa. Western Catalpa. A Central American tree of tall slender pyramidal form. Much used in forestry planting, and makes a splendid specimen tree for its brilliant autumn colors. 1½ inch, each, $1.25; 1½ inch, $1.90; 1½ inch, each, $5.00.

Morus alba, var. morot. Russian Mulberry. A valuable ornamental tree. Leaves are serrated with five to twelve lobes and are very ornamental. 1 inch, each, $1.00; 1½ inch, $1.50.

Negundo fraxinifolium. Box Elder. Like the American Ash, except that the bark is smooth and the foliage is compound, rather than pinnate. An extremely hardy and rapidly growing tree, much planted for the prairies. 1½ inch, each, 75c; 1 inch, $1.00; 1½ inch, $10.00.

Populus. Poplar.

P. alba, White or Silver Poplar. A tree of rapidly pyramidal and wide-spread habit. 1 inch, each, 75c; 1½ inch, $1.00; 1½ inch, $5.00.

Salix penduata. American Weeping Willow. A vigorous grower with beautiful pendulous branches. Forms a round, even-shaped head and is valuable for lawn ornament in the North. When used as a street tree, the pendulous gives quiet effects. 1 inch, each, 50c; 1½ inch, $1.50.

S. vitellina var. pendula, Golden Weeping Golden Willow. A weeping or drooping form. It has graceful, drooping branches, and is of regular habit. One of the most promising novelties in recent years as it is used for a strongly habit, weeping willow in the North for lawns, parks, and gardens. 1½ inch, each, 75c; 1½ inch, $5.00.

S. acuparia, European Mt. Ash. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit and small size; popular on city lawns. 1 inch, each, $1.00.

Sorbus. Mountain Ash.

A. americana. American Mountain Ash. A handsome ornamental tree with fine pinnate foliage. Bears numerous clusters of bright red berries which are very conspicuous from mid-summer until frost. 1½ inch, each, 90c; 1 inch, $1.25.

S. acuparia var. pendula. Weeping European Mt. Ash. A beautiful variety of deciduous mountain ash with drooping branches and of fine habit. 1 inch, each, 50c; 1½ inch, $1.50.

S. acuparia var. leaved. Mt. Ash. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit and small size; popular on city lawns. 1 inch, each, $1.00.

Tilia. Linden.

A. americana. American Linden or Basswood. A vigorous grower of pyramidal pyramidal pyramid when young but eventually a large, round-headed tree. Its foliage is very large and of a light green color. One of the best ornamental trees. Favored for street, planting, and also most useful as a specimen tree. 1 inch, each, 50c; 1½ inch, $1.00.

U. americana. American Elm. A magnificent native tree and probably the most easy to grow in the Northwest for street and lawn planting. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of American trees. 1½ inch, each, 90c; 1 inch, each, $1.25; 1 inch, each, 75c; 1½ inch, $5.00.
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

The cone-bearing evergreens indigenous to the northern states furnish some of the rarest species for ornamental planting—particularly as they alone can give color to the winter landscape when the deciduous trees are divested of their foliage. If carefully handled evergreens transplant as successfully as any other tree, but stocks as quoted herein has all been transplanted twice and three times in the nursery and is well furnished both in species and varieties.

Abies Balsamea. Balsam Fir. A slender pyramidal tree of rapid growth and well adapted to lawn planting. Foliage dark green, silver beneath. Very handsome and well formed tree. 12 to 18 inches, each, 10c; 18 to 24 inches, each, 15c; $2.50; 24 to 30 inches, each, 15c; $5.00; 30 to 36 inches, each, 15c; $7.50.

Picea. Spruce. P. alba. White Spruce. One of the ship-lapped trees in culture. Foliage silvery blue; compact and pyramidal. A native tree of great merit. 18 to 24 inches, each, 10c; $2.50; 18 to 24 inches, each, 15c; $4.00; 24 to 30 inches, each, 15c; $6.00.

P. douglasii. Douglas Spruce from Colorado. Large, conical in form with horizontal spreading branches, foliage light green, sparse, glaucous below. 12 to 18 inches, each, 60c; $5.00; 18 to 24 inches, each, 75c; $6.00.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A well known variety. Hardy but not so successful in the North as Picea Alba. 24 to 30 inches, each, 60c; $5.50; 30 inches, each, 75c.

P. nigra. Black Spruce. A native variety of pyramidal form. Suitable for dry soil; one of the hardiest evergreens for northern planting. 24 to 30 inches, each, 10c; 18 to 24 inches, each, 15c; $3.50; 3 to 4 feet high, each, 60c.

P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains. Branches stiff and close. Foliage light green. A valuable lawn tree. 18 to 24 inches, each, 75c; 18 to 24 inches, each, 75c; 24 to 30 inches, each, $1.00.

P. pungens, var. glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. A form of P. Pungens with the same general character but foliage of an exceedingly rich silvery blue. One of the most valuable for ornamental planting. 18 to 24 inches, each, $3.50; 2 to 3 feet, each, $5.00.

Fruit, large, orange; good keeper. Season February to March; fruit medium; green with blush; flesh hard.


Northwestern Greening. Large, green becoming yellow-green. One of the best. December to March.

Okanagan. Large, very dark, yellow-striped and splashed with crimson; quality excellent, crisp and juicy. Sept. to Nov.

Patten's Greening. Large, green and bluish; yellowish-white, pleasant acid flavor. November to January.

Tetotoki. One of the earliest, fruit small to medium; light yellow, striped and splashed red. Fruit tender and juicy. Thompson. Winter.

University. Fruit large, clear yellow, flesh white of good quality. November and December.


Select Apple Trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delicious</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Large, yellow, purple skin, very sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Spy</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>Large, greenish-yellow, sub-acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealthy</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Splendid dessert and cooking apple.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Crab and Hybrid Apple Trees.

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delicious</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$4.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealthy</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Splendid dessert and cooking apple.</td>
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Choice Plums.

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<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delicious</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Splendid dessert and cooking apple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compass Cherry-Plum.

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Large, yellow, purple skin, very sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Spy</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>Large, greenish-yellow, sub-acid.</td>
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<td>Splendid dessert and cooking apple.</td>
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Hansen Hybrid Plums.

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Hansen Hybrid Plums.
Imported Japanese Iris
(Kaempferi.)

A bed of these Iris once established is a joy forever; the enormous flowers often ten inches across, grow strong and attract a great deal of attention and are often mistaken for some rare orchid. If left undisturbed in the same situation they will last for years, but as the plants commence to decrease in size they should be separated and replanted. They thrive best in a moist situation, but if planted in ordinary garden soil should be frequently watered in dry weather. All of them are beautiful.

No. | Variety | Description |
---|---------|-------------|
1 | Gekka-no-nami | Large double white |
2 | Kumo-no-obi | Violet blue, white center, 6 petals |
3 | Gekko-uni | Height crimson, center shaded violet |
4 | Yomo-no-uni | Sky blue with purple center, 6 petals |
5 | Shippo | Light blue, shaded dark blue, center purple |
6 | Kuma-no-uye | Large, double, deep purple |
7 | Shishi-ikari | Crimson, maroon center, double |
8 | Oniga-shina | Deep purple, blue center |
9 | Kagaribi | Vermilion, yellow blotches; standards white, tipped violet |
10 | Shichiu-kiva | White with violet edges |
11 | Waka-murasaki | Bright magenta, blotched white |
12 | Koki-no-iro | Violet with yellow center, standards purple |

In ordering please give numbers of varieties wanted.

Price, large clumps as imported, each, 35c; postpaid, by express at buyer's expense, each, 43c; doz., $1.50. One each of the above varieties for only $2.00 by express at buyer's expense. Six for $5.00.

Iris Pumila.

Very pretty dwarf variety of German Iris, growing about 8 inches high, very free blooming, sweet scented. These bloom about two weeks before the German Iris. Useful for edging. Lilac-purple flowers. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50; postpaid at single prices.

German Iris

This is the Fleur-de-Lis, the national flower of France. One of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. They are perfectly hardy, and while not as gorgeous as the Japanese varieties or found in such a great profusion or rare combinations of colors are very beautiful and no garden is complete without them. "Flags" as they are sometimes called, bloom somewhat earlier than the Japanese sorts. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50. Our special offer, one of each variety for $1.50. Six for 75c, by express at purchaser's expense. If by mail add 3 cents each for postage.

Atropurpurea. Reddish purple.
Aurea. Golden yellow, very fine.
Canary Bird. Standards yellow, falls bronze striped white.
Darius. Falls blue, white striped, standards orange.
Duc de Nemours. Falls purple, edged white, standards white.
Gracus. Crimson, reticulated white, very fine.
Honorable. Standards golden, falls yellow veined brown.
Innocenza. Ivory white.
Mad. Chevrette. White, cleanly frilled azure blue at the edges.
Maori King. Rich golden yellow standards, falls velvety crimson, margined gold.
Queen of May. Lovely rosy blue. Extra fine.

Iris Siberian Blue.

This is a flower of remarkable hardness and vigor, intense clear blue much prized by florists as the color blends so readily with others. If you can secure but one plant of Iris get this. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50; postpaid at single prices.

Iris Siberica Orientalis—"Yale Blue."

Among the strong, free-growing Iris, adapting themselves to almost any position, and producing a mass of deep blue flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50; postpaid at single prices.
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Key to size and blooming period. To assist the buyer in making selections from groups and in their proper arrangement when planting, we give average height and season for blooming, using figures for the months. Thus "3-4 ft., 7-9" means that the species under ordinary conditions attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and blooms in the months of July, August, and September.

By express or freight only, except where noted. Five at the rate for ten, less than five at the each rate.

Amelanchier botryapum, var. Success. Success Juneberry. 3-5 ft. An improved variety of the native Juneberry. Bears white flowers in late April followed by dark red berries which are edible and of very good quality for pies, sauces, etc. It has a nice habit and fine foliage. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.


Clethra Alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. 4 ft. 7-9. A beautiful shrub with rich green foliage; showy white spikes in autumn. Each, 50c; 10, $4.75.

Cornus Stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. 4-5 ft. 5. Very handsome and popular on account of its dark red bark which makes it peculiarly effective in winter. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

Corylus. Hazelnut. 4-5 ft. 5. Its fruit although small is of splendid quality. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

Deutzia. D. crenata. 5 ft. 6. Showy, white tinged pink flowers in close spikes. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

D. gracilis. 3 ft. One of the best low growing shrubs. Flowers pure white. Each, 50c; 10, $3.50.

Diervilia rosea. Rose Flowered Weigelia. 5 ft. 6-8. A fine rose colored variety from China bearing large trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Elagnus argentea. Russian Olive. Silver Berry. 3-6 ft. A beautiful small growing tree with light gray, olive-shaped foliage, the young growth being of the same color. The small yellow flowers which appear in June have a delightful penetrating fragrance. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

Euonymus atropurpureus. Burning Bush or Strawberry Tree. 7-8 ft. 6. Broad foliage with small but showy flowers in clusters, followed by crimson fruits. Each, 40c; 10, $3.00.

Forsythia Fortunii. Golden Bell. 6-7 ft. 4.5. An upright spreading bush with handsome pendulous trumpet-shaped yellow blossoms. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

Everblooming Snowball Hydrangea. (Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.) As many as 100 trusses of pure white flowers have been counted on one plant; some of them 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The ever-blooming habit of this variety is most remarkable and valuable characteristic, blooming profusely from June until September. Each, 12c; postpaid. Strong flowering plants by express at purchaser's expense. 15 to 24 inches, each, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, each, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, each, 8c.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Large Panicle-Flowered Hydrangea. 7-8 ft. 5-9. The showiest of all autumn blooming shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy white flowers, turning to pleasing shades of red with the approach of cold weather. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, 15 to 24 inches, each, 40c; 10, $3.50; 2 to 3 feet, each, 60c; 10, $5.50.

Hydrangea. Tree Form. Trained to a straight stem to produce a small tree for ornamental planting in a landscape. Should be supported with a stake until trunk becomes heavy. Each, 12c.

Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckle.

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 ft. 6. Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. A fine shrub for large hedges. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

L. tatarica, var. alba. Creamy white flowers. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

L. tatarica, var. grandiflora. Bright red flowers striped with white. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

L. tatarica, var. splendens. Pink flowers larger than the type. Deep red fruits. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Phlox subulata. Snowflake. 3 ft. 6-8. Very hardy; blooming in early June, maturing berries in August. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 50c; 10, $3.50.

P. grandiflora. Large Flowered Phlox. 3-5 ft. A hardy perennial; blooming in May with large blooms. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 50c; 10, $3.50.

Spiraea. Van Houttei.

S. van Houttei. Van Houtte's Spiraea. 5 ft. 6-9. Very hardy and handsome. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

S. chinensis. Chinese Spiraea. 3 ft. 6-9. A hardy, handsome, easy to grow shrub; valuable as an evergreen hedge. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express each, 50c; 10, $4.50.
Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn. 4-8 ft. This variety is being much used for hedges in the north and central states. It is a stiff, twiggy bush and bears showy well, dark green foliage and white flowers in June and July followed by showy black fruits. Each, 35c; 10, $3.50.

Rh. caroliniana. Big or Spice Tree. 5-8 ft. A vigorous, bushy grower with large panicles of brownish-black, feathery flowers in June. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

R. glabra. Smooth Shepherdia. 5-7 ft. Handsome pinnate foliage, assuming splendid autumn coloring: showy spikes of crimson fruits. Each, 10c; 10, $3.50.


R. tomentosa. Winter Currant. 5-8 ft. A large, handsome shrub with brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Ribes. Flowering Currants.

R. sanguineum. Crimson Flowered Currant. 3-5 ft. Handsome, deep green foliage and very showy spikes of crimson flowers. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

Rosa Rugosa. Japanese Rose. 1-3 ft. Elegant broad, shining green foliage; continuous clusters of showy, large, single flowers followed by immense fruits which are very attractive late in the season. Very two varieties in stock; one having red fruits and scarlet fruit; the other having white flowers and orange colored fruit. 2-year old, each, 40c; 10, $4.50.

Sambucus. Elder.
S. canadensis. Common Elder. 5-6 ft. A useful plant where rapid growth and dense foliage are required. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

S. nigra. var. acaea. Golden Elder. A magnificent variety with golden yellow foliage. Indispensable in grouping with other shrubs on account of the cultivar’s effect. Each, 10c; 10, $3.50.

S. racemosa. Scarlet Barked Elder. 8-9 ft. 5. White flowers followed by dense bunches of vivid red berries. 1-3 year old, each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Shepherdia argentea. Buffalo Berry. 4-8 ft. 5. The coming shrub for ornamental hedges. Very hardy. Has a luxuriant growth of side sprays and the branches cover well with foliage after being trimmed. Leaves a bright green and silvery beneath, giving an effect similar to the Russian Olive. Also a very desirable specimen on the lawn. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Spiraea. Meadow Sweet. This class of shrubs offers a great variety, both in flowers and foliage, making them of great value in a collection. Of easy cultivation and rapid growth.

S. billardii. Billardier’s Spiraea. 4-5 ft. 6. A strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

S. bumalda. 1-5 ft. Very handsome Japanese species, dwarf but vigorous. Flowers rose colored in profusion. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 10c; 10, $3.50.

S. bumalda. var. Anthony Waterer. 2-3 ft. 7-8 ft. Fine line dwarf Spiraea with dark crimson flowers. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 10c; 10, $3.50.

S. callosa. Fothergilla Spiraea. 3-4 ft. 5. Has large panicles of deep rose blossoms. Grows freely and blooms nearly all summer. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

S. davidiana. Golden Spiraea. 6-7 ft. 6. The strongest grower of this class and one of the most useful. Branches upright and drooping when loaded with its white flowers in June. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

S. van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRAEA. 4-5 ft. 5-6. The best and most popular of all Spiraeas. Its long slender branches are arched by their own weight and when covered with the handsome bluish-purple foliage and masses of white flowers, the branches droop until the tips touch the ground. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

Symphoricarpos. Snowberry.
S. racemosus. Snowberry. 4 ft. Rose colored flowers in July and August followed by white berries which remain until winter and make it very showy. Excellent for shaded places. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

S. vulgaris. Coral Berry or Indian Currants. 3-4 ft. Resembles Racemoseus but is more compact. Flowers are succeeded by dark purplish-red berries in clusters. Valued for its persistent foliage and well adapted for shaded places. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

Syringa. Lilac. Few have yet seen the new and improved sorts which we now offer.

S. japonica. 6-7 ft. Pyramidal and upright in form, making a handsome little tree. Broad foliage and creamy white flowers; very late. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

S. pekinensis. 5-6 ft. A distinct species of true-like growth with dark shining leaves and purple flowers. Each, 50c; 10, $4.50.

S. persica. Persian Lilac. 3-4 ft. 5-6. From five to six feet high with small foliage and bright purple flowers. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

S. persica var. acaea. White Persian Lilac. Delicate white fragrant flowers sometimes shaded with purple. Each, 40c; 10, $4.00.

S. Siberica alba. Siberian White Lilac. 7-8 ft. 6. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow, flowers white. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. 6-7 ft. 5. Bluish-purple flowers. Each, 50c; 10, $3.00.

S. vulgaris alba. White Lilac. Same as Varietes pure white. Each, 60c; 10, $3.00.

S. vulgaris var. Chas. X. Leaves large, shiny; flowers red-bloody-purple in loose clusters. Each, 50c.

Viburnum.
V. opulus. High Bush Cranberry. 3-8 ft. One of the handsomest shrubs of this species. The large, white flowers are borne in profusion in May and are followed by clusters of scarlet berries which retain their color until late fall. Each, 50c; 10, $4.00.

V. opulus var. praecox. Snowball or Golden Rose. The old-fashioned, common Snowball. This has no fruit. Each, 12c; postpaid; by express, each, 10c; 10, $4.00.

NOTE: We offer a limited quantity of both of these Viburnum in "Tree Form." These are trained up to a single stem allowing branches to come out three or four feet from the ground. They give a pleasing shrubbery effect on the regular shrub form and in connection with the "Hydrangea Tree Form" are very desirable for lawns. Each, 75c.
CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

We offer two-year-old transplanted stock only for shipment by express or freight. If single plants are wanted by mail, add ten cents each, extra, to cover cost of mailing.

Ampelopsis. Woodbine.

A. quinquefolia. Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. A very rapid climber. Each, 30c; 10, $2.50.

A. quinquefolia var. Engelmanni, Engelmann’s Woodbine. Clinging tendrils shorter joints than quinquefolia which gives it better ability to climb and elude. Adapted to this climate. Each, 40c; 10, $3.50.

Aristolochia. Siph. Dutchman’s Pipe. Flowers resemble old fashioned Dutch pipes. One of the most rapid climbers in use, and very desirable for shade or screen purposes. Does best where the full force of the midday sun does not strike it, its foliage is damaged by too much heat. Each, 75c.

Celastrus scandens. Bitter Sweet. Handsome, glossy green foliage with large clusters of orange-cinnamon fruits in the fall. Each, 50c; 10, $5.00.

Cinnamon Vine. A beautiful climbing vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing large numbers of delicate white blossoms, which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. We know of no vine that is more satisfactory, thriving everywhere, and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 3c; 3 bulbs for $1.50; 5 for 25c, postpaid. Mammoth size, 25c each, postpaid.

Clematis. (See inside front cover for full list!)


C. Henryi. Vigorous and free bloomer, producing large, pure white flowers during summer and early autumn. Each, 50c.

C. Jackmani. Flowers are four to six inches in diameter, violet, purple, distinctly veined. Each, 50c. Mailing size, 15c each, postpaid.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering. Each, 40c. Mailing size, 15c each, postpaid.

C. Mme. Baron Vullard. Large flowers, light rose with blue shading. Each, 30c.

C. paniculata. Japanese Clematis. One of the finest hardy climbers with handomme foliage and of extremely vigorous and rapid growth. Produces in late summer dense sheets of medium sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Each, 30c; 10, $4.50. Mailing size, 15c each. Banner Collection of Clematis. Red, white and blue, for 35c, postpaid.


Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk Vine. (Pueraria Thunbergiana or Kudzu Vine.) The most remarkable rapid growing, hardy perennial extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Leaves dark green; texture, soft and woody. We know of nothing its equal. Year-old, 25c; for 50c; 12 for $1.50, prepaid.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Blooms more or less all summer. Long, deep crimson flowers borne profusely in clusters. The flowers are followed by very ornamental scarlet berries. Each, 10c; postpaid, by express, each, 40c; 10, $1.50.

L. flava. Minnesota Honeysuckle. A rare form with broad, glaucous foliage; flowers followed by orange-scarlet fruit. Each, 40c; 10, $1.50.

Lychnis chinia. Matrimony Vine. Flowers are a grayish green and the flowers, lasting from June to September, vary from pink to purple. The fruit is deep crimson and very showy. Each, 50c; 10, $5.00.

Madeira Vine. A rapid and dense growing climber twining to a great height. Bears fleshy, heart-shaped, light green leaves and long stems of fragrant, white flowers. Each, 3c; doz., 30c, postpaid.

Moon Vine. A beautiful summer climber, grows 15 to 20 feet high. Bears a profusion of large, trumpet-shaped, snow-white flowers, richly scented. The flowers open with remarkable regularity every evening and close in the morning about eight o’clock. Each, 10c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

Vitis riparia var. Beta. Beta Grape. A hybrid of the wild grape. The fruit is much larger than the wild grape and of a very much better quality. Especially fine for wines, jellies, etc. Each, 50c; 10, $1.50.

Wisteria. The Wisteria is particularly valuable wherever tall-growing climbers are wanted. The flowers are borne in long pendulous clusters.

Chinese Purple. Lovely, rich violet-purple; delicately scented and handsome. Each, 10c; 5 for 50c, postpaid. Large plants by express, 25c each.

Chinese White. Similar to the purple variety but with pure white flowers. Each, 10c; three for 50c, postpaid. One plant each of Purple and White, 25c, postpaid. Large plants by express, 50c each.

Wisteria floribunda. American Shrubbery Wisteria. A fine climbing shrub and valuable in ornamental work. Flowers are pale blue and borne in short clusters; fragrant. A fine bloomer. Each, 50c; 10, $1.50.
ROSES.
DWARF HARDY HYBRID PERPETUALS.
We offer strong, two-year old field grown plants, which under ordinary conditions should produce satisfactory flowering results the first season. Each, 10c; doz., $1.00; 100, $10.00. One of each of the twenty favorites for $6.00. By express only.
Anna de Diesbach. Clear, bright carmine-pink, very large, full and finely shaped, fragrant and a free bloomer.
American Beauty. Rich red, passing to crimson, very distinctly veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.
Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety blackish crimson; very large, double, fragrant flowers.
Baroness Rothschild. Pale, satiny rose; very large.
Black Prince. Deep blackish crimson, large full and globular, very hardy and free flowering.
Frau Karl Druschki. The ideal hardy white rose, pure in color, perfect in form; strong grower and remarkably free-flowering; a superb variety.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best.
Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow, large, full and of good shape; very distinct and pleasing.
Glossy Toplight. Four to five feet high; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; long stems.
J. B. Clarke. Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon, very dark and rich; fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; growth strong and upright.
Jules Margottin. Glossy pink, a very beautiful rose.
La France. Silvery rose with pink shade and satiny-like petals of great beauty; large, symmetrical, deliciously fragrant blooms from June till frost.
Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; a beautiful rose; strong, vigorous grower.
Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford. Deep, rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh.
Mrs. John Lang. Soft pink of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free-flowering.
Paul Neyron. Dark rose; of enormous size.
Persian Yellow. Deep yellow, large and full.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson maroon, shaded scarlet; a magnificent dark rose.
Ulrich Brunner. Bright, velvety-pink flowers large and full; a good strong grower and always fine well. See prices above.

TEA HYBRIDS AND TEASECTED ROSES.
Semi-hardy, require protection during the winter in this latitude. Strong two-year old field grown stock. Each, 10c; doz., $1.00.
Clothilde Soupert. A fine variety for bedding or pot culture; medium size and very double; white shading to deep pink at center; a profuse bloomer and strong grower; fragrant.
Boileau de France. A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid carmine; large flowers on long, stiff stems, vigorous and free blooming.
Killarney. Brilliant sparkling pink with large, pointed buds, broad, wax-like petals and enormous semi-double flowers of exceeding beauty.
Papa Guenter. Dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds and deep, open, semi-double flowers. A constant bloomer and vigorous grower.
Richmond. Scarlet-crimson of a most brilliant hue; long pointed buds and striking flowers on tall, erect stems; a rapid grower and constant producer.
White Killarney. A pure white, produced from the pink Killarney.

HARDY CLIMBING OR PILLAR ROSES.
The following varieties are very desirable for trellis or screens; also valuable as screens for unsightly objects, as old buildings, fences, walls, etc. All of the ramblers are strong and vigorous, and are entirely hardy.
Extra strong two-year old stock; each, 50c; 10, $4.50; by express only at buyer's expense.
Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.
Crimson Rambler. Since the introduction of this wonderful variety, climbing roses have gained in popularity every season. This variety combines the admiration of all, by its gorgeous flowers; each cluster a bouquet in itself.
Dorothy Perkins. A beautiful companion to the Crimson Rambler; color, a handsome shell-pink, which holds a long time without fading. The flowers are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and are very double. The buds are also remarkably beautiful. Very hardy and vigorous with deep green foliage.
Double Pink. Light pink, passing to white; double blooms in clusters, with delicate perfume; dark, glossy foliage.
Hawthorn. Glowing ruby-crimson, with a clear red eye; single flowers in clusters; light glossy-green foliage.
Lady Gay. Cherry-pink, fading to soft white; flowers in large, loose clusters, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches. See illustration on page 96.
Minnchaha. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, but paler in color.
Prairie Queen. Bright, rose red, frequently with white stripes; foliage large and quite densely serrated. Blooms in clusters; one of the finest.
Sweetheart. Buds of bright pink, shading to a soft white in the full blooms; very double and fragrant.
Veilchenblau. Produces immense panicles of blooms, opening reddish-blue, changing to amethyst and steel-blue. Recently introduced from Germany. The newest approach to a blue Rose.
Wedding Bells. White with soft pink.
Wichuriana. A low-trailing species suitable for covering porches or rough ground; producing single flowers in profusion after the June roses are past. The stems creep on the earth almost as close as ivy. A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; pure white.
Wichuriana Rubra. Same as above except flowers are bright red tinted orange-red.
All roses, 6 at dozen rate; 25 at 100 rate.

Pruning and Planting.
We advise pruning roses early in the Spring. Pruning should be done while the plants are dormant, and before the sap begins to flow. The chief reasons for pruning are the formation of a symmetrical plant and to encourage the formation of bloom buds. Plants of delicate habit and weak growth require severe pruning. Plants of vigorous growth should have the shoots only moderately shortened, but the branches well thinned out. If strong growing plants are closely pruned, a great growth follows with very few flowers. Dwarf Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses should have a second pruning in order to prevent the formation of flower buds later in the season.
We consider the month of April and early May the best and safest season to plant in all the Northwestern States.
BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

This charming class of Roses is the sensation of the last few years. They represent the triumph of productive effort among Rose growers in bringing the vivid colors, prodigious freedom and beautiful clustering form of the grand old grower Rambler Roses into the house for winter decoration.

Baby Rambler (Madame Norbert Levavassour). The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout the winter if taken indoors. Each, 35c; doz., $3.50.

Baby Dorothy (Maman Levavassour). A prolific producer of pure pink flowers, with all the good qualities of Crimson Baby Ram. Each, 35c.


Katharina Zelmer. Pure snow-white double blooms in profuse clusters, making a sheet of white color, with a fragrance similar to lily-of-the-valley. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; foliage dark, glossy and finely cut. Each, 35c.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. A new baby rose of an entirely distinct color, light pink. The flowers are borne in huge clusters throughout the entire summer and autumn and completely cover the entire plant. Each, 35c.

Baby Rambler Tree Rose. Grafted on 12 to 18 inch stems. Very desirable for pot culture on porches or patios. Each, 35c.

CRIMSON RAMBLER TREES.

Grafted on three to four foot stems of Rosa Rugosa making them strong, vigorous and very hardy. They are very showy and bloom longer and better and are superior in every respect to the Crimson Rambler grown on its own roots. Each, 75c; doz., $7.50.

All roses, 6 at dozen rate; 25 at the 100 rate.

SOIL AND FERTILIZER FOR ROSES.

Best results are obtained when roses are planted where they will have full sunlight; even in a slightly shaded place they never do so well. Prepare the soil to a depth of at least a foot and thoroughly mix with not less than two inches of well-rotted stable manure; or if unobtainable, bone meal should be put on at the rate of 10 lbs. to every 100 square feet of surface; this should be thoroughly mixed in the soil to the depth of the hole.

Fertilizers for Roses on pages 116 and 117.

Insecticides for Roses on page 138.

ROSES.

HARDY MOSS ROSES.

Price, Each, 40c; doz., $4.00. By express at purchaser's expense.

Blanche Moreau. Flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full, and sweet color is pure white, both flowers and buds have an abundance of lovely deep green moss.

Crested. Pink, finely crested, very distinct from all others.


Madame Moreau. Red. A desirable variety.

William Lobb. Carmine, bright and desirable a place in your garden.

HARDY SUMMER ROSES.

Austrian Copper. Single flower, brilliant coppery red. Each, 35c.


Madame Plantier. Pure white, large and double; a free and continuous bloomer. Used extensively for cemetery planting. Each, 50c.

Persian Yellow. An old favorite, very free flowering, deep golden yellow, semi-double. Each, 50c.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. A valuable hardy rose, forming vigorous bushes four to six feet in height. Thrives everywhere and blossoms throughout the summer. Attractive in autumn and early winter by its large, brilliant red seed pods. Flowers, rose crimson. Each, 35c.

Rosa Rugosa Alba. Same as above except flowers are pure white. Each, 35c.

MONTHLY ROSES.

Not hardy outdoors in the North. Suitable for pot culture.


Duchesse. Pure white. Long bud of good form and very vigorous.

Fellemberg. Rose. Strong grower.

Hermosa. Cup-shaped, finely formed and full flowers of soft, deep pink, everblooming and beautiful.


We guarantee the safe arrival, in good growing condition, of all plants sent by mail.


In ordering give simply the name of the collection.

If you wish that roses that will give you absolute satisfaction, do not order the first fresh flowers that you see after the first and every year from early May until your freezing weather has stopped. The flowers, uniform in quality, hold the color and bloom well. The quality and blooms are better.

Clothilde Soupert. The best bedding or pot culture rose known. Color a French white, deepening to a rosy blush in the center. Its greatest value lies in its compact, vigorous habit and wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being quite covered with flowers. Without question, as its purposes, it even more for pot culture, and ranks first for blooming in the greenhouse in early spring.

Mosella. (Yellow Soupert). Fully as effective for pot culture as Clothilde Soupert, or Pink Rambler, is like an old, strong, bushy grower. Flowers are very double and of the same cup form as of Clothilde Soupert. They produce clusters of flowers. Exceedingly dainty and attractive. The color is white on beautiful light yellow ground, with hedges a chamois yellow in the center of the flower.

Pink Soupert. Hybrid identical with Clothilde Soupert, except in color of flower. Has the same stocky, sturdy habit of growth, blooms in clusters, and is held up by large, handsome flowers, some form is the same and the color pink, shaggy pink, sometimes nearly red. Where an entire collection is not desired, selection of any of the varieties offered in this collection may be made at 3c each.

Newest Climbing Rose Veilchenblau Blue Rose.

Blue-Violet seedling from Crimson Rambler. After years of effort roizers have been rewarded with a new variety of blue rose, which will be welcomed by all lovers of the rose garden. This new climbing rose flowered all over in a few weeks.

The flowers appear in large clusters after a few weeks. They are semi-double and of medium size. Each first opening the color is partly red and partly white, turns bright, and later is almost a steel blue. The color is best described by saying that it resembles that of early violets. This variety is a strong grower, has shining green foliage and few thorns. It has not been troubled by mildew, and it is clasped among the hardest climbing roses, withstanding the winter very successfully. All roizers will want to have a chance to show this new variety in their neighborhood to show this new grand novelty. Each, 15c; each, 3c.

Rose. "Flower of Fairyland." Each, 3c.

For many years past it has been the endeavor of every rose grower to produce a climbing variety that would be of perpetual flowering habit. The many beautiful varieties of climbing roses, while possessing valuable acquisitions, but none of them could be called perpetual flowering, they producing only one crop of flowers during the season. The Flower of Fairyland, however, ever increases, ensuring every early summer, and produces repeated crops of beautiful flowers. It is of the same color as the famous Crimson Rambler, and is a distinct improvement and has better resisting power to the sun. Flower of Fairyland blooms very profusely and is a highly desirable variety, it is very effective for covering walls, trellises or arches, and is equally attractive as a cut flower. Price, 15c each, postpaid.

The Famous Baby Roses.

"Five Babies" Collection. 6c, postpaid.


Baby Dorothy. (Mammy Lavas) for 25c, postpaid. See illustration on page 50. Strong, field grown plants, by express only at purchaser's expense. Each, 25c, postpaid.

Baby Rambler. (Baby Rambler) for 25c, postpaid. See illustration on page 50. Strong, field grown plants, by express only at purchaser's expense. Each, 25c, postpaid.

Baby Dorothy. (Mammy Lavas) for 25c, postpaid. See illustration on page 50. Strong, field grown plants, by express only at purchaser's expense. Each, 25c, postpaid.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cupush. (Rambler) for 25c, postpaid. See illustration on page 50. Strong, field grown plants, by express only at purchaser's expense. Each, 25c, postpaid.

White Baby Rambler. This is a most beautiful and compact growth, and valuable addition to the rose world which earned the name of the "White Baby Rambler". Each, 3c; each, 3c.

Price, 15c each, postpaid.

The "Two Beauties." One Each for 30c Postpaid.

American Beauty. Color, deep pink to crimson. This is a most beautiful rose, and great favorite in some of the northern localities where the winters are very severe, and will give unbounded pleasure to all. Each, 5c.

White American Beauty. (Precious toy) for 5c, postpaid. Extra-ordinary strong growth, will bloom freely, has the vigor and hardiness of an old, strong grower. Each, 5c.

These are the varieties of rose that are widely known, and recommended for cultivation by the most prominent authorities, and are the most widely grown throughout the world, and of the cultivators of the rose. They are the best known and the most popular, and are the most widely grown.
AYERD PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS
For Permanent Planting in Borders or Beds.

There is increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy, and do not have to be taken up every fall or replaced every spring. The following list has been selected with care and contains a fine assortment of plants that make valuable permanent borders. The old-fashioned gardens of our grandmothers contained a wealth of gorgeous bloom throughout the entire summer from early spring until autumn. These gardens are again coming into popular favor, and since the advent of the new and highly improved strains of Hollyhocks, Paeonies, Iris, Philox, etc., it is possible to convert them into veritable towers of beauty by a liberal display of hardy herbaceous perennials. Beginning almost before the snow is off the ground, early flowering varieties open their blossoms, as welcome harbinger of spring. Almost every week until late in the fall some new variety bursts forth into entrancing loveliness, blooming so persistently as to almost defy Jack Frost in his efforts to subdue the floral kingdom. A start may be obtained at so small an expenditure as not to be counted when measured with the satisfaction and pleasure derived from them. Once planted they are there to stay, requiring very little care, increasing in size and bloom and growing better from year to year. Herbaceous means, like an herb, that is, the branches above the ground are not hard and woody, as with shrubs and trees. Perennial plants are those that live year after year, only dying to the ground in winter, the roots remaining alive and dormant in the ground; this distinguishes them from annuals which must be raised from seed each season, and tend in your order in advance so that the plants can be sent in time to get an early start.

Key to size and blooming period. To assist the buyer in selecting from the many varieties and in choosing the right plants for the border or shrubbery, they are arranged under three groups: 1. For flowering in the first half of the season. 2. For flowering in the second half of the season. 3. For flowering in the entire season. The price in every case is for strong, field grown plants, for shipment by freight or express at purchaser’s expense. If single plants are wanted by mail, add 5c each to cover cost of mailing.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl. One of the very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompom Chrysanthemums. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

A. ‘F 臻ium’. Finely cut foliage, flat flower-heads, color magenta. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; 3 for 35c.

ANEMONE JAPONICA. Wind Flowers. A most valuable class of hardy plants suitable for edging, massing or single specimens. They grow rapidly 2 to 2 feet and are very profuse in bloom, gaining strength and beauty each year. The blooming period extends from August until November, the large open flowers lasting many weeks. Each, 20c; doz., $1.75.

Aquilegia, Columbia. The distinct, clear-cut foliage and delicate arrangement of colors in the flowers of Columbia, make it one of the showiest and most desirable of the hardy garden plants; especially suitable for rockwork, at the base of foundation walls, and under trees.

A. Coerulea. A beautiful Rocky Mountain species with broad flowers, often 3 inches in diameter; the outer sepals deep blue or blue, petals white, the deep blue spur, tipped green. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

A. Coerulea Hybrids. Beautiful variations from the standard type. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

A. Chrysanth. Golden yellow flowers with long spurs; one of the most distinct of the family. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

A. Niv Agrandiflora. Pure white. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

ARTERMIS FRIGIDA. Wormwood. 1 ft., 9-10. From Siberia. Very finely cut allover foliage. Will thrive in poorest soils. Useful and quite ornamental plants for the border or shrubbery, thriving in any ordinary soil. They have an agreeable aromatic odor and the foliage which is ornamental, possesses well known medicinal virtues. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

Campanula. Canterbury Bells. Bloom in July; height 2 to 3 feet. Blue, rose or white. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

Campanula Media. The well known "Canterbury Bells." Bloom in July; height 2 to 3 feet. Blue, rose or white. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

C. Persicifolia. Peach Bells. 1½ to 2 feet high; blue, silver-shaped flowers. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.


Clematis. Virgin’s Bower. These are the low growing, somewhat creeping varieties, and are distinct from the climbers. They are of pure habit and invaluable for combinations in mass planting.

C. crispa. Leather Flower. 1 ft., 6-10. Shaggy, deep lavender, bell-shaped flowers with white throats. Each, 35c.


Coronopus Lanecolata. A beautiful hardy border plant, 15 to 18 inches high; bright, golden-yellow flowers the entire season. Makes a handsome vase flower when cut. Each, 35c.

Coronopus Lanecolata Grandiflora. Superior to original form in early blooming, size of flowers and brilliancy of color; equally fine. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

Shasta Daisy. These hybrid strains of Shasta Daisy give different forms of flowers and much larger bloom ranging in shape from fully double to single; and in color from pure white to pale lemon—some solid color, some prettily variegated with yellow discs. The plants are extremely productive of bloom in the landscape garden show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

DIELYTRA BLEEDING HEART


Campanula. Canterbury Bells.
Delphinium. Perennial Larkspur. Long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June to frost and furnish the most satisfaction of any garden flower. May be depended upon to bloom year after year if planted in the same location. Very showy by their height and beauty of color, some varieties are 3 to 4 feet above the ground, in bloom. The most popular are: 

D. Chinensis. Fine stems and deeply cut foliage; flowers showing all lighter shades of blue. 18 in. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

D. Chinensis Alba. Pure white flowers. Each, 20c; doz., $2.00.

D. Formosum. The old fashioned very dark blue variety. 3 to 4 feet. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

D. Cookiana. Arching delicate blue. Each, 30c; doz., $2.00.

D. Hybridum. A choice strain of Hybrids embracing all shades of blue and purple. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A fine old garden favorite, biennial, but one whichpermits itself by self-sowing. Height 18 inches. Flowers in June and July. The colors are very bright and effective and in this strain all are freely self-sown. A great favorite.

Dieytra. Bleeding Heart. The pink and white heart-shaped flowers are borne on long graceful stems, making the plant, with its finely cut foliage, very attractive. The plants increase in size from year to year and are beautiful, even when not in bloom. Each, 35c; doz., 3.00.

Digitalis. Fox Gloves. Furnishes a grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes during July and August. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.


D. Gloxiniaflora Rosea. Rose colored, bright and showy. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.


F. Lancifolia Variegata. Very slender lancedolate leaves margined with white; and pale rose flowers. Each, 25c; doz., 3.00.


G. Speciosa Japonica Alba. Has pure white flowers, 4 to 4½ inches long, 10 to 15 growing on a 2 foot stem. Foliage is pale green. Each, 25c.


Gallardia Grandiflora. Blanket Flower. Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigal displays of all perennial flowers. Often measures 3 inches in diameter; on clean 2 foot stems. A hardy center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly rimmed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a compact form is assured from June till frost. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Gypsophila Paniculata. Baby’s Breath. Good for cutting as well as for borders. Flowers are minute but myriads of them give the whole plant a showy appearance. Each, 25c; doz., 3.00.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses. In the laying out of lawns and artistic gardens, a few of the many beautiful hardy grasses should be overlooked. Their stateliness, tropic luxuriance, and soft colors harmoniously punctuate the prevailing green, while their graceful, stately yielding to every wind and gives animation to garden landscapes too lovely to look “tired.”


Helenium Autumnale. Grows an endless profusion of yellow, panicked flowers. 9 feet. Each, 25c.


Hemerocallis. Day Lilies. Very effective in clumps and masses, numerous panicles of orange and yellow lily-like flowers protruding high above the grass-like foliage.

H. Dumortieri. Dwarf and compact; 2 feet; flowers orange. Each, 25c.

H. Flava. Lemon Lily. Crowded by beautiful lemon-colored flowers ½ to 1 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. 3 feet. Each, 40c.


H. Kwanzo. Alba. (Double Orange Lily.) Large, double copper colored flowers. Each, 30c.

Heuchera Sanguinea. Alum Root. A clump of this very desirable plant when in full bloom dazzles the eye with its brilliant crimson. Each, 15c; doz., 1.50.


Hibiscus Moschatus. The fine old swamp Rose Mallow. Largesurrounded pink flower with large eye. 4 to 5 feet. Each, 40c.

H. Cinson Lime. Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Each, 40c.

H. Militaris. Halbert Leaved Rose Mallow. Tall growing, delectable flesh of orange and the center."nHollyhock. Indispensable plants possessing a character peculiar to themselves which renders them especially valuable to break up any set effect in lawn planting, with their towering spikes of large colored flowers. As usually treated, the Hollyhock is biennial, but if planted in rich loam, are winter hardy in the northern parts of the country in the winter they become very satisfactory perennials. Assorted colors. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Hibiscus. Large flowered throughout August and September. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Lychinus Chalcodonica. Maltese Cross. Heart-shaped stars of bright vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles, make this variety as showy as a Geranium, and an excellent cutting sort. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

Monarda didyma. Bee Balm. 2 ft., 7-10. A showy plant which is indispensable in the border and mass planting. Rich aromatic foliage and showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. Each, 25c; doz., $2.50.

Monarda Didyma. Bee Balm. 2 ft., 7-10. A showy plant which is indispensable in the border and mass planting. Rich aromatic foliage and showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. Each, 25c; doz., $2.50.


Papaver. Poppy. These varieties are hardly and perennial. They are handsome both in flower and foliage.

P. eurasiaticum. Iceland Poppy. 1½ ft., 6-12. Flowers are a beautiful bright yellow, each on a long clean stem, very fine for cutting. The foliage is very fine and the constant succession of bloom makes it desirable as a border.


Platycodon. Hardy Garden. Without the spicy fragrance of the hardy pinks a garden is incomplete; and their perfect form and rich coloring make them great favorites for summer bouquets. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

Book on Home Floriculture. By C. X. Page. Contains chapters on propagating plants, how to prepare hot beds and cold frames, lists of desirable plants for house or garden, ornamental vines, hardy shrubs, etc. 174 Pages. Price, 25c, postpaid.
Physostegia. False Dragon Head. Handsome midsummer flowering plants, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing broad, dense spikes of tubular flowers of delicate, but conspicuous beauty. Each, 25c; doz., $1.50.

Platycodon Grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. Blooms constantly from July until late in September; flowers large, bell-shaped, of a deep shade of blue. An extremely rapid grower, doing well in any ordinary soil. Perfectly hardy, making a dense branching bush 2 to 3 feet high. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Pyrethrum Roseum. Foliage fine-cut and attractive. Flowers borne profusely on long straight stems, colored in all shades of rose, with abundant white and crimson flowers and conspicuous in the garden. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.


Rudbeckia "Golden Glow." The most profuse and satisfactory hardy perennial of all yellow flowering sorts. Grows 3 to 4 feet and blooms from early summer until late in September, on long stems in enormous quantities, and resemble golden yellow Curtus Dailias. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.


Spiraea. (Herbaceous.) A valuable class of herbaceous plants. Should not be confused with the shrubby spireas.

S. aruncus, Great Beardo. 2-4 ft., 6-7. Light green pinnate foliage with branchial panicles of creamy white flowers. Each, 50c; doz., $2.00.

S. Japonica. 2 ft., 6-7. A handsome variety with dark green foliage and showy spikes of white flowers. Each, 25c; doz., $2.50.

S. Ulmaria, DOUBLE MEADOW SWEET. 2-3 ft., 6-8. Handsome double white flowers Each, 30c; doz., $3.00.

S. Palnata, CRIMSON MEADOW SWEET. Stems and branches purple red. Flowers crimson. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50.

Stokesia Cyanca. Stokes’s Aster. One of the most charming hardy plants, freely blooming from July to October. Flowers of Centaurea shape, often more four to five inches across, making a rich show of lavender-blue. 1½ to 2 feet. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Tritonia. Flame Flower. The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity; their size, peculiar form and rich coloring commands attention from every viewpoint, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut, flowers for interior decoration. Rush-like foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long with a single fiery cone at the top.


T. Pfitzeri. An improved type of more perfect form, and showing a marked predominance of scarlet, thepen-

Lily of the Valley. See page 93.

Ed lower petals merely, being rimmed with orange. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Vinca minor, Periwinkle. 8 in., 6-7. A showy creeping plant with glossy evergreen foliage. Bright blue flowers borne freely in early spring and at intervals through the summer. Thrives in places too shady for grass and is thus valuable for many purposes. Each, 15c; doz., $2.00.

Yucca Filamentosa. Adam’s Needle. A hardy evergreen plant with narrow narrow leaves that are bright green the whole year. Grows to ½ yard. For use in place of grass, as a hedge, etc. Each, 25c; doz., $2.00.

Hardy Perennial Collection.

The above varieties of Hardy Perennial Plants represent the very best sorts for northern growing, and were selected as being the most desirable for that purpose. All are hardy and will give very satisfactory results, season after season. We now offer a collection of twelve varieties, of our selection, all different, for only 25 cents, by express at purchaser’s expense. We cannot list the varieties as each collection may differ from the others and the date at which the order is received may also have something to do with what one may receive. Nevertheless each collection will prove of great interest and value to the purchaser and will be worth much more than is asked for it. One dozen perennial plants, 12 varieties, $2.00.


Popular Fruit Growing. By S. B. Green. A thoroughly practical work treating on successful fruit growing, diseases, etc. Price, $1.00. (postpaid $1.10.)
Superb Paeonies

Hardy as the Oak—Once Planted All Is Done—Increasing In Size and Beauty With Age.

The Paeony is most beyond all doubt the most popular of all the hardy, herbaceous plants. During recent years it has been so vastly improved that now large arrays are being devoted to growing cut flowers for market, so beautiful and highly prized are the blossoms. Paeonies will thrive anywhere and in any garden soil. Plant in good soil, but not on freshly manured ground. All the fertilizer should be placed on top after the ground is frozen. A liberal dressing every year will produce fine flowers. Set the roots planting with the topmost bands 3 inches below the surface.

For permanent planting Paeonies should be set 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and left undisturbed for at least 10 years, when they may be taken up, divided and reset. The varieties we offer cover a complete range of form and color, no two alike, the very best and most desirable.

White and Light Shades.

Each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Festiva Maxima</td>
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<td>La Tulipe</td>
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<td>Queen Victoria</td>
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Pink and Rose Shades.

Each

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Edward's Superba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floral Treasure</td>
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<tr>
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Paeonies officinalis.

Anemone-shaped flowers of a beautiful brilliant red color. Each, 35c.

Paeonies for Hedge Rows and Massing.

By Express Only at Purchaser's Expense. Dozen 100

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Paedonies offered on this page are for delivery from March to May but the list can also be supplied from September to November.
Northrup, King & Co.'s

BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS

See next page for other varieties.

Illustrations are much reduced in size.

These plants are so well and favorably known as to require no description. No garden is complete without some of these handsome, double flowers. The Dahlia is a wonderful flower and rivals in beauty and fragrance flower in existence.

The principal requirements of the Dahlia area sunny location, liberally watered, plenty of room, and the surface of the ground kept light. While they are easily cared for, first-class results are obtained only by first-class treatment. Those who love flowers and care for them in earnest will find that there is a plant which is more responsive to kind treatment. The root should be taken up and stored throughout the winter, in a frost-proof cellar.

We would recommend the "single stem, branching system," of culture, as follows:

One shoot only is allowed to grow. When it has two pairs of leaves and an undeveloped growth on the top, it is pinched back as far as the upper leaves. Four branches will then start, one on each leaf. When the plant is grown it will have a short, single stem, which comes only an inch or two above ground, and four branches which are strong enough to hold themselves up without stakes, giving the plant a neat, bushy appearance.

Delivery April to July first. Strong tubers, postpaid at single prices.

DAHLIAS OF SPECIAL MERIT

Various Types.

Prices. — All Dahlia prices at 25c each are $2.00 per dozen; at $2.50 per dozen.

Aurora. (Cactus.) Soft pink, tinted white, with gold shading, very free bloomer, good stem, Height, 3 feet. Each, 25c.

Autumn Glow. (Decorative.) A very large, full flow- er, blooming well above the foliage. Color, bronze yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Charles Clayton. (Cactus.) The strongest words of praise are not extravagant. It is the ideal in color, form, length of stem and general good habits. Stems are long, throwing the flowers well above the foliage. The color is a most intense red, so vivid as to dazzle the eye. Flowers are large in size and are produced freely. Plant grows to a height of 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Charm. (Cactus.) Petals long and regular, delicate salmon rose, changing to pale pink; often pink edged with salmon rose. Height, 3 feet. Each, 25c.


Cornucopia. (Cactus.) A superb variety; petals very long and regular in form. Deep crimson, shading darker. Flowers large. Height, 3 feet.

Corona. (The Carnation Dahlia.) A miniature decorative form, fully double and of the purest white, a wonderful freedom of bloom, pure color and chase form places it at once at the head of the list as a boiler's flower. At a little distance it would be pronounced a carnation, which it resembles both in size and form. Each, 25c.


Countess of Lonsdale. The finest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an ex- quisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Height, 3 feet. Each, 20c.

Country Girl. (Cactus.) A flower of mammoth size, pro- duced in profusion on long stiff stems. Its color is a deep, velvety maroon. It has no equal in its color. Height, 3 feet. Each, 25c.

Dainty. (Cactus.) The dainty coloring baffles description, but may be partly described as a lemon base, shading to an exquisite rosepink at the tips. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

D. M. Moody. (Slip.) A flower of mammoth size, pro- duced in profusion on long stiff stems. Its color is a deep, velvety maroon. It has no equal in its color. Height, 3 feet. Each, 25c.

Dionysus. (Show.) Pure white. Height, 5 feet. Each, 25c.

Evelyn Wilmore. (Cactus.) Deep garnet red without shading for variation; petals long and narrow, curving forward. Flower medium in size. Stems long and erect. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Gaiety. (Fancy.) Vivid scarlet, heavily marked with purple. Stems are long and flowers are produced freely. Height, 5 feet. Each, 25c.

Gold Medal. (Fancy.) Golden yellow, streaked and dotted with maroon. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Gold of Ophir. Flowers extra large of the decorative form and always full to the center. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Grand Duke Alexis. (Show.) A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully shaded, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white, if slightly shaded, but overgrown with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Each, 25c.

Ingeborg Egeland. (Cactus.) A strong grower with bright green foliage, presenting a picture of wonderful richness when combined with the large mass of deep scarlet. Flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong, medium length stems. Each, 25c.

Jacky. (Decorative.) The valuable feature is so many that no doubt it will become the ideal Dahlia for flower-lawns in the future. Its form is that of an open flat rose, but always well filled in the center. Size of bloom from 5 to 6 inches; height of stem for each flower, 2 feet and over. Exceptionally free-blooming and has the best lasting qualities after being picked. Many varieties of this flower are known. Flowers properly treated will last from 10 to 12 days. Each, 25c.


J. H. Jackson. (Cactus.) A tall growing variety, producing freely formed flowers on long stems. Color, brilliant crimson maroon.


Krombholz. A flower of exquisite shell pink shading to white in the center; undoubtedly the finest and most perfect of all Dahlia. Each, 25c.

Manitou. (Decorative.) Flowers are even in outline and always full to the center. Immeasurably large—often eight inches in diameter. The color is a glowing, rich amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. Not cut for exhibition. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Manzanita. (Show.) Clear, rich lavender, the purest of its color yet introduced. Stems are long and rigid. Height, 5 feet. Each, 25c.

Manzana. In this new decorative Dahlia we have one of the most intense, vivid reds of the dahlia family. Flowers are large and finely formed, showing well above the foliage. A strong plant. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Mary Service. (Cactus.) A flower of exquisite form and unique coloring; purple red, shading to helleborus. Fine for cutting. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Mme. Dael. (Show.) A true Dael. An immense decorative Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all and is justly entitled to first place among all the others. It is very large, yet chaste in form. Stems are exceptionally long and wavy, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color, soft shell pink. A noble Dahlia. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.
Dahlias of Special Merit Continued.

Mrs. A. Lumner. (Decorative.) Ground color white, suffused towards the ends of the petals with red. Tips pointed with bright violet-red. 3 feet. Each, 25c.

Mikado. (Cactus.) Bright crimson, large and full, petals long and pointed. An early and free bloomer. Height, 3 feet. Each, 25c.


Mrs. Hannah Mair. Salmon pink, sometimes marked with white. Petals long and curved, drawn to a sharp point. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Mrs. W. M. Stevens. (Decorative.) This apricot, white Dahlia is so favorably known that an extensive description is not necessary. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Navajo. For richness of color this new decorative Dahlia has no equal. Its bold, rich flowers are the admiration of all. A most intense red, with violet shading. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Olive Tracy. (Cactus.) Clear canary yellow. Produced on long stems, making it a valuable variety for cutting. A very attractive flower. Each, 25c.

Princess Viette. (Cactus.) Delicate pink shading to amber. Flower is medium in size. Each, 25c.

Prof. Marsfield. (Decorative.) Flowers very large, but stem rather short. Color, a combination of yellow, bronze and red; sometimes produce solid flowers of one color. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.

Prof. Zacharias. (Cactus.) Clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.


Souvenir Duazon. (Decorative.) An immense flower with broad flat petals and full to the center. This is the best red in the decorative section. Each, 25c.

Umanilla. (Decorative.) Another good Dahlia; remarkably long stems and splendid keeping qualities. Color, deep blood-red with neither shading nor variation. Height, 5 feet. Each, 25c.

Uncle Tom. (Cactus.) Dark maroon, almost approaching black. Fine flower with good stem. Each, 25c.

Victor Von Schaffel. (Cactus.) This new introduction is similar in both form and color to the well-known Kriemhilde, but is free of bloom and more delicate in color. Shell pink shading to white. Each, 25c.

Ventura. (Gertrude.) Yellow shading to amber and pink. A very free bloomer. Stem rather short, but in all other respects first-class. Each, 25c.

Five Fine Single Dahlias.

Lady Love. A fine single variety; long stems. Color, light canary yellow; shaded to pure white. Height, 4 feet. Each, 25c.


Scarlet Century. Height, vivid scarlet on very long stems; petals broad and evenly arranged. Height, 5 feet. Strong tubers, each, 25c.

Twentieth Century. Intense rose-crimson tipped with white and further a white band around the disc. As the season advances they become a lighter color, they are almost a pure white suffused with soft pink. Height, 5 feet. Strong tubers, each, 25c.

White Century. Similar to the foregoing, except as to color, which is of the purest white. Height, 4 feet. Strong tubers, each, 25c.

"The Dahlia." A new book covering this very beautiful and interesting class of plants, by Wilmore, 25c. postpaid.

Standard Cactus Dahlias.

This class embraces the long narrow petaled varieties, the flowers of which are generally pink, red or twined.

Strong tubers, each, 15c. postpaid.


Gypsy Maid. Orange; petals long and pointed. Exquisite finish. Height, 3 feet.

Harbor Light. Each, a handsome variety, with large, fine form; petals long and narrow, dark red with shading of apricot in the center of the petals. Mrs. Chas. Turner. Extra large, with long pointed petals and perfect form. Bright yellow. Height, 3 feet.


Zephyr. A light feathery cactus form of unique coloring, rose pink, shaded to white. Height, 2 feet. 3 ft.

Standard Decorative Dahlias.

This class includes an intermediate form. Broad, flat petals. Strong tubers, each, 15c. postpaid.

Creeks. Clear amber, large and full; good height, 4 feet.

Dr. Gates. Beautiful shell pink, shading to white at base of petals, stems long. Height, 5 feet.

Eugene Teele. A very fine deep scarlet. Height, 5 ft.

Grand Mogul. Scarlet tipped and streaked pure white. Height, 5 ft.

Henry Patrick. Pure white. Flowers are very large and rich, a real "fan" embraces all the petals. Height, 3 feet. 5 ft.

Mrs. Hartung. Color, light fawn, suffused with pink. Height, 4 feet.

Show and Fancy Dahlias.

The name "Show" applies to varieties producing large, well formed flowers, which have been selected to meet the requirements of "fancy" embraces all the other varieties.

Strong tubers, each, 15c. postpaid.

Amore. A fine variegated flower of medium size. Color, a combination of cherry pink and white, 3 ft.

Av. Livonia. Very flat, petals nearly formed. 3 ft.

Bon Ton. A fine ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. Extra fine. Height, 4 feet.

Frank Smith. Rich dark maroon; sometimes tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. Height, 5 feet.


Lady Midway. A very beautiful flower. White ground shaded to pale pink. Very large and full.

Lucy Fawcett. Sulphur yellow; streaked and flecked with pink. Height, 5 feet.

Purple Gem. Rich royal purple, clear and constant. A decided improvement over the old varieties. 4 ft.

Snow. A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent. Salmon Queen. Buff salmon, rounded and full. 4 feet. Very fine bloomer, rose colored, petals bright yellow, sometimes tipped with white, stems long.

Pompon or Bouquet Dahlias.

This class embraces the small round Dahlias, the flowers of which are generally a dwarf, bushy habit.

Strong tubers, each, 15c. postpaid.

Bacchus. Clear bright red. Rounded and full. 4 feet.

Cochinical Rose. Deep cochino-red, of perfect form. 4 ft.

Crimson Madeira. Very deep crimson. Good form and stem. 4 ft.

Darkness. Very dark maroon. Extra fine. 3 ft.

Pure Love. Beautiful blue. Height, 3 feet.

Star of the East. Pure white. Very fine bloomer and excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

Cottage Garden Collection.

A collection of 13 varieties, all different, but not named. Unusual value, when names are unimportant, but sure to please in variety of type and color. $1.25 postpaid or at our Store for $1.25.
Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" Lawn Grass Seed

Sold only in Sealed Bags.

A Beautiful, Smooth, Velvety, Green Lawn is Certain Only Through Sowing

Absolutely the Best Lawn Seed that Experience can Suggest, or that Money can Buy.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.
A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in city, town or country. When properly made, a lawn is the best investment a home owner can make.

A lawn may be made in two ways, by sodding or by sowing seed. Sodding is not only very expensive, but unsatisfactory as well. Seeds are ordinarily taken from a pasture or along the roadside and almost invariably contain weed seeds and coarse, tufty grasses which make their appearance after the lawn is made. Seed is not only cheaper, but is attended with better results.

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 a certain part of the season. By properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early spring to late autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants, as different sorts live on various elements in the soil. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.

With these facts in mind our Sterling Lawn Grass Seed is scientifically combined. Our experience of many years has given us intimate knowledge of grasses, their habits and requirements. In our Sterling Lawn Grass Seed are included only the very best varieties—pure, clean and free from fowl seed.

Our Sterling Lawn Grass is very quick in growth and is ready for mowing in from four to six weeks from the time the seed is sown. From early spring until late in the fall, lawns sown with our Sterling Lawn Grass remain green and fresh, for the reason that this mixture includes quick growing varieties which are at their best soon after the frost is out of the ground, others that mature and flourish in summertime, and still others that are greenest and sturdiest in autumn. For each of these seasons there are several different varieties living on different elements in the soil, so that one is certain always to have a satisfactory carpet of green wherever our Sterling Lawn Grass is sown.

Strangers visiting Minneapolis, frequently comment upon the beauty of its lawns, both in the public parks and about the homes of the residents. Our Lawn Grass Seed is used very extensively, not only in our own city, but in all parts of the state and country, and the demand for it is increasing every year. Our Lawn seed is used on golf courses, tennis courts, croquet lawns, athletic fields, in parks, cemeteries and private grounds, with unrivaled success. A brand of lawn grass seed, such as Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture, which gives perfect satisfaction for these requirements is bound to insure a fine, beautiful, velvety turf around any ordinary, well cared for residence.

The most exacting use to which it is put is the keeping of putting greens on golf courses in condition. These must be smooth, even, and as level as possible. We call attention to our Golf Mixture at the bottom of this page which is now being extensively used for this purpose.

Not only is our Sterling Lawn Grass suitable for the making of new lawns, but it will be found equally valuable for quickly renewing imperfect, old, and worn-out areas.

Our BOOKLET ON LAWNS tells how to build new lawns, how to repair old lawns, and how to keep lawns green. We will mail one of these booklets free to any one on request, or it will be sent with every order for Lawn Grass Seed, without extra charge.

Our Sterling Lawn Seed is free from chaff and weighs 20 pounds to the bushel. Many other mixtures, as commonly sold, weigh but 14 pounds to the bushel. A pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will, therefore, cover a much larger area than will a pound of the cheaper mixtures. In making a new lawn one pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will sow 300 square feet.

Price of Northrup, King & Co's Sterling Lawn Grass Seed. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 20 lbs., $5.50; 25 lbs., $6.75; 50 lbs., $11.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. Bags free.

Lawn Restoring Grass Seed. In the spring of the year, thin or bare spots which were caused by ice or exposure during the winter months. These may be very quickly renewed by an application of this mixture which is made up of those varieties of seeds which will grow rapidly and occupy the ground before weeds obtain a foothold. A spotted lawn may thus be made uniform and beautiful at slight expense.

Price, by mail postpaid, lb., 45c; by express or freight, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 20 lbs., $5.50; 25 lbs., $6.75; 50 lbs., $11.00; 100 lbs., $25.00.

Golf Mixture. On golf courses a mixture of grass seed is required which will give a smooth, level, compact turf.

Our long experience in the mixing of grasses enables us to select those best adapted for this purpose. This is the seed which was sown on the Minikahda Club's golf course pronounced by professional players to be the finest in the country. This is the finest golf mixture obtainable.

Price, by mail postpaid, lb., 45c; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.15; 25 lbs., $6.50; 50 lbs., $12.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. Bags free.

ANALYZED AS TO PURITY ▶ TESTED AS TO GERMINATION

Sterling

PURITY TO

GERMINATION


LAWN GRASS

For Special Locations.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Shady Place Mixture. (sold only in sealed bags.) On almost every lawn there are shady places where difficulty is experienced in getting grass to grow. These bare spots are very unsightly and disfigure the lawn. In such places proper seeding may be all that is required. In this mixture we have combined fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties which do well in sheltered or shaded spots. Some varieties of grass require more sun than others, therefore if the kinds which need the least sun are selected, those sorts when sown in shady places will thrive and make a good appearance. Frequent a shady lawn, which is at the same time insufficiently drained, becomes affected with moss and coarse blue grasses. In such cases an application of slacked lime at the rate of forty to fifty pounds to each thousand square feet is an excellent remedy; but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. When this is done sow your Shady Place Lawn Mixture, which will bring greenness to the bare spots and restore the beauty to your lawn. Of course, very densely shaded places are quite hopeless and no variety of grass can be made to flourish under such conditions. Price. by mail, postpaid, $1.00; by express or freight at purchaser’s expense, $1.05. 100 lbs., $20.00. Bases free.

Good Mixed Lawn Grass. This is a mixture which contains so many varieties of seed as our Sterling or our Park Mixture, but will produce fine, healthy, vigorous grass. It may be used in conspicuous places and on side hills where shrubs or trees are numerous. On large areas which are frequently used, but which are desired to look well, this mixture can be used to advantage. For the many it is unquestionably the best on the market. By mail, postpaid, 30c; by express or freight at purchaser’s expense, lb. 2c; 10 lbs., $1.90; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $17.00.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Park Mixture. (sold only in sealed bags.) The importance of parks in our cities and towns is being emphasized more each season. They add not only to the health and enjoyment of the residents, but prove a valuable asset to any community. Our Park Mixture Lawn Grass Seed is made up of such varieties as will produce thick, luxuriant grass which will stand considerable wear, and the best green result for this reason is suitable for play grounds, parks or fields over which the public is allowed to roam. This mixture does not include quite so many or as costly varieties as our Sterling Lawn Grass Seed, and is therefore less expensive. We know of no mixture which will give better results at the price.

Sown with Northrup, King & Co. Shady Place Lawn Mixture.

We append below a statement from Mr. W. M. Berry, who was for twenty-two years Superintendent of Parks of Minneapolis, and for fifteen years immediately preceding Superintendent of South Park, Chicago. This letter speaks well for our Lawn Grass Seed, coming as it did from one of the most widely known and experienced Park Superintendents of the United States, and covering many years continuous use of our Lawn Grass Mixtures in large quantities. By mail, postpaid, 35c; by express or freight at purchaser’s expense, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.40; 25 lbs., $5.75; 100 lbs., $22.00. Bases free.

Mr. Berry’s Letter.

During the many years in which I have been Superintendent of Parks in Minneapolis, our park system has been built and we have been obliged to seed large areas to grass each year. It is with great pleasure and satisfaction to state that during all this time I have found your Lawn Seed of a uniformly high quality, both as respects strong germinating power and freedom from undesirable seeds, besides producing a turf of fine texture and great durability.

W. M. BERRY, Superintendent.

Northrup, King & Co.’s Terrace Mixture. (sold only in sealed bags.) The secret of a fine lawn for terraces lies in selecting grasses which root deeply and spread so as to make a heavy mat of growth. To effect such a condition, a grass seed should not be cut too fine nor too coarse. Given a chance to grow strong and tough, let the sod which the grass makes get as far out of the air and dew and rain work down to strengthen the roots. This mixture is best suited for growing on terraces, embankments and side hills, preventing heavy rains from washing out, and withstanding drought and exposure. Price at the same time a velocity, luxuriant turf of especially fine appearance. Some years ago, at the time the first Industrial Exposition Building was opened, the grounds were terraced to the street. This management was anxious to have the grass grow as well as possible, but were in a quandary as to the terrace. We furnished them with our Terrace Mixture six weeks before the Exposition opened, with the result that at the end of that time the terraces looked as though they had been established for several years. Price by mail, postpaid, 30c; by express or freight at purchaser’s expense, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.25; 25 lbs., $6.60; 100 lbs., $30.00. Bases free.

Quantities Required: In order to secure quick and satisfactory results, a liberal quantity of Lawn Grass Seed should be used, as spots not seeded will usually be occupied by weeds. The general rule is one pound for 2000 square ft., 1000 ft. for acre.

Special Mixtures: We are at all times glad to make up special mixtures of lawn grass to meet the requirements of special conditions. We have been successful in combinations of grasses for terraces, shady places, exposed situations, etc.

Sown with Northrup, King & Co.'s Park Mixture Lawn Grass.
WINTER AND SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

MUST BE PLANTED IN THE FALL. ORDERS FOR BULBS WILL BE FILLED IN OCTOBER.

Our Autumn Catalogue, ready in August, includes a full and complete list of bulbs. Sent to any address on request.

Hyacinths.
Sterling Mixed for Bedding and Forcing.
If wanted by mail, add for postage, to prices below, 1c per bulb, or 12c per dozen. Double Mixed, all colors, each, 3c; doz., 35c; 100, $4.00.

Tulips.
Sterling Mixed Early Single for Bedding.
A very superior mixture of early single mixed flowers. It is made up of varieties which flower together and grow the same height. Each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00. If wanted by mail add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

Extra Fine Single Mixed Tulips.
It is made up of varieties which flower together and grow the same height. Each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00. If wanted by mail add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

Prices for single bulbs include postage. 25 bulbs and upwards are sent by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add 50 cents per dozen for postage.

Darwin Tulips.
These are offered in 3 dozen sets, each ship, each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25.

Extra Fine Mixed Double.
This mixture is sent out as received from our Holland growers. The colors are blended in proportion and of the same blooming period. Each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25. By mail, doz., $2.50.

Single Late or May-Flowering.
For brilliant and lasting displays these Tulips are unequalled, each individual bloom much larger than ordinary Tulips, averaging about two feet in height, and in fine condition very much longer lasting than ordinary Tulips. Each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25.

Parrot Tulips.
For Open Ground Only. Blooms are of large size; each petal is curiously cut and fringed. The colors are in brilliant shades of crimson and yellow, curiously intermingled, scarlet, very close to bright green. The flowering season is between the early and late varieties. The flowers are thick petalied with extra long stems. Mixtures of all kinds, each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25; postpaid, 3c; 100, $10.00.

Darwin Tulips.
Each, 3c; doz., 25c; 100, $1.25.

Narcissus, or Daffodils.
The Narcissus affords perhaps more pleasure and satisfaction than any other flower. They may be grown either in or outdoors. They are very beautiful, varying in color from dark autumn shades to bright yellow. When very hardy, bloom very early, are delicately fragrant, thrive in almost any soil, and last for years without reseeding. They can be grown in garden beds, or planted in clumps among the early flowering plants, or shrubs.

Large Trumpet Narcissus or Daffodils.
The varieties offered under this heading are selected, suitable for garden culture or in pots.

Prices on single bulbs include postage; if larger quantities are wanted by mail add a small fee for the space provided for that purpose on our order sheet.

Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips and Polyanthus Narcissus.

ALL VARIETIES MIXED NARCISSUS FOR NATURALIZING.

Sown in the fall, and left to grow in a place protected from frost and snow for two seasons, these bulbs will spread upon themselves and ultimately form a dense mass of bloom. When naturalized in a meadow or pasture, or left to grow wild, they will spontaneously multiply in as large quantity as desired.

Double Daffodils.

Double Yellow Narcissus. SWEET SCENTED JONQUILS.
The Jonquil is a very popular, prized for its charm and delicately fragrant bloom. Flowers are a beautiful golden yellow, produced on stems about a foot long, each bearing a cluster of 12 flowers. Not hardy outdoors in North ern climates. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Paper White Jonquil. Flowers pure white, of great beauty and delicately fragrant, flowers freely in dense clusters. Most easily grown, splendid for pots and for growing in dishes filled with water and pebbles.

Narcissus Jonquil. Each, 5c; doz., 45c; 100, $3.00.

Polyanthus Narcissus. Beautiful, deliciously sweet scented flowers of the earliest culture. Remarkably free-flowering, bearing tall spikes of blooms, each with 6 to 12 flowers. They are not hardy outdoors in Northern States. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.
SELECT NORTHERN GROWN FIELD SEEDS

Prices quoted on Field Seeds are those in effect at the time this catalogue goes to press. We will maintain these prices as long as possible, but cannot guarantee them throughout the season. All prices are subject to market fluctuations and seed ordered, subject to prior sale. Order early before our stocks are exhausted. Our Red Figure Price List of Field and Grass Seeds is issued from time to time during the season and will be mailed free on request to any address.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Lincoln Oat

Sold only in Sealed Bales

Without exception we believe the Lincoln Oat to be the best oat ever introduced for growing in the Northwest. We are able to make this claim after a period of nearly twenty years, during which time it has been grown by nearly thousands of farmers over a wide territory and under various conditions of soil and climate. We introduced this oat in 1889. It was a fine oat then; it is even better today. Our sales have steadily increased from year to year, and now it is difficult to supply the entire demand. Why has it become so popular? Because of the reputation it has attained people will have it, and insist on having the genuine seed which is put up sealed bales only.

Earliness. This is not the earliest oat, as its size and heavy yield cannot be attained in the shortest period, but it matures only a few days after the small, early oats and gives a yield and a quality which will please the most exacting grower.

Canadian Grown. We have our Lincoln Oats grown for us on good land in Canada, without irrigation. This produces seed which is hardy and persistent. They are pure and clean, are carefully tested as to germination and represent as near as we can get to the specifications above. They are very heavy and weigh from 40 to 42 pounds to the measured bushel.

Adaptability. We say that these oats are adapted for northwestern growing, and that means that they will endure extremes of weather both in spring and summer. Oats that will grow and thrive and produce big yields in the northwest, will do well anywhere, and under most all conditions.

Straw. A most essential point in successful oat growing is to have a variety with stiff, strong, heavy straw. The Lincoln Oat is especially valuable in this respect. It stands up under heavy winds and rarely ever does it lodge. Even on rich soil it gives the most satisfactory results. Another characteristic of the Lincoln Oat is its remarkable standing power, which is necessary in part for the heavy yield. On account of its strong, robust, healthy growth it resists rust when other sorts are greatly damaged by this disease. So oats entirely rust-proof, but we believe the Lincoln to be as nearly free from rust as any oat can be. Lincoln Oats have a spreading or spraddle top head.

Quality. The Lincoln Oat has a thin hull, a heavy meat and soft nib. Whether for home consumption or for market, these points of merit go a long way towards deciding the value of your crop. In addition, a crop of Lincoln Oats is more clean. Such oats usually are graded higher on the market than others and a cent or two per bushel on the crop will more than pay the extra cost of seed, to say nothing of the extra yield which may be secured, and the desirability of keeping the land free from weeds.

Yield. We know of no variety which has given such a large average yield as the Lincoln, averaging 20 to 30 bushels per acre that home grown oats.

Price of Lincoln Oats. 1 lb., postpaid, $2.00; 20 lb., $36.00; 50 lb., $1.40; 100 lb., $1.35; 250 lb., $1.25. Sacks free.

Our Growing Department. We do not wish any misunderstanding to prevail as to the growth of our seeds. We do not grow all of them on our farm, but there is a very nature of the case, which would be impossible, but we do grow immense quantities every season. Our seeds come from all sections of the world, and our particular plan of selecting and ordering our customers seeds which, after exhaustive tests, prove to be best for our hardy, rigorous climate. Our wide acquaintance and long experience enable us to know positively as to the best seeds which can be grown in the North. Our crops cover about 30,000 acres, and this area is being increased year after year. Among the varieties which we grow under our personal supervision are all the field and sweet corn, peas, beans, turnip, carrot, seed grain, potatoes, etc. The men in charge of this department of our business, have spent many years of practical experience and are thoroughly posted to methods of securing the highest quality of seed. This benefitting our name and trade mark. None other are genuine.

Three Heads of Northrup, King & Co.'s Lincoln Oats.
NWORTHUP, KING & CO. SEDSMEN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OATS

Big Four Oats. These are very handsome
and heavy white oats of great
productiveness, and have become very popular in most
sections of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota.
They do very well on rich
heavy land it grows so rank, the straw not being large
in proportion to its weight, that they are much inclined
to lodging. This oat is hardy and does well
in Western Minnesota. Although the past season has not been at all favorable
for oats and most samples show slight discount, we
offer stock which is of good appearance and which
will yield satisfactory yields. We have a
large and excellent strain of the Swedish Oats we have been offering for some
years. These Oats are extremely early, and
in yield, for superior to the Swedish. We know of
instances where 100 to 120 bushels per acre have been
harvested under favorable conditions. Under ordinary
growth conditions, a yield of fifty to sixty-five
bushels is quite certain.

The first of the grain is also superior to the Swedish,
the kernels being more plump, and very heavy. The
Oats as a whole are not as much esteemed as the
Oat, which is a more popular variety, but it is
plenty of good in some sections. This variety
is superior with respect to its ease of harvest, and
is as likely to be grown in large quantities as any of
the known varieties. It is widely grown in the
West, and is known to yield most
in drought conditions. It is a
very good variety for the farm
where there is much rainfall, as it
does not take so much water as
some of the other varieties.

Abundance Oats. A superior white variety, largely grown in
England and Canada. They are early and
for this reason, frequently make a crop when other varieties fail or are
damaged by hot weather. The yield is unusually large, surpassing ordi-
Many of these oats are planted in the most
favorable soils. The Abundance variety is not
as well suited to the Minnesota climate as the
Oats, which it resembles in many respects.

Banners Oats. The most
famous of all the Banners varie-
ty is the Banners Red, which
is characterized by its bright red
kernels. The Banners Red is
especially valued for its fine
quality, and is often used in
making flour and meal. It has a
good flavor and is highly prized
for table use. The Banners Red
is a hardy variety, and does well
in most soils.

Black Beauty Oats. At the present time there are a few black
oats that are grown in America. They are
similar in many respects to the white
oats, but are considered to be slightly more
productive. They are also a hardy variety, and
do well in a wide range of soils. However,
they are not as widely grown as the white
oats. They are usually harvested in late
summer and early fall. In some areas, they are
considered to be a good variety for
fallow land.

Impulse Oats. This is a
very hardy and productive variety of
oat. It is a tall variety, and does well in
frosty weather. It is a good variety for
northern Minnesota, where it is known
for its ability to produce a good
yield in cold winters. It is also
suitable for southern Minnesota,
where it is known for its ability to
tolerate heavy rains. The Impulse
variety is a good choice for farmers
who are looking for a variety that
will produce a good yield in a wide
range of conditions.

Kherson Oats. These oats originally came from Russia, and
are very similar in many respects to the
Russian Oats. They are known for their
hardy nature, and do well in cold
weather. They are also a good
variety for northern Minnesota, where
they are known for their ability to
produce a good yield in cold winters. In
southern Minnesota, they are known for
their ability to tolerate heavy rains. The
Kherson variety is a good choice for
farmers who are looking for a variety that
will produce a good yield in a wide
range of conditions.

Regenerated Swedish Oats. (Grown.)

Canada, for many years, has produced the
best of Oats in America, both as regards yield and quality of the
grain. We have for some years been offering
Regenerated Swedish Oats. These oats were originally quite
a late variety, made early in growing in the high latitude
in which they were grown, and hence did not
take as well as other varieties. We
are now offering a superior variety of
the Regenerated Swedish Oats. These oats are not only
early, but are also a hardy variety, and
will take well in most soils. They have a good
yield of quality. Price, lb., 20c; postpaid; by
express or freight; 3 lb., $1.50; 10 lb., $1.00. Bags free.

Swedish Oats. While it is our desire to have as many of our customers
as possible buy Oats, we
must say that the best of the Regenerated
Swedish Oats, our regular Swedish Oats have given such general satis-
faction that we have decided to continue
the same for the present season. We believe that
any one who knows anything about Oats will
agree with us that the best of Oats are the
Swedish Oats. They are hardy, and do well
in drought conditions. They yield a
large amount of grain, and have a good
appearance.

The Swedish Oats we are offering have been prepared
by the Swedish farmers in
the same manner as the Oats we have been offering in the past. The
yield of the grain is also superior to the Swedish,
the kernels being more plump, and very heavy. The
Swedish Oats are very popular in Sweden, and
are considered to be the best of the Oats. They are
also a hardy variety, and do well in
most soils. They are not as widely grown as the
Oats, but they are known for their ability to
produce a good yield in a wide range of conditions.

The Oats are sold by the bushel, and
are delivered postpaid. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lb., $1.00; 10 lb., $1.00. Bags free.

A Field of Regenerated Swedish Oats in the Shock.

Minnesota No. 6 and Minnesota No. 26 Oats.

The agriculturists of the Minnesota Experiment Station have
breed several new and interesting
varieties of Oats, and have obtained stocks of
very valuable Oats. They are hardy, and do well in
drought conditions. They yield a
large amount of grain, and have a good
appearance. They are known as the
Minnesota No. 6 and Minnesota No. 26 Oats, and
are considered to be the best of the Oats. They are
also a hardy variety, and do well in
most soils. They are not as widely grown as the
Oats, but they are known for their ability to
produce a good yield in a wide range of conditions.

The Oats are sold by the bushel, and
are delivered postpaid. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lb., $1.00; 10 lb., $1.00. Bags free.

Montana Wonder Oats. This strain of wonderfully pro-
ductive oats is known as the
Oats, and is grown in Minnesota.

Silver Mine Oats.

These Oats are known for their ability to
produce a good yield in a wide range of conditions.
They are hardy, and do well in
most soils. They are not as widely grown as the
Oats, but they are known for their ability to
produce a good yield in a wide range of conditions.

The Oats are sold by the bushel, and
are delivered postpaid. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lb., $1.00; 10 lb., $1.00. Bags free.
Four Valuable Imported Oats

TWO NEW OATS FROM SWEDEN

No country has been aiming so specifically at the improvement of seeds as Sweden, where the Swedish Society for the Improvement of Seeds has, for nearly twenty-five years, maintained a large staff, supported by the government, the rural societies and private farmers, in order to produce and improve varieties of great yielding capacity. This work has been pursued along scientific lines, which are recognized and followed by practical breeders in all countries.

The starting point for the production of new species is always a single plant, and each variety thus produced is pure and constant. The selected varieties below are remarkable for their high yielding capacity, excellent quality of grain and straw straw. The seed we offer is imported direct from the originators and growers in Sweden. We are especially pleased in being able to supply these new highbred oats at the low prices named, in spite of the large expense of importation. We hope a large purchase will elicit at least a bushel this season.

Svalof Hvitling Oats. The grain is large, very broad, and plum, thin-skinned, pearly white and quite beardless. The panicle is short, quite small, with very stiff branches. The spikelets tend to thicken, the grains are firmly set and do not fall off, and even when fully ripe, the loss is small. The shoots are abundant, the straw of middle height and very strong. It ripens medium early. The yield is one of the highest known. This variety is not at all particular as to the nature of the soil and will thrive well even on light or sandy soil or vegetable straw, provided it is in good condition. Owing to its firm and stiff but not too high straw, it is especially suited for soil in a state of intensive cultivation. Because of the prime quality of its grain, it is much in demand by oatmeal manufacturers. Price, 1 bu., 25c; postpaid, 1 bu., 65c. bu., $2.15; 2 bu., 65c; 10 bu., $2.05; 20 bu., $2.00, bags free.

Svalof Victory Oats. The grain is white, sometimes with a slight disposition towards red, of middle size, short, broad, beardless or only slightly bearded. The panicle is rather small and short but compact and dense, the bristles stiff and small, usually two-grained. The straw is of middle height, very stiff, firm, elastic, nearly white when ripe. The shoots are abundant, and the development in the field strikingly regular and ample. Ripens fairly early like Hvitling Oats. Its yield is the highest of all the white oats. Thrives on all kinds of soil and in humid soil. This is the newest creation from Swedish agriculture and is specially recommended on account of its excellent qualities. Price, 1 bu., 25c; postpaid, 1 bu., 65c; bu., $2.15; 2 bu., 65c; 10 bu., $2.05; 20 bu., $2.00, bags free.

TWO GRAND OATS FROM ENGLAND

From Great Britain, almost innumerable varieties of vegetables, flower and field seeds are introduced into the United States. The plant breeders and agriculturists of that country have behind them, the exper- ence of several centuries of careful and painstaking effort along the line of selection. Climate conditions also seem to favor a successful attainment of increased yields and quality. Oats have received emphasized attention in their hands, and we take pleasure in offering two varieties of unusual merit. Our seed is imported direct from growers in England, and is recommended to those who desire to introduce "new blood," or start fresh with genuine pedigreed stock.

English Abundance. A very handsome white oat. This variety is distinguished by its unusual earliness, the extra heavy weight per measure and its immense yielding qualities. Early variation is its greatest demand, and Abundance matures from a week to ten days in advance of most sorts. In England, the grain is somewhat plumper than in this country, but reports indicate a largely increased yield over others grown side by side. The straw is stiff and strong and the root system is strongly developed. Price, 1 bu., 25c; postpaid, 1 bu., 65c; bu., $2.15; 2 bu., 65c; 10 bu., $2.05; 20 bu., $2.00, bags free.

English New Market. A grand oat of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin-skinned, and of superior feeding quality, while the straw is long and strong and stands unfavorable weather well. Ripens early and inclined to resist rust. This is a branching variety deserving a place on every farm. Price, 1 bu., 25c; postpaid, 1 bu., 65c; bu., $2.15; 2 bu., 65c; 10 bu., $2.05; 20 bu., $2.00, bags free.

SPECIAL NOTE TO BUYERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

Those desiring to purchase large amounts of these fine imported oats, can avoid disappointment by sending us their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue. We will then be enabled to cable to France for additional quantities provided the large stocks we have now received are not sufficient to supply the heavy demand we anticipate. We do not wish to disappoint any one and therefore urge early orders.

English Abundance Oats.

English New Market Oats.
**FLAX**

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

This is a pure bred Flax. It is selected from a variety which came to the Minnesota Experiment Station from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1886.

In 1886 numerous individual plants were selected from a bed of this flax sown with others of the same strain. The object of this selection was to get into the flax grown both in the field and in the nursery some variety of seed to market for its ease of yield of seed; others with tall, slender stems for fibre. Each of these selected mother plants was grown in the nursery for several years, and the resulting varieties from some of them were so promising that they were increased and put into the field variety tests where they were grown for three years: 1892, 1893 and 1894.

The best of these stocks selected for seed is the Minnesota No. 25, and named Primost, and its record in the field tests at the Minnesota Experiment Station is given in the tables below:

### Average yield of Minnesota No. 25 for three years was 19.3 bu.
Average yield of 3 commercial varieties for three years was 19.9 bu.

Increase in favor of Minnesota No. 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Increase</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>4 bu.</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>16 bu.</td>
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<td>1893</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>16 bu.</td>
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Gain in favor of Minnesota No. 25 "Primost" Flax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gain</th>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>16 bu.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

An increase in yield of three bushels of flax an acre means an extra profit of about $6.30 an acre at the present price of flax.

We are pleased to report that we have to offer this season a few carloads of very fine Minnesota No. 25 Primost Flax grown on virgin soil in the northern part of Minnesota. The supply of this particular lot of seed is not nearly sufficient to cover the demand we have for it and for flax some with heavy orders for it have burned it out for its ease of yield of seed, and we are certain that the best of the varieties now being grown in the field will eventually be superseded by some of the best of the varieties now being grown in the nursery.

We are now offering it at the following prices:

- Flax, common, average yield an acre, under same conditions: $1.25 bu.
- Flax, average yield an acre: $1.45 bu.
- Flax, Minnesota No. 25: $1.55 bu.

This variety has been grown on the soil at the experiment station for several years and the year of harvest the yield was 4 bushels 4 bu. per bushel of seed.

*Ten Days Earlier*

This No. 25 Flax is fully ten days earlier than any other flax. It is known as a very valuable variety for the northern part of North Dakota. In former seasons I have lost my entire crop when, if I had had this flax it could easily have been saved. I recommend this No. 25 Flax as being of inestimable value to the farmers of the Northwest.

JAMES AUSTIN

The following quotation from a letter received from one of our customers calls attention to the extreme earliness of this flax, a feature equal in importance to its yield:

**Russian Flax.**

Russian Flax. This is at present the standard sort used in the Northwest, although we expect the No. 25 or Primost to entirely supersede it as soon as the merits of that new sort become generally known. Flax seed can be bought from almost any farmer or elevator in the Northwest, but it is not what we call seed flax. It is a sure sight now to see a lot of flax which does not contain mustard, and the ordinary flaxing mill or cleaner will not remove all the mustard. It requires special machinery to separate it from the flax of any grain, and this is expensive true of Flax. To sow mustard is to reap the whirlwind. Cleaning flax so as to make it "right" for seed is a somewhat expensive operation and involves a very considerable expense in so many kinds of the present day. So if you wish to make flax of the ordinary kind for seed, you will be advised to buy the best price and have the flaxing mill or cleaner work it. The variety is used in the production of the highest quality of flax.

**Japanese Buckwheat.**

Japanese Buckwheat. Entirely distinct from all other buckwheat so far as obtained and used in northern climates. It is a hardy and abundant crop for use as a legume and for the manufacture of flour, or for the production of high grade buckwheat. Unlike other buckwheats, it is not subject to the blight and other diseases that are common to most other species. It is a large, bushy plant with a thick stem, and it is produced in good yields throughout the season.

**Flax**

Russian Flax. This is at present the standard sort used in the Northwest, although we expect the No. 25 or Primost to entirely supersede it as soon as the merits of that new sort become generally known. Flax seed can be bought from almost any farmer or elevator in the Northwest, but it is not what we call seed flax. It is a sure sight now to see a lot of flax which does not contain mustard, and the ordinary flaxing mill or cleaner will not remove all the mustard. It requires special machinery to separate it from the flax of any grain, and this is expensive true of Flax. To sow mustard is to reap the whirlwind. Cleaning flax so as to make it "right" for seed is a somewhat expensive operation and involves a very considerable expense in so many kinds of the present day. So if you wish to make flax of the ordinary kind for seed, you will be advised to buy the best price and have the flaxing mill or cleaner work it. The variety is used in the production of the highest quality of flax.

**Buckwheat.**

This valuable variety originated from Japan and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts, has a fine variety for holly, and is a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Buckwheat and its valuable and market a grade of buckwheat which is much better than other varieties. Silver Buck is more productive and the grain meets with a more steady sale, but is sold at a higher price than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 6 to 8 bushels an acre.

**Rye.**

Spring Rye. True Stock. Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired it can be turned under and used as Winter Rye for next season.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Amber Winter Rye. (Sold only in sealed bags.) The value of Amber Winter Rye is greatly increased by its being planted earlier than the ordinary winter rye and ready for hay or pasture in January. It is a hardy and prolific variety, and it will thrive even in dry seasons and on land that is too light. It is a valuable forage crop in the northern part of the United States, and it can be sown in late March or early April, when the soil is not frozen and the ground is free from snow. The seed is easily grown, and the plants are not subject to disease or pest. It can be used for hay or pasture, or for green manure.

**Winter Rye.**

This valuable variety originated from Japan and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts, has a fine variety for holly, and is a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Buckwheat and its valuable and market a grade of buckwheat which is much better than other varieties. Silver Buck is more productive and the grain meets with a more steady sale, but is sold at a higher price than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 6 to 8 bushels an acre.
Prices. We are obliged by a considerably advance over the market price for our high grade Seed Wheat, as there is a very much larger cost attached to its production and preparation than any one who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. Space does not permit of going into detail, but, as a matter of fact, the prices named below for the larger quantities represent a bit above the actual cost. We believe that growers who want to change their seed will find it very much to their advantage to secure enough, at least, to give them start.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Red Fife

Selling Wheat.

This variety, sold only in sealed bags, is one of the most popular varieties grown by the farmers in this country. It is a hardy, dry-field variety, and is produced from the best seed available. The kernels are large and plump, and the yield is very high. This variety is recommended for use in the northern states, where the growing season is short.

Minnesota No. 163 Fife Wheat.

The many crosses during the past two years, one seed out by the Station as Minnesota No. 163, has given more than the Fife and Blue Stem varieties. The average yield of Minnesota No. 163 for the past 14 years has been 26 to 28 bushels per acre.

This tells us that should interest every intelligent grower of Spring Wheat. Our crop was grown in a good soil on land which had not grown wheat for a number of years, and is very pure. This is a variety that is best suited for the northern states, where the growing season is short.

Pedigreed Blue Stem Spring Wheat.

A distinct variety from all other Spring Wheats: when green, a beautiful blue bloom on it, similar to the bloom on a grape, and which can be removed by boiling the wheat in hot water. This bloom disappears as the wheat ripens, and the stem and straw assume a beautiful golden-yellow line, and entirely free from the black and chalky appearance of other varieties. This variety is also superior in milling qualities.

Cheesbro Smith, Fargo, N. D.

Price of Minnesota No. 166 Blue Stem Wheat, 100 bushels, $2.05; 200 bushels, $2.00; 300 bushels, $1.95; 400 bushels, $1.90. Free bags.

Pedigreed Blue Stem Spring Wheat.

A distinct variety from all other Spring Wheats: when green, a beautiful blue bloom on it, similar to the bloom on a grape, and which can be removed by boiling the wheat in hot water. This bloom disappears as the wheat ripens, and the stem and straw assume a beautiful golden-yellow line, and entirely free from the black and chalky appearance of other varieties. This variety is also superior in milling qualities.

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CULTURE. Preparing the Soil. To produce large crops of any grain the ground must first receive proper preparation to receive the seed and this is especially true of barley. The more time and attention that is given to preparing the soil, the larger will be the yield.

Make the soil fine and firm with the use of the best tillage implements. Every good barley crop is the result of soil and care is justified. As it is suggested, therefore, if your soil is not in prime condition, that a fertilizer be added.

Sowing the Seed. Early seeding usually produces the best yields. However, barley is a crop that often succeeds well when sown about corn planting time. Use a mixture of two bushels of barley to one of wheat or rye seed. Two bushels of seed per acre is the amount usually sown. Barley makes an excellent crop to follow corn that has been grown on a clover seed, when thus sown, disk ground before plowing and again immediately after. This will prevent the formation of clods in the soil and make a good seed bed. Roll and harrow after seeding if the soil is loose.

Harvesting. Barley should be harvested before the grain is over ripe to insure a bright, white berry of high quality. Bind into small bundles with the bands well below the heads of grain. Stack at once, placing only 6 to 8 bundles on each tier. Set the bundles so nearly upright that they will readily shed rain. Stack or house the barley as soon as possible after the bundles are dry and the grain cured. The quality of the grain will improve while in the stack or shed. Great care, however, must be exercised to prevent heating which will injure and possibly destroy germination.

Threshing. Thrash so closely that all heads will be separated from the grain. Store in dry, well ventilated bins. Bright, sound barley always commands the highest price on the market both for feeding and malting purposes.

Prices. On account of the low prices we ask for barley this season, all growers should take advantage of the opportunity to change seed, reme- nbering that 10 cents per bushel on good seed will mean a much larger price in the future.

Pedigreed Manshury barley. (Sold only in 100-lb. sacks.)

We believe this to be the best barley ever offered the farmers of the United States.

Pedigreed Manshury barley represents the combined efforts of State and National Experiment Stations and private work of barley experts to produce a variety which will yield high grain with the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff straw and long, well filled heads. In quality both as to feeding value and for malting purposes no other barley excels it. It yields abundantly. Those with whom the seed was placed last season reported larger crops than with any other sort. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is strong and stiff. Seldom does a field of this grain lodge. The heads are long and well filled, the grain plump and of the best quality. This barley was selected on account of its yield, its desirability as a feeding and malting barley and the ready sale with which it meets on account of its good color and value for malting purposes.

Those desiring to obtain seed to replace run out varieties which may now be growing on their farms, will do well to purchase at least one or more bags of this variety.

Each bag is sealed and branded with our name and trade mark.

A full sack contains two and one-half bushels of 48 lbs. each. Price, 1½ bush., 50c. bu.; $1.50; 2½ bush., $1.50; 10 bu. @ $1.50. F. O. B. Minneapolis, no extra charge for bags.

Minnesota No. 105 Barley. For several years the Minnesota Station has been conducting tests with many varieties of barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would equal or surpass all other sorts in the matter of yield. This ambition, the Station considers, has been realized in the most six-rowed variety here offered under the name of Minnesota No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the best yielding and, from all standpoint, a most valuable acquisition. Minnesota No. 105 barley has given a nine year average of 55 bushels an acre at the Station farm. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. Quantity limited. 1½ bush., 50c.; bu. of 48 lbs., $1.75; 2 bu. @ $1.65; 10 bu. @ $1.50. Bags free.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley. We presume that more barley is produced per acre in Wisconsin than in any other locality. The reason for this is quite evident. In that state are located the largest breederies in the United States, if not in the world. On account of barley being one of the staple crops the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin has given particular attention to the breeding of barley to obtain big yields, protein content and other qualities which are essential for both brewing and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 has been the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding 5 to 10 bushels more an acre. The original stock of this barley was obtained in Germany by the Ontario Agricultural College, from which the Wisconsin Experiment Station procured a small supply. By them it was greatly improved and then disseminated. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety on test. It has protein content of 15%, or nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties. This makes it a very valuable feeding barley, which is an important consideration with the leading farmers and stockmen, who are now appreciating more and more the value of barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. On account of its large percentage of protein, it is one of the best malting barleys. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, 1½ bu., 50c.; bu., $1.65; 2 bu., $1.50; 10 bu., $1.45. Bags free.

Common Six Rowed Barley. to obtain or change their seed of barley, but who do not want to pay the price necessary to ask for the superior varieties, are using this strain. It is very popular in Minneapolis daily, to select good lots, which after being thoroughly cleaned and dressed over with a brush a good grade in the market. We offer same subject to market changes as follows: 1½ bu., 45c.; bu., $1.35; 2 bu., $1.25. 10 bu. @ $1.20. 100 bu. @ $1.10. Bags free. Write for carload prices.

Beardless Barley. Two strong features distinguish the Beardless barley above all other barleys: first, its great yielding qualities; second, its freedom from the troublesome beard common to all other varieties except the Improved White Husked, for it is absolutely without beard. It is on this account not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing than other barleys, but it is much safer and better to feed to live-stock. As a feeding agent for swine Beardless barley is particularly valuable. Many young pigs are lost annually by choking on barley beards. This variety is frequently used in succulent mixtures on account of the absence of beards, and in pastures where swine are allowed to feed will be found especially valuable. Contrary to the prevailing opinion, Beardless barley is as good for malting as any other barley, and it is being accepted by many breweries in preference to common varieties grown in some localities. Very scarce. See our Red Figure Price List for prices. List enclosed or new mailed one on request.

Chevalier Barley. This is a two-rowed variety which is very popular with many farmers. The grain commands a high price on account of its fine appearance and superior malting qualities. The heads are a little larger than the six-rowed varieties and the berry is larger. Many Canadian farmers prefer this variety on that account. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, 1½ bu., 50c.; bu., $1.45; 2 bu., $1.35; 10 bu. @ $1.25.

Highland Chief Barley. of very fine quality. Several years ago we sent a sample of this barley to one of the largest malting firms in the United States, and they wrote us that during an experience of sixty years they had never seen such a handsome sample of barley. It is a vigorous grower and the grain is much larger than the six-rowed varieties. It is less likely to be damaged by rain than most other kinds, as it is much more vigorous in growth. There are many who want this barley. We offer same subject to market changes as follows: 1½ bu., 45c.; bu., $1.35; 2 bu., $1.25. 10 bu. @ $1.20. 100 bu. @ $1.10. Bags free. Write for carload prices.
IMPROVED WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

Its Valuable Properties.
IT IS HULLESS; IT IS BEARLESS; IT IS VERY EARLY
IT WEIGHS OVER 60 POUNDS TO THE MEASURED BUSHEL
IT YIELDS WELL ON POOR LAND
IT YIELDS ENORMOUSLY ON GOOD LAND
IT MAKES BETTER PORK THAN CORN
THE STRAW MAKES GOOD HAY
IT IS OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO STOCK FEEDERS

No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hulless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 25 to 30 days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. These seasons in which wheat failed on account of drought, insects or disease, White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 50 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of 2 quarts where 4 quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal. It makes sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn.

It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green. In this condition it is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is still and straight, and seldom if ever does it lodge.

For grain sow 1½ bushels to the acre; for hay, 2 bushels. Prices, 50c, post-paid, 50c by freight or express at purchaser's expense, see latest Red Figure Price List giving current values on all field and grass seeds.

HEADS OF WHITE HULLESS BARELY

SPELTZ OR EMMER

FACTS ABOUT SPELTZ.
IT RESISTS DROUGHT;
IT THRIVES ON POOR LANDS, IN STONY GROUND,
IN FOREST REGIONS, ON THE PRAIRIES;
IT MAKES A CROP WITH ALMOST ANY CONDITION OF SOIL AND CLIMATE;
ENDURES A GREAT DEAL OF FROST;
IS NOT READILY DAMAGED BY HARVEST RAINS;
IS NOT SUSCEPTIBLE TO RUST OR SMUTS;
YIELDS MORE THAN OATS, WHEAT OR BARLEY;
MAKES BETTER FEED THAN BARLEY;
MAKES EXCELLENT FLOUR;
THE STUBBLE MAKES GOOD FERTILIZER;
STOCK EAT BOTH GRAIN AND STRAW;
RIPENS VERY EARLY.

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should let another season go by without giving it a place and an important place, too, on their farms.

It is readily 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 a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows.

Horses do well on it, but it is not equal to oats in that case. Its most striking value is found in its drought-resistant qualities. Drill two bushels per acre.

Price. Owing to the extreme scarcity of Speltz suitable for seed, we refer to our latest Red Figure Price List or write for lowest prices just before ordering.
There is no man owning a home but sleeps more soundly at night from the feeling that it is insulated.

Farmers who plant our Minnesota grown seed corn, are to a large extent INSURED.

Those are anxious days for the farmer when, with a crop in sight, he is wondering whether early frosts will not catch his corn.

Five or ten days in the latter part of the season are often CRITICAL DAYS.

This anxiety and risk may be greatly lessened by planting NORTHRUP, KING & CO.'S MINNESOTA GROWN SEED.

A VAST AMOUNT OF MONEY would be saved to the country every year if all Northern farmers would use our seed corn.

IT IS NORTHERN GROWN.

IT IS TESTED.

WHERE OUR SEED CORN SHOULD BE PLANTED.

We recommend our varieties of seed corn for all high latitudes, and for those climates and in those cases where it is desirable that corn should mature in from 80 to 120 days.

OUR PRICES.

Enquirers sometimes write us that our prices on seed corn are "too high." A bushel of seed corn will plant from six to eight acres. To use our seed will cost, say, 30 cents an acre more than if common crib or ordinary home grown corn is planted. It is therefore evident that if our seed produces one bushel more to the acre, mind, only one bushel more than the cheaper seed, that the entire cost of the seed and freight is paid for by this extra bushel, leaving any additional yield as profit.

Planters are fast learning that it pays to use the best seed that can be grown. We hope to see the time that, when field corn is worth 50 cents a bushel, we can consistently ask $5.00 a bushel for our seed corn and we expect that our successors in business will see the time when $10.00 a bushel will be a reasonable price for the right kind of seed.

This will come when corn growers not only realize that their crop depends upon the ten pounds more or less of seed planted to the acre, but when they will pay the price that will enable the grower to spend the time and money necessary to make seed corn all that it should be. It is

GOOD POLICY

to consider the following facts:

Every year much Southern Corn is sold as "Northern Grown Seed Corn".

Require a DIRECT STATEMENT from whomever you may purchase seed corn for northern planting, as to WHERE IT WAS PRODUCED.

Take no chances as to this.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.,
Seed Corn Specialists.
WHAT IS A BUSHEL OF SEED CORN WORTH?

"The inherited quality of corn to yield heavily or poorly all comes in the ten pounds, more or less, of seed planted."—W. M. Hays.

The Three Ears

The photograph shown below illustrates what is too often seen in a single hill—a poor ear and a good ear. We have seen this so often that we never stop to think what it means. Why do not all these stalks bear alike? Being in the same hill, the condition of soil, climate and moisture must have been exactly the same. One could not have received more thorough cultivation than another; from the time the corn was dropped until the time it was removed and harvested, it was exactly the same. Why, then, is there this wide variation?

The Difference in Seed Corn

Read This.

Professor Holden of the Iowa State Agricultural College, one of the highest authorities on improved corn, in the United States, planted 100 samples taken from the corn planters in the fields of 100 farmers in the vicinity of Ames, Iowa. All were given the same care and cultivation, being planned in trial fields on the College Farm and Sub Stations in various parts of the state. The variation in the yield was surprising to all, as some of the corn produced less than 100 bushels an acre, while other lots yielded almost 100 bushels. This wide difference was all in the seed. The land and method of culture were identical. "The expense of growing an acre was the same. The best seed produced fully four times as much corn, of better quality, than did the other lots of inferior corn."

Why This Great Difference?

The last statement (which is Prof. Holden's, not ours) shows a difference in yield between the poorest and the best, grown side by side under precisely the same conditions, of 80 bushels to the acre, and, on the average, no due allowance for difference in varieties, is to be accounted for in no way than that the best seed possessed inherited tendencies so fostered and fixed by intelligent care that high yields were perfectly natural result. The poor yields were due to an inherited tendency, furthered by neglect, to produce middlings and barren stalks.

Seed Corn Improvement

We call particular attention to the work we have carried on for some years, as the net result of which the variety which, however, was grown in an entirely different locality than the first lot. By introducing these two parent varieties belonging to entirely different families, a large increase in yield is the result. Farmers, generally, thoroughly understand the value of increasing their corn stock. It is reasonable to presume, and has been proved true, that the same result will follow from inbreeding corn each year after year. By numerous and careful experiments it has been demonstrated that the increase in the yield does not follow the third, or any subsequent generation, that this work of hybridizing must be practiced each year. It is the same work as this that we have and are doing in our fields for the improvement of corn. To further reduce the percentage of middlings and barren stalks, our fields are carefully dusted off.

Cultivation

The cultivation of our fields of corn we use surface working Cultivator Sweeps of the same type described on page 132 of this catalogue. The advantages of these Sweeps are many. They may be attached to any mowing machine, and after mowing, the same mowing machine will do all the work of the Cultivator Sweeps. The surface of the soil, producing an ideal earth mulch, leaving a deep and loose hillock and a perfect mulch for the roots of the corn. Soil moisture is conserved and the plants are not retarded but hastened to maturity.

When deep working cultivator implements are used the upper roots are severed, causing a delay in growth until new feeders have formed. It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that our corn crop was saved from loss in some sections because these surface working Sweeps were used, placing it out of danger before frost.

Cost of Seed

People frequently write us that they would like to buy seed corn from us, but cannot, because the prices are too high. The average price of our seed corn is less than $3.00 per bushel, including handler's. The extra work, as described above, is only a small part of the cost of growing our seed corn. But a very small portion of the yield is saved for seed. The crop is carefully hand-picked three times before selling and from eight to ten bushels of corn per acre is all that is used for seed. The difference between our cost and the selling price leaves a small margin of profit. The small planter has neither the facilities nor the knowledge to carry on this scientific work, and were it not for the fact that we grow thousands of acres, we could not afford to sell seed corn at the prices we ask for it.

Is It Worth It?

A bushel of seed corn will plant from six to eight acres. To use our seed, will cost, say, thirty to forty cents an acre, or six to eight cents for one bushel. The home seed, that the entire cost of the seed and freight is paid for by this extra yield. As was noted by the statement of Professor Holden above, if this extra yield ranges from twenty to eighty bushels per acre, it demonstrates the value of good plantings. It is therefore evident that if seed corn was worth $1.00 a bushel, it would be cheaper to plant such seed than to use common corn as a gift.

Again, Is It Worth It?

The corn we sell is grown from seed which has been brought to such a degree of perfection as to render it of great value. It represents the labor of many years and an expenditure of a very large sum of money. It has behind it the history of great crops. We know that when we plant it, barring disaster, we shall have a heavy crop. Is this corn worth thirty cents an acre to anyone planting corn?

Our Corn is Northern Grown.

We regret to say that the corn grown in Iowa and even Missouri corn is sold each year by seedsmen as Northern Grown Seed. The term "Northern Grown" is misleading, and advantage is taken of this to deceive. With us "Northern Grown" means that this seed is not grown in the State of Minnesota. The seed of our seed corn offered herein, except as otherwise stated, is grown in Minnesota, that State in unusually long seasons the earliest varieties of Nebraska and Iowa grown seed will some times mature in the Northwestern States. It is as a rule about thirty days later than Minnesota Grown Seed. We cannot believe that any intelligent farmer in the Northwest will knowingly plant Southern seed. While for a few cents an acre more he can secure true and reliable planting stock that will mature. Southern corn is handsomer and larger kempter than Northern corn. Thousands of bushels of late corn have been received in the Northwest, which have been grown by Northern farmers. Those who want early maturing corn should buy nothing but true Northern Grown Seed and absolutely know that they are getting it.

Prices

Values on seed corn must be named at the time we go to press, as all conditions are not fully known at this time. Our Red Figure Price List enclosed gives prices on the different sorts of seed corn now in stock.

Germination

We thoroughly and carefully test every lot of corn before it is sent out to our customers. The average test of the corn which we shipped last season was over 85 per cent, and last year was a very unfavorable season for corn. Many of the tests showed germination of 100 per cent. Never in the history of our business have we had better seed corn and that which we now have in store is fully equal in every respect.

Our policy is to give you the very best corn and storing insures maximum results, but wherever you may buy your corn, grow your corn under the conditions that prove before you plant it, and for your own satisfaction suggest that you test seed before sowing.
FIELD CORN, EXTRA EARLY FLINT VARIETIES

Northrup, King & Co.'s Triumph.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

In the year 1889 we introduced this corn as the largest earred and most productive of all the early flint varieties. Our customers know that when we send out a new variety that it is just what we claim for it, and so our sales were very gratifying. From every side comes hearty praise of this magnificent variety, more than sustaining every claim made for it.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Triumph Corn is a very early flint variety, very bright yellow in color, maturing in from 90 to 100 days from day of planting, according to soil and season. Ears average about 11 inches in length, about 3 inches longer than the Mersey and are 14 to 16 rows. Occasionally a 12 rowed ear is found; sometimes one with 20 rows. The kernels are large and the stalks are of good height. The ears average two to a stalk, growing well up so as to readily admit being cut by the harvester. The stalks grow very tall and leafy and make superior fodder.

Directions for Planting—The habit of this corn allows close planting. The largest crops of both corn and fodder will be secured by planting in rows, dropping the kernels one at a time one foot apart. If it is desired to cultivate both ways, plant in hills about 3 feet 6 inches apart.

Prices—Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; postpaid. By express or freight. See Red Figure Price List. Bags free.

Drew Two Prizes.

I bought one-fourth bushel of your Triumph Flint Corn last year and drew two prizes at the fair.

E. F. KING, Meeker Co., Minn.

Had A Good Crop.

Your seeds have proved to be very satisfactory. The Early Triumph Flint Corn I bought last spring had a good crop with nice long ears.

GILLEN BRONSON, Kittson Co., Minn.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mercer.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

Early, prolific, good size ear and small cob. Has been grown in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota for the past ten years with great success and complete satisfaction. Average season of maturity 90 days. Very prolific, having yielded 164 bushels of good, round ears to the acre; ears average 9 inches in length, 12 to 14 rowed, well filled out to the tips; a rich golden yellow color; has matured in 75 days from time of planting. Many stalks have two and sometimes three good ears. Stalks average about 5 feet in height and make excellent fodder. Very few cobs. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; postpaid. By express or freight, see Red Figure Price List. Extra lists mailed on request. Bags free.

Longfellow. (8-rowed Yellow Flint.) A very early 8-rowed corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about 11 in. long; color, rich glossy yellow. The weight of seed corn is fully 60 lbs. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in.; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; postpaid. By express or freight, see Red Figure Price List. Bags free.

Smut Nose Flint. (8-rowed.) Yellow corn blended with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear 10 inches. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in.; average distance base of ear from ground, 2 ft. 11 in. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; postpaid. By express or freight, see Red Figure Price List. Bags free.

Matures Quickly.

Your Triumph Flint Corn ought to be introduced extensively into the northern part of New England, as I believe it capable of outyielding the flints now in use. I shall use it for late planting as it matures so quickly and the rows can be planted close together.

H. H. HERT B. GOODALE, Fairfield Co., Conn.
EXTRA EARLY FLINT SEED CORN

These are the earliest varieties grown and are especially adapted to Northern conditions. They make a rapid growth, mature quickly and under favorable conditions yield immensely. All are perfectly acclimated to our Northern conditions, which mean cool nights and short summers. The "Squaw" types of the flint corns are extremely early, but the ears grow so close to the ground that they cannot be harvested with a corn harvester, hence are most valuable to "hog off" by turning stock into the fields and thus allow them to harvest the crop. The Mercer, Triumph, Longfellow, King Philip, and Squaw types are also much used for replants where the first plantings fail, also for late fodder on early summer fallows—native sod, and the new corn on the frontier can grow fodder from late plantings cheaper than he can make hay, thus providing a grain-rich for the stock.

Got a Fine Stand.
This is the first year I have ever sent for seed corn. Got a fine stand from your flint varieties.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Grant Co., S. D.

It's Just Fine.
This spring I sent for some of your Flint Corn and it is just fine now. I planted it late and now it is hard.
O. S. FOLLOW, Fayette Co., Iowa.

Always Found Them Reliable.
There are no seeds for sale fifteen years and have always found them reliable in every way. The corn especially is good, as you always tell us what variety is best adapted to our climate.
O. L. RAYSON, Becker Co., Minn.

A Great Success.
Two years ago I had planted on my 8 acre country home here, your seed corn. It was a great success.
(MRS.) L. LYTTLE, Wood Co., Wis.

Seed of the Following Varieties is of Our Own Growing in the State of Minnesota.

Squaw. Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. We still grow this corn for those who want it, but we urge the planting of North Dakota White Flint, or North Dakota Yellow Flint, in its place, as both of these varieties are fully as early, more productive, and make a much more vigorous growth. Average length of ears 1½ inches. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid. For prices see Red Figure Price List. Bags included.

Improved King Philip. (Extra Early Red Flint.) An old-time New England favorite perfected by us. Extremely hardy. One of the best and most reliable early sorts. Ears 1½ ft. long; very early. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight. See latest Red Figure Price List.

More Than Pleased.
Your seeds were all satisfactory, but with the King Philip Corn we were more than pleased. Last year was a poor year, but it gave two ears to a stalk, and big long ears at that. We saved all that we raised for seed. In testing our seed corn we found that every kernel we planted grew. Tell you it was great.
EDWARD MORRIS, Bemington Co., Vt.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stats 5 ft.; average distance of ear from ground 1½ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid. Bushel prices named on our Red Figure Price List. Bags included.

North Dakota Yellow Flint. (Gehu.) Resembles closely the White Flint in earliness, habit of growth, etc., but the grain is yellow. Average height 5½ ft.; average distance of ear from ground, 1½ ft.; average length of ear 8 inches. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid. See Red Figure Price List. Bags free.

Is All Right.
Your seeds have given me good satisfaction, and your North Dakota Yellow Flint Corn is all right.
CARL G. CLEMENTS, Chippewa Co., Wis.

First Corn Ripe.
Your seeds all did well last spring. They are all right. The Squaw and Early Dent Corn are the first varieties I ever saw ripe in this part of Iowa.
MELVIN WENTWORTH, York Co., Maine.
Northrup, King & Co.

Minnesota King Corn

Our Own Minnesota Grown Seed. (Yellow Half Dent).

We regard this corn introduced by us in 1889 in some respects, as the most valuable early corn ever sent out. There are varieties that under favorable circumstances will yield as much, but year in and year out, through several years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do as well. It seems to possess a faculty of growing rapidly and making a crop during weather and under conditions that would ruin other varieties. We do not know the good reason why this should be so, unless it be that it roots more deeply; but not only is this our own experience, but we have received like testimonies from hundreds to whom we have sent the universal expression being that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, frost and drought it has no equal. In the northern Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent; the kernels are very broad and of an extremely rich, golden color. Average height of stalk, 7 feet; average distance of stalk and ear, ground, 3 feet. The ear is of good size, eight rows, cob small. Large pkt., 10c; 1b., 20c; 5lbs., 50c, postpaid. By express or freight. Values on seed corn were not known when this book went to press. See Red Figure Price List enclosed. Bag free.

Three Good Crops on Every Stake.

Three years ago I conducted a contest between your seeds and those from the Western Seed Co. I bought considerable seed from each. The principal trial was on corn. I bought one yellow and one white from each. I have forgotten the name of your white corn, but it won outright, and so did your Minnesota King. Your white corn did excellently, there being three good matured ears on every stalk. I never saw an equal. Not even one ear of the White King corn repined. That trial satisfied me as to who had the seed corn. At our county fair I took a $2,000 prize on corn and $3,000 on beets produced from seed purchased of your corn.

REV. J. J. PETERSON, Saint Croix Co., Wis.

Northrup, King & Co.

Rustler White Dent Corn

This early White Dent (14 to 18 rows) was obtained from a few kernels sent us in the autumn of 1884 by a Dakota farmer, who stated that he had matured it in that state for seven successive years; that it was the only corn in his section that could show such a record. For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk, 8 feet; average distance of stalk and ear from ground, 3 ft. 6 in. Those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find in the Rustler a hardy variety to match, excepting, of course, our Sterling White Dent which is the finest seed at our highest selected White Dent Corn grown by us. Large pkt., 10c; 1b., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight. See our Red Figure Price List. Bag free.

Finest Field of Corn I Ever Saw.

I saw a field of your Rustler White Dent Corn at the Massachusetts Experiment Station last fall and it was the finest field of corn I ever saw. They used it for the silk; I would like to try it also.

GERTRUDE W. BYMAN, Chelmsford, Mass.

Proud to Have Such Corn.

Could you tell me from your records the name of the White Dent Corn you shipped George Allen McDougall, of St. Paul, to his farm here at Nisswa. It is so promising for the northern part of Minnesota on account of its earliness and production. The ears were large, to six feet from the ground and of enormous size. I would like very much to know the name as it is so valuable for seed. The Pilot Corn I bought from you is also very promising. I am proud to have such corn growing here, especially the White Dent. I would not be ashamed to have a sheet of it in a field corn state.

OLE BRUMES, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

Gold Medal Corn

An Extra Early Full Yellow Dent Corn.

A 14 to 18 rowed variety with ears averaging eight to nine inches long. The type is well fixed; the ears resembling almost every other ear, and on account of the high degree to which it is fixed, it produces almost no twigs or small ears. The history of the corn offers a striking example of what may be accomplished by intelligent and unremitting effort in a fixed direction. For twenty years this corn has been grown in this county, (Hennepin Co. Minnesota). During the earlier years of its growth here the ears were small and without uniformity, but by careful breeding and selection it is improved until now we have one of the earliest and most productive yellow dent varieties, with ears of good size and the best quality. The kernels are not so dry as our Dakota Dent or Prairie of the North, but are smoother and of more handsome appearance in good soil and fair cultivation this variety will produce about sixty bushels to the acre, sometimes more but seldom less. As pursuits in about ninety days, it is ripe usually to the exact weight and has been our experience, not to have lost a single crop of this variety from this cause for more than fifteen years. The stalks grow almost seven feet high on the average. When the grain ripens the foliage is still partly green, making excellent fodder. This corn will please you. Large pkt., 10c; 1b., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense. See Red Figure Price List.

Northrup, King & Co.

Rustler White Dent Corn.

Gold Medal Corn

An Extra Early Full Yellow Dent Corn.

A 14 to 18 rowed variety with ears averaging eight to nine inches long. The type is well fixed; the ears resembling almost every other ear, and on account of the high degree to which it is fixed, it produces almost no twigs or small ears. The history of the corn offers a striking example of what may be accomplished by intelligent and unremitting effort in a fixed direction. For twenty years this corn has been grown in this county, (Hennepin Co., Minnesota). During the earlier years of its growth here the ears were small and without uniformity, but by careful breeding and selection it is improved until now we have one of the earliest and most productive yellow dent varieties, with ears of good size and the best quality. The kernels are not so dry as our Dakota Dent or Prairie of the North, but are smoother and of more handsome appearance in good soil and fair cultivation this variety will produce about sixty bushels to the acre, sometimes more but seldom less. As pursuits in about ninety days, it is ripe usually to the exact weight and has been our experience, not to have lost a single crop of this variety from this cause for more than fifteen years. The stalks grow almost seven feet high on the average. When the grain ripens the foliage is still partly green, making excellent fodder. This corn will please you. Large pkt., 10c; 1b., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser’s expense. See Red Figure Price List.

Write for special prices on Seed Corn in large quantities.

Northrup, King & Co.

Minnesota King Corn.

Given Entire Satisfaction.

All the seed I bought of you has given entire satisfaction and I have always found them to be as stated in the catalogues. This is especially true of your Rustler White Dent Corn. CHRIS JENSEN, Lincoln Co., Wis.

Booklet on Field Corn. We have condensed much valuable information in this booklet on varieties best adapted for cultivation of the Northwest, preparation of the land, seeds of practical value, culture, dessatting, harvesting, curing and storing. It will be of interest and profit of every grower of corn to read this pamphlet. Will be sent free to any address on request.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Rustler White Dent Corn.
Northrup, King & Co.'s
STERLING WHITE DENT CORN

Pedigreed Seed Corn, like pedigreed stock, must have a record, and our Sterling White Dent Corn has a proud one. It is known that the white corn of the Northeast, King & Co.'s Sterling White Dent Corn, to mature early and produce large crops is due entirely to its breeding and selection—work we have done for many years, brought to the Northwest. The bulk of the large, early corn produced in the Northwest, the ears averaging at harvesting time nearly, if not quite, one point. The stalk attains a height of 8 ft. and produces large ears of upward of 25 lb. from the ground, rendering it easily handled with a corn harvester; the foliage is large, healthy, and makes unusually fine fodder and is one of the very best varieties for that purpose. It has given the greatest average yield of any corn variety. In field tests with other leading varieties planted under precisely the same conditions, and given the same treatment, it has averaged at least 50 per cent greater than any of the other varieties.

Took First Prize at the National Corn Exposition.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling White Dent Corn was the first and also the seventh prize for white dent corn from Minnesota at the National Corn Exposition held in Chicago two years ago. This corn was grown in Le Sueur Co., Minnesota, from seed furnished by us to C. W. Grotefend and George Weyer. Northrup, King & Co.'s variety of field corn stand high among the prize-winners whenever and wherever they are placed on exhibition. It is the State and national favorite.

Where Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling White Dent Corn may be

Advantageously Planted.

We consider that our Sterling White Dent Corn can be advantageously planted in all counties in the state, and that it is best adapted to the extreme north and south of the state, where the growing seasons are short. It is best adapted to the extremely large and deep-feeding sorts of the South, but for the corn ground lying between the 42nd and 45th parallels of latitude, this variety is very popular for its yields of milk and corn and for its superior qualities of color and flavor. It is the best variety of the kind to be raised by corn growers anywhere in the state and can be recommended for the highest prices.

Seed Corn on the Ear.

From time to time we have received inquiries from corn farmers asking that we should prepare seed corn in the same manner as we prepare our other varieties. We have been able to do so, and have prepared a small amount of this corn for sale. We have prepared this corn in the same manner as we prepare our other varieties. We have prepared this corn for sale, and we are glad to offer it to our customers.

White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have grown this corn for several years, and although it is very early and a great yielder, it has not been as well received as some other varieties. It is a variety that has been grown in Minnesota for many years, and has proved to be a very good variety for the Northern part of the state. It is a variety that has been grown in Minnesota for many years, and has proved to be a very good variety for the Northern part of the state.

North Dakota Golden Dent Corn.

This variety is all the same success, an extra early yield, and a very good ear. The stalk is not as strong as the earlier varieties, but it is well adapted to the use of the corn binder in harvesting the crop. The ears are large, and the corn is very well adapted to the use of the corn binder in harvesting the crop. The ears are large, and the corn is very well adapted to the use of the corn binder in harvesting the crop.

A Square Deal on Seed Corn.

The spring of 1911 will long be remembered by seed corn growers, because of the great scarcity of seed corn of good germination. The lack of vigor and vigor of the seed used by the winter crop of seed corn which had proved a failure in the Northwest. We believe in a square deal and will never, under any conditions, impose a surcharge for using the best quality of seed corn. Our orders are safe in our hands.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling White Dent Corn.

Delivered in size:

The Most Satisfactory.

I think I have been growing my seeds since I started in business. Your Sterling White Dent Corn has proved the most satisfactory. A. H. HALES, Clark Co., Ill.

Always Satisfactory.

The seeds which have been bought of you during the past 20 years have always proved satisfactory. Your Sterling White Dent Corn can be recommended for the North. HENRY E. VOLT, Hamlin, N.Y.

Write for Special Prices on Seed Corn in large quantities.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.
MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN (UNIVERSITY)

Extra Early Yellow Dent.

The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 Corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are:

Its earliness.

Its enormous productiveness.

Its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates.

To Prof. W. M. Hay, formerly agriculturist at the Minnesota State Experiment Station and now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is due the honor of having originated this valuable extra early yellow dent corn. Not only is it fully as early as any of the yellow dent corns, but its record of heavy yields is such as to make it distinctly and unmistakably the most profitable of all the yellow dent varieties. It was the remarkable productiveness of the Minnesota No. 13 Corn that led Prof. Hay to say: "The inherited quality of corn to yield heavily or poorly, all comes in the ten pounds, more or less, of seed planted to the acre. I have never met with such uniformity as this variety." This statement is exemplified in Minnesota No. 13, as it was exhibited to the public at the recent summer corn exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair. We estimate it will continue to do so in the North and will maintain its position as the most profitable corn for northern planting.

The ears are of handsome appearance bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from foot to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk.

No corn exceeds in quality the Minnesota No. 13; the cobs are well filled and the kernels filled and plump and of good color.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location. Farmers who are unfortunate enough to meet late frosts place it out of danger under average conditions. The early season variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in the Northwest where early frosts are common. It may be planted as late as the second week in June and yet safely mature a crop.

Another point to which particular attention should be directed is its adaptability to changes in soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions or require several years to become acclimatized. Minnesota No. 13 Corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely.

The stalks grow to a height of seven feet and being leafy make excellent and very nutritious fodder. The cobs are large and of good length and readily grow to, as do also the various Experiment Stations we have mentioned. We refer also to those who have purchased their cobs of us in the past.

We impress upon the buyer one point, that is, the importance of ordering early. Every spring, for several years, our supply of Minnesota No. 13 Corn has become exhausted before the season was over, thus disappointing many of our customers. When the supply is gone it will be impossible to fill further orders for this variety, so we will not send out anything but genuine Minnesota grown seed corn of high germination. Large pkt., 10c; 100, 20c, postpaid.

By order of Kansas and Nebraska Experiment Station, says: "We consider the Minnesota No. 13 corn to be the best variety we have ever grown and recommend it the most highly to our farmers." Large pkt., 10c; 100, 20c, postpaid.

By order of the Iowa and Minnesota Experiment Station, says: "We are thoroughly convinced that the Minnesota No. 13 corn is the finest variety known. It is impossible to name price on seed corn at this time—November—but will enclose a price list in the catalogue when it is mailed, giving values at that time.

OPINIONS OF CORN GROWERS—READ THEM.

Grew 100 Per Cent.

I bought some of your Minnesota No. 13 Corn this year, and I am going to try it. I am sending you a sample of what I have grown. That is good enough for me.

H. KETCHAM, Ramsey County, Minn.

The Best Corn in Wright County.

I am sending you a sample of what is said to be the best field of corn ever grown in Wright County. It is Minnesota No. 13 and the cobs came from you.

JOHN DEWEY, Wright County, Minn.

My Corn Did Not Grow but my Neighbor's Did.

I purchased some Minnesota No. 13 Corn from you last year and it did not grow, but my neighbor bought some Minnesota No. 13 Corn from you and it grew fine.

W. M. SINKSFIELD, Brookings Co., S. D.

Last Planted and First to Ripen.

I have four acres of fine matured Minnesota No. 13 Corn. It was cut and shocked by Sept. 6th. It was surely a grand corn, and it is the last to ripen.

JOHN LEWTON, Shebectoe Co., Minn.

I Thought You were High in Price.

I sent fine corn on from Minnesota No. 13 and Sterling White Dent, with drought and early frost against it. I thought last spring you were very high in price, but I would rather pay a big price for good seed and raise good than have poor seed and waste nothing.

RUPERT D. POTTER, Bozeman Co., N. D.

Ready to Cut in Less Than Ninety Days.

I shipped some corn from you last year and it is splendid, being ready to cut in less than ninety days after seeding.

FINLEY LYON, Linn Co., Iowa.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn on the Ear.

We have set aside a liberal quantity of very fine selected ears of this variety which is offered to early purchasers. This corn will be tested as to germination and will represent the finest Minnesota grown, Minnesota No. 13 Corn obtainable. It was all produced from our own seed stock, under our personal supervision and carefully cured and packed in bushel crates. When our present supply is exhausted, we will have no more to offer this season. Only two varieties are offered on the ear this year—Minnesota No. 13 and Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling White Dent. We are expecting to offer ear corn at 35.00 per bushel crate, but as we cannot predict conditions in the spring, ask you to refer to our Red Figure Price List for value.

An Average Ear of Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent Corn.
EARLY NORTHWESTERN OR SMOKY DENT CORN

The Earliest Dent Corn for the Northwest.

This corn is in a class by itself having red kernels with a yellowish cap, being a cross between a red flint and a yellow dent, but the type has become well established. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and even Canada this is the only variety upon which the grower may depend to ripen and it is far better to have corn, even though it is red in color, than to have no corn at all. In North Dakota, Northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent corn, and, in fact, is the only sort to ripen in some seasons. No other one variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota as our Early Northwestern Dent for the reason that season after season it successfully yields a good crop. The seed we offer is all Minnesota grown, every bushel having been produced north of Minnesota, under our personal supervision and from selected seed stock. It is especially adapted for planting in the far north and our sales of this variety in the northern sections of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and even Canada reach enormous proportions. Not only is it grown in the localities named but for late planting or replants it is especially desirable. It is extremely early and quickly adapts itself to new soil and climate conditions. We have harvested 15 bushels to the acre and entered seed from the crop in as many days, a strong tribute to its earliness and productiveness. As a rule, under ordinary corn growing conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days, and under more favorable soil, cultivation and weather will mature much earlier. The ears are of good size, from seven to ten inches long, and bear 14 to 16 rows of corn. Under ordinary conditions the average height of stalk is 7 ft., 8 in.; average distance between ear from ground, 3 ft., 5 in., thus admitting the use of a corn harvester. Early Northwestern Dent may be sown in check rows or in drills. The latter method is in favor in many localities. The stalks, being smaller and shorter than some of the later sorts, may stand close in the row, thus contributing to a heavy yield. Notwithstanding the small ear, yields of seventy to eighty bushels per acre are not uncommon.

This sort is also much grown for fodder and silo purposes on account of its earliness and adaptability. It will, of course, give best yields on a fairly rich soil. We have a very fine stock of seed on hand at present, and we wish to remind our customers of conditions which frequently develop during the season. Stocks of seed often become exhausted very early and prices advance as the scarcity becomes apparent. It is desirable therefore, in your interests, to place your order as soon as possible, the earlier, the better. During the spring of 1912, seed corn of all kinds was extremely scarce. The crop of 1911 was large, but unfavorable weather during the fall made it impossible to properly cure the seed. As a result the average germination of seed corn was very low, and lots which were of good growth found ready sale at ten to twelve dollars per bushel. While we do not anticipate the same conditions to prevail again, there are frequently other unforeseen circumstances which cause a shortage of seed or a sharp advance in prices. Large pkt., 10 c.; lb., 25¢; postpaid, 35¢. By express or freight at purchaser's expense, see our Red Figure Price List. A copy of this will be mailed with this catalogue and other lists will be issued from time to time as changes in prices demand. All others are subject to goods remaining unsold and changes in price. The best plan is to send your order as soon as you receive our catalogue.

In the Grib in 92 Days.

The Early Northwestern Dent Corn I purchased from you was banked and in the cob in just 92 days from planting. If the weather had been more favorable I should have done better. A large acreage of this variety will be planted in my neighborhood this coming year.

JOHN BAKER, Anoka Co., Minn.

Always get the Best.

The seeds bought of you have always given satisfaction, and when ever I ordered Sterling seed I always got the best in the market. We purchased some Northwestern Dent Corn of you last spring. It is the best I have seen for this country.

JOHN SCHAFER, Pull Co., Wis.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Dakota Dent. Earliest Full Yellow Dent. for planting south of the 46th parallel of latitude. Thousands of bushels sold since introduced. It grows 7 to 8 feet in height; cob small, well filled out to the end with long, deep grains. It is a very heavy yielder. A late sort for southern Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Average height of stalk, 8 ft. 1 in.; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. 2 in.; 15c; lb., 20c, postpaid. For price see our Red Figure Price List, enclosed in this catalogue.

**Pride of the North.**
A Dependable Early Yellow Dent Corn. In some sections of the Northwest it equals other varieties in yield and quality. The stalks are well proportioned, being short jointed and leafy. Two or more well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. The kernels are very deep and closely set on the ear. Pride of the North shells more corn in proportion to cob than any other variety grown in the West. It is specially valuable to stockmen, to feed in the bundle thus saving the expense of husking. Average height of stalk, 5 ft.; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid. Prices named on our Red Figure Price List, sent to any address on request. Lists are printed frequently during the season.

**POP CORN**
Big Money in Little Things.
Very often there is good money in "little things," which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

**IT'S PROFITABLE USES.**
1st. It yields of shocked corn of the very best feeding value at the rate of 8 to 10 tons an acre.
2nd. The small ears which mature early, are very valuable for pie, calves and young stock generally, especially during the fall and winter months.
3rd. The yield of ear corn to the acre is quite equal to any of the larger and later varieties, as it can be shelled much more closely than the larger varieties of corn.
4th. Thousands of barrels of popcorn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Cracker-jack" and other like preparations.
5th. Popcorn brings a very much higher price either shelled or on the ear than any other corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an active market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.
6th. Boys and girls can grow an acre or two of popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can easily be earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children. It will afford them pleasure and profit.

Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We have a very choice lot of this Popcorn carefully chosen and tested for seed purposes. Price, large pkt., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser's expense. lb., 15c; qt., 5c; ½ bu., $1.25; bu. of 56 lbs., $4.90. Bags free.
FIVE LARGE-EARED STANDARD VARIETIES

Not Recommended for Planting North of Parallel 43°.

Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. This is a splendid yellow dent variety with eighteen to twenty-four rows of kernels on an ear. The cob is small and grains are very close together so that there is scarcely any room between the rows. We do not recommend this corn for growing north of parallel, but for Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other states in the same latitude, this is the corn to grow. Reid's Yellow Dent has been awarded more prizes at Corn Shows than any other variety. The ears average from eight to eleven inches in length. The stalk is very heavy, and is not easily blown down. This corn will mature under favorable conditions in about 113 days. Our stock was grown for us by one of the largest and most reliable growers in Nebraska. It must be remembered that we do not recommend this corn for Northern planting except to be used for fodder or silage purposes. This is also true of the other varieties listed on this page.

Price of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn: lb. postpaid, 20c; see Red Figure Price List for various bushed lots.

Iowa Silver Mine Corn. The largest $1,000 Corn. The most marvelous variety of corn ever offered, and will surprise everyone who plants it. The farmers take hold of this as they should it will revolutionize the corn growing of the country. Stalk grows to a height of about seven or eight feet and sets the ears about three and one-half to four feet from the ground. It is the right height for easy packing. It is early, matured last year in less than thirty-five days. The cob dries out rapidly, so that it is ready for the market very early. This variety is even more generally grown throughout the corn belt and is more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper; very early, deep grain, pure white, and a good corn in every way. It seems to have the faculty of producing a better crop on old, thin land than any other corn, as it seems to adapt itself to unfavorable conditions. This seems to be a characteristic of most white corns.

Silver Mine, is not, of course, adapted for Northern conditions, and we do not recommend it for planting except south of the northern tier of counties in Iowa. In favorable seasons it will produce a crop in southern Wisconsin, and southern South Dakota, but in all seasons is the corn to grow in southern Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The ears bear sixteen rows, very straight and close together. For the locations mentioned, we believe this corn will give better results than any other white variety.

Price, postpaid or by express prepaid, large pt., 10c; lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, see Red Figure Price List.

Johnson County White. This corn which has won so many prizes at the National Corn Exhibitions during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. Mr. L. B. Clore of Indiana won over $2500 at a show in Johnson County White Dent. The ears shown in the illustration sold at auction for $250, after which the stalks were sold. This variety will not do for the northern states, but is suitable only for those localities in which the other sorts on this page will grow and mature. The kernels are deep, wedge-shaped. The ears are cylindrical to within about two inches of the tip, from which point they taper slightly. The kernels and the cob are white. The tips of the ears are well filled and the ears which are packed with uniform, wedge-shaped kernels, average about 10 inches in length. The stalks are strong and thrifty averaging 9 to 10 feet high. This variety will yield under favorable conditions 120 to 125 bushels per acre. Price, see Red Figure Price List.

King of the Earlies. This large eared white corn has won so many prizes at the National Corn Exhibitions that it may be called the King of Earlies. In an extra long and favorable season it may mature in 100 days. In the states named above this sort will give a large crop, and is very satisfactory to grow. The ears average ten to twelve inches in length and 14 to 20 rows. The kernels are white, and the stalks are very close on the cob. Stalks under ordinary conditions are 7 to 8½ feet high. Price, lb., 20c postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser's expense, see Red Figure Price List.

Superior to All Others.

Your Iowa Gold Mine Corn is superior now to anything around here. I have selected this corn with care and have sold to my neighbors who have sold to my neighbors who have sold to my neighbors, etc., J. W. SMITH, Nebraska.

Your Seeds Are Second to None. I am very well pleased with your seeds. This year we had a bad hot storm, which destroyed a large part of our crops, but it shows your seed, you get good for a small grow nearly even though it was a cold and backward spring. I consider your seeds second to none and shall freely recommend them to my neighbors. OSCAR MARKEL, Amery, Wis.

Proved Satisfactory. I have used your seed from the smallest garden seed to field corn and they have proved very satisfactory in every way. People living in this climate will be wise in selecting your Northern Grow variety seeds.

R. W. INGARD, Sullivan, Wash.

Perfectly Satisfied.

These seeds will grow in my garden and have been very productive. I have used your seeds for many years, and they always produce good corn. I have bought your seeds for several years and I am perfectly satisfied. This is the first time I have ever met with a failure. Your seeds are always true and never fail to grow and produce good results.

A. E. LUDWIG, Wheaton, Minn.

We Like Them of Course.

We have been using your seeds for nearly ten years. We like them of course. We like them of course. We could not keep on selling for years without a package of seeds. We never had a package of seeds in all the time that failed to grow.

E. N. NETTLEMENTY, Montelouie, Wis.

Iowa Silver Mine. Note the Small Cob.

Iowa Gold Mine Corn. Note Tip, Cross Section and But.
FOR many years we have been preaching Fodder Corn to the farmers of the Northwest, but the dry seasons of the last decade aroused them fully to its great value, especially so this true last year. When other crops had failed, and the farmers were wondering what they would do for feed, many planted Fodder Corn, because it was too late to put in anything else. Now every one of them puts a liberal acreage into Fodder Corn, because they have found it one of the most profitable crops to grow; not a makeshift, but a necessity. The increase in our sales of corn for fodder purposes in the past few years is almost incredible. We make a speciality of Fodder Corn, and our customers will find it to be of the highest quality.

New Uses for Fodder Corn.

This excellent forage crop has been grown largely in the corn growing sections because it produces more tons of feed an acre than any other grain or grass. 25 tons an acre of green feed are often reported and occasionally 35 to 40 tons are produced on a single acre where conditions are most favorable for its development. Fodder Corn is now sowed broadcast at the rate of two or three bushels an acre for supplemental pasture to be used when grass is short and often dry during the autumn months.

To Kill Quack Grass.

Quack grass is taking possession of many of the best farms in the country. In such cases Fodder Corn is one of the best cover crops to smother this pest by hoisting it from the soil. Now the quack grass seed lies in the fall, which, with the freezing of the roots will greatly injure the plant. Cultivate with a spring tooth harrow every week during April and May. Plant Giant or Elephant Fodder Corn in drills, using one bushel of seed an acre and thus smother the quack grass and other weeds.

LARGE SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

Prices Subject to Market Changes. See Red Figure Price List issued frequently during the season.

Northrup, King & Co's

Giant Fodder Corn.

We believe that in most cases farmers can better afford to pay the price we ask for our Giant Fodder Corn than to plant other Southern Varieties as a gift.

First, because in proportion to the quantity of leaf, this variety has a smaller stalk than any other variety. Second, while several other well known varieties of Fodder Corn often grow half an inch a day and even at times throw out leaves that are as large, the extraordinary productive power of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the close connection of the joints and as leaves are thrown out from each joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over any other variety. An extra pair of leaves on every stalk will more than pay the entire cost of seed on every acre of ground.

There are many reasons for considering Giant Fodder Corn the best and most economical; certainly it is by far the best of all the large growing varieties. The only objection that has ever been raised to the Giant is that it grows very large, and is therefore harder to handle than the smaller sorts. We measured one stalk brought in by one of our customers which was 13 feet in height; at the butt the stalk was two inches in diameter; half way up the stalk, 4 inches in diameter. It bore 20 pairs of long and very broad leaves. This would seem to afford ample proof of the enormous feeding value of this truly remarkable corn.

Drill 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre in rows about 2½ feet apart. Five or six kernels to each foot of row. The seed of this variety is very large and pure white. Price of Northrup, King & Co's Giant Fodder Corn, see Red Figure Price List. Impossible to estimate values at the time this book goes to press. Write for special prices on round lots.

Enormous Yield.

Thought of you last spring five bushels of Giant Fodder Corn. It made a splendid crop. It stood fully twelve feet high. Many of the stalks produced moisture ears. We wished portions of the field to determine the yield, and found it to be the enormous quantity of 3½ tons an acre.

W. W. P. McCONNELL, Manitoba, Minn.

Varieties of Fodder Corn.

Fodder Corn may be divided into five classes, viz: Large Southern Varieties, Medium Dent Varieties, Ear y Dent Varieties, Flint Varieties and Sweet Varieties. Each of these has its friends. All may be successfully grown for fodder in almost any latitude. The merits of each class are briefly stated under their respective headings. If further information is desired, we shall be glad to supply it as far as it lies within our power, and be pleased to make recommendations when desired. There is one point we want to impress on stockmen, dairymen and others using Fodder Corn, and that is to place your orders early. By so doing you secure the benefit of the present low prices. You can test the seed and have corn on hand that you know will grow when you are ready to plant.

The question of which is the BEST Fodder Corn will probably never be fully settled, any more than the question of the best breed of horses or cattle, so we try to present briefly and fairly the leading points of superiority claimed for each variety.

Northrup, King & Co's Red Cob Fodder Corn.

A tall growing Southern variety which is very popular all over the country. In Canada it seems to have the preference over any other sort, perhaps because it has been very widely grown and will produce a large tonnage in a short space of time. It grows very tall and very leafy and is excellent in this respect only by our Giant Fodder Corn. The seed is white and grows on red cob, thus giving it the name. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre in rows 2½ feet apart. Price by express or freight, see Red Figure Price List. Copy enclosed in this catalogue on the day of mailing.

Southern White Fodder Corn.

leafy variety possessing the general characteristics of our Giant, but is not so leafy. It is the kind offered and sold by some of our competitors as Giant, the seed being white and very similar in appearance. For price see our Red Figure Price List, copy enclosed in this catalogue on the day of mailing.

Just the Thing.

Your Giant Fodder Corn is just the thing for this country. I always raised it when in South Dakota and you much pleased with it there. I planted early greater eleven feet tall, and what I planted the 6th day of July grew to be seven or eight feet tall. The cattle eat every bit of it, there is no waste, and I believe it will produce more feed to the acre than anything else one can raise. I planted five bushels of this corn and consider it safe to recommend it to anyone.

F. V. AXSIS, Douglas Co., Minn.
MEDIUM DENT FODDER CORN.

There are many who prefer for fodder smaller growing corn than the large and later varieties, claiming for it the following advantages: 1st, that it is more readily handled by the corn harvester, or even the grain binder; 2nd, that it matures earlier, and gives well formed and often partially or fully ripened ears; 3rd, that it is more easily cured; 4th, that the smaller stalks make better fodder; 5th, that the fodder is more easily handled in putting through the shingle or fodder cutter, or if fed long, is more easily handled in the manger.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Elephant Fodder Corn. We believe this variety will best please the advocates of the type of corn above referred to. It is tall growing, averaging 2 to 3 ft. It is very leafy. It has a small stalk. It will form, even in Northern Minnesota and in North Dakota, good sized ears, thus adding to its feeding value. It is low in price. Drill in rows about 3½ feet apart, and about 60 lbs. to the acre. Price, see our Red Figure Price List, enclosed in this book. Write for special price on large lots.

EARLY DENT FODDER CORN.

Many stock raisers are growing early dent corn as it gives a large proportion of fairly well matured ears, producing a feed which is rich in protein and very nutritious.

Early Yellow Dent Fodder Corn. When sown thickly in drills, atteat rate of from one to one and a half bushels to the acre, this seed will give a surprising amount of rich feed, equalled by all stock. It can be cut and run through an ensilage cutter for the silo just before maturity or it may be fed in the sack. Price, see our Red Figure Price List. This was enclosed in each copy of our last catalogue, and is the same as the Yellow Dent Fodder Corn and matures at about the same time. While the Early Dent Fodder Corn does not yield so heavy a tonnage as the former, the resulting crop in most cases is of greater feeding value. Price, see Red Figure Price List. Sent to any address at any time.

SWEET VARIETIES FOR FODDER.

The farmers of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts use for fodder Corn Early White Flint varieties almost exclusively. These varieties produce some of the best flavoured corn used as hay in the North. The farmers in the United States and Canada and contains formulas and methods of destroying them. This book is particularly valuable to farmers, who have fields containing patches of troublesome weeds. Price, cloth cover, 5c; paper cover, 2c, postpaid.

Early Dent Corn Growing for Fodder.
The building of silos throughout the Northwest, and especially in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, has increased to a remarkable degree. More silos have been built in this part of the United States within the last year than for the previous ten years.

This has resulted in a demand for silage best adapted to feeding cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock on the farm.

Corn is one of the largely used crops of the various varieties, and it is not so thoroughly understood as it should be that its value depends

First, upon the condition in which it is put into the silo, and

Second, the purpose for which it is to be fed.

Large quantities of Southern corn are used for silage in sections where cures will not form. Where a large bulk of green feed is desired, or in the case of young stock or milch cows, this corn may be profitably used, but the feeding value is not nearly so great, too for too, as in the more nearly ripe corn. In other words, except (possibly) in such cases, all sections should use for general silage those varieties of corn that will, in an average season, form well developed, if not perfectly matured ears.

Following this principle, we have selected for the various latitudes hereafter mentioned, leafy sorts, as tall growing as the section permits, which may be relied upon, in ordinary seasons, to form full sized ears, and, in long seasons, to mature the corn itself if so desired. We therefore recommend to our customers varieties which should be planted for silage as follows:

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1, ripens north of parallel of latitude 45°, viz: Northern Minnesota, and Northern North Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2, between parallel 45° and 47°, viz: Central Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Southern North Dakota and Northern South Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3, between parallels 47° and 49°, viz: Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, Southern South Dakota, and Northern Iowa.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4, south of the 49th parallel, viz: Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, etc.

By the use of these fodder corns, being careful to order the number recommended for the latitudes mentioned, the grower secures the important advantage of being able to put corn into his silo, in the precise condition he may deem best for his use.

Look on Soiling Crops and the Silo. By Prof. Thomas Shaw. Covers fully the growing and feeding of all kinds of soiling crops, conditions to which they are adapted, plan of rotation, etc. Price, $1.50, postpaid.

Cutting Silo Corn on the Minnesota Experiment Station Farm.

Planting. Generally speaking, the seed should be sown in drills 3 ft. 6 inches apart, using 1/2 to 1/3 bushel of seed per acre, depending not only on the soil, but also the purpose for which the silage is to be used. Dairy cattle and young stock require less grain therefore more seed may be planted to the acre, giving a greater amount of leaf and stalk but less ear corn. For fattening beef cattle the opposite is true: the more ears produced the greater the feeding properties and for that reason less seed should be sown per acre, giving it a better opportunity to mature. In either case the tonnage per acre will be about the same. In the one case there will be more leaf and stalk and less ears and in the other instance the opposite, less stalk and leaf but more grain.

Also by the use of these varieties, if the grower wishes, it may be cut at an early stage of its growth and used as fodder. Later it may be put in the silo in any desired stage and if the season promises to be long enough, it may be allowed to ripen for grain if this be decided upon.

Harvesting. Corn intended for the silo should be harvested with a binder and the handles allowed to remain in the field for a day or two, where they will lose a portion of the moisture. If the leaves become dry, water may be applied from a hose as the corn passes through the silo cutter. Corn that has been treated and become partially dry in the field may also be treated in this manner, with water, and will make excellent silage.

The Value of Proper Seed Stock. The best seed obtainable costs more than crib corn, but it is worth many times the difference to the grower. Our experience, of more than a quarter of a century, in growing seed corn places us in a position to determine which are the best varieties for grain as well as for silage. We offer the above varieties with entire confidence, believing the yields will not disappoint those of our customers - no want seed corn for special purposes.

Our sales of seed corn are increasing many thousands of bushels each year, which is conclusive evidence that the results obtained from the use of our highly selected and high bred stocks by planters in the Northwest, are very satisfactory.

Special Notice: While we specialize in seeds especially adapted for Northern use, our trade in fodder, silage and seed corn all over the country is growing to such an extent that we are always in a position to furnish corn for any purpose or section, and we shall appreciate being given an opportunity to supply our customers for special uses. Write and tell us for what particular purpose the seed is wanted and we will be glad to make recommendations.

Prices.

Order to the necessity of printing this catalogue in the fall of the year, the edition being so large, we cannot name values for spring shipment. We enclose in this catalogue at the time of mailing a Red Figure Price List naming values at that time and will continue to issue same during the season, as prices change. Copy mailed to any address on request.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1. For Prices

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2. see Red

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3. Figure

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4. Price List.

Write for prices on Silo Corn in large quantities.
Dwarf Essex Rape.

Dwarf Essex Rape is the most valuable forage plant, except clover and two or three of the grasses, that has ever been introduced into the United States, and we take pride in having been the first seed house to bring it prominently before the farmers of America. Now that the sale of Rape seed amounts to thousands of tons annually, it is interesting, by way of contrast, to look back to the year when we introduced it, and find that our sales for the season were less than 500 pounds.

Our customers can well understand that it gives us great pleasure to have lived to see our faith in Rape, for use in this country, amply justified by the outcome and that our effort to supply the very best quality of seed is recognized all over the United States. There are several varieties of the Rape plant, but it will be found a loss of time and money to experiment with any other than the Dwarf Essex. Some houses offer it under other names but simply that, by raising it more, they may get a higher price for the seed. Any good Rape Seed is Dwarf Essex. Nothing more or less.

Dwarf Essex Rape has been usually grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and hogs, but it is now being found equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock.

Hogs Pasturing on Dwarf Essex Rape. Do they like it?

A Word About Our Rape Seed and the Price We Ask For It.

Some firms ask less money for their Rape Seed than we do. We pay a premium for our seed in order to get the purest, cleanest and best, and it has always given the greatest satisfaction. A saving of a cent or two a pound means from three to ten cents an acre. We do not feel that for this difference between the price of known and unknown seed, seed that is proven good, and seed that may or may not be good, that we are justified in taking this risk or expecting our customers to do so.

Booklet on Rape. How to sow, grow and use it. Written for Northrup, King & Co. by Prof. Thos. Shaw. To all who purchase Rape Seed from us we will send free upon request the new pamphlet written for us by Prof. Thos. Shaw, which brings the subject of Rape down to date. It contains many valuable suggestions.
Northrup, King & Co.'S ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Sold only in Sealed Bags.

We earnestly urge upon farmers all over the United States to hand out this Annual Hog Pasture Mixture of ours. It is called Annual Hog Pasture Mixture because when we commenced selling it ten years ago it was intended primarily to supply pasturage for swine. It has, however, proved of such great value to such extent for other purposes that it is now used extensively as a mixture for growing hay and silage. It is grown not only for hogs but also for cattle, and in the frog pasture plants, many of which grow away as fast as we fed down.

Mr. John Piffer’s Letter.

The hog, pigs and cattle on my farm have the run of a large apple orchard which is seeded to a variety of grasses, including Clover, Alsike, Blue Grass, Timothy, etc. These supplemented with the windfalls from the farm, there is a fine mixture of forage plants in the pasture, I sowed an acre to your Hog Pasture Mixture. It made a wonderful growth and 25 tons of feed is understating the yield that acre gave me. I kept 30 pigs on it while they were weaned from their mothers. It grew faster than they could eat it. The cows were turned on the Hog Pasture Mixture after milking it to keep it down. It makes a splendid all summer pasture for all kinds of livestock. It is grown as hay and it is used for stock. It is the best thing.

The base of the Annual Hog Pasture Mixture is a mixture of the most rapid growing grasses, such as Alfalfa, Timothy, Blue Grass, etc. We have a mixture of 16 kinds of grasses, and in the second year of growth, the grasses will complete their growth and will be ready for cutting. This mixture will be used as a pasture for swine, and it will be used as a mixture for growing hay and silage. It is grown not only for hogs but also for cattle, and in the frog pasture plants, many of which grow away as fast as we fed down.

A New “Point of View.”

Mr. Hog: “Really, my dear, I think we should have to raise our farmer’s wages. He has shown most commendable foresight in providing us with this excellent pasture. In all my farming experience, I have seen nothing like it.”

It’s the Greatest Money Saver.

I bought a lot of your Hog Pasture Mixture seed in the spring. I hope your firm will carry it another year. It’s the greatest money saver, in keeping hogs, we ever had on the place.

Hogs Could Not Keep it Down.

I seeded one acre to your Hog Pasture Mixture and had thirty hogs running on it all season. They could not begin to keep it down and I was very much pleased with it, and can recommend it to anyone engaged in the hog raising business.

PETER FRANDSON, Crystal Lake, Iowa.

It Saved Many a Dollar.

Your Annual Hog Pasture Mixture was a great success. It saved me many a dollar in buying feed last summer; it surprised my neighbors.

R. A. WERNER, Gackle, N. D.

Very Good Results.

I have used Northrop, King & Co.’s Hog Pasture Mixture for two successive years and have had very good results. Also your Elephant fodder corn is a bumper crop. It yielded 60 to 70 pounds to the rood thick hay. The fact is I cannot get along without these two kinds, as I do not know of any other seeds that will give me such green feed as these do.

L. A. WEISSEHL, Le Sueur, Minn.

Especially Satisfactory.

Your seeds for the past three years have always proved satisfactory, especially your Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. JOHN DIALBERG, Curtiss, Wis.

Used It Five Seasons.

The Annual Hog Pasture Mixture purchased from you has been so satisfactory I think you would know it. This is the fifth season I have used it and I consider it the best of anything I have seen. During the past five years I have purchased several hundred pounds of your Sterling Timothy, Medium Red and Alisky Clover and Alsike, and cannot speak too highly of the results. Our neighbors who have always believed in the average run of feed have pronounced it the finest they have ever seen and some have been using it as credit feed in our good crops. I always take pains to speak a good word for your seeds as I think you are entitled to it, and many more should use them than are now doing.

F. L. DAGGET, St. Paul, Minn.

PERMANENT HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

So great has been the success of Northrup, King & Co.’s Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, that we now offer a permanent mixture which, once sown, will remain for years without re-seeding. This mixture has been tried by many farmers and it is claimed that it will give stock raisers entire satisfaction. It has already been thoroughly tested and proved of great value for all kinds of stock. It contains 16 varieties of grasses, and in the second year of growth it is ready for cutting. It is grown not only for hogs but also for cattle, and in the frog pasture plants, many of which grow away as fast as we fed down.

We do not recommend this to entirely displace our Annual Hog Pasture Mix-
Sorghum, Grown for Pasture and Sowing.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Note the wide range of uses to which Sorghum may be put, and its great value in each case. As a soy bean, Sorghum will always be of great value, since at least two crops can be obtained from one sowing. Milk cows are exceptionally fond of Sorghum. It is excellent for feed production and a given area furnishes a large quantity of succulent food.

As a pasture crop for cattle, sheep and swine it is unsurpassed. When grazed down it will quickly spring up again, thus a large amount of pasture may be obtained at a season when forage is scarce.

As a fodder crop it furnishes an enormous amount of feed. During the season of 1909 Sorghum has yielded Fodder Corn almost two to one, producing a richer and more nutritious feed of greater value. Thus it will be seen that utilized as a pasture, as a sowing and fodder crop, it may be employed to furnish feed nearly the whole year round.

Sorghum can be profitably grown in all the fertile portions of the United States that will produce corn, and will withstand drought better than corn.

The growth depends upon climate and upon the mode of planting. If grown broadcast, or with a grain drill, all tubes in use, 50 to 60 pounds of seed to the acre will usually suffice. Where the moisture is likely to prove inadequate to the growing crop, more satisfactory results will be obtained by reducing the quantity of seed.

When grown in single rows with a space between them, a less quantity of seed than above stated will suffice, depending upon the distance between the rows.

Minnesota Sorghum. Early Amber Can. This is the earliest, tallest, and the best for Northern latitudes, and is the only variety which can be relied upon for sugar or syrup in Minnesota. It produces a rich, clear syrup for which Minnesota has become famous, the usual yield being from 150 to 250 gallons an acre. The yield of seed is also large, amounting to 20 to 25 pounds an acre. As a fodder plant we believe this excels the Southern cane, as it is sweeter; contains more nitrogen and is more relished by stock.

It is a better drill seed than Sorghum grows, 1 lb. 25c. p. paid. By express or freight, Bb., 10c., 1 lb.; 10c., 10 lb.; 50c., 100 lb.

Southern Cane. Where early maturating cane is not especially desired, this is the variety most generally used. This is not usually grown for syrup but will yield an immense amount of green fodder an acre. Although the Minnesota Sorghum is sweeter and more nutritious, the Southern Cane is the sooner reached and can be sown to the acre.

All kinds of stock eat it very readily. 1 lb. 25c. p. paid. By express or freight, Bb., 10c., 1 lb.; 10c., 10 lb.; 50c., 100 lb.

Thousand Headed Kale. This is a variety of cabbage, three to four feet. The stem is covered with leaves which form small heads. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on most any kind of land and is hardy. The seeds may be either drilled or broadcasted, but we think drilling is better. If drilled, plant in rows 20 to 60 inches apart, so that plants may be thinned out so as to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. In drilling use 3 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre. In broadcasting 1 to 1.5 pounds are required. Price by mail, postpaid, large pkg., 5c. 1 lb.; 25c., 10 lb.; 50c., 100 lb.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Only those who use what an important crop the sunflower proves to the poultry and hog raiser. The poultry man well knows the egg producing properties of sunflower seed. It is also very fattening and contains a high percentage of protein. See the seed in rows far enough apart to avoid of cultivation. 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre. The plants will grow from 6 to 10 feet high and will be literally covered with large heads well filled with seed. In feeling the thickness of any boot this is a good one to allow them to help themselves. Large pkg., 5c.; 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lb., 125c. postpaid. By express or freight, Bb., 12c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; 10 bits, $1.00.

Special Red Figure Price List.

Prices named in this catalogue are those prevailing at the time of going to press and are subject to market changes. We use from time to time a special Red Figure Price List giving latest values on all Grass and Field Seeds. This list is mailed free on request to any address.


Australian Salt Bush. Yields large crops of excellent fodder and sugar. Our grower of seed, writes as follows: "Salt Bush should not be planted on poor ground or where it cannot be given tillage to start it. After it is established, it is a strong grower and will thrive in poor soil, alkali, heat and drought to an astonishing degree, and will also appreciate good ground and yield accordingly. I have produced nearly forty tons per acre of green fodder on good wheat ground. It pays to provide a good seed bed, then drill the seed as thinly, four feet apart, covering slightly and firming down. Keep the seeds out until it gets a start. For dairy pasture it cannot be excelled. In the north, Salt Bush is an annual, further south, a perennial, but I find it easier to replant every year." Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. The value of Salt Bush here never been appreciated, even when it has been most grown, and should be given more attention by farmers everywhere. Price, 1 lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., $1.00, postpaid.

Kaffir Corn. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and dry. A popular English variety, rather like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 pounds to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 1.5 bushel either broadcast or in drills. Large pkg., 5c.; 5 lbs., 25c.; 25 lbs., 50c.; 100 lbs., 15 bits, $1.00; 100 lbs., 15 bits, $2.00.

Peanuts, Iverson's Improved. This variety combines earliness, large size and prolificness, yielding fewer imperfect pods and less "pops" than any other sort. Peanuts can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds. Every part of the peanut is useful. The seeds are a valuable feed for horses, cattle and swine. An acre will produce from one to two tons of peanuts. The nuts are relished by nearly everyone and in the South are fed to the farm animals and poultry. The nuts contain a large percentage of good nuts. Peanut is one of the most useful crops in the warm climates. The ground should be plowed deeply and thoroughly broken, and the fields sown with other crops.


Photograph Showing Single Plant of Early Minnesota Sorghum. (Amber Can) 8 ft. high. Note its Leafy Habit.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn. 123.
FIELD PEAS

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions of dollars."—Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

There is no more important statement coming to us direct from the Northwest, something to think about. Grain has been grown year after year on many farms, sapping the life and fertility of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to Clover in their value enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for peas, or they can be profitably planted to feed. The vines make rich nutritious hay. If fed to milch cows, when in a green state, the flow of milk will be almost doubled. Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways.

First. Large plots of peas should be sown on fields where grain has been grown as it will not allow the parasites to become established where they can do serious damage. Peas are much more difficult to cut by an insect than grain. Peas are a clean crop and when cut will leave the land in a much better condition than corn or other crops. Peas are a valuable forage plant and can be sown as late as July and will ripen a crop of peas even under the most arid conditions. It is much more profitable to place your peas on an arid farm than to continue growing corn, as you are sure of a profit afterward from a crop of peas. Peas should be sown on land which has not been used for grain播种 for several years, as the land will not produce corn profitably on account of the parasites. Peas will seldom produce more than a bushel of peas per acre, and the land is ready for another crop of peas the following year.

Secondly. Smaller plots of peas should be sown as a green crop in the spring where grain is sown, and as a green crop in the fall where grain is planted. Peas are a clean crop and will help to rid the land of weeds. Peas are a valuable forage crop and will keep the milch cows full and tho their milk will be of higher grade than when fed dry peas. Peas are a valuable forage crop and are much more valuable than similar amounts of other forage crops. Peas are a valuable forage crop and will increase the product of this fall season from 10 to 30 bushels of peas per acre, depending on the condition of the land.

Lupins. Lupins are a valuable forage crop and are much more valuable than similar amounts of other forage crops. Lupins are a valuable forage crop and will increase the product of this fall season from 10 to 30 bushels of peas per acre, depending on the condition of the land.

VETCH

Sand or Winter Vetch. (Vicia villosa.) Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This is a very valuable forage crop and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is very hardy, being a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but is sowable itself and will come up again year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer.

The roots bear numerable nodules or nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore to the soil where it is so much needed. It belongs to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage is more abundant. The vines in the illustration were from the second crop and measure five feet and seven inches in length. These plants were grown within a few miles of Minneapolis, on the farm of Mr. James J. Hill. It may be sown either in the spring or fall with about half a bushel of seed or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains green all winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or sowing. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this Vetch planted under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of from 10 to 15 bushels of seed required to the acre. Large pack, 5 lb., 25c. postpaid. By freight or express, see Reed Figure Price List.

Spring Vetch. Used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch but will not thrive on poor soil or with state sown with winter Vetch, as it requires a very warm, steamy climate to thrive. Large pack, 5 lb., 25c. postpaid. By freight, see Reed Figure Price List.

Lupins. Lupins will do well on poor soil, being especially adapted to old, worn out and sandy soils. In Germany they have been called the name of Desert Reclaimers on this account. They make excellent forage, either green or cut for hay, and the seeds being very nutritious. Sow broadcast 30 pounds to the acre, as soon as frost is out of the ground. For prices, see Reed Figure Price List.

A Field of Canada Field Peas. Four feet high at time of blossoming.
GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

The Plain Truth About Grades.

The terms Fancy, Choice, Prime, or Fair, by which different grades of Grass and Clover Seeds are usually known, have become so much abused by some dealers, who apply these terms indiscriminately to any quality of seed that we in 1897, established a grade of our own, called "Sterling," to represent the best seed obtainable, both as respects purity and high germination. Anyone who buys our Sterling grades may return them to us, at our expense, if, upon receipt and examination, they are found in any respects unsatisfactory; and, money paid for same, both for seed and freight, will be promptly refunded.

Fancy, the next best grade to Sterling, but not of quite the same purity. It is true that the demand is greater than the supply of Sterling grades; but a small proportion of the total seed gathered will make Sterling; we then recommend our Fancy grade as being the best on the market.

Choice means bright, clean seed of strong germination, but not considered by us sufficiently perfect to all particulars to come into our Fancy grade.

Prime is in the main good seed, but contains usually a more or less percentage of dirt, sand, of other grasses or clovers, weed, broken and shrunk seeds, etc. In other words it represents seed that has not been well cleaned.

Fair, or low grade seed, means worthless seed, with which no self-respecting farmer ought to insult his land.

Northrup King & Co.'s "Sterling" Brand Seeds. Since we started this grade its quality has been uniformly maintained, and it has achieved such a high reputation that unscrupulous dealers have taken advantage of the fact to palm off inferior and cheaper seeds as "Sterling." In order to protect ourselves, our customers and the good name of "Sterling" Brand, every bag of grass or clover seed put out by us under the name of Sterling, will be sold only in our sealed bags—every package bearing our name, our trade-mark, and date of manufacture by us. Such packages are impossible to counterfeit, and are the only way of protecting ourselves and our customers against the sale of inferior goods. Any purchaser who find himself having purchased a bag of Sterling clover seed not made by us, or having a bag bearing our name and the date of manufacture, which is not a sealed bag, should at once demand a refund of the money paid for it, and should not use the contents of the bag at all.

Our Prices. Please Read Carefully.

Prices on Grass, Clover, and Millet seed fluctuate so greatly that it is impossible for anyone to accurately name future values. We have therefore decided to issue this 1973 price list, as frequently as market conditions seem to render it desirable, a Special Red Figure Price List, which will keep our customers in touch with the actual value of seeds. We shall not send out any Special Red Figure Price List, indiscriminately, but will promptly mail a copy of same upon receipt of a request for it, from those who wish to buy grass and clover seeds. Remember, a postal card will always bring one to you by return mail. Write for it when you are ready to buy. These prices will be maintained as long as possible, but we reserve the right to forward seed to the value of the money sent us, according as the market is higher or lower. We wish to assure those who buy late in the season and have not time to write us for prices, that they will receive fair treatment at our hands, and unless otherwise advised, we will reduce or add to the quantity ordered sufficient seed to give value for the amount of money received. We cannot emphasize the fact too strongly to those who do not wish to buy now, that it is to their advantage to write for our Special Red Figure Price List, and samples of our Sterling grade of any variety of seed they want. A very large percentage of our customers now purchase our Sterling grades (sold in sealed bags only) of grass, clover, and millet seeds every year, and will have any additional variety sent out to them. They have found it to their interest to pay a little more for this grade and be absolutely assured that they are getting the very best seed that money can buy anywhere at any price.

What the Microscope Reveals.

The photographs shown on this page are all magnified several diameters. They clearly demonstrate that which is not fully understood by those unfamiliar with the handling of grass and clover seed. The pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 are Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Grades of Medium Red Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Montana Alfalfa, respectively. It will be noted how pure and plump are these grades of seeds. On the other hand, the pictures numbered 5, 6, and 8 are ordinary grades of seeds commonly offered on the market. The magnifying glass readily detects the seed of poor quality, broken sticks and straw, immature, brown and shrunked seeds, dirt and refuse. In most cases, such seed, when placed under the microscope, will be impossible to pass by unnoticed until placed under the microscope. To avoid the doing of wrong to the farmer and to secure real value for your money, it is always good judgment to purchase our Sterling Grade, which is cheapest in the end.
CLOVER SEED

A few years ago any man who would have suggested the sowing of Clover seed in the Northwest, or that the time would soon come when it would be a standard crop, would have been pronounced visionary in the extreme.

A few years passed and Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin are not only producing the finest quality of Clover seed grown in the United States, but are commanding the highest prices for the export trade.

Northrup, the I

When it was a few years ago, to predict that the Dakotas would soon grow the tall Clovers, yet now they are an established success where the soil has become inoculated with the Clover bacillus. What is true of Minnesota and the Dakotas is equally true of all the other Northern states. Clover is necessary to every farm and will add millions of dollars to the value of land and crops.

Looking to the future, no time should be lost in introducing the bacillus of the Red and Alfalfa Clovers. The use of nitro cultures may tend to hasten their establishment, but nature's way and the best way is to use a small quantity of seed, say a pound or two of each of Red and Alfalfa Clover to the acre with whatever crop you are sowing. After a little you have the prescribed bacillus in your land, then you may safely call your farm doubled in value, from a product standpoint. 

Facts About Clover.

We call the attention of all interested in Clover seed, wherever they may be, to two facts of great importance. One of these statements is addressed to those who farm or who have land in the North, the other statement is for the consideration of those who farm or are interested in land in sections other than the North. Both statements lead up to one unassailable truth, THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF USING NORTHERN GROWN CLOVER SEED.

The first statement is this: That through the use of Northern Grown seed, the Clovers may be established in sections where, until recently, it was not thought possible for them to survive. This is demonstrated by the accompanying illustration taken from a photograph sent us by one of our customers at Gilby, N. Dak. Gilby is only 96 miles from the Manitoba line. The result shown in this picture could not have been achieved by the use of Southern seed until the bacillus was introduced.

What does the demonstrated success of Clover mean to the owner of the land? It means that its producing and its sale value is increased several fold. The other fact addressed to Clover growers in all parts of the United States, is the greater productiveness of Northern Grown Clover seed over seed produced elsewhere. In confirmation of this we could, did space were during space here, show that the facts below relative should coincide.

Some time ago we had a call from one of the most prominent seed dealers in Indiana, which is one of the largest Clover producing states. After taking the names of one of his asking, he said, 'I want to buy a carload of seed from Northern Grown Clover Seed. We are, he said, 'I do not mind interest him as we did not have enough for our regular trade. He finally said you have it. I have no seed, and I will buy the one you have. And then he told us of experiments made by himself with a view of demonstrating that Northern Timothy and Timothy seed was as good as that produced anywhere. He said that several years ago he procured a small quantity of each seed from the Northern Timothy and Timothy clover seed. He sowed the seed on the same lot of Indiana land, then he colonized the COUNTRY with the Northern Timothy Clover seed on two and one-half acres did the sowing of Indiana seed. He concluded by saying to us, 'gents, if I were farming I would not use any seed but Northern Timothy seed if I could have other seed as a gift.'

Not until later were we visited by one of the largest New York seedsmen who said our seed was the finest he ever saw, that he must have some of it for certain trade and he made us an offer which was such an extraordinary premium over even existing high values, that we let him have one large carload for which we paid him twelve thousand dollars. All this gives some idea of the change in the price of seed and how great it is.

Clover is economical regarding the cost of the seed. It is cheaply produced and it is one of the STERLING BRAND NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS are the best.

One other fact that is of equal importance is that get you what you think you are buying.

We wish to say to intending purchasers, that when you send us an order you get precisely what you ask for, and if we cannot supply, we so advise you.

Clover Booklet. Contains much information of value on all varieties. Sent free with orders, if requested. Mailled to any address for 5c in stamps.

A Field of Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Medium Red Clover. Note the heavy stand and immense quantity of blossoms.

Prices of Clover.

In former catalogues we have been accustomed to print prices of grass and clover seed, on our Sterling Grades only, using values prevailing at the time the book went to press. The very large edition which we issue makes it necessary to prepare the pages for the painters so far in advance of the selling season, that, in view of the unsettled condition of the grass and clover seed market, it was not deemed advisable to include prices in the catalogue this season. Such prices, in the event of a decline or an advance in values, would be misleading and possibly create misunderstanding.

Instead, we are sending with this book, a Special Red Price List on which latest values are named. These lists are dated and it is, of course, be borne in mind that these prices are, necessarily, subject to market changes. New price lists are issued from time to time as conditions make it advisable. This list will be sent, free of charge, on request to anyone who will write for it.

If prices are higher or lower since you received the last price list, we will send seed to the value of money sent us; or if out of grade orders will next best to the value of money remitted unless requested not to do so. When grass seed is to be sent by mail add 3c per lb. to pay postage.

About Quality of Clover.

A large and increasing proportion of the orders we receive for Grass and Clover seeds is for our Sterling Grade, because of the find that our customers have learned that the seed is the most economical regardless of the cost. Seed cleaned for our Sterling Grade must in every instance be sold as Sterling and no seed will go out under that name that is not of absolutely known quality. Every year, however, there are some sorts which, owing to climatic conditions, are not produced in a quality sufficiently good, even with proper cleaning to grade Sterling. In such instances we offer our customers the very finest grade that the season has produced. We will cheerfully submit quotes on comparison samples of all grades when desired.

A Germination Test of our Clover Seed, 100 per cent.
Kentucky Blue Grass. This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. Kentucky has long been famous for its rich breed horses and its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on most any farm a Blue Grass pasture of greenest value which will give very remunerative returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is injured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or trampling of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stony that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well established and can be sowed as late as August. It will do well on almost any land. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 50 bushels of seed required to the acre when sown alone.

We wish to call particular attention to the cleanliness of the Blue Grass seed. As usually sold by most seedsmen, Blue Grass weighs 19 to 20 lbs. to the measured bushel. Our Sterling grade seed is so thoroughly cleaned that a measured bushel weighs 20 1/2 lbs. We sell Kentucky Blue Grass at the lawful weight of 14 lbs. to the bushel.

Fancy grade, 20c.; 50c. bu. of 14 lbs. $1.50, 100 lbs. $11.50.

Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as the most valuable member of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the second crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 5 to 12 lbs. to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to hay the best grade of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first crop is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weeds seeds which decrease the value of the land on which they are growing. Our Booklet on Clover contains information of value to every farmer and stock raiser. Price for Regular 25c.; for Red Print, 50c.

It has been demonstrated time after time that crops following a growth of clover are larger and better quality than when grown on land which has produced the same crop for a series of years. Clover should be rotated with grain crops every three to five years. The small nodules or bacteria which cling to the rootlets possess the power of fixing nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. It is well known that one's land is not only improved by growing clover, but it serves to keep the ground free from weeds, restores fertility, and may be pastured in the fall, or will repay the grower even if put to no other use than to be plowed under as a green fertilizer. Red Clover Seed and plenty of it. For price, see our Red Price List enclosed or a new one will be mailed promptly on request.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility depleted soils. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later and makes only one crop. It is not as hardy as the Medium Red Clover. 8 pounds of Sterling grade seed are sufficient to sow an acre on well-soiled soil. For price see our Red Print Price List. Aisile or Swedish Clover. This is one of the hardest annual and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and thus increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the result is a grass of three years' growth which is more leafy than Medium Red Clover, although it does not grow so high. It is a very fine legume honey, and cattle prefer it to clover clovers. For price see our Red Price List.

Booklet on Clover. Contains valuable information on the growing of Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, Aisile, White and other varieties. Written with a direct, unvarnished, unprofessional and plain manner. 35 pages. Illustrated. Price, $1.00, postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS

Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of spelted hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and is of any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It starts to grow within a few weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is about equally as hardy with Timothy. To the country west of the Minnesota border it is probably the greatest boon that has come to it since buffalo grass began to grow. The worth of this grass to the Dakotas and Minnesota is beyond all estimate.

This grass may be sown at any time of the year. price is: 20c. per pound, postpaid, by express or freight, 10c. per 100 lbs., $1.40.

WESTERN RYE GRASS

(Agropprum Tenuum)

Western Rye Grass (sometimes called Delaney Wheat Grass) is the famous bunch grass of the Canadian Northwest. It affords excellent pasture and provides large quantities of hay, but if wanted for hay, should be cut early, as it is relished better by stock. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali. Its grain may be grown successfully. The seed being quite heavy, may be sown with any ordinary grain seeders. When sown alone as the common practice, the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season. 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. It grows slowly for a time, hence the farmer should not be hasty in concluding that he has failed to get a stand of the grass. 10c. a pound, postpaid, by express or freight, 10c. per 100 lbs., $1.40. Bags free.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF WESTERN RYE GRASS


The Best Grass for Nebraska.

Your Western Rye Grass is the best possible grass for your locality. It yields so it will kill out any other grass. I planted one patch three years ago and today it covers an acre.

J. W. SMITH, Cedar Bluff, Neb.


Covers and How to Grow Them. By Prof. Thomas King. Illustrates the system of growing grass using all kinds of covers. Written in complete, clear and plain manner. 337 pages. Illustrated. Price, $1.00, postpaid.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Alfalfa.

Alfalfa OR LUCERNE

See also Page 129

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.
The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture says: "In addition to the hay crop, Alfalfa at two years adds $100 to the value of every acre on which it is grown. There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre. It has as much protein as Wheat bran. Soy stalks have been grown from one seed. It does not exhaust the soil or enrich it. It can be grown into meal to feed hogs and chickens. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year. Alfalfa in money value is worth 15 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

Ten milk cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling. One acre will pasture 25 hogs for 6 months.

Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep.

Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers.

A lamb will winter and thrive on 3 pounds a day.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Hams wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of meat than when on the range.

Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass for nearly a whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more than a pound of the ordinary corn meal.

Many interesting facts in addition to the above might be cited about Alfalfa. It would hardly be possible to say too much about Alfalfa, it is a working plant which is changing the destiny of many farming sections.

"Its long, branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. This has become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, these roots begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing material below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

Northrup, King & Co.

Montana Alfalfa. Montana produces a very fine grade of Alfalfa. The seed is used exceptionally large and of high germination. Montana grown Alfalfa is extremely hardy and we hear it to seed from any other locality. Our experience with this variety in the several seasons demonstrated the superiority of this seed under adverse climatic conditions throughout the entire Northwest. Results of both the Minnesota and North Dakota Agricultural Stations have shown that a variety of Timothy. Alfalfa grown on dry land without irrigation is of course much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall. It is known that the same Alfalfa seed grown under these conditions, but we have succeeded in purchasing a limited amount of fine seed which is offered only until our stock is exhausted.

In case we do not have Dry Land Alfalfa when your order is received, we suggest that you state on your order that you wish to substitute in its place the value of the money you send us; or, in the absence of these instructions, we will promptly refund your money if we do not have what is wanted. We never receive your money without the consent of the purchaser. Lib., 10c.; postpaid; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, Lib., 30c.; bu., $9.40; 100 lbs., $1.49 free.

Our Sterling Alfalfa.

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ALFALFA ROOTS
A Sure Method of Growing Alfalfa.

It gives us great pleasure to first to offer Alfalfa roots. We feel confident that the use of roots will revolutionize methods of planting Alfalfa in many localities. It also will make it possible to produce abundant and profitable crops of hay where this valuable plant could not before be propagated.

Although this is a new plan and never before been exploited on a commercial scale, the planting of Alfalfa roots was experimented upon, first by Prof. L. R. Waldron, Superintendent of the Dickinson Sub-Experiment Station, North Dakota in the year 1910 and since by Prof. N. E. Hanson at Brookings, South Dakota. Both these authorities are satisfied that the transplanting of Alfalfa roots is a decided success. During the season of 1912, Prof. Hanson practiced a transplanting which has made the planting of large areas very economical in labor cost.

Advantages of Root Planting Over Seed Sowing.

The advantages of planting roots over sowing seed are briefly set forth as follows:

By planting roots a full stand is assured. Roots, such as we furnish, which are strong, healthy one-year-old transplanted stock, will thrive in most any soil. A tip of hay is much more quickly available for the reason the roots are well established, have more room in which to develop, and will, in addition produce more hay. The absence of bacteria in the soil is no hindrance to the growth of Alfalfa roots, as these bacteria cling to the roots when planted and aid in maintaining growth. Alfalfa roots may thus be grown in soils where seed would not be successful. Hardy, one-year-old roots will also withstand drought which would kill out delicate plants grown from seed. The roots grow quickly after being set out and secure a foothold in the soil which dry weather cannot overcome. The method of planting in rows, which we recommend below, insures even distribution, thus avoiding root crowding and giving each plant sufficient nourishment. Transplanting produces a branching root which derives nourishment through the fibrous roots from near the surface of the soil. Strong, well-developed roots only are furnished, which will produce strong, hardy plants. Thinning is unnecessary, for the reason that the plants are properly spaced and given the proper area in which to grow. By planting in rows the plants may be cultivated, thus keeping down the weeds conserving moisture and largely increasing the yield of hay.

By root planting, Alfalfa bacteria are easily and permanently established in the soil with more certainty and less expense than by applying inoculated soil or by the use of commercial inoculums.

Variety and Quality of Roots.

The roots are one-year-old, transplanted stock. The plants are chosen on this page carefully what we offer. The classification of individual lots shows their branching character and the strong, well developed roots. These roots were grown from Grimm Alfalfa seed on dry land at an altitude of 3,500 feet, and in the most severe dry weather conditions. They represent, therefore, plants which survived a very rigid test. Hardy plants could not be obtained.

How to Plant and Cultivate.

To secure best results, we recommend setting the roots in rows three to six inches apart and in two to three feet apart in the row. The soil should be well prepared by furrowing, plowing, and hoeing, in order to give the roots the best possible starting place. The roots should be set from two to four inches deep and the surface of the soil should be slightly heaved up. The root will then be set and the crown will be exposed. The space between the roots may be kept by using a spade to form the soil in the furrow and to keep it reduced or to keep it reduced or to keep it reduced or to keep it reduced or to keep it reduced.

Cultivation is done immediately after planting the roots so as to firm the soil and make a fine field. It will also assist in keeping down the weeds and conserving moisture.

Prices.

Taking into account the heavy cost of growing these roots and the scarcity of Grimm Alfalfa, our prices for the same are only 1.25 cents per

lable. When these is a small order, about 250 roots are required to be

lable. We pack in large boxes of 50 and prices are F. O. B. Minneapolis. These boxes include packing charges. The roots should be kept in their original earth, in good condition, and if not used, they will not keep long after planting. The plants will be immediately upon receipt of this letter given prompt attention.

For 50, 250, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000. At quantities sufficient from here or more we will be glad to quote rates prior to receipt of orders and requirements.

About Ordering Early.

It may seem that we are rather busy in regard to sending out early in the season, but we are compelled to do so in order to meet the demand, who want early roots are supplied, that we can make the fullest preparation of attending to this matter as soon as the order is received as possible.

A Bundle of Alfalfa Roots, Containing 100 One-Year-Old Plants.
GRASSES

The prices herein are based on values at time of going to press with this catalogue. They reflect recent market fluctuations. If desired by mail and be a lb. to pay postage.

Red Top (Solid Seed.) A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the earlier clovers. It does well in dry soils, and if it is allowed to grow up it is to be considered a great success. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been known to withstand severe winters and in all cases when other grasses failed, Red Top has been very serviceable. It is a tall grass, and produces few stalks and seed heads. The Steward's grade will produce 4 lbs. of seed per bushel.

Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" grade, Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. $1.40; 100 lbs., $13.90.

Canadian Blue Grass. Sometimes called Kentucky Blue Grass, one of the very best for permanent pasture and is also for Hay. Grows two to three feet high but not as fleshy as Timothy. The hay is very nutritious and thrives on it in the spring and in favorable weather conditions. It is very resistant to drought and will not bear as much heat as other grasses. It is the most important of the Indiana Timothy. It is very persistent and grows almost anywhere. The seed is rather small but the cost of the plants is allowed for in the price of the grade. The Steward's grade will produce 5 lbs. of seed per bushel. Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" grade, Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. $1.40; 100 lbs., $9.60.

Meadow Fescue. English Blue Grass. Especially suited to permanent pasture and is also for Hay. Grows very luxuriantly and is very persistent. It is a tall grass and produces few stalks and seed heads. The Steward's grade will produce 4 lbs. of seed per bushel. Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" grade, Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. $1.40; 100 lbs., $9.80.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its hardiness, it is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It will thrive in the same soil as Timothy, in fact, it will do better on the lighter soils. On poor land it will not do as well. It is a good grass to use with other grasses.

Red or Creeping Bent Grass. Distinctive on account of its compact, creeping, root system. Of rapid growth and habit, forming a strong, durable turf. Fine for lawns and putting greens because of its fine texture. If sown alone, use 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. $1.20; 100 lbs., $7.20.

Crested Dogstail. A hardy grass forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. Does best on rich, moist land, but will grow on most any soil. Roots deeply and withstands dry weather. Does well in the shade. It is a good grass to use with other grasses.

Hard Fescue. A valuable grass for dry lands and sandy soils, very hardy, even on the poorest soils. It is an excellent weed killer and is recommended for permanent pastures on poor land. Not recommended for lawns on account of its stoloniferous habit. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $18.00.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. Very fine as a lawn grass. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $18.00.

Sheep Fescue. An excellent grass for poor, sandy soils. It is a perennial, dense, close turf and is one of the best grasses for lawns. It does well on both rich and poor soils. Sow with other grasses or if alone use 50 lbs. of seed an acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $16.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Better than Timothy. A magnificent, hardy grass of rapid growth, luxuriant, and reaching a height of two feet high. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $16.00.

Wood Meadow Grass. A valuable grass for pastures, as well as lawns. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. of 14 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $36.00.

Our Seed Laboratory. We maintain an up-to-date, fully equipped seed laboratory where accurate tests are made both for purity and germination. This is in charge of a competent analyst, who is familiar with all methods of test and can determine the percentage of weeds, the aid of powerful magnifying glasses and very sensitive scales. Germination tests are made with each variety of grass and clover, and are made on at least 100 seeds each variety and class one against the other. We consider our seed laboratory one of the vital parts of our business.

It is maintained at considerable cost, but it aims to safeguard our customers by enabling us to maintain quality, and to ensure the purity and germination of every lot of seed sold by us.

For pastures, as well as lawns. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. of 14 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $36.00.

English or Perennial Rye Grass. This is a valuable grass for pasture and as an annual. It is a beautiful, velvety, green lawn in the shortest time. On page 98 full description and price of this turf, when sown will be found.

Lawn Grass, Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling." The best possible mixture to produce a beautiful, velvety, green lawn in the shortest time. On page 98 full description and price of this turf, when sown will be found.

Italian Rye Grass. This is the Perennial Rye Grass, valuable for pasture and as hay. It thrives on rich, moist land, where from to three to four cuttings may be made in a season. It grows very quickly and will stand close pasturage. About 24 lbs. of seed required to the acre. Lb., 15c; postpaid, 25c; bu. of 14 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $36.00.

A Single Plant Grown from One Seed of Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" Timothy.
PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

We ask purchasers to observe that we are able to offer the following mixtures at reasonable figures, only from the fact that we made up large quantities before the commencement of the season, therefore nothing can be taken out. In all these mixtures we are introducing small quantities of Alfalfa Clover with the idea of inoculating the land with the Alfalfa bacillus. Alfalfa revolutionizes farming but the bacillus must be established before the revolution can occur. We cannot afford to add anything to these mixtures on account of the slight margin upon which we have figured. We shall be glad, however, to make estimates upon any special mixtures desired by our patrons. Our recommendation for quantity to the acre is fixed on the basis of good, fair seeding. The quantity can, of course, be spread over more or less ground as the case may demand. 25 lbs. supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

These are mixtures we can “stand by.” We can make up lower priced mixtures if desired. Don’t let the price stand in the way of your getting a good article. It is the cheap “fake” grass mixtures that have brought discredit on grass and clover mixtures in this country.

Northrup, King & Co.’s

Combination Grass and Clover Mixture.

For Both Hay and Permanent Pasture

(Sold only in sealed bags. It affords continuous crops of hay of the highest quality and finest feeding value, and after some cut, continuous and abundant pasture of the highest and most nutritious character until winter sets in. It will stand for years and may be used either for pasture exclusively or hay and pastureage, as varying conditions may require.

We stake our reputation on this mixture, not only as to the purity and germination of the seeds used, but as to the satisfactory of the seed, it will give to those who purchase.

Owing to the deep rooting and spreading character of many of the varieties employed, fields sown with this mixture, will, during periods of drought, look fresh and green while other meadows and pastures are dry and burned. Price, 100 lbs., $14.50. Bales free. 25 lbs. supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

Quantities—We recommend at least 40 lbs. to the acre.

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

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<th>No.</th>
<th>For dry and high grounds, light soils</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>For dry and high grounds, high soils</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>For dry and high grounds, strong soils</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>For moist grounds and rich soils</td>
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<td>For moist grounds occasionally overflowed</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>For orchards and shaded places</td>
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Brush Pasture Mixture.

The modern farmer and stockman does not dig grubs and stumps from brush lands, the expense of muscle and money is too great to warrant the cost. After the wood from such lands has been cut and sold, he seeds the field to tame grasses and Clovers which soon take possession of the soil, when it is pastured with sheep, horses and other stock. During the time of pasturing the roots and stumps will decay and thus the brush lands are made producible from the beginning at very low cost.

Brush Pasture Mixture contains a variety of seeds such as Little Grass Red Top, Alsike, Red and Alfalfa Clover, etc., which will thrive on cut-over lands. The introduction of a small quantity of Alfalfa Clover in this mixture is a particularly good feature as it establishes the Alfalfa bacillus in the soil, preparing it for Alfalfa land when it is ready for cropping. Indeed, we are now putting small quantities of Alfalfa in all our Farm Grass Mixtures, with this purpose in view. It is the approved way of establishing the Alfalfa bacillus. This is a valuable and practical addition to our list of mixed grasses. If there is considerable brush on the land cut in July or August. Then sow the seed as freely as seems desirable. It may be mentioned that brush cut at that time rarely grows again. Price, 100 lbs., $12.50. Bales free.

Bottom Land Grass Seed Mixture.

Since the advent of county ditches, drainage canals and government projects for the reclaiming of thousands of acres of swamp land throughout our country, there has been a great demand for a grass seed mixture which will thrive on this class of soil. We recommend this mixture with full assurance that it will give satisfaction. Our trials have demonstrated this beyond a doubt. There is no grass which will grow in standing water, but on moist bottom lands good results will be obtained. Note the low price. Price 100 lbs., $14.50. Bales free.

Owing to large crops and consequently lower values on some of the varieties of grasses in these mixtures, we are able to make very much lower prices than for several years. We hope this will encourage the seeding of large areas.

SAMPLE LETTERS FROM USERS OF OUR GRASS MIXTURES.

Awarded a $150.00 Prize.

I believe I am in Northrup, King & Co. the awarding of the $150 prize in this district, given by Mr. James J. Hill for the best managed farm in the Dakotas and Minnesota in 1896. The deciding point in Prof. Shaw’s mind, the judge who passed upon the merits of each farm, was the first pasture on this farm. There were a number of farms entered in the competition with fine buildings and better stocked and fenced, but in the six years which I had been here I had used nothing but Northrup, King & Co’s seed, and had just put in a permanent pasture by sowing the before the judges came. In the fall each of the eight kinds of seed showed a heavy growth and were

early identified in the stubble. As I expected my seeds to return to me a thousand fold I thought it folly to stop at first cut and obtaining the best.

G. F. HOOPER, Inwood Stock Farm, Worthington, Minn.

Four and a Half Tons an Acre.

I will send you another order for permanent Meadow and Pasture Mixtures such as I got two years ago. I cut this year from my weedy four and a half tons an acre. It was the best hay raised in this country and was admired by all who saw it. I had a small piece of choice which was the best I ever saw. I can’t speak too highly of your seed.

W. D. DEREEE, Midway, Idaho.
Millet

All Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations in Value.

German Millet. True Southern (Grown Seed). In the North the Millet is

sown almost altogether for hay, and for

that purpose Southern grown seed is

much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern Seed, and that

means more hay. It is finer than that

from Northern seed, and that means bet-

ter hay. In fact, it is our judgment, based

on an experience of many years, that a farmer

had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, buy

$7.50 a bushel for true Southern grown German Millet

than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed

produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what

we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character,

becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change,

and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it. We are

led to make this explanation from the fact that several houses in the

Northwest make a practice of sending out this Common Millet for

German. Common Millet being always cheaper, the house offering

true German Millet is at a disadvantage.

We wish to say that any Millet seed offered and shipped by

us as German Millet is true Southern Grown Seed, and that only.

German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy

cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows

four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage,

which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel

of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay

to the acre.

Price, Northrup, King & Co.’s “Sterling” Brand German Millet (sold

only in sealed bags). See our Red Figure Price List. It is impossible to

estimate values at this time, but prices will be named on all grades on

lists issued from time to time.

Common or Northern Millet. As stated before, Common

Millet yields much hay nor so good hay as the German

(Southern Seed). It is usually much cheaper than true German. Grow

usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes

about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. We have in store this season an especially fine lot of Common

Millet, and it is at a value in quality as Northern Millet can

be. This we are offering under our Sterling Brand, (sold only

in sealed bags). All grades of Common Millet will be priced on our Red

Figure Price List which is issued frequently during the season as changes

in prices make it necessary.

Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass, many

regard this as being better even than

German Millet as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture.

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a

short season to make a fine crop of most excellent quality. As in this reason

it is much used as a catch crop. It can be sown as late as the 15th of July with good results, in ordinary seasons. It is much

used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a

crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian

Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields

quite heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality. Price, Northrup, King &

Co.’s “Sterling” Brand Hungarian Millet (sold only in sealed bags), see our Red

Figure Price List. Other grades also listed thereon.

Siberian Millet. Either German Millet or Hungarian,

and consequently very valuable for the Grower, and yields remark-

ably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully and is

about two weeks earlier than the German Millet. The leaves are very

tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment

Station pronounces it “the most promising variety yet tested.”

The plant is equally remarkable as to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been

grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust. Price, Northrup,

King & Co.’s Sterling Brand Siberian Millet (sold only in sealed bags), see our Red

Figure Price List. Other grades also listed thereon.

Kursk Millet. This variety was first introduced to the farmers

of the United States from Kursk, Russia, in 1918, after which

extensive experiments were conducted at both South Dakota Stations,

demonstrating the superiority of this new variety. Results since then have been more than

gratifying. It ranks very high both as a hay and seed producer, and in dry

eyears the weight and quality of hay have been far superior to other sorts. In

favorable seasons, so much difference is not apparent, but it has always been in

favor of Kursk Millet. While on moist lands, the German or other southern

varieties are recommended, for dry seasons we urge the planting of Kursk Millet,

knowing that it will produce the results claimed for it.

Price, Northrup, King & Co.’s “Sterling” Brand Kursk Millet this year and offer our seed until

sold, at prices named on our Red Figure Price List.

Japanese Millet. Improperly called “Billion Dollar Grain.” Entirely

distinct from all other Millets. This grain from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When

sown it makes a fine hay and large and tender stalks of grain. It is sold

on the basis of all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre.

It is a very useful grain for seed in drills 1 to 15 inches apart, and

when sown to the acre. Cultivate until the plant is 18 inches high, when its rapid growth will stop all seed.

It does best on low moist ground. Price, 10c., 20c. postpaid. By express or freight on our Red Figure Price List.

Hog or Broom Millet. Hog or Broom Millet. This is grown for the same

purpose for which other

Millet are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It, however,

yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very

advantageously used for fattening and cereals and other stock, and is of special value

for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed

also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chickens. It is very similar to the

Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish-white in color. It will

mature in about two months from sowling the seed. Price, Fancy Reclaimed Hog

or Broom Millet, see our Red Figure Price List.

Early Fortune Millet. A most promising variety, of which

mention has been made. It is very early, and is known to be rust proof, and that chinch bugs will not eat

the plant. The seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance and of

a beautiful red color. The seed is two or three times the size of German Millet. This

variety begins to grow from 25 to 35 days. It gives a high seed and can be

easily handled with the other stock, without injury, even when cut off so late that the seed has formed. Price, Fancy Reclaimed Early Fortune Millet,

see our Red Figure Price List.

Three Tons to the Acre.

We find your seeds to be as represented in every respect. Your Sibarian Millet is

very fine for hay. We raised three bushels on a acre in eighty days. It was so early this year that we had it cut and started before breaking.

C. RIGBY, Borducil, N. D.

Never Had Anything So Good.

I was well pleased with your seed, especially the Sibarian Millet. I never had

anything so good.

J. R. PEDERSON, Waubay, S. D.

Forage Grasses and other Grasses. By Prof. Thomas Shaw. How to cultivate

harvest and use them. Price, $1.00. (postpaid, $1.10).

Meadow Grass and To Grow Them. By Prof. Thomas Shaw. Complete in all par-

ticulars. 110 pages. Price, $1.30. (postpaid, $1.60).

Selling Grasses. By Prof. Thomas Shaw. Illustrated. 24 pages. $1.50. (postpaid, $1.60).
NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S STERLING POULTRY FEEDS

Our Sales on These Feeds for the Year 1912
Were Over 2000 Tons.
Our Sterling Poultry Feeds are absolutely the best that experience can suggest or money buy. They contain all the fundamental elements the birds need to grow and become strong and sound animals. They are the result of a careful study of the needs of the bird's system for food from the standpoint of actual requirements and not by the use of fancy terms. They are not high priced because they are high in price, but because they contain all the required elements. The birds are not starved for want of something to eat, but are not given what they are not able to use, and therefore they do not produce the best results.

Sterling Baby Chick Starter.
(Sold only in sealed bags.) To be used the first week of life. This mixture contains nothing but what can be thoroughly and easily digested, and it is balanced to suit the needs of the chick from the day they emerge from their shells until they are three weeks old. It is not a mixture of acid and dirt, but one that can be depended upon to give equal as good satisfaction as anything sold by us under the name of Sterling. It will raise more chicks than any other feed, our prices: 5 lb. sack, 25¢; 10 lb. sack, 50¢; 50 lb. sack, 15 cts.; 100 lb. sack, $1.15.

Sterling Chick Feed.
(Sold only in sealed bags.) For chicks three weeks old and over. Like our other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces the best combination of seeds, grains, etc., that can be obtained for the purpose required. It contains nothing but pure and seed, and all the necessary vitamins and minerals. Our Sterling Chick Feed is excellent for fowls that are going to be marketed. The price is low to suit the requirements of the customer.

All Grain Chick Feed.
This mixture supplies the demand for a food that can be made from grain alone, and for those who have used this feed before, they know how well it has served them.

Sterling Hen Feed.
(Sold only in sealed bags.) A perfect combination to make hens lay. A great egg and vigor-producing food, keeping hens in good condition, improving their shell without producing too much fat. It is a complete feed, containing all necessary and needed essentials for laying hens. We guarantee this feed to give entire satisfaction or your money back.

All Grain or Star Hen Feed.
A combination as perfect for laying as can be made from grain alone, being no shell, grit, beef scraps or bone in its composition. Those who have used this feed before know how well it has served them.

Mixed Feed for Poultry.
To those who want a genuine mixture of seeds, grains, etc., this item is recommended. It contains all necessary and needed essentials for laying hens. We guarantee this feed to give entire satisfaction or your money back.

Sterling Pigeon Feed.
(Sold only in sealed bags.) We use as much care in preparing this mixture as in the Sterling Chick and Hen Feeds. It is composed of the best grade of grains, seeds and vegetables, such as will quickly develop growing squabs, forming choice white meat. It is also a perfect feed for laying hen. It contains a large per cent. of protein and furnishes good feed in winter and at seasons when green food is unobtainable. Our experiment for hens to lay eggs. Our prices: 50 lb. sack, $1.05; 100 lb. sack, $1.85.

Red Figure Price List.
Issued from time to time as prices change, and gives latest values of poultry feeds, supplies, etc.; also all field, farm and greenhouse. Copy mailed promptly on request.

Always Hungry for N. K. & Co.'s Sterling Hen Feed.

Sterling Egg Starter.
Hens, during moulting and in winter, get lazy rather than busy and spend their time loafing instead of laying eggs. They need a starter to stimulate their egg-making organs into healthy action. Sterling Egg Starter makes them lazy, healthy and happy in a few days. Such conditions always result in plenty of eggs, regardless of the season. Our Sterling Egg Starter is a medicated preparation, to complete a perfect egg-producing ration. Directions for use tell just how to mix it with warm feeds of boiled vegetables, ground grains, etc. Price, 2 lb. carton, 25c; 5 lb. carton, 50c; 25 lb. bulk, $2.00.

Sterling Poultry Mash.
A scientifically balanced ration for the laying hen. It contains the food elements required for egg production. The hen that produces 200 eggs each year must have egg making foods and these should be so prepared that they will be palatable and easily digested. The best poultry feed is composed of cooked vegetables, table scraps and other Sterling Poultry Mash and is indispensable. The Mash, to secure best results, should be mixed with the vegetables after they are cooked. Add enough to absorb the surplus water making a mixture that is moist and "crummy" but not wet or soggy. Feed in clean troughs while hot. This will make hens lay regardless of cold weather. 50 lb. bag, $1.00; 100 lb. bag, $1.50.

Sterling Granulated Bone.
Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime in a pure form.

Sterling Blood Scraps.
Beef scraps are rich in materials which make bone, muscle and lean meat. They inspire health, vigor and digestibility. They are recommended by prominent authorities as the best food for poultry, especially when mixed with other feeds. They are manufactured especially for our trade. They are so highly concentrated and no substitute is so convenient for handling and storage. Contain 50 per cent. protein. Will keep in any climate under all conditions. We guarantee our Beef Scraps to be pure and free from any adulteration. They are manufactured especially for us and are fully up to the high quality of our Sterling Brand. Blood Scraps can be fed dry or with mixed rations. 100 lb. sack, $3.25; 50 lb. sack, $1.75; 25 lb. sack, 90c; 10 lb. sack, 30c.

Blood Meal.
One of the best preparations to make hens lay. It consists of pure blood which is dried and ground, leaves no smell and is highly nourishing. Contain 50 per cent. protein. This is guaranteed pure, free from adulteration and objectionable odors. A small quantity should be fed to the poultry occasionally to keep them in good health. 5 lb. sack, 25c; 10 lb. sack, 50c; 25 lb. sack, $1.15; 50 lb. sack, $2.10; 100 lb. sack, $4.00.

Booklet on Hen Wealth.
Contains valuable information on raising poultry. Sent free with orders, if asked for or mailed for 5c in stamps.
Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kaffir Corn. A very valuable food for poultry, pigeons, etc. Its kernels or seeds are sold in corn, oats and barley. Bags contain about 150 lbs., 10 lbs., 25c, 100 lbs., $1.65.

Unmixed Grains. Prices named are those in effect when issuing this catalogue. Subject to market changes.

Price 100 lbs.

| Cracked Kaffir Corn | $1.75 |
| Wheat | $3.50 |
| Cracked Wheat | $3.50 |
| Cracked Rye | $3.50 |
| Cracked Corn | $3.50 |

Charcoal. To keep for a healthy state a respirator of some kind must be fed. Nothing takes the place of charcoal in this respect, as it purifies the blood, aids digestion and tones up the whole system. Use 1 oz. to 10 lbs. of charcoal for each 100 lbs. of feed. 1 oz., f.o.b. $2.50. 2 lbs., f.o.b. $5.00. 10 lbs., f.o.b. $25.00.

Oil Meal. Aids digestion and assimilation of food. As it contains 30% of protein, it is a valuable grain and other food so as to make a balanced ration. Improves the health, vigor and appearance of poultry. 10 lbs., 3c; 50 lbs, $1.15; 100 lbs., $2.10.

Sterling Crushed Oyster Shell.
The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of carbonate of lime. As crushed oyster shell is practically pure carbonate of lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, the most essential element and greatly aids in the formation of the egg. Oyster shell is a good article of food. It is not harmful, and its use will not prevent a healthy condition.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies and Insecticides.

Conkey's Oyster Shell. For brood hens, gourmets, and exhibition fowls, it supplies the essential element. It is a valuable article of food and is not harmful. It prevents the formation of hard, indigestible, round eggs. It will prevent fistula in hens. A shovelful of oyster shell should be added to the hens' food during the first 3 weeks of life. 50 lbs., f.o.b. $15.00; 200 lbs., f.o.b. $50.00.

Crushed Clam Shell.

Thicker and harder than oyster shell, for cattle or hogs. Prices named are those in effect when issuing this catalogue. Subject to market changes.

Mica Crystal Grit.

A pure, fine crystal grit, with a small percentage of silica, which is a perfect food for hens. It is used in all classes of hens, including the brood hens. It is a perfect food for hens, and is used extensively in all classes of hens, including the brood hens. It is a perfect food for hens, and is used extensively in all classes of hens, including the brood hens.

Crys-Co.

A grit and shell producer combined. It is made of the finest grades of oyster shell and is used extensively by all classes of hens. It is a perfect food for hens, and is used extensively in all classes of hens, including the brood hens.

Gophergoth. (Machine Poisoned Raisins and Grains.) All ready to use. No preparation necessary. No need to add water. Kills all gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, rats and mice. For use in granaries and warehouses. Contained 99 per cent pure carbonate of lime, and is 100 per cent effective. A perfect food for hens, and is used extensively in all classes of hens, including the brood hens.

Gophergoth.

A grit and shell producer combined. It is made of the finest grades of oyster shell and is used extensively by all classes of hens. It is a perfect food for hens, and is used extensively in all classes of hens, including the brood hens.

Moe's Top Fill Drinking Fountain.
The cause of many troubles is traceable to impure water, due to contamination from the birds or other sources. Moe's Top Fill Drinking Fountain reduces this danger, as they always have clean water to drink. They do not have to reach up to get water, and are less likely to get water on their feathers, and are less likely to get water on their feathers.

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Leader Adjustable Leg Bands. Latest and best ad-
justable leg band out. Has nearest, most compact and smoothest fastening ever made
market. Easily attached, absolutely secure and has no catching points. Made from heavy aluminum and are strong and substantial and will hold their
shape. Made in two sizes: No. 1 for Bantams or Mediterraneans, No. 2 for America and turkeys. Not made in pigeon sizes. Numbered only 1-12, 1-25, 1-50, 1-100. Always gives sizes and state how bands are to be numbered. Prices: Doz., Xc; 25 for 25c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 65c; 250, $1.25; 500 for $2.25, 1,000 for $3.25, postpaid. 

Automatic Drinking Fountain. Made to fit any size
Mason jar. Can be set anywhere, on floor, pegout loft, in brooder or fastened to wall. It will
not turn over or chokes birds or nest. Easy to clean. Aluminum, cast iron, gal. or crock. Jars not furnished. Each, 25c; postpaid, 50c.

Combination Food and
Water Fountain. Most
test, sells best and best fountain ever invented for little
chicks. Keeps water clean, sweet and cool, chicks cannot get wet or chilled in it—better than a dozen roup cures on this account.

Excelsior Dry Feed Hopper. Dry feeding has become
very popular, and has proved to be a satisfactory, economical and labor saving method of feed-
ing poultry. Hopper is well made of heavy galvanized iron, has a hinged lid and being made of metal, will not rust or rot. For dry feeding both hard grain mixtures and dry mash, this hopper is suitable. It is made in several sizes, one for mash or mixed grain holding about 6 qts., the other for grain or beef scraps, holding about 15 qts.

We recommend this hopper for dry feeding or to give the birds a chance to balance their ration. Top of box has a sharp point or angle, so birds cannot roast on it. Price, each, 35c.

Hygieia Nest Egg. This egg is almost an exact imitation
of the hen’s egg. But contains a powerful dis-
infector which will expel lice and vermin. Much of the disease among
poultry is caused by lice. Hens will not lay when troubled by lice and to increase your profits and relieve your hens use these eggs. Price, each, 5c; doz., 25c. If by mail and 2c extra for postage on each egg.

Lime Nest Egg. Helps feed the Lime Nest Egg
will give the hens a large amount of lime in a convenient form. Price, each, 2c.

Mann’s Bone Cutter. Fresh ground bones are very valuable for feed-
ing laying hens and will increase the egg produc-
tion to a remarkable degree. Every keeper of
poultry should own a bone cutter of his own. Mann’s
Green Bone Cutter has been on the market for many
years and is without question the best manufactured.
The model No. 7 Cutter is an improvement over
the old cutters having an open hopper which facil-
itates cleaning the machine. Has the easiest run-
ing hand power machine and is designed to be used as desired. Price, complete set, 12 inches long and balanced wheel, F. O. B. Minneapolis, $12.00.

Wire Nests. These nests are strongly made from heavy Japanese steel wire and will last a lifetime. They are far superior to boxes, will not harbor lice and are always clean. Each, 1c; doz., $1.50.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AND LAWN DRESSING

Good Profits can only be Obtained from Good Crops.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.'S STELLER FERTILIZERS
will prepare the soil so that it can be depended upon to produce good crops.

To those, if any there be, that doubt the efficacy of fertilizing the land, we say, try an acre or two as an experiment. The result will speak for itself.

Our prices are such that a farmer may get a ton of fertilizer at a deposit in Minneapolis. 200 lbs. of one kind at ten cents, except where 400 lb. or 1000 lb. price is quoted. We cannot break bags except as noted.

The importance of a productive soil can scarcely be estimated; yet how many farmers do not give their land the care that it needs? This is a sad fact to the interest of the farmer that he not only gets paid for his labor and a profit on his crops, but to keep them in their best physical condition. This can be done by fertilizing if the ingredients are blended in the right proportion; if neglected, the farm lands will soon be reduced to a condition that will require great expense to bring them up to marketable condition. Be fussful.

1. N., K. & Co.'s Sterling Fertilizer No. 1.

For Market Gardens and Truckers.

This fertilizer is highly recommended for all crops, especially for root crops, for it will increase yield and quality and prevent decay in storage. It is useful for all crops, but especially for potatoes and root crops. It is a light brown when dry, but is a dark red when wet.

2. N., K. & Co.'s Sterling Fertilizer No. 2.

For Orchard. Plants.

This fertilizer is especially adapted for all crops of the Northwest and we doubt if anything will show a larger yield than this. It is a dark brown when dry, but is red when wet. This special brand will produce results that will surprise you. Use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, according to condition of soil. Price, 100 lb., $1.12; 250 lb., $2.88; 500 lb., $5.00.

3. N., K. & Co.'s Sterling Fertilizer No. 3.

For Seed Corn.

Seed corn is one of the most important crops of the Northwest and we doubt if anything will show a larger yield than this. This special brand will produce results that will surprise you. Use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, according to condition of soil. Price, 100 lb., $1.12; 250 lb., $2.88; 500 lb., $5.00.

4. N., K. & Co.'s Sterling Fertilizer No. 4.

For General Farm Crops.

A blend put up especially to meet the demand for a general purpose fertilizer that will produce large crops. It is a light brown when dry, but red when wet. This blend will produce results that will surprise you. Use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, to produce the best results. Price, 100 lb., $1.12; 250 lb., $2.88; 500 lb., $5.00.

Excelsior Plant Food.

An excellent, concentrated, soluble fertilizer for house plants. It is immediately soluble in water and easily applied to the house plants. Two size packages, directions for use on each. Small size, 15c (postpaid, 25c); large, 25c (postpaid, 40c).

Gypsum or Land Plaster.

200 lb., bag, $1.04; ton, $12.00.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Lawn Dressing is the result of careful study, experiments and experience. It contains in just the right proportions, a concentration of nitrogen and phosphoric acid in liberal proportions. Product feeds into flower and vegetable crops, prevents root decay and promotes rapid growth. It is used as a soil dressing before planting or as a dressing to keep plants in good growth. It is an excellent dressing for all crops, and is especially recommended for root crops. It is made up of dried blood, bone meal and fish meal, and is preferred over all other fertilizer for this purpose. It is a dark brown when dry, but becomes red when wet.

Root of Grass Sold in: 1 oz. 5 lbs. 25 lbs. 100 lbs. Price. $0.10, $6.25; $30.00; $100.00.

Root of Grass Showing the Effect of Sterilizing Lawn Dressing.


**SWIFT’S FERTILIZERS**

**Specially Prepared for the Soils and Crops of the Northwestern States**

**Elements of Fertility**

Nitrogen: Its special function is to promote the green rank growth of plants. Nature, as a builder, requires this element to make the faster, more succulent and nourishing food. In fruits, after serving first in making up and later in maintaining and in the fruits that are used in producing the necessary Phosphoric Acid and Potash, are largely used from the soil. Nitrogen goes into the seed and grain, which when consumed, forms blood and flesh.

Phosphoric Acid: It gives strength to the young plant in budding, flowering, and aids in forming the seed and fruit and moisture, and absorbs the other necessary elements of the food. It promotes continuous flowering and forces earlier maturity. As the crop gradually ripens from 10 to 60 per cent of the Phosphoric Acid is assimilated by the plant, it is transferred to the seed which, when consumed by animals, forms the bone of the body.

Potash: Its chief function is to form the cellular fibres, straw and wood and makes the grain and produce settling up. It makes the produce more palatable. It aids in the development of trees and fruits and staking of crops. The yield of the Potash consumed by animals is returned in the excreta, and chiefly in the liquid portion.

**Swift’s Onion, Potato and Tobacco Fertilizer (2-8-7)**

Guaranteed Analysis

Nitrogen............. 1.05 per cent  
Equal to Ammonia........ 2.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, available........ 8.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, Inos. (from bone)........ 1.00 per cent  
Potash (K2O, actual)........ 2.00 per cent

Our Banner Brand. The best general crop fertilizer available. It gives the plant an early start and assures a continuous, healthy growth, promotes rapid flowering and maturity, and shows marked results on following crops. It adds to the fertility of the soil. For all crops, particularly Corn, Wheat, Oats, and good for all crops. Its results are lasting.

Tom. $32.00; Bag, 125 lbs. $25.00.

**Swift’s Special Potatoes and Vegetable Grower (4-8-8)**

Guaranteed Analysis

Nitrogen............. 3.29 per cent  
Equal to Ammonia........ 6.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, available........ 8.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, Inos. (from bone)........ 1.00 per cent  
Potash (K2O, actual)........ 8.00 per cent  
For Corn and hoed crops, such as Potatoes, Sugar Beets and All Vegetables. This fertilizer promotes vigorous early growth, earlier maturity, increased yield and greater profits.  
Tom. $34.00; Bag, 125 lbs. $26.50.

**Swift’s Ground Dried Blood**

Guaranteed Analysis

Nitrogen............. 12.18 per cent  
Equal to Ammonia........ 24.36 per cent  
Where a highly concentrated Ammoniate is required, Swift’s Ground Dried Blood is the perfect soil builder. There is no fertilizer as high as there is Nitrate of soda and Sul- phate of Ammonia. Ground Dried Blood will work efficiently and profitably applied at seeding time. The mixture is irregular in the growing season land should be used sparingly. It is to fall and permit cultivation, and then the fertilizers can be applied later in the fall, after plowing, and thus time and money both saved at the same time.

Tom. $62.00; Bag, 125 lbs. $45.00; 50 lbs. $25.00; 25 lbs. $12.50; 10 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. 33c; lb. 16c.

**Swift’s Garden City or Acid Phosphate**

Guaranteed Analysis

Phosphoric Acid, available........ 14.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, Inos. (from bone)........ 16.00 per cent  
Tom. $24.00; Bag, 125 lbs. $18.00; 50 lbs. $8.50.

**Swift’s High Grade Phosphate and Potash (0-10-4)**

Guaranteed Analysis

Phosphoric Acid, available........ 10.00 per cent  
Phosphoric Acid, Inos. (from bone)........ 10.00 per cent  
Tom. $24.00; Bag, 125 lbs. $18.00; 50 lbs. $8.50.

**Crop Producers**

**Soil Builders—Always Reliable**

It Pays to Use Them

**Suggestions for Profitable Fertilizing**

- From extensive official experiments conducted during the last fifty years, and the general experience of our customers with every variety of crop and under every soil and market conditions, the following general applications are recommended:
  - On a good soil and with crops that require much fertility, such as corn, oats, wheat, hay, etc., apply 500 lbs. per acre.
  - On light soils and crops that require more fertility, such as beets, truck crops, etc., apply 700 lbs. per acre.
  - On heavy soils and crops that require less fertility, such as potatoes, sugar beets, etc., apply 300 lbs. per acre.

**Advising Gardeners To Use It**

In regard to the fertilizer, I must say that I always find that it gives me satisfactory results with my vegetables and lawn and would advise all gardeners to use it. BARNEY KUHE.
INSECTICIDES AND REMEDIES FOR FUNGUS

Arsenate of Lead. The most effective of all insecticides for spraying purposes. Especially adapted for use on tender plants and in greenhouses. It is used to suppress lead blight, blight of the peach tree, etc. Arsenate of Lead is more sticky in character than any other insecticide, and for this reason is sometimes used where it is desirable to have the material remain on the surface of the leaves. For the same reason, it is particularly good for extremely delicate foliage as it positively will not burn. Use 1 part in proportion of 100 parts of water. To produce a deposit of 50 gallons of water, or two to four pounds of Lead to 100 gallons of water if a weaker solution is desired. You can judge best of the strength to be used by your local nurseries and gardeners.

Prices: 1 lb., $1.00; 10 lbs., $7.50; 25 lbs., $37.50.


There is no question about the necessity of spraying fruits and vegetables. There is no other method of expression that will produce from 15 to 25 per cent more. Sprayed fruit and vegetables sell for more than non-sprayed fruit, and the same is true of garden crops. You cannot afford to neglect the possibility. Possibly you didn’t know that blight causes the rot on tomatoes. Your tomato crop this year is likely to be gathered up twenty-four hours without your understanding the cause.

A magnificent field of potatoes today may tomorrow be burned up, shriveled and ruined by the blight. A one cent cure of arsenate of lead would have prevented the loss. Weeds also are controlled by arsenate of lead.

Prices: qt., 40c; gallon, $1.00; 5 gallons, $5.00.

Kerosene Emulsion. A safe and sure remedy for all Lice and other insects. It will destroy the Mealy Bug, Squash Bug, Oyster Shell Scale and all insects in the house. A much cheaper and more effective insecticide than arsenate of lead. It is put up in a concentrated form, and diluted with water from 10 to 30 times its bulk, according to the amount of scale in the plants. It is also used on the San Jose Scale a great deal when it is in the early stages. Apply with a pump sprayer and at a rate of 1:100 but it is also used at other stages. One pint will cover about 100 square feet. It is poured on the plants, curculio, spray just before the blossoms bud open, and the second time two weeks after the petals fall. Adding a little Paris Green at this time will kill the feeding insect if it is feeding on the blossoms. Water is added and the foliage. Spray the third time, about June 10th, with the plain Emulsion. The addition of 16c to the gallon is necessary. 1 quart, 40c; by express or freight only at purchaser’s expense.

Nico-fume Liquid. Other insects which infest Roses, Sweet Peas and other plants. For spraying or fumigating. Price, 1/4 pint, 50c; 1 pint, 95c; 1 gallon, $1.00.

Paris Green. Herrmann’s Hi-Grade. Much harm and heavy loss has resulted in the past, from the use of inferior grades of Paris Green. The trend is now as it should be, toward an honest and more scientific use of Paris Green. In several states, Paris Green is permitted to be sold only in containers of 5 pounds or more. This restriction was made necessary because of the fact that there has existed a temptation to adulterate Paris Green with some harmless ingredient that costs less than pure Paris Green and is not easily detected until it fails to do the work that pure Paris Green ought to do.

Many consumers of “bug poison” believe on account of arsenic being the active agent in it, can be used to kill not only insects and not materially injure the quality. This is not so. When arsenic is used it is mixed with sulphate of copper in the right proportion and only excess of uncombined arsenic will have a tendency to scald the tender leaves of growing vegetables. Morris, Higgins & Co. guarantee that their arsenate of lead will be absolutely pure and free from adulteration of any sort. Put up in six ounce boxes. Price, 5c; 1/2 lb. box, 25c; 1 lb. box, 50c.

Slug Shot. A non-poisonous powder used for the destruction of slugs and snails and other pests. It is free from offensive odor and is safe to use. It is also safe to use around young plants. Can be ground and mixed with garden soil and used for flowers. A powder improves upon any other remedy for slugs and snails.

Prices: 10 lbs. in 50-lb. bag, $3.00; 5 lb. bag, 90c; 12-1/2 lb. package, $1.00; 100 lb. boxes, 90c. 35c, by express or freight only at purchaser’s expense.

Dicky Duster. A very convenient and practical implement for applying Bug Death and other powders to plants. Each, 25c, by express or freight only at purchaser’s expense.

Fir Tree Oil Soap. A popular insecticide for use on trees and plants, both in the house and garden. A concentrated soap with the bark of the fir tree is an excellent remedy for eradicating aphids, caterpillar, worms, scale, thrip, blight and slugs. It is also valuable as a remedy for skin diseases of animals and for destroying fleas and other insects. This soap is a safe and sure remedy and may be used on grain, hogs and other places where it is used. It may be applied very easily and at small expense by using the Excelsior Single Tube Sprayer. A ounce of liquid will spray two to four trees.

Price, 1 quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; 1 gallon, $1.00. Express or freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

Formaldehyde. The loss to the farmers of the United States from the decay of fruits and vegetables is enormous. Smut and other fungous diseases of wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, beans, potatoes, and other plants, which are caused by spores or seed of the fungus, are on the seed grain which you plant; when the grain sprouts and grows the fungus grows too; it follows up through the stalk into the blade and into the ear, and the result is blighted plant, smut grains and a diseased yield of inferior quality. The same holds true of Scab which has proved such a scourge.

Can you afford to use it? The price of a bushel of wheat expanded for Formaldehyde will add several bushels to the next harvest. It takes as much hard and labor to raise a light crop as a heavy one. Think it over. Sold only in original sealed bottles, pt., 35c; qt., 50c; gal., $2.00. 5 gallons, $9.00. Formaldehyde for Grass and Potatoes," is sent free on request.

Grafting Wax. It is important that the wax should not soften and become fluid too soon. The best wax is a wax which is modified wax. The quality of the wax is made with this particular feature in view. It will not soften in the sun so easily as will the ordinary wax. It may be used in the greenhouse. When applied, if used in very cool weather, it may be more quickly softened by heating in the sun. The ordinary wax may be used in the greenhouses and the greenhouses on the ground. It is excellent if applied to young trees and shrubs if barked, and will remain on and prevent rot until the wound is covered with new bark. 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 100c; 1 bushel, 95c.

Helleborine. Pure Powdered White Helleborine is one of the best insecticides known for general use on plants and vegetable foliage. It is excellent against the大三虫, Curculion, Over一世, and when mixed with bran, Rose Bugs, and, in fact, against almost all insects, both in greenhouses and in the garden. Helleborine is easily applied, safe to use, and can be applied either dry or in the form of a gentle spray prepared by adding water in the proportion of 1:100 if used dry as it is, it is applied by dusting. Price, 1/2 lb., 16c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.00. If by mail, add 16c per lb. extra.

Lemon Oil Co.’s Insecticide. This product is one of the best known. It is excellent as a spray or as a wash and has a pleasant odor. Highly recommended for house plants, palms, etc. Dilute with water to 20 to 50 parts. 1/2 pint, 25c; pint, 50c; quart, 75c; gal. by express or freight only at purchaser’s expense.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A wonderful insecticide and destructor. Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. This popular insecticide never fails to destroy all external parasites and internal parasites and to injure the tenderest growth. For domestic purposes it rids the house of all parasites and insects and is especially good for dogs and all other animals. It will give a trial of its worth. It is then 3 oz. 7/14 gallons prepared solution, 10c; mailed postpaid, 13c; 5 oz. 7/14 gallons, preparation, 80c; mailed postpaid, 90c. If in order of work, we will, if asked for, enclose a booklet, "The Window Garden."

Tobacco Dust. For green and black aphids, bees, beetles, etc. Price, 1 lb., 1c (postpaid, 25c); 5 lbs., 25c (postpaid, 50c); 10 lbs., 75c (postpaid, 1.50); 25 lbs., $1.00 (postpaid, 2.50).

Tobacco Extract. Liquid, free from gum. Destroys plant lice of all kinds, red spiders, spider ticks, etc. For spraying and for the spray, the aroused. For the spray, 1/2 pt., 40c, 75c. Not malignant.

Tobacco Stems. For stunt the stems and produce leaves and leaves and other insects. Packled only in cases containing 200 to 300 lbs.

Whale Oil Soap. This is a useful oil, made from pure soap grease. Makes an excellent emulsion for tree spraying and eggs affect the bark, including the San Jose Scale; and also used for smearing on trees to prevent worms crawling up. 1 lb., 15c; postpaid, 30c.
CULTIVATOR SWEEPS

The best tools we have ever seen. Every farmer should have one or more sets. Not necessary to buy a new cultivator. They will fit the one you own now.

We first offered these sweeps to some of our growers of corn three years ago, and they proved so satisfactory that we disposed of several hundred at one point. We are so firmly convinced of their great value in so many ways, that we now insist that all of our growers of both field and sweet corn, beans, peas and other crops use them to insure better quality and early ripening. The advantages of these sweeps are briefly set forth as follows:

May be attached to any cultivator, either one or two horse, walking or riding.

They are strictly surface soil workers. Make the ideal earth mulch, thus conserving soil moisture. Leave a level surface on the field, insuring an even distribution of rain-fall. Will kill quick-grass, Canada thistle and other weed pests. Do not injure the roots of the corn as do the deep working tillage implements. Hasten maturation of all cultivated crops. Worth their cost every day while in use. Save horse-power, increase yields and kill weeds. The extra height makes of specially prepared steel and are very strong and durable. Easily attached and may be quickly removed when desired.

Prices of Cultivator Sweeps.

Please state the name of your cultivator and the size of shank, so that we may send the proper backs for attaching.

ONE HORSE WALKING CULTIVATOR SWEEPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Shank</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>35c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>45c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA HEAVY RIDING CULTIVATOR SWEEPS, WITHOUT BACKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Shank</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>40c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-inch, with bolt, each</td>
<td>60c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two Horse Riding Cultivator Equipped with Our Surface Working Sweeps.

PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

THE BEST GARDEN TOOLS IN THE WORLD. OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

No. 4, Hill and Disc Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

No. 17½ Single Wheel Hoe

No. 38, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, complete.

No. 4, Hill and Drill Seeder, and Single Wheel Hoe

No. 16, Single Wheel Hoe

No. 18, Single Wheel Hoe

Our Price:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 4, Hill and Drill Seeder, and Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25, Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6, Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12, Double Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15, Double Wheel Disc Hoe</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 36, Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3, Hill and Disc Seeder</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1, Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11, Double Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14, Double Wheel Disc Hoe, complete</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13½, Double Wheel Disc Hoe, plain</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16, Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18, Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 28, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, complete</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 38, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, plain</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fully Illustrated Catalogue of Planet Jr. Garden Tools mailed free on request.

Our Price:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 16, Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18, Single Wheel Hoe</td>
<td>13.00</td>
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<td>No. 28, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, complete</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<td>No. 38, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, plain</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 41, Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7, Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8, Horse Hoe and Cultivator, without wheel</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21, Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve Tooth Harrow, without pulverizer or wheel</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22, Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator, plain with regular bearings</td>
<td>52.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeders.

The best machine for sowing all kinds of grass seeds. Does not waste the seed, but distributes it uniformly over the ground. Can be set to sow an even acre of mixed grass seed, including Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Bromus Inermis, etc. Seed can be sown on a windy day as the large hopper holds about one-half bushel. It runs very easily and will to 10 or 15 acres a day can be sown without difficulty, and the work will be done better than with any other machine. We also have the different sizes and prices. Seed is sold in all small seeds like Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet and Clover. 14 ft. hopper, price, $7.00; 16 ft. hopper, price, $7.25.

No. 6. In some localities the No. 1 Seeder did not sow enough seed to the acre. The No. 6 Seeder was designed a few years ago to meet these requirements. It saves the same kind of seeds as the No. 1 Seeder—all Clovers, Timothy, Hungarian, Alfalfa, Millet, Rapeseed and other small-seeded seeds. No. 6Seeder. Complete with hopper and accessories. The $15-inch cut is the standard size for onion sets and ordinary market spinach crops. The 6¼-inch is for lettuce and crops that are planted in close rows. The 11-inch for crops that are planted from 14 to 18 inches apart in rows.

Sterling Broadcast Seed Sower. or Will sow any seed that is broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. It can be readily adjusted to suit the seed being sown. The feed plate and agitating device are of heavy sheet steel and all adjustments of spring steel. The hopper is of heavy duck and holds about one-half bushel. This machine has also a patented double disk, double flute, non-soldered, hardened steels, which is itself worth the price of the sower. Our customers will find it to be the strongest, most reliable and most compact hand seed sower made. By either freight or express, $10.00, customer to pay postages.

Cahoon Seeder. Larger in size than the Sterling Seed Sower and will distribute the seed over a slightly larger area. One of these machines will last a life-time. It will seed evenly, 4 to 5 rows an hour. It will scatter the following distances: wheat, barley, rye, 25 ft.; clover and timothy, 18 to 20 ft. The bag and hopper hold about 25 lbs. Weight, 31 /bs. Price, each, $3.00.

Eureka Seed Drill. This little handy garden drill is designed only for small gardens, hot-bed, etc., and is not expected to be used for extensive planting or large drills. It is sold at a very low price and for those who intended will do the work well and give satisfaction. You can get close up to the roots of your plants. It is fitted with a drill and save filling in by hand the ends of the rows. Price, each, $1.00.

Pruning Shears. Constructed with a powerful draw cut blade, volute spring, polished blades, black finish, 9 inches. Easy action, strong cutting power. Each, 65c. A better grade for $1.00.

Telegraph Tree Pruner. The blade is thin, and being supported on both sides, will cut both small twigs and larger branches more easily and much better than other pruners. It does not bear the touch or brush the wood but makes a clean cut. The blade can be taken out and easily sharpened or a new one put in its place. There is a steel coiled spring for holding the blade closed. The socket has a thread on the tool and can thus be easily screwed on to a pole of any length. No poles furnished. Price, each, $1.00. Extra blades, 5c. Extra spring, 35c.

Angle Trowel. This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from the lawn; its slim blade, made strong by its angular form, being suited for prying and twisting; but it has also found great favor among ladies as a purse size tool for delicate work. Good coated steel, 6 inches. Price, each, 75c. Extra blades, 15c. Solid Steel Trowel. made in one piece and large wooden handle. 2c each. If by mail postpaid, 35c.

Weeding Hooks. Each, 10c; postpaid, 30c.

Steel Point Dibber. For transplanting vegetable plants, steel point. Each, 30c. If by mail, 40c. postpaid.

Chirsty Weeder. One of the best garden weeder we have yet seen. On one side it has a sharp serrated cutting edge which proves very effective with tough weeds and grass. The other side may be used for loosening the soil and for light surface weeding. It is very strong and durable and will last a lifetime. It is handsomely finished and very easy to handle. Price, 25c each, will be sent postpaid for 30c.

Barker Weeder and Mulcher.

This is the most practical, as well as the most up-to-date, hand cultivator ever offered, doing far better work than any ordinary cultivator; with a small shovel or hoe. The price is based on the principle of a lawn mower, the long revolving blades working up the surface of the ground thoroughly, cutting the weeds and separating them from the soil, so that they are easily destroyed. More effective, as no weeds can be missed and a fine mulch is left over the surface of the ground, which prevents the evaporation of the moisture.

The Barker is made in three sizes, viz: 6-inch cut, 8½-inch cut and 11-inch cut. Each end of the blade is adapted to the principle of a lawn mower, the long revolving blades working up the surface of the ground thoroughly, cutting the weeds and separating them from the soil, so that they are easily destroyed. More effective, as no weeds can be missed and a fine mulch is left over the surface of the ground, which prevents the evaporation of the moisture.

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Acme Corn Planter. Works in any soil; has a flexible and adjustable iron drop, and does not wear the teeth or damage the corn. It has an iron seed box and iron channel. The foot is made of polished steel, it is well made, strong, durable, reliable and gives universal satisfaction. Price, $1.00.

Triumph Hand Corn Planter, a pioneer implement in this line and one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, should last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. This instrument can be sown in the dressed earth, at any time, it being a simple matter to cut the sowing rows. The hopper is made of galvanized iron. Price, each, $1.15.

Asparagus Knife. A drop-tooth knife, very desirable in cutting asparagus without damaging the plant. It is also very useful in cutting the thin stems out of the lawn. Neat black handle. Each, 35c. Sent postpaid for 40c.

Lang's Hand Weeder. It is becoming more popular each year. It is very conveniently used, and indefinitely useful and compact. The handle is so made that it is easily handled and so comfortably that the fingers and thumb are entirely free to use whenever necessary. Also very useful in thinning the seedling vegetable plants, as onions, etc. Price, 25c; by mail, 35c.

Potato Planter. Combination Weeder. As it does both the raking and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable, and perfect work in the market. It is especially adapted to cutting weeds and grass; shallow cultivation and sowing of the soil of all garden crops, flower beds and nursery stock that requires hand cultivation in the early stages of growth, is nearly and strongly made of malleable iron (dimpls) and the blade is the best spring steel, sharpened on both edges and points, which allows weeding close to the plants. Everyone who has a garden, large or small, should have the Combination Weeder. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price, only 30 cents; postpaid, 40c.
### Porch Trellis.

Very strong, durable and attractive in appearance. Made of galvanized wire on square lattice. Great for climbing vines, roses, etc. Made of heavy galvanized wire, it retains its shape even when laid flat indefinitely.

*Prices:*
- Double Trellis 1½ inches wide: $1.00 per ft.
- Single Trellis 1½ inches wide: $0.80 per ft.
- 24 inches high:
  - Double: $1.20
  - Single: $1.00

### Rubber Plant Sprinkler.

This is the finest sprinkler made. It is durable, quickly and conveniently filled, and thoroughly washes the foliage of the plants, removing dust and insects. It is indispensable for floral work, window gardening and sprinkling clothes. Price: 12 oz. size, $1.00; 5 oz., 25c; 4 oz., 6c.

### Painted Tree Labels.

- 3½ inch iron wire: 100 for $1.00
- 3½ inch copper wire: 100 for $1.20

### Painted Pot Labels.

- 4 inch: 100 for $0.80
- 4½ inch: 100 for $0.80
- 5 inch: 100 for $0.80
- 6 inch: 100 for $1.00

### Painted Garden Labels.

- 8 inch: 100 for $1.00
- 10 inch: 100 for $1.00
- 12 inch: 100 for $1.00

### Japanese Cane Stakes.

Light, strong and durable, for tying up tall growing plants requiring support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Dyed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 inch</td>
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<td>3½ inch</td>
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<td>4 inch</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 inch</td>
<td>$6.25</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
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</table>

### Water Proof Paper Flower Pots.

- 2½ inch: 50 for $0.10
- 3 inch: 50 for $0.10
- 3½ inch: 50 for $0.10
- 4 inch: 50 for $0.10
- 4½ inch: 50 for $0.10
- 5 inch: 50 for $0.10
- 6 inch: 50 for $0.10

### Water-Weight Roller Bearing Lawn Rollers.

The Water Weight Lawn Roller is constructed for general purposes. The handle weighs 30 lbs. when filled with 300 pounds of water. A large drum is used for climbing rock surfaces without damaging the surface. When the roller is used on grass, a 40 lb. drum is used. The roller is fully adjustable to suit the work. The handle length may be adjusted to the operator's reach or comfort.

### Rose Arch.

Rose Arch, regular double wire trellis 1½ inches wide, mounted on threaded steel frame. After being placed in the ground, it will rise to the top, four feet from side to side and the frame measures 1½ inches wide. Each $2.00.

We shall be pleased to furnish prices on any special sizes or shapes wanted on receipt of specifications.

### Tomato Support.

Very valuable for keeping tomatoes off the ground. Will largely increase the yield and improve the quality of the fruit. They are especially inexpensive for the home gardener. We shall be happy to quote prices on any tomato support. Each $1.00.

### Seed or Bulb Pans.

- 6 inch: 50 for $0.25
- 8 inch: 50 for $0.25

### Fern Pans.

- 6 inch: 50 for $0.25
- 8 inch: 50 for $0.25

### Azalea Pots.

- 6 inch: 50 for $0.25
- 8 inch: 50 for $0.25

### Water-Weight Roller Bearing Lawn Rollers.

The Water Weight Lawn Roller with handle weights is the most satisfactory and serviceable lawn roller ever produced for general purposes. The handle weighs 30 lbs. when filled with 300 pounds of water. A large drum is used for climbing rock surfaces without damaging the surface. When the roller is used on grass, a 40 lb. drum is used. The roller is fully adjustable to suit the work. The handle length may be adjusted to the operator's reach or comfort.

The table below gives sizes and weights and makes very low prices. Each lawn owner should have one of these rollers to press the soil back to plants, after it has been heaved by freezing during the winter. It will assist in leveling the surface and create a smooth, velvety surface. A roller of this kind is also indispensable for tennis and croquet courts and golf courses.

### The first six rollers are with counterbalancing weight; the last six are without handle weights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Water Filled</th>
<th>Sand Filled</th>
<th>Net Price</th>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>$21.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB 12</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above provides the dimensions and weights for the various sizes of lawn rollers. Each size roller comes with counterbalancing weight to ensure even distribution of weight and optimal rolling performance. The roller without handle weights has been designed for use in confined spaces or on specific terrains where a standard handle roller may not be effective.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE YOUR CROPS BY SPRAYING

It is claimed by authorities that over $500,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables are annually destroyed by bugs, insects, and plant diseases, and that this loss can be entirely prevented by spraying with proper chemicals from a good sprayer.

**Auto-Spray No. 1.**

A compressed air sprayer warranted against mechanical defect and guaranteed satisfactory. We have offered this sprayer for many years and with increasing success. We find the machine thoroughly dependable. Compressed air enters regular self-lubricating motor and drives the pump. One or two pounds of full solution and air is then compressed in the remaining third. The compression of the air is so deep that no solution is required for a fine mist or spray. A few strokes of the plunger will operate the machine for several minutes.

This sprayer is used for spraying trees, hedges, greenhouse, poultry, greenhouses, and greenhouses, and other various crops. It is perfectly simple and thoroughly durable. The sprayer is made in only one size and is sold at $10.00, and can be had in any color or style desired.

**Dandilion Outfit**—For killing dandelions, we recommend the Auto-Spray No. 1-B, with one length of extension and one brass tube. The extension pipe permits delivery of the compressed air and liquid to the ground, and should be used with the Auto-Spray No. 1-B. The sprayer is made in only one size and is sold at $12.00, and can be had in any color or style desired.

**Salt of Iron**—This will effectively kill out dandelions on the lawn; also mustard and other weed seeds on the farm. The sprayer is made in only one size and is sold at $12.00, and can be had in any color or style desired.

**Complete Arrangement**—The Auto-Spray is built in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the Brass Auto-Spray No. 1-B, because it will resist the action of all spray solutions, and the Auto-Pop with nozzle cleaner, is the only self cleaning device on the market.

**Prices**—Our prices on all sprayers include packing and delivery to express or freight office at Minneapolis, purchaser to pay transportation. Where seats are to be sent at the same time, a sprayer can be put in any acceptable extra charge for transportation. With every sprayer is furnished complete instructions for use and formulas for emulsions, disinfectants, etc., the materials for which can be obtained cheaply at any drug store.

**Excelsior Single Tube Sprayer.**

Sprays in any direction. An invaluable feature and one that is not equalled by any other type of sprayer is the use of the sprayer pump. It is made extra strong, the body being reinforced and can be laid down without contents of can spilling.

**Lowell Blow Powder Spray.**

In some instances potato growers, stock and poultry raisers prefer to use Paris Green and disinfectants in powder form mixed with dry plaster. To meet this demand the Lowell Blow Powder Sprayer is especially constructed. The ball valve arrangement is so positive in its action that it is impossible to draw any powder back into the hopper, or any liquid back into the hopper, or any powder back into the hopper, which insures the safety of operating at all times.

The tank holds 3 gallons and one and a quarter tubes of the powder will be the work of the sprayer for a good day. It is made with a nicely arranged and self-cleaning nozzle, and is available in two or three different sizes.

**Booklet on Insect Pests.**

We will send without charge to any one requesting it, our booklet on Insect Pests, which tells how to control these enemies injurious to fruit and vegetable crops. We will also send it, if asked for, special information on any of the above sprayers.

**The Brandt Sprayer.**

In offering this Sprayer to our customers we do so in the belief that we are offering one of the finest and best sprayers on the market. It is almost too well known to need a detailed description, therefore, we will only say that it is highly endorsed by the leading Experimental Stations of the U. S., and by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This Sprayer is different from others in that it does not need high pressure to produce results. It will do the work with 10 pounds pressure, whereas the other sprayers require 20 or 30 pounds. The result is arrived at by a combination of the air and liquid in the formula at the point of discharge.

The pump is carried in the hands and in a convenient position for operating and for directing the spray on plants and vines. An occasional stroke of the pump moves the pump in the tank and maintains it uniform at all times.

With a two-row nozzle the work of the Sprayer can be doubled. With a three tube nozzle, tube to 5 and 6 feet in height can be sprayed. For spraying vineyards and other vine plants we use a No. 4 Nozzles. The No. 2 Cap is for the same purpose as the double and tree nozzle.

The Brandt Sprayer, all Brass and Shut-Off Nozzle. No. 3 Brandt Sprayer, all Brass and Shut-Off Nozzle. No. 4 Bordeaux Nozzles 75, No. 2 Cap. $8.00

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Write for Circulars giving complete formulas and information.

**Leggett's Champion Duster.**

Distributes Paris Green, Helleborus, Sulphur, Etc. Dispenses with labor and expense of handling of liquid sprays. For Fruit, Garden, Vineyard, Tobacco Fields, Etc.

This implement has proved itself "Champion," being far ahead of any other machine in its capacity to distribute a uniform and almost imperceptible quantity of Paris Green, Lemberg, and other dusting powders. The machine is rapidly superseding liquid sprays.

Will do as much work in a day as a horse-power sprayer. Will green two rows of potatoes at once as fast as a man walks. Adjustable to any width of row. Length of machine is such that the poison is kept at a safe distance from the operator. Any one can use it. Will not get out of order and will last for years. Price, $8.00; by express, $8.50; by express, $8.75. 

**Little Giant Duster.**

Distributes any dry powder, Paris Green, etc., to perfection. Saves yourself all the labor and expense of handling liquid sprays, and the same time accomplishes more effective work by using the dry powder. This machine has long ago passed the experimental stage, and is now being used by a large number of farmers and gardeners. It is decided a machine keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator. Dust potato vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time, with no labor and at nearly a quart of powder. Machine weighs 6 lbs., packed in a case, two tubes, the nozzle and cap. Case weighs 15 lbs. Price, $4.00; by express, $4.25; by express, $4.50.

**Brownie Duster.**

For garden and flower work, the Brownie is the best dry powder. Two tubes and square nozzle. Capacity about a pint. Weight, cased, 10 lbs. Price, $4.90; by express, $5.00.
Perfection Sprayer.

A very strong and durable, high pressure type of compressed air sprayer. It is so constructed that every part is sufficiently strong to more than meet the demands made upon it. With these features, is combined ease of operation and general suitability for the work for which it is intended. The pump is made of 1/8 in. seamless brass tubing, perfectly sealed at the joint, and it is practically impossible to blow out this sprayer. The nozzle is automatic, operating very easily with a lever held in the hand. This sprayer is self-lubricating, all brass, and handles other spraying materials. This sprayer is guaranteed by the manufacturers to the extent that if for any reason it should prove unsatisfactory, it may be returned and replaced with a new one at our own expense. It is in two styles, galvanized and other.

The "Clipper" Foot-Tread Pea and Bean Picking and Sorting Table.

A Bean picking machine is not only a great convenience, but is a money saver to any grower who raises Peas or Beans. The work of separating poor from good seed is very awkward and time-consuming by any other method. The price one may secure on the market for Beans or Peas is largely increased, since the quality of the product has normally greater in proportion than the cost of hand-picking the seed.

We offer the Clipper Bean and Pea sorting table and seed representative in the Northwest. From the illustration its ease of operation is readily apparent. The canvas belt over which the Peas or Beans flow is operated by a foot treadle and may be stopped or turned out to suit the operator. Thus a8 a machine, it works an agitator which feeds the Peas or Beans on the belt, and in the process of moving towards the operator, who remains seated during the work, the damaged, broken and other unsuitable seeds may be quickly and easily removed and placed in the receptacles on either side of the belt. The good Peas or Beans drop into a spout and run into a sack, which is placed at the front of the machine. The hopper is large and will hold approximately a bushel of seed.

We consider this picking table the most satisfactory on the market. There are thousands in use throughout the country not only by the large, but by the small grower of farmer, but by the large seed establishments. Our war-durables and other unsuitable seeds may be quickly and easily removed and placed in the receptacles on either side of the belt. The good Peas or Beans drop into a spout and run into a sack, which is placed at the front of the machine. The hopper is large and will hold approximately a bushel of seed.

The "Clipper" Foot-Tread Pea and Bean Picking and Sorting Table.

What the "Clipper" Will Do.

The "Clipper" will clean all classes of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, etc., and is suitable for farm or general use.

A Fourfold Guarantee.

Every "Clipper Mill" is guaranteed, as but to material and workmanship, and is also guaranteed to exceed all other seed and grain cleaners on the market.

Unusual Capacity.

The "Clipper Mill" will handle wheat at the rate of 50 bushels on hour and clover seed at the rate of 35 pounds an hour. It is a large machine, but has no other claim to distinction except the fact that it is the only machine in the world that will handle limestone and other sediment without extra charge, including one wire and nine perforated zinc screens, equipped with separators. A Good Seed Cleaner.

The Clipper Mill I bought of you last year is surely a good seed cleaner. I am well pleased with the Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaner—does fine work. Well pleased.

L. G. COONEY, Fredericksburg, la.

"Clipper" Grain and Seed Cleaner is good enough for us. Why? Because it is the Best Cleaner Made.

For a quarter of a century we have used "Clipper" Grain and Seed Cleaners in our warehouse and they have played an important part in sustaining and enhancing the reputation of Northrup, King & Co., for selling clean and perfect seeds.

We have tested every Fanning Mill on the market, and find the "Clipper" excels them all.

In our business, "clean seed" is a vital question. If the "Clipper" cost ten times what it does we would willingly use a machine of some other make.

These are strong statements, but we cannot say less and do justice to the "Clipper." How the "Clipper" Eradicates Weeds.

One reason your fields choke up with weeds is because you sow them with your seed! The way to get rid of weeds is to clean your seed with the "Clipper" before sowing. It will take out weed seeds, light, dead seed or grain, and insure an even stand of strong, healthy plants, increased yields, and the grade as well. That means more profit and a larger bank account, at the end of each season.

Exclusive Features.

Among the exclusive features of the "Clipper" we call especial attention to the following: *

- The screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to grain screens can be supplied for $5 extra. Operation.
- Vertical air shaft, through which the draft passes upward, carrying chaff, dust, etc., through dust hood, another "Clipper" device. This is the only one of the kind and is a vertical lift.
- The perfect grain or seeds fall and pass into the grain box, which holds five bushels.
- The grain box has a lifting board at the end, which enables the contents to be climbed into sows. This grain box is highly important, as it prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary, and is just the place to store the screens and all detached parts when not in use. The steel lifting cover of the fan is a cone which enables you to change the speed of the fan to suit the varying weights of grains and seed.
- The "Clipper" seed cleaner is the only machine on the market, for general use, the above facts should dictate the purchase of the "Clipper." The No. 1 Clipper Cleaner is the feed all-round farm mill made. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Endorsed and used by State and Government Experiment Stations.

Important Announcement.

We have arranged with the manufacturers for the exclusive sale of the "Clipper" Grain and Seed Cleaner, in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, and northern Michigan. This arrangement permits us to sell the No. 1 "Clipper" for only $21.00 (in Minneapolis, the regular price of this mill is $21.90). Shipping weight, 150 lbs.

The No. 2 Minneapolis. The regular price of this mill is $35.00. Our price, $32.50. T. o. b. Minneapolis.
# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
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SMALL FRUITS

CROWNS

WHITE CURRANTS

Two years old, No. 1 stock. Each, 25c, (postpaid, 30c); 10, $1.00, except where noted.

White Dutch. Bush upright, grower, vigorous and very productive. Clusters two to three inches long; berries of medium size and, under favorable conditions, very productive. One of the most productive of the large Crowns.

Fay. (Fay's Proclivity). Bush vigorous but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry. Clusters medium to large, with rather large berries; color skin dark red; juicy and less acid than Cherry.

Red Dutch. An old and well-known standard variety. Bush a strong grower; clusters average about three inches long; berries medium size in dark red; sprightly acid flavor. Very productive.

BLACK CURRANTS

Two years old, No. 1 stock. Each, 25c, (postpaid, 30c); 10, $2.00, except where noted.

Black Champion. Bush vigorous and productive; fruit averages above medium; pulp nearly sweet, almost flavorless.

Lucertia. A low-growing trailing blackberry. Large; soft, sweet, of very good quality, with no hard core. The plant is quick to grow and, under favorable conditions, very productive. Earlier than the upright varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES

Two years old, No. 1 stock. Each, 25c, (postpaid, 30c); 10, $2.00, except where noted.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Carrie. A very fine red, of vigorous growth and very prolific. Healthy and free from mildew. Hardy, fruit of good size and of excellent quality. A very promising sort, introduced by Mr. Wyan Efton of Minneapolis.

Dundee. Bush large and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin whitish green; flesh soft, juicy.


TRANSPARENT. One of the best for the North. Vigorous, hardy, berry of very thin and yet firm. New, was grown many years ago but has been lost sight of by the demand for large berries.

African VARIETY

Industry. This is without doubt the most thoroughly tested and best known of the English varieties. The bush is strong, upright, immensely productive. Berries of the largest size, dark red. Each, 35c.

GRAPES

Price, two years old, No. 1 stock. Each, 25c, (postpaid, 30c); 10, $2.00, except where noted.

Concord. Red. Bush large, medium to large, compact, hardy; berries medium; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, tinged with a little purple. Ripens early. Good eating and table variety; also a very good raisin grape. Each, 35c, 10, $1.00.

Concord. Early. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, and deservedly so. Bush large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety.

Delaware. Red. Bush small, compact, sometimes shouldered, berries small, skin thin, but firm, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine. Vine hardy, productive; a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture.

Martha. White, sometimes turning pale yellow when fully ripe. Bush medium; compact; berries medium to large, skin thin, firm, size, and color, very much like that of the Black. Each, 35c, 10, $1.00.

RASPBERRIES

Root-Cutting plants, each, 10c; 10, 60c, (postpaid, 85c); 100, $5.00.

RED VARIETIES

Cuthbert. Deep, rich crimson, large, very large, very firm. One of the very best market varieties. Season medium to late. A remarkably strong, hardy and productive variety.

King. The leading market berry of the Minnesota firm, especially fine flavor; desirable for home or market use. A good berry for a long time. Ripens early.

Marlboro. Light crimson, large, very firm, and of good quality. A fine early market variety and productive.

BLACK AND PURPLE

Columbian. Bull purple, very large, moderately firm. A good market berry and one of the best for home or market use. Big, dark, markedly strong and wonderfully productive.

Connecticutt. A better variety than the Columbian. Large, firm, very firm, and of good quality. Many想想s and upright.

Greene. Black. Has been for many years the leading market berry. Large, firm, of good quality, ripening late. Exceptionally productive.

Kansas. Black. Berries as large as Greene and of better color; very little bloom; of best market qualities. Ripens early. Very strong grower and immensely productive.

STRAWBERRIES

Price postpaid, 25, 35c; 50, 65c; 103, $1.25. By express at buyer's expense, 100, $1.00; 1000, $7.50; 250 a kind at 10c rate.

We have aimed to include only those varieties which by actual test have proven the most reliable for this section.


Worcester. One of the oldest varieties; a good grower and one of the best great yielders under good cultivation.

Worcester (perfect). A hardy variety, very firm berry of good color. Medium to late.

Sample (imperfect). A large, fine berry; a good grower and a good shipper. Middling.

Senator Dunlap (perfect). One of the best market berries, large, hardy and productive; bright red, firm, and of fine flavor. Midseason.

Herewith our General Catalogue for 1913. We trust it will meet with your approval and shall appreciate the favor if you will send us your 1913 Catalogue in exchange.

Northrup, King & Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
MINNESOTA NO. 13—The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are: its earliness, its enormous productiveness, its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climate. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length. It matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in good location. Ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. Stalks grow to a height of seven feet and, being leafy, make excellent and very nutritious fodder. For further description and price see body of catalogue.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—This corn is in a class by itself, having red kernels with a yellowish cap. In North Dakota, northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent corn, and in fact is the only sort to ripen in some seasons. For late planting or replants it is especially desirable. It is extremely early and quickly adapts itself to new soil and climatic conditions. Ears are of good size, from seven to ten inches long and bear ten to fourteen rows of corn. Stalks average seven feet, eight inches high; base of ear from ground, three feet, five inches, thus admitting the use of a corn harvester. For further description and price see body of catalogue.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S
STERLING BRAND RED CLOVER

Red Clover is considered the most valuable of the Clover family. Its use is becoming more extensive each year as its great value becomes known. Our STERLING brand is especially selected and cleaned, and represents the cream of the crop,—the best seed obtainable anywhere, at any price. For further description see body of catalogue, and for price refer to our Red Figure Price List.