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H. W. GORDINIER & SONS COMPANY

Seedsmen
FRANKLIN SQUARE
TROY, N. Y.

CATALOGUE OF
SEEDS · PLANTS · BULBS

Gordinier's Big Country Store
BY MAIL

GORDINIER’S FOR GORDINIER HAS A PERFECT SYSTEM

SEE HOW IT WORKS

DROP YOUR ORDER IN ANY LETTER BOX, ANY POST OFFICE, OR HAND IT TO ANY LETTER CARRIER ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

IT WILL BE CARRIED QUICKLY TO

H. W. GORDINIER’S OFFICE AT TROY, N. Y.
WHERE IT WILL BE ENTERED ON SHIPPING BLANKS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. THESE ORDERS ARE COLLECTED FOUR TIMES A DAY AND RUSHED BY MESSENGERS OR TELEPHONED TO

GORDINIER’S BIG STORE HOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND. HERE MEN ARE READY TO PACK THE ORDER, OTHERS LOAD IT ON WAGONS OR IN CARS THAT RUN DIRECT TO THE BUILDING, AND YOUR ORDER IS ON ITS WAY.

THIS STOREHOUSE IS CONNECTED WITH

D. & H. R. R.
N. Y. C. R. R.
B. & M. R. R.
B. & A. R. R.

ALL EXPRESS COMPANIES
ALL BOAT LINES
ELECTRIC EXPRESS

If you are too busy to come to Troy, just mail your order, and it will be shipped quickly and accurately.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Goods by Mail. While we are always glad to have our customers come to our store and inspect the goods for themselves, where they live at a convenient distance, we realize that we can reach a very small majority of our customers, as they extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also several foreign countries, but, with this Catalogue, orders can be made up evenings and rainy days and the amount can be sent perfectly safe by post-office or express money order and goods can be sent by mail, express or freight, whichever way is cheapest.

Postage. Customers are requested to read carefully our instructions and see that the proper amount is sent to cover postage. If goods are sent by mail, on account of our heavy counter trade, we are in duty bound to make prices less where we have no expense for postage or packing, but our prices for goods by express or freight are the same as for counter trade, as we make no charge for boxing or trucking.

C. O. D. Orders. We dislike very much to send goods in this way, but when customers wish, we will do so if one-third of the amount of the order is enclosed as a guarantee that the goods will be accepted, but the purchaser must pay the return charges on the money.

Give Your Name. Always have your post-office, freight or express office plainly written, and state whether goods are to go by express, freight or mail, and where to. We receive orders every year without any post-office address to tell where the order came from.

How to Send Money. There are several ways that money can be sent safely, but either a post-office or express money order is best, for if either should be lost in the mail, duplicates can be had. Postage stamps can be sent for amounts less than $1, but they should always be wrapped in oiled paper to prevent them from sticking.

Extra Parts. We have a large repair business in the Summer season, and parties sending old parts for patterns must prepaid the express or they will not be accepted.

This rule also applies to empty bags being returned and the name of the sender MUST ALWAYS BE ON THE PACKAGE, so we will know whom the package is from.

What We Guarantee. That all seeds sold by us shall be as represented; should they prove express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. No officer, agent or employee of this company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money paid will be refunded.

We also guarantee full weight and measure at time seed is delivered and should any of our customers find any package short, if they will notify us of the shortage, we will gladly refund them for the amount of such shortage, provided this shortage is not caused by the transportation company. Every package should be examined carefully before receiving for it from the freight or express company, and should there be any damage, sign the receipt as goods being received in bad order and notify us at once.

Change of Address. Since the introduction of the many rural mail routes we find many addresses incorrect, we therefore request our customers to notify us of any change in post-office address.

Bags for Shipping Seeds. Where, after prices, no statement is made "bags or sacks included," it is required that the customer shall remit additional amount as follows for cost of bags: For two-bushel cotton sacks—20 cts.; for two-bushel strong, heavy burlap, 10 cts.; for one-bushel and small cotton or extra burlap, 15 cts.

There is no one thing which causes so much trouble or dissatisfaction between both the seller and buyer as the bag question. A great many people think that after they have bought the seeds, bags should be furnished free, but, as a matter of fact, bags usually represent about the profit on the goods. Where you find in other catalogues seeds priced including bags, you can rest assured that they have been taken into consideration as a part of the cost of the goods and you are paying for them, although perhaps it does not show on the bill, but when you send us money for seeds, we do not use a part of it for bags.

Parties buying goods on account will please remit for bags when they pay for goods and when they are returned cash will be refunded. Do not deduct for bags when you send check, for they are always considered as cash.
Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds

**KEENEY’S STRINGLESS REFUGEE BEAN**  
**GREEN POD**

For many years the Refugee has been recognized as one of the most desirable sorts, but unfortunately the pods have always had a slight string. In this “Stringless” Refugee the string has been entirely eliminated, while the variety has lost none of its good qualities. Of true bush habit, the plants attain a height of eighteen inches and are very prolific. The broad handsome pods, nearly round in form, average about five and a quarter inches long; of a light-green color, they are brittle, tender, fleshy and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. Our regular strain of Refugee is extra fine and has been purchased eagerly by planters and canners everywhere; but if we “know beans” (and we think we do), this New Stringless Refugee will eventually displace all other strains. It is unequaled for commercial canning, as the tender pods retain their color, and being entirely stringless the quality of the canned goods will be far superior.

**HODSON GREEN-POD BEAN**

Season about two weeks later than Burpee’s Stringless Green-Pod. The plants are of vigorous growth and very productive. Pods are flat, six to seven inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide; they are produced abundantly and are stringless while young.

**BLACK VALENTINE BEAN**  
**GREEN POD**

This excellent variety is a great improvement over the popular standard sort, Early Red Valentine, being ONE-THIRD LONGER THAN THAT VARIETY. PODS PERFECTLY ROUND AND STRAIGHT, although not quite so early. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable both for early and late planting, being extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frosts which kill other varieties. A most desirable sort for the market gardeners, owing to its enormous yielding qualities, large and handsome appearance. Should be planted instead of either Red Valentine or Refugee, being superior to either in appearance.

**CURRIE’S RUST-PROOF WAX BEAN**

It has been claimed that this midseason variety is absolutely rust proof and we have found it, like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. The prize bush, grown in Canada, bore 167 pods. We are sure that all who plant Currie Wax—whether for family use or market—will appreciate its unequalled merits as thoroughly as do the originators and ourselves. 

**“BRITTLE WAX” BEAN**

The earliest of all Wax Beans. Of such superb quality it might also be called “Best of All.” The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. It combines the most desirable features of both parents—the Black-Eye Wax and the Round-Pod Refugee. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large foliage, and appear completely loaded with handsome pods, which are nearly straight and measure 4 1/2 to 6 inches long. They are very broad and solidly fleshy—deeply saddle-backed—tender, “brittle,” and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as snappers, while having white seeds, showing only a small black dot at the eye; any surplus allowed to ripen will be readily salable as Winter shell beans.

**COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE**  
**NEW, EARLY**

This superb new Cabbage created quite a sensation during the past season. It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to Market Gardeners) —entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allowing the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size.
Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER

Market gardeners have of late years found an increasing demand for an ideal slicing Cucumber and they have been seeking a variety which would grow to a suitable size for shipping without turning a very light green color as do many varieties of excellent quality. Klondike is a recent development which seems to answer fully all the requirements of an ideal slicing Cucumber. It is a medium early, white spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality. Vines very hardy and productive. Fruits when mature about eight inches long, uniform in size and shape. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar.

Large-Eared Early Sweet Corn—“Howling Mob”

Howling Mob originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr. Keller takes them to market. In developing this Corn the originator aimed to secure a large ear early in the season and at the same time possessing the sweet flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage, and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tips of the ears, and affords good protection from the greenworms which are so often destructive with early varieties.

EARLY “HOWLING-MOB”

Is ready for use only three to five days later than the Extra Early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby’s Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season.

AILSA CRAIG ONION

One of the largest of Onions. It is a very handsome, oval-shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin; twelve bulbs have been known to weigh thirty pounds. In England it is the most popular large Onion grown. For exhibition it is unrivaled—always giving under the same conditions much larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prizetaker. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the Spring in the hottest and later transplanted to open ground.

The Onion is very productive, a good keeper for a large Onion, and for those who like an Onion raw we highly recommend it on account of its mild and acceptable pungent flavor. Market gardeners who grow this sort box them and compete successfully with the imported Spanish Onion. We believe when this variety is better known it will rank among the most popular sorts. Our seed is grown from English prize-winning stock.

GORDINIER’S PRIZE PARSLEY

The delicate curly leaves of this new Parsley and its rich dark green color, make it the ideal variety for garnishing dishes. It is by far the handsomest of all varieties of Parsley. Selected originally by our representative in the trial and breeding grounds of a famous European seed grower, where this variety was the best of some forty stocks.

In habit the plant is very dwarf, considerably more so than the Champion Moss Curled variety. Its size makes it extremely desirable for greenhouse or pot planting indoors, also as a neat border for a vegetable garden. Some of our customers have done well growing this variety in the greenhouses in Winter from plants raised outdoors and transplanted in the Fall.
Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds

NEW SWEET PEAS

The “Spencer” Type of Sweet Peas
Special Re-selected Stock

Because of such unusual size, of waved or fluted appearance and charming form, of unusual uniformity and innumerable colors, the new “Spencer” type may be appropriately described as Truly Gigantic “Orchid-Flowered.” The flowers are extremely large, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved, the tissue being so full that there is not room for it to lie flatly expanded or smoothly rolled. The standard is broad and full; the wings are broad, well spread and hold erect by the keel.

Spencer or Giant Orchid-Flowered Type

The New Race of Sweet Peas

Greatly surpasses in several respects all previous introductions. The most notable difference is in the beautiful form of the flowers, the tissue being so full that, unlike the older types, it can neither flatly expand nor smoothly roll, but causes both the standard and wings to wave, curl or crinkle in a peculiarly beautiful manner. The flowers are so uniformly of extraordinary size, averaging considerably larger than the latest introduction of the older Grandiflora type. Another remarkable and very desirable feature is that a large percentage of the flowers are borne three or four to the stem. Other desirable features are the long stems and great substance of flowers and remarkably vigorous growth and free-blooming habit of plant. The class excels in all characteristics that are desirable in the Sweet Pea and is destined to be very popular.

Though, as noted, the Spencers are very profuse in bloom, they produce but little seed. And not only does this prevent seed from being produced cheaply, but the tendency to sport and revert necessitates careful and frequent roguing; that is, taking out the vines which produce flowers not true to type, often to the extent of destroying half the crop. Pure seed, therefore, is necessarily expensive, and intending purchasers should bear this in mind in comparing prices. The seeds of the Spencer varieties which we offer, like all our Sweet Peas, are grown on contract by noted growers in California, who have themselves originated most of the Spencer varieties, and than whom there are no more skillful and reliable growers in the world. For these seeds we paid much higher prices than other growers quoted, and we have every reason to believe that the flowers will be of the true type.

(6000) DAINTY SPENCER. The stems are very long and usually carry four fine large waved flowers each. It is a most beautiful pink-edged variety; the ground color is white with a very distinct margin of rose-pink. The edging on the standard is considerably heavier than on the wings. The general effect is light and dainty, and the white ground is particularly clear and glistening. A most lovely Novelty, true in coloring. Pkt. 10c.

(6001) MRS. ROUTZAHN. The beautiful coloring is buff or apricot ground, flushed and suffused with delicate pink or a very soft rose, deepening toward the edges of the standard and wings. The flowers are of the largest size—thoroughly crimped and waved. The standard is broad and deep; the wavy wings are so large that they usually hide the keel and are of the same soft color effect as the standard. The long stems seldom carry less than three flowers, while many bear four grand flowers to a spray. The large beautifully formed flowers are gracefully placed on the stems that they are sure to excite the greatest admiration.

(6002) BEATRICE SPENCER. resemblance in color and markings to the old favorite Princess Beatrice. The flower is fully as large as Countess Spencer, with grand pink standard and large ground is white, tinted with soft pink and buff on the standard, while each wing has a blotch of brighter pink near the base. Pkt. 10c.

(6003) OTHELLO SPENCER. This beautiful new Sweet Pea is distinctly the best of all dark Spencers—far superior to the English Black Knight Spencer. The flowers come uniformly true to type, being beautifully waved or crinkled both in standard and wings. The long stems are thick and carry well either three or four fine blooms of a rich deep maroon. It is a strong grower and flowers most profusely. Pkt. 10c.

(6004) ASTA OHN. This is the first lavender of the true Spencer type that has originated in America. The flowers are of large size, pronouncedly waved and fluted in the standard, with unusually large, thoroughly waved wings. The stems are particularly long and sturdy and each stem uniformly bears four flowers. The color throughout both standard and wings is a charming soft lavender, suffused with mauve. It comes remarkably true from seed, and there were absolutely no hooded types in our crop last year. Pkt. 10c.

(6005) HELEN LEWIS. The orange-rose wings roll and fold; the standard is reflexed, showing the distinctly fluted effect, and is of an intense rich crimson-orange. The blooms are truly of a gigantic size—the ruffled standard measuring two inches across. Pkt. 10c.
Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE** SPENCER. The flowers are truly magnificent and of immense size. The standard is unusually large and pronouncedly waved, yet standing erect and broad—frequently measuring two inches across. The color is a charmingly soft clear rich lavender, which is enlivened by a very faint sheen of rose-pink. The large well-spread wings of the same coloring, frilled and well waved. It is practically a self-color and blooms beautifully—attracting admiring admiration. The plant is extremely robust in growth flowering most profusely. .................. Pkt. 10c.

**AMERICA SPENCER.** In brilliancy of color this is almost an exact duplicate of the popular Grandiflora Sweet Pea, America—but "ennobled" to the true giant waved Spencer type. The ground color is ivory-white, distinctly striped with brilliant crimson-red. It is quite similar to the new English Spencer to which the name of Mrs. Wilcox has been given, but is much more free flowering and more heavily marked with crimson and scarlet. The flowers are borne three and four on long stiff stems, and hold their color well till near the end of the season. .................. Pkt. 10c.

**EMILY ECKFORD SPENCER.** The flowers are of good form, waved and of the true Spencer type. They are a rosy-purple self-color at opening, but turn bluish purple as they reach full expansion. Pkt. 10c.

**KING EDWARD SPENCER.** This stately novelty is the nearest approach in color to the popular King Edward VII in the waved or Spencer type. The enormous flowers come uniformly waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and one-quarter inches deep; the wings are one and three-eighths inches wide by one and a quarter inches deep. The unusually large wings make the flowers appear truly gigantic in size. The standard is a deep rich carmine-scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine-scarlet and on the reverse side are of a deep rosy carmine. The strong, stiff stems are twelve to fifteen inches long and frequently carry four fine blooms, while the majority bear three flowers . . . . Pkt. 10c.

**WHITE SPENCER.** Produces in the greatest profusion pure white flowers of truly gigantic size. The bold standard is crinkled and fluted: the wavy wings are so folded that the keel is almost hidden. The standard measures from one and one-quarter to two inches across by one and three-eighths to one and five-eighths inches in depth. The wings are an inch wide and nearly as deep as the standard. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem; the stems are extra strong and twelve inches in length. The vines attain a height of eight to ten feet and are almost completely covered with blooms, while the flowers retain their large size throughout the season. .................. Pkt. 10c.

**APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER.** This is a reproduction of the long-time popular Apple Blossom Sweet Pea, but of enlarged size and true Spencer type. The petals are waved and crinkled to a remarkable degree with distinct serrations on edges of standard. Like the original Apple Blossom, some flowers are deeper in one color than in another, but all are most attractive and bunch well. . . . Pkt. 10c.

**PRIMROSE SPENCER.** The flowers are well placed on strong thick stems twelve inches long, and are borne never less than three flowers and frequently four to the stem. The waved standard measures nearly two inches across by about one and one-quarter inches deep; the crinkled wings are an inch across by one and one-eighth inches deep. The color is a pronounced primrose throughout both standard and wings. .................. Pkt. 10c.
Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds

SWEET PEAS—Continued

(6015) FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER. This might be described as a hybrid pink-crimson. It has been named after Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes and Princess Victoria, as there is not sufficient difference to keep it the same name. The flowers are large, of the finest open wavy type; they are borne upon stiff stems, four flowers to each stem. They are perfectly true from the well-known popular favorite with all lovers of the Spencer type

Pkt. 10c.

(6016) GINNY VICTOR SPENCER. This is an extremely large, of the true wavy Spencer type, and have a most pleasing color effect. The background is quite a deep pink. The flowers are all of good substance, borne three and four to the stem; there were proportionately more sprays of four flowers than with any other "Spencer" grown by us—excepting only the new Mrs. Hugh Dickson. The strong dark-green stems carry well the gigantic flowers. The vines are of strong growth and our Re-selected strain produces flowers that will please both the beginner as well as the experienced fancier.

Pkt. 10c.

(6017) AURORA SPENCER. This is an exact counterpart as to color of Aurora Sweet Pea; it differs only in size and character of the flowers. The superbly beautiful flowers are of really enormous size. Both standard and wings are waved or fluted to a most pronounced degree. The magnif. flowers are produced most profusely in threes and fours, well placed upon the end of long, stiff dark-green stems. The ground color appears to be dark purple; the edge is very distinctive, and this is exquisitely flaked and mottled with rich orange-salmon. It bunches beautifully. Pkt. 10c.

(6018) TENNANT SPENCER. This is the best of the heliotrope shades. It is self-colored in most attractive rosy purple and comes entirely true, differing in this respect from the New and A. J. C. varieties, both of which varieties it will surely displace. The flowers are of large size and gracefully borne on long stiff stems. In the wings there is also a very pronounced "waving" effect.

Pkt. 10c.

(6019) MARIE CORELLI. Both in England and America, has been pronounced by Sweet Pea experts as being in the fore rank of all modern novelties. The large flowers are brilliant rose-carmine or red and uniformity of the Spencer type. The wings are a lovely rich rose-carmine, with a standard shaded a tint of cherry-red. The whole effect is that of a brilliant crimson—clear, distinct and most beautiful. The standard is large, round and well waved; the wings are full and inclined to remain boldly upright instead of drooping. The long stems usually bear four flowers each. The plant is of strong growth and very free flowering. Marie Corelli is a variety that becomes evident in all first dozen sets and will become one of our standard shades in Spencers.

Pkt. 10c.

(6020) W. T. HUTCHINS. W. T. Hutchinson is a fine gold, true Spencer of most perfect form and coloring. The buds show a decided suff color. The fully expanded flower has the appearance of light apricot (distinctly lemon at the throat), flushed rose a, and a light salmon pink. As the season advances the bluish pink shading becomes rather more pronounced.

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(6021) SENATOR SPENCER. Is of the true Spencer type—wavy edges on both standard and wings—large, round, fluffy standard, long drooping wings. Both standard and wings are marked with the same colors and in every way they are as beautiful as the "waving" type.

Pkt. 10c.

(6022) GEORGE HERBERT. We have a splendid Re-selected strain of this most magnificent Spencer. The flowers of George Herbert are generally borne four on a stem of the largest size, and both standard and wings beautifully fluted. They are of a bright rosy carmine and particularly fine when seen by artificial light.

Pkt. 10c.

(6023) FLORA NORTON SPENCER. While the flowers are smaller than other "Spencers," the beautiful tone of color entranced to a place. They are precisely the same delightfully shaded of rich lavender as is seen in the grandiflora variety of the same name.

Pkt. 10c.

(6024) LOVELY SPENCER. This is an exact reproduction in the Spencer type of the original "Lovely." The color is bright pink at the base of both standard and wings, showing a softer pink and becoming almost blush white at the edges.

Pkt. 10c.

(6025) RAMONA SPENCER. Both standard and wings pronouncedly waved and crinkled. The flowers are attractive, with the soft delicate lines and flasks of blue—pink on the standard, with a spiral frill on the wings. It is a most uniformity of four flowers to a stem.

Pkt. 10c.

(6026) TRUE GRAND GIGANTIC "ORCHID-FLOWERED" SWEET PEAS—SUPERASSLINGLY SUPERB "SPENCER" SEEDLINGS. Gordinier's Unequaled Mixture. This Special Mixture, as improved, will give a rare treat to lovers of true "Spencer" Sweet Peas. It contains some of the supreme seedlings that have not yet been separately introduced, because, while true to the "Spencer" type, they show variations in color unsurpassed. We, in producing these, have been greatly admired, and we had hoped to introduce as Mrs. Taft, but it still produces several shades. Nearly all of the colors contained in these new strains are true to the superb gigantic waved "Spencer" type the past season.

Pkt. 10c. oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 60c, lb. $2.00.

NEW NASTURTIUMS

Tall Sorts

(1041) GORDONIE'S "VARIEGATED QUEEN" IN MIXTURE. This new "Royal Race" of Tall Nasturtiums is now offered in improved and most superb mixture. The flowers are of many bright colors in charming contrast to the green foliage. The mid-green leaves are so beautifully variegated with yellow, white and green that the plants would be worthy of culture almost for the foliage alone.

Per pkt. 10c.

(1042) FANCY FRINGED, MIXED. This beautiful new type of Tall Nasturtiums now comes quite true from seed and is produced mostly in self-colors ranging from yellow and orange-yellow, two bright red and scarlet, the three lower petals being most attractively fringed or lacinated. The habit of the plant is quite as vigorous as is the ordinary type of tall or running varieties and is extremely floriferous. It is sure to find favor with all who grow it.

Per pkt. 10c.
How to Build and Manage Hotbeds

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

HEATING MATERIAL.

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

SASH.

Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be made of two and one-half by four or five feet and this glass be fitted in with an open quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME.

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

THE SOIL.

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

MAKING THE BED.

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

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh earth carefully piled around the sides to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoved or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides if it reaches to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheating, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED.

The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure and evaporation (loss of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing well prepared and uniformly raised before planting. It requires experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME.

Is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc., and it is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse and other frames before they should be set out. The cold frames should be twelve to fifteen inches wide and eighteen to twenty inches high. The ends of the frame may be covered with glass, but instead of this the cold frames may be made of boards and be covered with some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be used as a cover for the cold frames, which are kept in a well-lit and well-heated greenhouse, or may be raised as is usually done and secured to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING.

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

WATERING.

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

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and from 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

The popularity which Asparagus has achieved during the recent years is remarkable. Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus from which the table may be supplied with this most wholesome vegetable.

There are two methods by which Asparagus plants can be secured, (1) by purchasing the seed, and (2) by purchasing the plants from a seedsman. Taking the second method, as being the quickest way to start a bed, it is suggested that two-year-old roots be selected.

Asparagus will grow on most soils, but a light sandy soil of fair fertility is much to be preferred. A soil on which water stands after a rain is to be avoided. Of course, such a soil, if otherwise suitable, can be made fit by a thorough system of drainage, but the soil should be free of roots, stones or any trash that will not readily disintegrate or that will interfere with the growth of the spears. Trees or other high shrubs must not be allowed in the Asparagus bed, because of the shade they throw over the beds and because their roots make heavy drafts upon the soil. Freedom from weeds is even more desirable than great fertility of soil, and it is well that for a year or two previous to planting the Asparagus the land should be occupied by some hoed crop, such as Potatoes, Beets or Cabbages.

Sow the seed about two inches deep in light, rich soil, making the rows one foot apart. In order to obtain strong, healthy plants the seedlings should be thinned out until they stand two or three inches apart in the rows. During the Summer the plants should be thoroughly cultivated in order to keep down the weeds, and in the Spring they can be set out in the permanent beds. In the late Fall or early Winter the selected permanent bed should be deeply plowed and harrowed, and after harrowing the field a good compost of well-rotted manure should be spread broadcast and left to the action of the weather until early in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Spring is the best time to plant the roots, but planting is often extended or delayed until the last of June. In the Spring the roots bear transplanting with less injury than later in the year. As early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit work to be done should be marked off about four feet apart and opened up with a large plow going a sufficient number of times to mark a furrow 8 to 12 inches deep. Loosen soil that the plow does not throw up should be taken up with a shovel or wide-bladed hoe. It is in these furrows that the crowns are set; the distance between the plants in the row should be about 18 to 24 inches. It is not a good practice to put manure in the bottom of the trenches or furrows when setting out the crowns, because the roots of Asparagus thrive better when resting upon compact soil. The rows should run north and south so that the full benefit of the sunshine will be secured. The crowns should be promptly covered with about three inches of friable soil. This leaves the plants in a depression, the soil thrown out in opening the rows forming a ridge on each side. This depression will gradually become filled during the process of cultivation throughout the succeeding Summer. Careful weeding and loosening of the soil at frequent intervals during the growing season is necessary to keep down the weeds and growth of weeds in the Spring of each year, after the plants are old enough to cut, there must be a ridge made over the rows to blanch the shoots, if white Asparagus is to be cut.

After the cutting season, the bed should be harrowed to loosen the soil and to destroy the weeds. Soon after the tops are allowed to develop they become bushy enough to shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds. The bushes should be cut as soon as the berries are fully colored. All brush should be promptly collected and burned that there may be no lodging place for insects.

Nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash mixed with wood ashes, applied in two doses (March and May) keeps the Asparagus beds going and produces a large yield of fine spears.

Early Giant Argentine. A very valuable variety on account of its earliness; produces a large yield and a more even growth than some of the other varieties; will resist heat and drought.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks of this variety are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with but few scales, and retain their thickness to the heads, which are close and round. It is a very rapid grower, of light color, and the stalks are tender and succulent.

Palmetto. This is a very desirable variety, of light green color, and grows to mammoth size; average bunches of fifteen stalks often measuring from thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference.

Conover's Colossal. This is an old standard variety, and by many preferred to the new introductions. The quality is very good.

Columbia Mammoth White. This variety is especially fine for canning, as the stalks are finely blanched and very large and tender. The bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below.

Those who do not care to raise Asparagus from the seed can purchase from us strong two-year-old roots in several varieties. A bed 20x50 feet would require from two hundred to two hundred and fifty plants, allowing three feet between the rows and eighteen inches between the plants in the row.

Early Giant Argentine, Two-year-old Roots.
Barr's Mammoth, Two-year-old Roots.
Palmetto, Two-year-old Roots.
Conover's Colossal, Two-year-old Roots.
Columbia Mammoth White, Two-year-old Roots.

Barr's Mammoth Asparagus
BEANS

One quart of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long, and 1½ bushels will plant an acre

Beans should be planted, when all danger from frost is passed, in a warm, dry and sheltered situation. The soil should be a light, rich and welldrained sandy loam, that was manured the previous year. However, if the soil was not manured the previous year, and is not sufficiently rich, a small amount of sheep manure may be applied just before the seed is planted. Only a small amount should be used, as a soil too rich produces plants that have a tendency to run to vines, thus reducing the fruit of the crop.

The rows should be from eighteen inches to two feet apart and the seeds planted about two inches deep and three inches apart. When the young plants appear, draw up the dirt to the stalks, and cultivate frequently to destroy weeds. All hoeing, however, should be done when the soil is dry and the vines free from moisture, as cultivating when they are wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust and the result will be a complete failure of the crop.

If care is exercised in making a selection of varieties, it is possible to obtain a succession of both the string and green-shelled Beans with one planting. However, if you care for only one variety, a succession can be obtained by planting the seed at intervals of two or three weeks.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Wax-Podded Sorts

Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax. The standard flat, wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, absolutely without string or coarse fibre at all stages until maturity, while the color is of a rich golden-yellow. Although not the earliest dwarf wax bean, its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large handsome pods, whether sown in Spring, Summer or early Fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting.

Extra Early Challenge Dwarf Black Wax. In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear wax-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. Seed jet black, longer and more curved than Prolific Wax. The best extra early wax bean for the home or market garden.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. An improvement on the Prolific Black Wax. Hardier and more prolific. Pods are long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. In color they are a rich dark yellow, much more attractive than Prolific Wax. It also remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Extra Early Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, golden-yellow wax pods; very productive and practically everbearing. It is free from rust, and its dense habit of growth renders it proof against long-continued drought. Suitable for either early or late sowing. Beans are dark, nearly black, striped and mottled with grayish brown.

Golden-eyed Wax. Strong bushy growth, fifteen inches in height. Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods five inches in length, onehalf inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy, but quite "stringy." Light yellow, bordering on white, when of full size.

Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax. The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market-gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.
Dwarf, Bush or Snap Beans—Wax-Podded Sorts—Continued

Davis White Wax. This is the most hardy and productive wax-podded bush bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed, make this one of the best for canners. It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning.

Keene's Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Semi-running bush growth, immensely productive, pods four and a half inches long, one-half inch wide, slightly curved. Meaty, mild in flavor, and with only slight strings; color green-yellow. Vines rather slender, with light green foliage of medium size. Entirely free from rust even in moist seasons.

New Hudson Wax. This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolic wax bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging 7 inches in length and have a clean, bright yellow color, all of which combined makes it the most attractive wax bean on the market. The beans are brittle and tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor and if picked before too old are stringless, with no fibre. An excellent bean for the private gardener and unsurpassed for the market gardener as a main crop sort.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS
Green-Podded Sorts

Extra Early Refugee. A very early green-podded kind, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. The vines are a little smaller and more upright-growing and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color.

Early Mohawk. This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long, tapering points; seed long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

Round Six Weeks (Improved Round Pod). While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Vines large-spreading, exceedingly fleshy, with small, smooth leaves, and large, lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as Pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white streaked with purple, as they mature; of good quality as "snaps"; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Gordinier's Stringless Green Pod. Originating from a sport found in the Yosemite Wax, though green podded, it possesses to a marked degree all the good qualities of that sort, and is vastly more prolific of uniformly fine shaped pods, imperfect ones, so common in the parent stock, being rarely seen. The plant is dwarf, large, very vigorous, and matures a heavy yield; the pods are fully twice as large as those of the Valentine, and mature about the same time.

Longfellow. Valued for its superior quality and productiveness. Pods very long, straight and round, and of a beautiful pale green color; flavor is delicious and in every respect an ideal snap bean.

DWARF or BUSH VARIETIES, FOR SHELLED BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry). Vines very productive, compact, upright, large leaves. Pods of medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripes beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best of the wax, for use shelled green. When in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, tender, of good flavor, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form.

Gordinier's White Stringless Wax Beans

The Garden and Farm Almanac tells you how, when and where to plant and grow to the very best advantage all flowers, vegetables, crops, shrubs, trees and lawns—contains elaborate planting tables for every season of the year—tells how to fight all insect enemies—devotes many pages to all garden and farm building operations— is full of new and attractive ideas and suggestions which make the Almanac something a great deal more than just a collection of facts and data.

The Garden and Farm Almanac is, in a word, a ready reference guide of every day value, covering the entire field comprehensively and expertly. It will answer every question for you on any subject whatsoever pertaining to the garden and farm.

The Almanac is bigger and better than ever before, containing many new features. The text is made up of over 200 pages fully illustrated. Every subject carefully indexed.

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Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather set poles, four to eight feet long, slanting slightly toward the north, in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Set in this way, the vines climb better and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep, and when well started thin to four plants. It is a natural habit of all vines to climb around a pole always in one direction, and they will not do well if made to train them in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thick enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes in, at intervals of about sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire, size No. 10 or 12, between the posts along each row, and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples; run a lighter wire or twine along the bottom about six inches from the ground, between the vines. Between these two horizontal wires stretch a wire or twine perpendicularly wherever there is a plant; the vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes two to six inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

Gordinier's Shakers. This most excellent variety has been cultivated for many years by the Shakers, who consider it one of the very best sorts of pole beans. We secured a few quarts some time ago, and after carefully selecting the best, we are now offering it to our trade. This is positively one of the best medium-early, green-podded pole beans. The pods are dark green in color, produced in great abundance, and measure from five to seven inches in length. They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and of the finest quality. If the pods are gathered as they mature the vines will continue to bear until very late in the season. As a bean for winter use there is no finer variety than the Gordinier's Shakers. Owing to our limited stock, the seed will be high, but if you grow pole beans you should plant a few of this variety.

Horticultural Pole ( Cranberry). Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The Beans when fit for use are of immense size and of the finest quality, delicious flavor and very tender, and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well-known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong-growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods. These are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which beans are attached, and much curved, bright golden yellow.

Easy Wife. The pods, of medium dark green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are unsurpassed for "snap" sorts, being particularly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent Winter shell beans of good quality, tender and delicious.

Scarlet Runner. In Northern locations where the Summers are cool and short this takes the place of the large Lima Beans. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. These are succeeded by large, dark-green pods, with roughened or flake-like skin, containing three and four large, thick beans, which are of fine rich quicky when shelled for use in the green state. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily spotted with purple.

White Eleven. Similar to the above except flowers are a pure white.

Golden Carmine Horticultural. This new Pole Bean is strikingly handsome, especially as the golden yellow pods mature and take on brilliant splashes of bright carmine red. Remarkably good in other points also, being early, very productive and of excellent quality. As a wax-podded snap it is tender, brittle, stringless and fine flavored. Later in maturity, in common with other Horticultural Beans, it is unsurpassed when shelled either green or dry. Vines are similar to Mammoth Pooded Horticultural, but a little larger and foliage a bright yellowish-green. The very large pods are six to eight inches long, straight and very broad. A bean of such marked excellence and withal so attractive in shape and color, will certainly come rapidly into general favor.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This splendid variety, introduced in 1855, has since been designated as Seek-No-Further and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. An early, very prolific sort; showy pods which are excellent for snaps.
POLE LIMA BEANS

Early Jersey. Vines of strong, quick growth, maturing a good crop of pods quite early in the season. Pods are three inches long, usually containing three beans each. The beans are nearly as large as the large Limas, and are equally excellent in quality.

Selbert's Early. The vines are of quick, strong growth, but do not run so rampant, and begin bearing pods considerably earlier than the regular strains of large Limas. While the pods are only of medium length, they are usually well filled, containing three and four large, fleshy beans, which are extremely tender and fine in flavor. The pods, being so well filled, are easily shelled, and growing in clusters, are also readily gathered. Planters should al-
ways remember that to succeed well with a pole vine the soil must be made very rich, so as to secure a quick growth and abundant strength to continue in bearing throughout the season.

Challenger Lima. The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas, and contain six to five beans, which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost.

King of the Garden Lima. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on pole.

Early Leviathan Pole Lima. One week earlier than any other pole Lima. Of superior quality, immense size, wonderfully productive. This delicious vegetable in the great demand makes the gardeners in fact many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least a week earlier than any large Pole Lima yet offered and fully two weeks earlier than most, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers. Earliness is often obtained at the sacrifice of other valuable features, but in this variety we claim superiority, not only in this respect, but in size of bean and pod and superior flavor. It is in fact about perfect and of incalculable value.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Gordiner's Dwarf Large White Lima. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarfed, but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circum-
stances, yielding from 200 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima.

Wonder Bush Lima. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but the pods are larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner. Green beans and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima.

The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima. This is an entirely new creation. The seeds are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Bur-
pee-Improved Bush Lima. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters, and out from the pods are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans; so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod and this takes place at a much earlier stage, and small pods entirely eliminated. In quality this bush ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between the two; therefore, it is claimed as a new and much earlier than the latter variety. This bush is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima—a continuous bearer.

BEETS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

Beets are easily cultivated, and it is only necessary to make repeated sowings in order to be supplied throughout the season with the most desirable vegetable. The frequent plantings are important, for old roots are hard, have a woody fiber and a very poor sweet flavor, and for a constant supply of tender, young roots seed must be planted at intervals of three weeks.

Beets grow well in any common garden soil, but they thrive in a loose, finely pulverized, rich soil with considerable sand.

The plants will stand a light frost, and, therefore, the seed may be planted very early, about one inch deep in drills three and a half feet apart. Under favorable conditions two crops can be produced in one season, and it is very neces-
sary to sow thinly. Shortly after the seed is planted the soil should have a top dressing of nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of five pounds for every one hundred square feet. In this beet the earlier the beet the better it will be, because the young plants are thinned out, the quality of the beets will be greatly improved by the rapid growth induced by the nitrate.

When the beets are of a large size they should be thinned out until they stand from four to six inches apart. The young plants that are removed can be prepared for table; they make excellent "greens" when boiled like spinach.

The smoothest and most tender Beets are produced by Rapid, vigorous growth, and the plants should, therefore, be thoroughly cultivated, for weeds and a baked soil will check the growth of the plants.

When the weather is severe cold weather the surplus stock of Beets can be gath-
ered and stored in a cool cellar, where they will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time.

The earliness of the crop will be greatly hastened by the use of nitrate of soda. In experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, for every dollar invested in nitrate of soda nearly three dollars was returned in the value of the crop, and should be applied in three equal dressings, at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Beets for Table Use

Edmand's Turnip. This is a choice selected market-gardeners' strain. It is of very early maturity, of good shape, uniformly large, the leaves being short and of a rich bronze-red. Skin is a deep blood-red; flesh richly colored and of sweet flavor.

Early Eclipse. This is a small, dark purplish-green, shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small col-
lar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when baked.

"Witham Fireball." A new and quite distinct extra early turnip-rooted variety of the finest table quality. The flesh is solid, crisp and sweet, and of a brilliant like fiery scarlet, something like the color of Eclipse, but much more intense. It is of a perfectly globular form with smooth skin, a tiny tap root and very slender leaf stalks. It is therefore especially adapted for early frame work, but it can be grown in the open with equal success. It is as late as the earliest strains of the inferior flat Egyptian, it conserves its good qualities for a very much longer time.

Lentz. Nearly as early as Egyptian, but larger and of better quality. Dark red color, tender and sweet. Very small tap.

Gordinier's Crimson Globe Beet. A grand second early and main crop variety. It is just the beet you want for the table. Beautiful form, rich red flesh, exceedingly tender, deliciously sweet. The root is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. It has a very small tap-root. The very dark leaves are small and borne on slender stems which occupy but a small portion of the root, but it is the exquisite tenderness of the flesh and the complete absence of any stringy or woody character that so thoroughly distinguish this beet. Interior color is very deep crimson throughout, ranging or zoned in a most beautiful manner.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and roots dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, but with flat bottom, rather small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Top small; stem purplish-pink; leaf bright green; root with medium-sized tap, turnip-shaped, bright red. Flesh light purplish-pink, zoned with white; crisp, tender, sweet, good quality.

Early Blood Turnip. A second early variety, of good quality; blood-red, tender, and good for late keeping.

Half-Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety and by far the best for Winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, retaining its good quality longer than others. A very valuable variety for Winter and Spring use.

Early Model Beet. This is indeed a model variety, and will be highly appreciated both for forcing and growing outside. It is of fine selection of blood-red beet, extremely tender, smooth and of symmetrical shape, rich red color and desirable quality. It makes a rapid growth and matures very early. The shape is nearly round and color of flesh a rich blood-red. In quality it is most excellent, being sweet, tender and free from coarseness. The tops are quite small, making it a good variety for forcing in hot bed. It retains all the good qualities either when grown under glass or in the open garden.

Dewig's Early Blood Turnip. First-class table Beet; week earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Skin smooth; flesh bright red, fine grained. Top small.

Early Flat Bassano. Very early, medium sized. Flesh white and rose, excellent quality. Top rather large; tap-root small.

Gordinier's Trojan Blood. One of the finest late Beets in cultivation, and, in offering to our trade, we are confident that it meets the demand for a first-class table Beet. The tops are small, permitting close planting, and the foliage is globe-shaped and perfectly smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with pink, very tender, and sweet; root is in small. We feel confident that our gardeners especially will find this a profitable addition to their lines.

Detroit Dark Red. The uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts this variety at once among the leaders of this most desirable class of vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood-red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, tender, and sweet, retaining its quality long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet.

Swiss Chard. Sometimes called "cut-and-Come-Again Spinach." If there is room for only a few vegetables in your garden be sure to plant this. In limited space it produces more food for the table than any other vegetable. It is used for greens the same as Spinach or Beet tops, and is the equal in quality and easier to prepare than Spinach and far superior to Beets. Grows early in the Spring in rows 16 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches apart in rows. It can be used all Summer when Spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large with broad, flat, beautiful white stems and midribs; may be cooked like asparagus or made into attractive pickles.

New Swiss Chard, or Lucullus Spinach Beet. The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are both thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed and from 12 to 16 inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad and rounded at the upper end, in the new variety the leaves are larger and sharply pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or "savoyed," making it a more crispy tender and of finer flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time.

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh, green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during Winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the Winter months, but also help to promote the health and weight of animals while stabled. Mangelswurzels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than Sugar Beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

Golden Tankard. Best Yellow Mangel in cultivation; contains more sugar and nutrition than the red-skinned sort. Nearly cylindrical in shape, grows well above ground, making it easy to harvest, and is one of the most desirable varieties.

Norbiton Giant Long Red. Produces enormous roots, partly above ground; heavy cropper, frequently producing forty tons to the acre.

Large Red Globe. Some characteristics as the Yellow Globe, the only difference being in color.

Champion Yellow Globe. Orange-yellow; root of large size and fine nutritive quality; good yielder, and keeps well.
SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one who raises Beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed. Our list comprises the best strains on the market.

Gordinier's Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel (For Feeding). The investigations of scientific men and the experience of practical stock feeders have established that a ration of some appetizing green food is of such great importance as to be practically essential to the profitable Winter feeding of stock. In the Northern States a supply of such food can only be obtained from some root crops. Of these Mangel Wurzel is popular because of the immense yield, but is not fully satisfactory because of the low nutritive value. By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of Beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes 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 become 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 with the crop. Every farmer should try it.

Vilmorin's Improved. In general the most desirable Beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and, moreover, it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent. of sugar. The Beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth-edged and spreading.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and ¼ lb. will plant an acre.

This vegetable is a species of the Cabbage, and its edible parts are the miniature heads which are produced in great profusion along the main stalk.

The seed may be sown early in hotbeds, or later in the open ground, when the weather permits. When the plants are about three inches high they should be transplanted about twenty inches apart in rows two feet apart, and, during the Summer, they must be cultivated the same as Cabbages. When the heads are well started the lower leaves of the main stalk may be stripped from the plant, in order to admit light and air to the head.

The early heads will be ready for the table early in September, and the late ones for Winter use should be harvested before cold weather and stored the same as Cabbages. Light freezing will not hurt the plant, and it frequently is left standing until well into the Winter. Indeed, it survives the Winter without much protection. They require rich earth, and must make a rapid growth to attain their best in flavor and texture. It is a vegetable seldom seen except in the markets, but it is much prized by investigating mothers who have a liking for Cabbage.

Improved Half-Dwarf, or Paris Market. The most productive and hardest variety, bearing handsome, solid sprouts, like miniature Cabbage heads and of the best quality.

Gordinier's Danish. The plants are of strong robust growth, about two feet high. The stalks are large, thick and a good color, so that the sprouts set quite thickly on the stalk. A most distinctive feature of my Danish Brussels Sprouts is that the sprouts develop for nearly entire height of the stalk at about the same time, a very large crop can be gathered just when the market is ready for them. Even the sprouts formed at the base of the stalk are uniformly closely headed or tightly folded, they are quite as fine and solid as those which form higher up on the stalk. The entire setting is so regular in size that the sprouts require no more trimming to prepare for market. I recommend an early planting in a rich soil.

BROCCOLI

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and ¼ lb. will plant an acre.

The improved sorts of Broccoli bear so close a resemblance to the Cauliflower that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. Broccoli is not so delicate in flavor as the Cauliflower, but is more hardy and taller in growth. It is usually grown for Fall use, and requires for its perfect development a moist, cool atmosphere and a deep, well-drained soil.

The seed should be planted early, in shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are about three inches high they should be carefully transplanted to stand fourteen inches apart in rows that are two feet from row to row. After growth commences and they have been transplanted, they should be thoroughly cultivated and at each hoeing fresh earth should be drawn around the plants.

White Cape. Very hardy, close, firm heads; sure header. Purple Cape. Resembles the preceding except in color.
H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.'S TESTED SEEDS

**CABBAGE**

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and 1 lb. will produce plants sufficient for an acre.

There are three distinct varieties—red, smooth and wrinkled. The smooth are those usually grown, being larger and heavier than the wrinkled variety, although this last (Savoy) is extremely delicate in flavor. They are good feeders, need plenty of manure, and a little chicken-house refuse will suit them. Transplant them on a cloudy day, if possible, but if fortune does not favor wait until toward evening, and shade the plantlets the next day, without fail, after which they will be pretty well able to take care of themselves.

Their enemies are cabbage-worm, loopers, flea-beetle, black-rot and club-root. Arsenical poison should be used for the first two. Spray either with Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green, or with Paris Green and flour, sprinkled dry, or with the resin and lime mixture. The last is by far the best. Club-root must be starved out of the soil, therefore you should not attempt to grow Cabbage or Cauliflower for two years or more if this disease develops in your garden. the only remedy being the evil-smelling carbon bisulphite. Black-rot starts on the outer leaves, turning them yellow, and eats its way into the heart of the plant. Destroy the leaves by fire as soon as you discover that they have been attacked. If the rot has reached the stem it is wiser to destroy the whole plant. Should this unpleasantness develop among your Cabbages examine them carefully before storing for Winter.

The Cabbage is a gross feeder, and to insure the best results heavy, rich, moist loam should be provided and the plants should be cultivated during growth. Cabbages should not be grown in soil that has produced a root crop the previous year, as such a soil has a tendency to produce club-footed stock. New land is, therefore, the best, and it should be plowed deeply and matured heavily.

For the earliest supply the seed should be sown in September and the plants Wintered in cold frames and set out early in the Spring.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be sown very thinly in the seed-bed and the young plants transplanted to their permanent place as soon as all danger from frost is passed. These plants should be set from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in rows that are from three to four feet from row to row.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads. The head is ripe for culinary uses when it is large and firm. Soft heads, that have the leaves folded so loosely that they yield when you press them, may be used for the Winter's supply, as they will harden in storage. This hardening is really an expensive growth of the inner leaves to fill up the space. Cabbages stand pretty cold weather, so you need not think about storing them until Election Day comes. Then, if you wish to keep them only a short while, say until Christmas, they may be taken out of the ground, placed all in a clump, with the roots to the center and covered with hay, straw or litter. If you wish to keep them longer, or to be more sure of their safety, dig a trench one foot deep, cut off the loose outside leaves of the Cabbage, put them in the trench, heads down and close together, cover them over with earth, and, as the weather grows colder, pile on salt hay, straw or litter.

**EARLIEST OBLONG-HEADED VARIETIES**

*Early Jersey Wakefield.* This is the earliest and hardest of extra early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra-early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there is none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for Wintering over and very early setting.

*Charleston, or Large Wakefield.* A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger, and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market-gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety.

*Extra Early Express.* An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort.

*Early Winnigstadt.* One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the Cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both Summer and Winter. It is the hardest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet. drought, insects or disease, than any other second-early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.
EARLY AND SECOND-EARLY FLAT-HEADED VARIETIES

Gordinier's Early Summer. A very early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong-growing, with large, spreading outer-leaves. Heads large, flat, slightly convex and large, tender, without bursting as most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement of the earlier Head varieties, of the stock.

Pottier's Brunswick. In its improved type, this is a very fine Summer or Early Fall variety. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, the flat, flat heads resting on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish green in color. The heads are very flat, quite thick through, uniformly "hard and solid," and considerably earlier than the ordinary Flat Dutch strains. Good both for intermediate and Winter use.

All-Head. A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads flatter than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety, which promises to become very popular.

Gordinier's Early Spring. The earliest flat-headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant, with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is the best sort for markets that demand a large flat Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light green, and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds.

First Early, or "Eureka." A flat or round-headed Cabbage of the early Wakefield type, excellent for Fall planting in the South or to Winter over in cold-frames for the earliest crop in the North. It is larger and about a week later than Early Baseline planted at the same time. It is slightly earlier than All-Head Early, but the heads are not so large nor will they stand so long after heading.

All Seasons. This is the sort generally grown on fashionable tables in New York market. Heads large, round, and of a nearly spherical shape, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the Winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and well-ripening; leaves large, smooth, with dense close form. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot dry weather. One of the very best sorts for growing on the market.

Gordinier's True Danish Summer Ball-Head Cabbage. (Imported Stock.) Everybody acquainted with Gordinier's True Danish Ball Head Cabbage, will be interested in this new Summer sort. This new variety is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. It is regarded as a second early sort coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. Its earliness makes it available for commercial sale all Summer, and proves to be very profitable. It belongs to a class by itself as a Summer-heading strain and should be grown by all farmers and gardeners. Our seed is purchased directly from the grower at Denmark and is positively the true stock.

Improved Flat Brunswick. This is a good variety for market-gardener use, produces large heads, weighing 15 to 20 pounds each. The quality is good and it can be grown either as a second early or late sort, stem large, solid heads.

Improved Early Summer. It makes very large and round flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. It is particularly true in the heads of the plant, being round, bluish tinged, with veins of the leaf very white and prominent. The greatest fault which can be found with it is the tendency to produce pointed heads; this feature has been fully bred out of it, but is not now so bad as formerly.

Succession. A good second-early round-headed sort, heads very early, and comes in a few days after the Summer. It also grows larger than the latter variety, and is grown largely both by the market-gardener and the amateur.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. One of the finest strauss of second-early Cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads.
Cabbage, Varieties for Autumn and Winter—Continued

When heads were cut from the stalks to show the distinctly round form, the usual comment was, “hard as a bullet and heavy as lead.” The new Danish Round-Head has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight than Danish Ball-Head, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during the hot Summer as the best American types.

Gordnier's Genuine Danish Ball-Head. (Seed grown by the originator in Denmark.) An extremely hardy imported Cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proven itself one of the very best Winter sorts. It is a very sure header, very solid and heavy, an extra good keeper and good seller. It is medium to late, but is generally grown as a late crop. The heads are not extra large, and without many outer leaves, so that it can be grown in close quarters. It has excellent keeping qualities, and comes out of the pit in March or April as fresh as when it was put in. It is the best Cabbage to raise where it is sold per ton or by weight, as its solidity is not equalled by any other Cabbage in the list.

Gordnier’s Improved American SAVOY CABBAGE

Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. A fine late variety. Heads are large and solid, with few outer leaves, adapting it to close planting.

Bristol’s Improved Flat Dutch. A first-class late variety; grows similar to the Newark Early Flat Dutch, but makes larger heads.

Gupton. A grand Cabbage, combining the second early and late sorts. Strong in constitution, perfect in type, with all the fine qualities of early maturing varieties. The stalk is short; color dark green; very large heads in proportion to the plant. Grows uniform, heads good, and is a splendid keeper.

The Volga. The splendid new Cabbage, very true to type, and extremely hardy. This new Russian variety is of the true and truest type, and not a single plant shows any variation from a true and valuable type. In some respects it is a vegetable wonder, as the heads are about equal in size and shape, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds each, round as a ball, the largest measuring about 12 inches in diameter, either way. Unlike most varieties, the heads are perfectly solid, and the stem does not run up into the head nearly so far; the flesh is exceedingly firm, tender and white, making it a most desirable form for kraut, as well as for all other purposes. In respect to hardiness—we have never seen a type which would favorably compare. This type will mature its heads fully two weeks earlier than any of our late-growing kinds. It is predicted that this Volga, within a few years, will lead in all Cabbage growing sections as an early-maturing main crop variety.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite Winter variety, largely planted by growers who make a specialty of shipping Cabbage, as it stands transportation well. The heads grow to very large size and heavy weight. They are solid, of good quality and texture, and have very few loose leaves, allowing of planting closely in the field.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Gordnier’s True Danish Dark-Red Winter Round-Head. This grand strain produces round heads of great solidity, deep rich coloring. The plants are of strong, compact growth. The heads are perfectly round of medium size. The leaves composing the head are of an unusually deep dark-red color, this rich coloring extends to the center of the head, only showing a small portion of white when cutting across the leaves and between. I feel able to recommend this Cabbage highly, the quality is unsurpassed, and it is the most excellent for pickling. It requires a rich soil, and it must be planted very early.

SAVOY CABBAGES

These are esteemed highly on account of their tenderness and mild flavor. The tissue of the leaves between the veins is much more abundant than in the smooth-leaved sorts, and more decidedly crinkled, or blistered, in character— as there is not room for it to lie flatly between the veins. This makes a much larger proportion of tender foliage to the head.

Gordnier’s Improved American Savoy. The best of all the Savoys. The heads are large and solid and the plants are of vigorous growth and very sure-heading.

To the Masters, the Secretaries and the Lecturers of
THE GRANGES

and

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

We would like you to know that this is one of the oldest and largest seed stores in this section of the State, and we make a SPECIALITY OF HIGH GRADE, PURE, TESTED, CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND ALL FIELD SEEDS. We issue a special folder on Field Seeds and will be pleased to quote SPECIAL GRANGE PRICES. Remember we sell only by sample, and you can send this sample to the Government for testing. All seeds are tested for purity and germination before we offer them for sale and we know that IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR SAMPLES AND PRICES WHEN YOUR GRANGE IS READY TO BUY. If you want special information regarding any variety of seed, please write to us and we will furnish it. Just remember that Price isn’t everything in buying Field Seeds; QUALITY MUST BE CONSIDERED and we want you to look at our samples when you are ready to buy.
CARROT
(For Garden Cultivation)

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 10 feet long and 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

The Carrot thrives in a loose, rich soil that has been well manured and deeply worked, and to insure smooth, straight roots the plants must be thoroughly cultivated during their growth.

Plant the seed early in the Spring, in shallow drills, covering it only lightly, as it is very small, and press down the soil.

Carrots are considered best when they are young and tender, full-grown roots being hard and woody, and successive sowings, made at intervals of one month, will be necessary to supply young stock.

When the young plants are well established they should be thinned out to stand three inches apart in the row, but the large late varieties must be thinned out until they stand about six inches apart.

If the plants are to be cultivated with a horse cultivator, the rows must be three feet apart, but if the hoe is to be used in weeding, the rows need only be one foot apart.

Carrot seed is very slow in germinating, and if Radish seed be sown in the same row, they will break the surface of the soil and mark the rows.

**French Forcing Horn.** Earliest variety grown. Roots orange, small, of fine texture and mild flavor. Grows two inches in diameter.

**Early Scarlet Horn.** Stump roots about four inches long, medium size, excellent quality; color orange-scarlet.

**Gordinier's Improved Long Orange.** An old standard variety. Deep orange color, roots tapering uniformly from the shoulder to the point.

**New Chantenay.** This variety is a very productive one. It has an extra large shoulder, is easily dug, and is desirable in all respects. It is a stump-rooted sort, very smooth, fine in texture and of a beautiful rich, orange color. For table use it is by many considered to be the best of all, both on account of shape and quality. The flesh, when cooked, is very tender.

**Danvers Half-Long Pointed.** Valuable sort for gardeners, top small, roots short, medium length, pointed, color rich orange.

**Selected Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted.** Similar to above except in shape of root, which is stump instead of pointed.

**Guerande, or Oxheart.** A stump-rooted variety, between the Half-long and Horn varieties. Grows from three to four inches in diameter at the shoulder. Excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

**Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted.** Tops small; 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 symmetrical and handsome of the medium-sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden.

CARROTS FOR CATTLE FEEDING

The Carrots keep well when stored for Winter use, and form an extremely wholesome addition to the Winter rations for the stock. They are grown most easily in land which has been under cultivation the preceding season, and which has been manured heavily and plowed during the previous Fall, though short, well-rotted manure will give excellent results, turned under in the Spring if the surface is finely prepared before sowing the seed. Seed should be sown thinly in drills three feet apart, early, using four pounds of seed per acre. When well started, hoe carefully and thin out young plants to stand four to six inches apart according to the size attained by the variety. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season, working more deeply as growth advances.

**Improved Short White.** This variety takes the first rank as a field Carrot. The roots are half-long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy-yielding, easily-harvested white Carrot, and is the best of this class. Very desirable in all particulars.

**Large White Belgian.** Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock-feeding.
CAULIFLOWER

The Cauliflower is grown with about the same soil, planting and care as is the Cabbage, but the supply of moisture must be more carefully maintained and the land more highly fertilized.

As the plants do not stand very hot weather, the best Cauliflowers are grown as a Fall crop, during cool, moist weather, but excellent results are obtained with plants that are started early enough to ensure their maturity before hot weather sets in. For this early crop only the extra-early varieties should be selected and the seed planted in hot beds early in February, and the plants transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is passed.

When the heads begin to form the only way to discover them is to part the central leaves and reveal the small white flower buds in the center. When the small leaves surrounding this blossom are parted, and the flower is visible without search, the time is ripe to draw up the outside leaves and tie them together at the top. When the proper time has elapsed for the plant to have reached maturity, which is easily seen by the full roundness of the leaf case, the heads are cut off and the leaves surrounding the flower trimmed down to display the white flower clumps. The plant stalks should then be pulled up and burned, for it is not wise to run any risk of harboring insects or diseases.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be planted about June and the young plants transplanted to stand two and one-half feet apart each way.

Gordinier's True Early Snowball. The earliest of all Cauliflowers. Most compact, the surest header, whitest, and best keeper. The only first-class Cauliflower in the market. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we guarantee it to be the true Snowball, and sure to give satisfaction. Admiredly adapted for forcing or Wintering over for early crop, and the most popular for this purpose. Use these sorts for late Summer and Fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curled like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. In our recent comparative trials of samples from the best known growers and prominent seedsmen in Europe and America our stocks of Early Snowball were unsurpassed by any in earliness. They also gave the highest percentage of well-formed heads. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seed which can be depended upon as the very best.

Dry-Weather Cauliflower. (Also known as Danish Giant and Gilt-Edge.) This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures about a week later than our Earliest Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations where all other sorts fail to do well, as on account of its having very large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads, this sort seems especially adapted to heading perfectly in dry or warm weather. But, as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads, it is essential that the ground be well-enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. Even by planting this variety where other sorts have failed, on account of the dryness of the location, it will be found that a good crop of this delicious vegetable can easily be obtained.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. (Selected.) The Erfurt strains of Cauliflower are most popular with market-gardeners, being of dwarf growth, early and sure-heading habit. The heads are of good size, solid, and blanches nicely. While less expensive than our choicest strains, this will be found to give good results in localities suited for Cauliflower.

Large Late Algiers. A very strong-growing late variety, with large leaves tapering to a slender point at the end. The foliage is of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large, solid, white heads late in the Fall.

Number of Plants to the Acre at given Distances

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<td>12 x 12</td>
<td>.302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 x 1</td>
<td>.261,360</td>
<td>36 x 18</td>
<td>.9,680</td>
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<td>24 x 12</td>
<td>.15,520</td>
<td>36 x 24</td>
<td>.7,260</td>
<td>60 x 48</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>16 x 16</td>
<td>.170</td>
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</table>
In the culture of Celery a rich, deep, loose soil, thoroughly drained, is recommended. Celery grown on upland is considered to be of better quality, while on moist lowlands it grows better. Celery seed germinates slowly, and for an early crop the seed should be started early, in shallow flats filled with loam, the seeds sown on the surface and a little dirt sifted over them. The seed should be kept moderately moist. When the plants begin to germinate they should be gradually accustomed to the light, and they should be transplanted once or twice in the boxes, hotbed or cold frame before being set in the field. When the plants are three or four inches high the tops should be clipped to make the plants stocky. When the rows are six inches distant in the rows. The plants should be set not deeper than they were in the bed, and the soil firmly pressed about the roots. The plants should be removed, and the Celery wanted for full use should be banked up to blanch it. This operation should be repeated for Winter storing. The Celery should be earthed sufficiently to induce the stalks to grow upright. Celery will stand several degrees below freezing without serious injury. About the first of November the plants should be placed in trenches or in the cellar to blanch for Winter use. If stored, trenches should be dug as deep as the Celery is tall. The earth should be loose at the bottom of the trench. The plants, with the roots on, are taken from the rows and packed closely in the trench, with the tops even with the surface. As cold weather comes on the tops should be covered gradually with some loose material until they are protected from freezing. Celery may be placed in the cellar by having boards 8 to 10 inches apart to prevent packing in a compact mass. Soil should be placed under the roots that they may start to grow, as this growth in the trench or cellar blanches the stalk. Earth is not necessary between the stalks.

The period of transplanting cannot be safely delayed after July 15. Banking the Celery when the soil is excessively dry, especially during warm weather, causes the Celery to rot at the heart. To avoid such damage heavy banking should not begin until cold weather in September. The best distance apart for the rows is 1 foot. Under this system alternate rows should be banked and blanched and then removed when the remaining rows are similarly handled. Celery for Winter use should be planted in boxes, cellars, or pits, should have the roots pruned back to two inches in length, and the bunched should also receive considerable top pruning, but the outer stalks should not be stripped off. White Plume is the best variety so far for general culture. Celery is blanched for the purpose of depriving it of its natural green color and of certain bitter properties, thus rendering it more palatable. The principle involved is the exclusion of light. This is usually accomplished by heaping earth against the plants. Boards about a foot wide are used for the same purpose. They are leaned against the plants on either side of the row and held in position by wire hooks, cleats or other means. Drain tiles, stiff wrapping paper, and in Florida, according to an agricultural journal, moss, is sometimes used for blanching. Sometimes the plants are packed together so that they shade and bleach themselves. This is the method employed in the so-called French method. The Celery is simply the growing of varieties with self-blanching tendencies in rows 8 to 12 inches distant, the boxes, cellars, or pits they are placed in being boarded up the outside rows only. This system, of course, necessitates an increase in the amount of fertilizers and water used.

Celery, like Asparagus, requires an abundance of fertilizer. Well-rotted barnyard manure is generally advised. The soil can scarcely be too rich. While no conclusive results can be drawn from this one set of analyses, it seems probable that nitrogen and potash are the plant foods most required. In an experiment with commercial fertilizers, on a flat, sandy land the Celery was broken up the year of the test and which had never been fertilized, wood ashes gave the best results, although a combination of nitrate of soda, South Carolina rock and sulphate of potash promise well.

All Our Celery Seed Is Grown for Us in France

Taking various points into consideration, experiments plainly show the superiority of French-grown seed over the American-grown. That the difference is not due to the character of the soil or to climatic conditions is apparent from the fact that the Celery stalks from the French seed were entirely different, though they were grown under the same conditions of soil and climate and were given the same kind of care. The difference must have come from the seed. Pithy stalks should be used for seed, and seed plantings should be carefully watched and rogued whenever a strange plant appears. That much of the European-grown seed is superior to American-grown seed can not be disputed. The superiority is due altogether to their careful selection of seed stock and the subsequent attention paid to the plant to keep it up to the best standard. Cheap seed is dear at any price. This is especially true when the profit of a whole season's work is dependent upon it.

EARLY SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this variety to produce early. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stem and leaves turn a beautiful golden-yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness. It makes them much easier to grow. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

New Pink Plume. The stalks of this magnificent new Celery are of a clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor, it is sweeter than any other all-red Celery. This stock is generally recommended by Celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long-keeping qualities for which red Celeries are noticed, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and, owing to its white tops, matures and blanches as early as White Plume.
White Plume. While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solubility, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing Celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer.

Rose Ribbed Paris. Exceedingly beautiful and of splendid quality. In general character this sort resembles the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stalks a little larger and the upper portions, particularly of the heart stems, are a richer, deeper yellow. The stalks are most beautifully tinted with red at the base. The plant is stout and vigorous and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The leaves are broad, the outer ones dark green, but becoming more yellow toward the center until those of the heart are deep yellow. Though the ribs are prominent the stalks are practically stringless and wonderfully crisp, tender and good flavored. They are large and thick. In color they are a very rich and wax-like yellow tinted with pink at the base, which deepens into a carmine line along the ribs. We have carefully tested this sort and we believe it to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation both for the home garden and those markets where the grower or market-gardener should fail to grow it extensively, as its remarkable beauty alone will give it ready sale wherever offered.

**LONG-KEEPING WINTER VARIETIES**

**Giant White Solid.** Stiff-growing, often reaching a height of three feet. Blanches in good shape; quality excellent.

**Boston Market.** Robust grower. Leaves dark green, and the stalks when blanched are nearly white. A favorite with gardeners. Quality very fine.

**Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory.** The fine Celery sent out under the name Kalamazoo has enjoyed a wide and extended popularity, and has proved to be one of the most solid, compact, strong-growing and easily blanched market varieties. We are selling it as a thoroughly reliable sort, both for family and market use; keeps well through the Winter.

**New Giant Fascal.** A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid; excellent sort for Fall and Winter use. Blanches quickly to beautiful yellowish-white; solid, crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich color and high culture, this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the South, where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

**Perfection Heartwell.** A large, solid, strong-growing variety of creamy-white color and excellent flavor. An excellent market sort for Winter use, stalks clear and heart golden yellow. Finekeeper.

**French’s Success.** Keeps the best of any Celery yet introduced. Growth compact and short in stem so that plants may be well earthed up for blanching while growing close together. Foliate dark green; heart large, solid and formed early; stalks white, thick, yet brittle and without stringiness, and of good quality. It requires more time to mature than some sorts, but remains firm, solid and in perfect condition until late in Spring. We recommend it as the best variety for the late market.

**Evans’ Triumph.** This is one of the best late sorts. The variety produces a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very crisp, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep well for a very long time and has proven to be one of the most popular late varieties. When it is properly grown a dozen plants trimmed for market will weigh nearly twice as much as the same number of some smaller and earlier sorts.

**Soup, or Cutting Celery.** This variety is not suitable for blanching, but is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. Tops grow very large and rapidly and if cut repeatedly a succession will be furnished all season.

**CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY**

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

**Wibolt’s Celeriac, Giant Prague.** Celeriac is quite a desirable though little known vegetable; instead of producing long leaf stalks like the ordinary varieties it has a bulbous or turnip-like root which has the true celery flavor and is greatly liked by all who have tried it. Our Giant Prague variety is the largest, smoothest and best sort. Very easily grown and we advise you to try it. Excellent for salads and flavoring.
GORDINIER’S TROY MARKET CORN

SWEET CORN

One quart of seed will plant 200 hills, and 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre

By a judicious selection of varieties it is possible to have a constant supply of Sweet Corn from early Summer to late in the fall.

A rich, warm soil is best, but excellent Sweet Corn may be raised on any good garden soil that has been deeply worked and thoroughly fertilized.

The seed should not be planted until the weather has become settled and warm, as Corn will not germinate, but rot, in cold, wet soil.

Corn may be planted either in drills or in hills. Drills should be from two and one-half to four feet apart and the stalks thinned out until they stand from 10 to 15 inches apart in the row. Planted in this way, a greater yield from a given surface of ground may be obtained. If hills are used they should be three feet apart and five or six kernels planted in each hill, the seed being covered to a depth of three inches.

To insure plenty of moisture and to kill weeds, hoe the Corn frequently and draw up the soil to the stalks.

Successive plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks.

EARLY VARIETIES

Extra-Early Red Cob Cory. The earliest of all Sweet Corns. Very rich, producing two ears to the stalk. Cob red, kernels of a reddish tint. Eight-rowed.

Extra-Early Premo. The superior new Sweet Corn. A pure Sweet Corn, earlier than Extra-Early Adams. A decidedly meritorious variety. A "sixty-day" Sweet Corn that combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, and is also really superior to all of them in size, quality, and yield. Premo can be planted fully as early as the Adams, for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender and the seed of them will rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about five feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to the stalk. Many favorable testimonials have been received regarding this corn, and from our own tests (having grown it largely for several seasons), we do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends.

Extra-Early White Cob Cory. A little later than the ordinary Cory, but of better quality. Ears a trifle longer.

Eight-rowed. Kernels and cob white.


Mammoth White Cory. The largest and best extra-early Sweet Corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the Cory and mature their ears fully as early, but the ears are twelve, instead of eight-rowed, very much larger and quite free from the open space between the rows, which is such an objectionable feature of the old Cory. The grain is very white, the quality good and the size and beauty of the ears give this variety ready sale even if the market is glutted with other sorts.

Shaker’s Early. Ripens with early Minnesota, but has longer ears which are twelve-rowed. Stalk medium height, two or three ears on a stalk. Kernels large, white, tender and of fine flavor. Cob white.

Early Sweet Corn, Gordinier’s "Golden Bantam." Earliest and best of all extremes—earliest; most surpassingly delicious in flavor! Golden Bantam is the hardest Sweet Corn for the cool Northern States. It is also the best variety to plant late in the Summer for late Fall use. It is the richest in flavor of all! Golden Bantam is not only extra early but also extra hardy. Although the grain in the young tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison, the dry seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Plantings can be made a week or ten days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantam is as early as the Cory and vastly finer in flavor. This is a very distinct variety, is highly esteemed for earliness and excellent quality. The plants are quite hardy in growth, with stalks about four feet in height, furnished with two ears to a stalk. The ears are from five to six inches long, slender in form, with eight rows of broad creamy-yellow grains, very rich in flavor. It is tender and juicy if gathered at the proper stage. Many gardeners esteem this variety so highly that they use it for their entire Summer supply by making repeated plantings for succession at intervals of one week.

Peep O’ Day. Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort and one of the sweetest of all extra early Sweet Corns. The two points of this remarkable Corn are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety, early
GORDINIER'S TRUE STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN

Sweet Corn, Early Varieties—Continued
or late, so that with this Corn the usual practice of planting several varieties in succession is unnecessary, as you can now plant Peep O' Day exclusively, arranging the plantings a week or two apart, so as to have this delicious Corn throughout the entire season. It is also wonderfully productive: the early varieties of Sweet Corn do, as a rule, yield as heavily as the later sorts; but owing to the fact that the stalks bear from two to five ears each, and that they are very dwarf, which admits of their being planted close together, it not only gives an early yield, but it gives one of great productiveness as well, sometimes doubling the yield per acre of other early sorts. The stalks of Peep O' Day Corn grow from 2½ to 4½ feet high and bear from two to five ears each. The foliage is light green and being small stalks will stand very close planting; if planted in a hill six or seven kernels in a hill, thinning out later so as to leave four plants to a hill; if in rows and not in hills drop the seed from six to eight inches apart. If planted early cover about one inch deep; seed planted later should be put in deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. Have the rows just far enough apart to admit of cultivation.

Metropolitan. A very distinct early variety. The stalk grows to about five and one-half feet in height. The leaves are numerous, very narrow and dark green in color. The ears are set low, not over one and a half feet from the ground and growing two or three to each plant; they run from seven to nine inches long, having ten to twelve rows, and fill to the top. It is not only sweet, but very rich and tender. For earliness this variety ranks next to Cory.

Gordinier's Troy Market Corn. This variety is now extensively grown by many market-gardeners in this section of the country. It is as early as the Cory and produces fine large ears. We have the true stock of this valuable Corn, it having been carefully grown for us under our own supervision.

GENERAL CROP AND LATE VARIETIES OF CORN

Potter's Excelsior. The richest flavored and sweetest of all the medium early varieties. Large twelve-rowed ears with deep kernels. Ripens fairly early. One of the finest Sugar Corns for the table.


Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen. Late. Stalks grow very tall, bearing from two to three ears, which grow to an enormous size. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, white, juicy and sweet. Sixteen-rowed.

Early Evergreen. The finest type of Evergreen Sweet Corn grown. Early Evergreen is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Stowell's, grows about the same height and produces a large ear, fourteen to sixteen-rowed, with very deep kernels and small cob, while its sweetness is unsurpassed.

General Crop and Late Varieties of Corn—Continued

New White Evergreen. This is a high-bred pure-white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure white-grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 5 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large, and well-filled to the tip with long slender kernels. Market-gardeners, campers, and all lovers of sugar corn have been long wishing for a white sweet corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state both cob and kernel are white as snow.

Mammoth. Late. Stalks large. Ears larger than the Evergreen, sixteen-rowed. Kernels very large and fine-flavored. Cob rather large.

Champion. Early and of fine quality. Stalks medium height. Ears two to three on a stalk; very large, often twelve inches long, twelve-rowed. Kernels large, pure white, sweet and full of milk.

Country Gentleman. Sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corns. Very productive. Stalk medium height, averaging from three to five ears, nine to twelve inches long. Cob small and white. Kernels deep, pure white, sweet, tender and juicy, and Needle-shaped variety.

Egyptian, or Washington Market. A large-eared, very late variety, ready for use about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks are of strong growth, with two ears growing well up on the stalk. The ears measure ten to twelve inches long by two inches in diameter, and contain twelve rows of large, handsome grains. Very fine, sweet flavor.

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn. Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn has always been a variety of sterling merit. The ears are large, measuring eight to nine inches long, thick through, with ten or more rows of plump and purest-white kernels, that are of the most deliciously sweet and rich sugary flavor. Very early for so large-eared sort; in fact, it is several days earlier than Crosby's Early, which gives it the distinction of being an early, and at the same time, a large-eared variety. Gardeners report this Sweet Corn ready to use in sixty days when grown on sandy soil, and in seventy-two days on heavy ground.

CORN SALAD

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre

This is an extremely hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish an excellent substitute for Lettuce during Winter. As the plants grow freely only in cool weather, the seed should not be sown until late in August or in early September and further plantings for succession may be made in October. Sow thinly in drills ten to twelve inches apart and admit of hoeing before the ground freezes. It is quite hardy, but when wanted for use during Winter it is best to protect the plants with a light mulch after the ground freezes.

Large, Round-Leaved, Large-Seeded. This is the finest variety, producing crisp leaves of a golden yellow, delicate flavor. It is largely used also as a garnish for meat dishes.

CRESS

Extensively used as a small salad; the leaves while young have a warm, pungent taste. Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. The shoots should be cut, not broken off. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass

This plant is quite hardy and of quick growth. Seed should be sown thickly in drills early in the Spring. The small leaves are fenery in appearance, somewhat resembling Parsley. When thickly sown the growth is dwarf and compact, and the leaves may be gathered easily by cutting along the row. Sowings should be made late in Spring for succession, and again in early Fall.

Water Cress. This native plant is esteemed as a salad during Winter, Spring and Fall; also used as a garnish for meat dishes. It can be readily established in any shallow pond or stream. Sow seed early while the soil is still cool. When well started it can be transplanted to the streams where it will grow and multiply. It will grow in a moist, shaded portion of the garden, though it will be more pungent if grown in streams.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM OR KEEP POULTRY

You should have our Implement and Poultry Supply Catalogues. ‘This is the largest store of its kind in this section of the country. It is a country store on a big scale. We are located on Franklin Square, Troy, N.Y., and more than 2000 electric cars pass the door every 24 hours. Our retail stores are, therefore, convenient, and our wholesale storehouse is located on the "D. & H." and N.Y. Central railroads, so we can assure you immediate shipments.
CUCUMBER

In order to produce smooth, uniform fruit the Cucumber vine must have a warm situation and a light, sandy soil, well supplied with humus. A thorough digging of the soil during the summer, and the second digging made about the middle of July—for the small fruits used for pickling. The soil should not be planted until the soil has become warm. Scatter 10 to 15 seeds in each hill, covering the seed to a depth of one inch with light soil. The hills should be 6 feet apart except those on the young plants remain in each hill. Until the vines begin to run they should be well cultivated and all weeds should be pulled, but after the vines are established they should not be disturbed. The Cucumbers should be picked as soon as they are large enough to use, for if allowed to "seed" the productiveness of the vine is destroyed and it will cease to bear.

In field culture, sow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shoo-fowl or more of well-rotted manure which should be well incorporated in the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like ordinary large box, but set in ordinary beds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped Cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air-slackled lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

Extra Long or Evergreen White Cucumber. Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the type of table Cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismark. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

Gordion's Improved Long Green. Produced by selection from the Long Green, Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of very firm texture, with the large seeds and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. This is a distinct variety which has been largely sold as "climber." The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with rich dark green foliage, and throw out numerous vines, long, firm and crisp. The young fruit trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in the large fruits. This variety is extremely useful for forcing, and is adapted to small spaces or forcing houses. The fruits are of good quality, and afford a good crop of choice pickles. We offer a thoroughly tested strain.

Gordinier's Improved White Spine Cucumber

Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine. One of the most popular for market and table use. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit straight and handsome, light green and with few white spines, crisp and of fine flavor. This is a special strain of White Spine and is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is a most valuable sort to plant for the early market. This has been grown especially for us and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine. The Arlington type of Cucumber is one of the most desirable of the White Spine variety. They are of medium size, very tender and early. The color is a glossy green throughout their entire length, the shape very straight and symmetrically developed. Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine is a very carefully selected strain of the Arlington type and we think superior to any other being offered on the market. Since we first offered this selection we have been very careful to keep it true and ahead of anything offered by the different growers. As a home garden cucumber and for the Southern trucker, this is the ideal variety; a little too short for Northern market growers.

Emerald. Admitted to be the best pickle sort offered, possessing every qualification required in a perfect Pickle Cucumber. It is very hardy and withstands drought, and bears very profusely until frost. One grower says it bears four to one compared with the standard sorts. It is a very strong grower, extra early and bears firm, crisp fruits, which are excellent for slicing. When ripe, it is yellow—not white, as is taken for.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber. A new variety, which will soon take the place of the best strains of White Spine and other desirable Cucumbers. For several years this variety has been controlled by the gardener, who is one of the leading market-gardeners in the West, and after whom the variety is named. Mr. Davis states that he experimented several years in trying to get the best Improved strain of Cucumber for forcing under glass and outside culture, and has finally fixed a "Perfect" type, combining quality, shape, and productivity. The Cucumbers are long and slim, sometimes measure 12 inches in length; the color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow. It is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

Nichol's Medium Green. Medium length, thick, through, straight, full at the ends. Form, quality and very productive.

COOL AND CRISP CUCUMBER

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.'S TESTED SEEDS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds of seed will plant an acre
Cucumbers—Continued


Early Cluster. Very prolific; fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Fine for table or pickling. One of the best for forcing. Medium-sized, straight and handsome. Very productive.

Boston Pickling. Dark green, small, and one of the best for small pickles.

Everbearing. This is not only a very early variety, but is also extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of medium size and rich dark green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles.

Cool and Crisp. An extra early variety, producing a large number of medium-sized fruits of the choice table quality. The fruits are six to eight inches long, with a distinct taper at each end. The skin is a bright green; rather thickly set with small knobs in which the spines are placed. It is of fine mild flavor, crisp and tender when sliced. It is desirable also for pickling, the toughened skin being attractive.

Cumberland. A new and distinct variety, said to have originated from crossing the Parisian Pickling and the Early White Spine. It certainly has the good qualities of each of these sorts. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific, and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts.

Chicago Pickle. Undoubtedly the best for pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Begins to set fruit when vines are quite young. Heavy yielder.

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

Egg Plant

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants

The Egg Plant is one of the most delicious of garden vegetables and it only requires a rich soil and considerable warmth to yield abundantly the fruit so much in favor of the home gardener. The seed should be planted during March in a warm, hotbed filled with light, rich soil, and the bed should be carefully covered at night to protect the young plants. When the plants are sufficiently strong they should be transplanted to the garden. The best time for transplanting is usually about three or four weeks after danger of frost is past.

New York Improved Large Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil very productive. The fruits are of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. This is the finest type of Egg Plant in cultivation.

Mammoth Purple. Spineless, Northern grown seed. This splendid variety we have obtained by years of careful selection and extra care, beginning with a selected strain of New York Improved Large Purple. This process of improvement has been continued, until we now have the finest strain of Mammoth Purple Egg Plant obtainable. While immense size was one of the main objects, we did not lose sight of other valuable points essential in a first-class market variety. It is quite early for such a large sort, a very hard sort, and perfectly spineless. The plants are large, vigorous and productive. Fruit uniform in color and shape; very large, usually 7 to 9 inches in diameter, but sometimes specimens are grown measuring 16 inches. Skin, a handsome dark purple, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, of superior quality. We pronounce this variety the best obtainable, for if poorly grown, irregular in shape, or green in color, Egg Plants are quite unsalable, and your time and money expended are both wasted.

Endive

One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 plants

The Endive grows readily in any good garden soil. The seeds should be planted in rows fourteen inches apart and covered very lightly with finely pulverized soil. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out, or they may be transplanted, until they stand eight or ten inches apart in the rows.

When the plants have nearly reached maturity, tie the outer leaves loosely together over the center in an upright bunch. This will bleach the inner leaves in about ten days, but the bunching should never be done unless the leaves are perfectly dry; otherwise they will not.

At the approach of winter take-up the plants carefully with a half of earth attached to the roots and stand them close together in a frame or cellar for the winter supply.

Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut or lacinated, giving the plant a feathery effect, which is quite ornamental when the centers are finely blanched.

White Curled. A very beautiful sort, in which the leaves are very light-colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green color.

Moss Curled. One of the best Autumn, Winter or Spring salads. Plant compact growth. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanched are exceedingly crisp and tender.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad.
KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbages; make excellent greens for Winter and Spring use; are improved by frost. For Winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For Spring sow in September and protect during the Winter.

Plant in deep rich soil, and cultivate same as Cabbage.

Make hills two to three feet apart, having one plant in a hill. The tender leaves are used same as Cabbage.

Tall Green Curled. One of the best for Winter; very hardy, finely curled and of excellent quality.

Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This is one of the best Kales for Spring sowing in the North, and is the principal sort grown in the South for Northern markets. It is hardy, and will remain over Winter in any place where the temperature does not go below zero. The habit is very dwarf and spreading, and will rarely exceed eighteen inches in height. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled, and produced in great abundance.

KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 plants

This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, after thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are two to three inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.

Early White Vienna. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate Cabbage-like flavor.

Early Purple Vienna. This is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark, glossy, purplish red.

LEEK

Once ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, or will plant a row about 100 feet long.

This vegetable, which is very hardy and easily cultivated, is considered far superior to Onions for the flavoring of soups, and for this purpose it is cultivated extensively.

Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, but as the plants are not transplanted until rather late, land that has borne an early crop of Peas, Cabbages, etc., may be used, but additional manure should be applied before the Leeks are set out.

The seed may be sown early in rows one foot apart, and late in June or early in July the plants transplanted six inches apart in rows fifteen inches from row to row. The plants must be set deep, cultivated during the Summer, and later in the season banked with earth to blanch them. Earthen up in this manner, they can remain in the rows where growing until Spring, when they can be pulled and the blanched portions of the stems used the same as bunch Onions.

Large American Flag. Best for general use; leaves broad, mild flavored.

Monstrous Carentan. Of large size, with broad flat leaves. In rich soil, well earthened up, the edible portion is from six to eight inches in length, by two or three inches in diameter.

Long Meziere. The plants are of strong vigorous growth, extreme hardiness, and have extra long stems, which blanch readily to a snowy whiteness and are of delicious flavor. The leaves grow erect and the plants can be more readily earthened up than varieties having spreading leaves.
LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will make 2,500 plants, or will plant a drill about 200 feet long

While the Lettuce does well in a common garden soil enriched with rotted manure, it thrives best in a light, rich soil with a dry substratum, and to be crisp and tender must be grown in cool weather.

For an early crop sow the seed in gentle heat in February and transplant first to three inches each way and afterward to eight inches, in hotbeds. For the field crop, or Summer supply, sow the seed thinly in shallow drills (covering the seeds very lightly) eighteen inches apart and transplant or thin out until the plants stand one foot apart. For a succession of plants the seed may be sown, from time to time, until the latter part of August.

By a judicious selection of varieties and small plantings made at intervals of two weeks it is possible to have a constant supply of crisp Lettuce of mild flavor, but at no time should the cultivation be neglected, for a hard-baked soil will retard growth and the result will be imperfectly formed heads.

For early Spring, the large curled, or "cutting" varieties are the best. Although they do not produce solid heads, they grow quite compact and the inner leaves are well blanched, finely curled and very deep and tender. For Winter cultivation under glass the earliest and forcing head varieties are the best.

The crisp, tender quality of Lettuce depends most essentially upon its vigorous growth, and it should, therefore, have a rich soil and an abundant supply of water at all times.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

May King. This remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early outdoor Lettuce; while it can also be easily and most satisfactorily raised in a cold-frame. It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid, globular heads, which are ready ten to fifteen days before other heading varieties and stands a long time before showing signs of running to seed. Externally of a yellowish-green with light brownish tinge; the leaves inside are of a golden-yellow shade, and in point of flavor unexcelled by any sort. This Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular everywhere.

All Seasons. A decidedly butter variety strictly cabbage-heading, large, late-intermediate in season, in growth its leaves are very straight and extend flatly over the ground. Mature plants fairly compact. Head elongated when first forming, but flattened or sometimes globular when fully developed, fairly firm, well defined, extremely well blanched, its leaves very completely but loosely overlapping one another, but outer ones of plant well separated from the head proper, the latter thereby left very bare or exposed. Leaves broad in shape, peculiarly smooth, very little blistered, crumpled, or twisted, unusually thick in appearance, but soft and limp rather than stiff; margins entire and fringed with hair-like bristles; borders flat. Color characteristic light grayish green, never spotted or brownish in any part. Quality excellent; sweet, decidedly buttery, and with thick, soft leaves of much substance. Seeds very blackish.

Gordinier's Big Boston. This grand Lettuce is steadily gaining in popularity, until now it is more extensively grown than any other variety, either for private table or by the market-gardener. Whether grown in the open ground for Summer and Fall use or in frames for Spring and early Summer, or forced in greenhouses for Winter use, it invariably gives the greatest satisfaction, producing large, fine, buttery yellow heads, thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white. It has comparatively few outside leaves and stands as long as any before shooting to seed. It is grown in enormous quantities in the Southern States for shipping to Northern markets, and it grows equally well in the Central and Northern States. In fact, there is no other variety that gives such great satisfaction under every possible condition, and for that reason is one of the most profitable varieties to grow.

Gordinier's Perfected Salamander Lettuce. A splendid early variety. Lettuces naturally thrive better during the cooler weather of Spring and Fall than in a torrid Summer—the season really when such crisp, cooling salad is most enjoyable and in great demand; consequently there have been bred a number of heat-resisting or Summer Lettuces, among which our Perfected Salamander is the acknowledged leader. It forms good-sized, compact and tender heads, creamy-white inside and of that desirable rich buttery flavor; outer color, light green; it remains long in head without running to seed, and stands a great amount of heat without burning.
Deacon. A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed. Plant very compact and forming a globular, firm, well-defined, well-blanced head. Leaves closely overlapping one another, except turned characteristically turned and twisted backward. This habit of growth, as well as the close way in which the outer leaves are drawn toward the plant, almost completely obscures the head; no distinct separation between head proper and outer leaves of plant. Leaves very broad, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick and stiff, crisp in appearance, but soft and limp rather than stiff, entire at margins, flat at borders. Color dark, almost solid brown during Summer weather, but bright green in less-exposed parts during Spring or cloudy weather; stem of plant usually thick, Adriana plainly colored; inner head leaves sparingly spotted and often rusty colored at their base. Quality excellent; buttery, exceedingly tender and sweet. Good for Summer, sure header, and reliable, but very late in season for so small a variety.

Golden Queen. A fairly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, early, shooting to seed quickly in hot weather. Plant extremely compact, and forming a heart-shaped, somewhat pointed, fairly defined firm, well-blanced head, with leaves closely overlapping one another, except turned characteristically turned backward at their borders, somewhat like petals of a rose, and the head thereby obscured. Leaves broad in shape, blistered, crumpled, twisted, thick, stiff, entire or obscurely crease at margins, flat or slightly undulate at borders. Color a beautiful, rich, very light green, sometimes described as golden green, never brownish nor spotted in any part. Quality excellent; very sweet and slightly buttery flavor in flavor, but of a slightly less consistent texture and distinct.

Gordiner's Hanson. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, very late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, very well-blanced head, with leaves very finely frilled. Color very light green, of a shiny metallic surface rather than rich and glossy, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality very good; exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, and very sweet. A distinctly one of the three most large-grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds well everywhere, and is largely planted in every part of this country. The standard Summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market-gardener. Sure header and reliable.

Iceberg. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, large, late, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, but not loose in habit, and forming a globular, well-defined, sometimes very exposed or bare, extremely hard, well-blanced head, with leaves very completely and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves usually broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick, stiff, coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins serrate; borders finely frilled. Color light green, excepting faint brown along extreme border and occasionally barely tinged in other parts, never spotted, and inner head leaves and stem of plant never colored. Quality good; exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, very sweet, but not buttery in flavor.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, large, intermediate in season, late-intermediate in time of shooting to seed. Plant spreading and forming a slightly oval, firm, or somewhat soft, well-defined, well-blanced head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Stem of plant very long, and head therefore held high above ground, thereby making the oval shape and bare or exposed appearance of the latter very pronounced. Leaves broad, much blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost loose and limp; entire at margins, flat or partly blistered at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; delicate, sweet, buttery flavor in flavor, soft in texture. One of the ten most large-grown varieties of the United States. Sure header and reliable. Suitable for private as well as market-gardeners. Stands Summer well, but not suited for forcing.

Mignonette. A fairly crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, early-intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed for so early a sort. Plant remarkably compact and forming a globular, extremely hard, very well-blanced head, with leaves tightly drawn, but their borders so twisted as to produce a torn effect or burst-like head; no distinct separation between head proper and outer part of plant, the whole being nearly all head. Leaves broad in shape, excessively blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick and stiff, finely serrate at margins, frilled at borders. Color dull, very dark brown with dull dark green in less exposed parts, darkest brown at borders of leaves, never distinctly spotted; inner head leaves and stem of plant waxy green. Quality excellent; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. An excellent sort for family use, but too small and dark brown in color for a market-gardener’s Lettuce.
Lettuce—Continued

New York. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly cabbage-headed, very large, late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Young plant spreading, though central portion upright and immature head decidedly long. Mature plant also spreading and forming a globular or slightly oval, very hard, well-blanced, well-defined head, its leaves very flinty and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, thick, at the base coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins finely serrate; borders frilled. Color dark green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality superb, extremely crisp and firm in texture, very sweet, but never bitter in flavor. One of the popular varieties of the United States, succeeding everywhere and extensively planted in all parts of the country. A reliable, sure-heading, standard Summer variety for either the private or market-gardener, and of the best quality.

Tennis Ball Black-Seeded. A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, large-medium in size, early intermediate in season, shooting to seed at an intermediate date. Plant compact or slightly spreading and forming a globular, firm, well-defined, well-blanced head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Plant when in flower sends out many side stems instead of one large main stem. Leaves broad, excessively blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost limp and loose, entire at margins, bunched or flat at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent: delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor, soft in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance. One of the four most large grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. Highly recommended to both private and market-gardeners. Sure header, very reliable, hardy, excellent shipper and good seller.

CURLED, OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

Early Curled Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large-medium in size, early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well-blanced, finely developed leaves, more or less open or spread out at the center and never cabbage-like, though sometimes very dense. Leaves short, spatulate to broad, much blistered and crumpled, fairly twisted, thick and stiff, serrate at margins, much developed and frilled at borders. Color, very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; sweet in flavor, somewhat hard and coarse in texture.

Gordiiner's Grand Rapids. Decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, early-intermediate, quickly shooting to seed. Plant very spreading when young, but becoming fairly compact when mature, and forming a loose, rounded cluster of leaves, growing close enough together for blanching to only a small extent, but when well grown never spread out or opened at the center. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, slightly twisted, very thick and heavy, with coarse veins, large protruding midrib, serrate margins, and with borders so excessively frilled and largely developed as to comprise the larger portion of the visible part of the plant. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good: crisp, but hard in texture. Probably one of the ten most largely grown varieties of the United States. The favorite for forcing in the West and other markets where hoop-house Lettuce is sold by weight, and whose markets accept a bunching variety. It has largely replaced Black-Seeded Simpson for this purpose. More easily grown in greenhouses than almost any other variety. A splendid shipper, and with many gardeners by far the best and most profitable sort for growing under glass.

Prize Head. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large, early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, low-growing, and consisting of a loose, rounded, or slightly flattened cluster of leaves, generally more or less open or spread out at the center, and therefore never in the least cabbage-like nor solid, though, nevertheless, the inner part of plant is well-blanced. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, much blistered and crumpled, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff, finely serrate at margins, excessively developed and much frilled at borders. Color bright brown, varying to bright green in less exposed parts and center of plant. Border of leaves no more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base of midrib and inner heart leaves are wholly green, and no part of plant is
tightly spotted. Quality good; sweet in flavor, very tender and crisp in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance. An excellent home variety, and planted extensively for family use, but thin-leaved, soon wilting, not suited for shipping, and little planted by market-gardeners. A very reliable Summer variety. Not adapted for forcing and never used for that purpose.

Boston Curled. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, small, early-intermediate in season, wilts at once upon being pulled, shoots quickly to seed. Plant favors thin growing close to the ground and forming a very loose, round-ed, or slightly flattened, very regular cluster of leaves, also finely developed and frilled at borders. Color, very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; sweet in flavor, somewhat hard and coarse in texture.  

American Gathering. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large, early marketable, but late-intermediate in its fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant very spreading, of unusually low growth, and consisting of a loose, flattened, or slightly rounded cluster of leaves, al-
Curlcd, or Loose Varieties of Lettuce—Continued

always more or less opened or spread out at the center, and therefore never in the least cabbage-like norREDENTIAL
essentially, the inner part of the plant is well blanched. Leaves short spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and
in fact, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff; finely serrate at margins, excessively developed, much frilled
borders. Color bright brown, varying to bright green in
less exposed parts and center of plant; border of plant
more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base
margins, and inner heart leaves are wholly green; no part
plant distinctly spotted. Quality very tender and crisp
in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance. 

Black-Seeded Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, bushing; but sometimes tending to a cabbage-like growth,
round to elongated and V shaped. Cultivates along leaves, closely drawn together, but rarely in a way to make a visible or distinct cabbage
head, though innermost leaves are often closed inward over another one another generally half
sized. Leaves concealed cabbage-like head. Leaves long, but large, and ribbed, 
frilled and twisted, extremely thick, stiff and coarse, with large prominent ribs, serrate margins, and much developed and excessively
frilled borders. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good.

COS LETTUCE

MUSKMELON

In cultivating Muskmelons the matter of first importance is the warm, rich, fertile, sandy loam, well worked and highly
manured with old rotten compost, but care must be used that moisture be not excessive, for the disease of the fruit. Under these conditions may be obtained either by the use of manure or by turning under a good sod or green forage crop, but it is
possible to grow delicious Melons even in heavy soil if thorough drainage is supplied.

While the soil is a matter of much importance, it is more
quality which is often much liked and make a pleasant
change from the regular ones. For those who have never
this class of Lettuce should try a few plants. It may not
be possible to grow them as well as they are grown in the
States, but they are generally satisfactory whenever tried,
especially this variety, which is perhaps as self-closing and
certainly as good in quality, as any Cos variety sold in this
country. It is really the only Cos sort planted to any extent
in this country, and is certainly the best for either the
private or market-gardener. It succeeds very well in Summer
and can be grown to an immense size.

GROWING THE MUSKMELON

One ounce of seed will plant about 75 hills, and 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre.

In order to grow Melons, the first step is to set them in the ground when the danger of frost is past. Melons are
planted in rows, and the distance between the rows should be about 6 feet. The plants should be set in the ground
are the same as for setting any other garden crop. The best method is to sink the plants in a hole, fill the
soil up around the roots, and then water well. The soil should be well drained, and the plants should be
set in a location where they will receive plenty of sunshine.

Once the Melons are planted, the next step is to care for them. This involves keeping the ground around the
plants well watered, and the weeds controlled. Melons do not like a lot of water, so it is important to
water them only when necessary. The weeds should be removed by hoeing or by using a weed suppressant.

The Melons will continue to grow until the first frost of the season. At this time, the plants should be
harvested as soon as possible. The Melons can be harvested by cutting them at the ground level, and
then picking them up by hand. The Melons can be stored in a cool, dry place until they are ready to be
eaten.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Long Island Beauty. Similar to Hackensack. A superior early, large variety. Of fine quality and very beautiful.

Extra-early Improved Hackensack. A selection from the old Hackensack, which it resembles in general shape,
but is fully ten days earlier. Round, well-netted and of large size; flesh green and thick, of delicious flavor and
handsome appearance.

Rocky Ford. A selection from the Golden Netted Gem, by far the most valuable Muskmelon in the market to-day. It's oval in form; skin a green
yellow; netting close, light-colored and prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and Juicy and
ripen to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can

confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens.

Small Green Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly
ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when
over-ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting.
Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is
in exceedingly demand in home and market use. It
is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use.

Montreal Nutmeg. Seed grown especially for us in Can-
da. The largest Nutmeg Melons In the world have been
grown to weigh thirty-nine pounds. Deeply ribbed, skin light
green and thickly netted; flesh remarkably thick, fine grain-
ed, light yellowish green and very sweet and juicy. We
cannot recommend it too highly.

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.'S TESTED SEEDS

ROMAINE, COS, OR CELERY Lettuce

The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually
are green, given, brown, slightly can, is this, and
lection resembles often, our

Paris White Cos. A typical Cos variety, strictly self-

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EMERALD GEM MUSKMELON

SALMON-FLESHED MUSKMELONS

Emerald Gem. No other Melon in cultivation today is uniformly of such rich flavor. The Melons are about the size of Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is smooth and of a deep emerald-green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other Melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the Melons mature extremely early and are always of most superb quality.

Petroskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow-fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket Melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange-colored, highly flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow-fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality, and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow-fleshed Melon of basket size and form.

Gordnier’s Surprise. This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color.

Miller’s Cream, or Osage. This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored Melon. It is medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market.

Tip Top. This is a fine round Melon of such attractive appearance as to always sell quickly in the markets. It is sweet, juicy and delicious. The flesh is firm, but not hard, and is edible almost to the rind. The vine is of vigorous growth and great productive ability.

Round Yellow Cantaloupe. Fruit round, early and of good size; flesh reddish orange, thick and of musky flavor.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Similar to the above except in shape.

WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre.

The directions for the cultivation of Muskmelons will apply in a general way, to the cultivation of Watermelons, but as the latter require a longer season to mature the territory in which they may be grown is somewhat limited. However, by planting early varieties on a sunny slope where the vines will receive full sunlight, it is possible to raise excellent Melons quite far North.

A liberal number of seeds should be planted in each hill, and when the plants are well established they should be thinned out until one or two of the strongest remain in each hill. When extra-large Melons are desired only one vine should be left in each hill and only one or two fruits allowed to mature on each vine.

The hills should be eight feet apart, but if space is limited the hills may be six feet apart and the vines pinched back, according to the directions given for Muskmelons. Should the vines be attacked by bugs, use plaster, air-shaked lime or “Slug-Shot,” sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

Phinney’s Early. A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium-sized, obovate, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp.

Cole’s Early. This is an extra-early Melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. In the earlier varieties the fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use, especially where the season is short.

Kleckley’s Sweet, or Monte Cristo. The Sweetest of all. The fruit is large, oblong, averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter, with a dark green skin and having a very thin, brittle rind. The beautiful bright scarlet flesh with its very large solid heart, the white seeds being placed close to the rind, is crisp, sugary and melting to a remarkable degree, and is entirely free from any stringiness.

Halbert Honey. The best for the home garden. The new Halbert Honey is a rival of the Kleckley Sweet in sweetness is fully equal in flavor, more regular in form and much more productive. The Melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter and are blunt at both stem and blossom end. In color they are deep glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson-like and extends to within less than half an inch of the rind; is entirely free from anyinous substance, and is rich, sugary and melting, with a delicious flavor peculiar to itself. The vine is hardy and wonderfully productive and matures its fruit sufficiently early to permit it being grown throughout the Northern States, where a frost does not appear before September 1st.
Watermelon—Continued

Florida Favorite. A very large, long Melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Flesh thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A popular variety in the South.

Kolb's Medium-sized Red Green, Sr. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Round, rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades.

Mountain Sweet. A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

Vick's Early. A very early variety; rather long in shape, with striped smooth skin. The flesh is bright pink in color and its quality is first-class.

Round Light Icing. Fruit medium-sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all Melons.

Hungarian Honey. This is a very hardy variety, producing an abundance of small to medium-sized fruits of the finest quality, which keep for a considerable time after ripening. It is one of the finest for home use and near-by market. The small fruits are perfectly round, and average very even in size. Color dark green with faint watered markings of a deeper coloring. Rind very thin, but skin tough. Flesh bright red, with rich, honeysweet flavor.

Black Spanish. Large, nearly round; very dark green; flesh fine-grained, very sweet and juicy; good keeper.

Burpee's White Gem. Of superior hardiness, excellent keeping qualities, and rich, sweet flavor. The Melons are round or ball-shaped, of small size, with creamy white skin and occasional watered markings of a pale green. Skin hard and tough, but rind very thin. Flesh bright red, with broad, solid heart, and small seeds placed near the rind. The hard, tough skin makes the fruits keep for a long time after ripening. This variety is especially adapted for growing in the Northern States and in cool locations.

Red Seed Citron. Round and handsome. For preserving only.

Green Seed Citron. Round and very handsome. For preserving only.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Our stock of Mushroom Spawn is strictly pure and fresh. We are the agents for "Pure Culture" Spawn.

"Pure Culture Spawn," produced under the new selective method, recently discovered, the only method which makes possible the reestablishment of varieties, is receieved absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce Mushrooms of a specific variety selected with special reference to their size, color and prolificness, to the exclusion of other and inferior fungi. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous Mushrooms. We keep on hand the cream white variety, which is hardy and very prolific, but can supply the brown and pure white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from 1½ to 1 1-3 lbs., and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Bricks are of two kinds, standard and direct. Standard bricks are inoculated from a pure culture transfer; direct bricks are inoculated directly from the original laboratory culture, they are positively the most vigorous spawn in the market. Sold by the brick.

If you are interested in Mushroom Growing send for our publication "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn." Contains 43 pages, including color plate, and was especially designed to meet the requirements of the commercial growers. It is the most practical treatise now published on the subject. Price 15 cents per copy, postpaid, or free with each order of five bricks of, "Pure Culture" Spawn.

The best results are obtained by the use of our superior Mushroom Spawn, which is largely used by the most successful growers. Full and explicit instructions for growing Mushrooms are sent by us free with all orders for Spawn. Everyone who has a cellar or outside buildings not in use should, by all means, grow this most delicious esculent, considered by most people a luxury.

Pure Culture Spawn. This is an American make of Spawn, the method having been discovered by a scientist in 1893. It produces Mushrooms of excellent quality and large size, this being due to the fact that the Spawn is obtained by a process of "grafting," only large and vigorous specimens of Mushrooms being used for this purpose.
MUSTARD

The fresh young leaves of this vegetable are extensively used for salad or for boiling as "greens" during the Summer and early Winter months. There should be two main sowings of seed, the first (made early in the Spring), for the Summer supply, and the second (second week in April) for Fall supply. The former are the best, as they are larger, have more abundant foliage and do not run to seed so soon as do the early plants.

The seed should be sown thickly in drills one foot apart, and the plants should be thinned while young. For a succession, the seed should be sown every two weeks.

Black or Brown. This is the common small-leaved English variety, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed, and has only a moderate amount of small foliage. Crisp, pungent flavor.

White. This is quite similar to the Black or Brown in growth, but with rather more abundant foliage. This variety, however, is mainly grown for the line, for yellow or white seeds, being much larger and of distinct color from the seeds of other varieties. It is the seed of this variety which is so largely used for flavoring. We can furnish this variety in large quantities.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills

This vegetable is extensively grown in the South for the pods, which are used dried, or with a little morsel of cream. While it is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the Onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground. If the Onions are grown in soft, damp, warmer, and of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Preparation. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cartloads to the acre. This should be cultivated first in and then the ground plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the Winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the Spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow, or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop thoroughly unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of Onions desired. This seed gives much larger Onions. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large Onions. We use a drill with a roller attached: if the drill is not free, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

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

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

It will not do to store Onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist; but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. Any arrangement will answer that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 72 degrees. If, or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil them.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers. Selected New England-grown seed. We make a specialty of this variety and grow our own seed from as fine and perfect a selection as possible, thereby producing a strain that for uniform shape, heavy cropping and superior keeping qualities cannot be equaled. It is of the true Buxton type, large in size, very thick bulb, slightly convex bottom, full oval top, with small neck and rich brownish yellow skin. Seed from this type is practically sure to bottom well, more so than from the true globe type, which are more liable to run into large necks. A beautiful golden color; bulb of medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper.

Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe. This fine strain is especially adapted to the rich black Onion soils where it produces very profitable crops of fine large, globe-shaped bulbs. These average rather larger than the Yellow Globe Danvers, but do not equal in size the bulbs produced by the Southport Yellow Globe. The Onions are of a true globe shape, uniformly thin-necked and slightly flattened at the base, the largest diameter being a little below the center of the bulb. This form insures the largest yield of bulbs on a given area. In color the bulbs are of a rich orange-yellow, rather darker in shade than the Globe Danvers, and have excellent keeping qualities, enabling the grower to hold the Onions in finest condition for a favorable market.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the White Globe, except in color; more perfect globe shape than the Danvers, not so early, heavy cropper. Large size, good keeper.

Prizetaker. This is a most profitable variety to grow for early Fall market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers, under ordinary cultivation, while under especially favorable conditions bulbs have been frequently raised weighing from four pounds to five and one-half pounds each. Growing to such large size, it does not ripen until about four weeks later than the Danvers. While of strong growth, the plants are thinly-necked and bulbs ripen very surely and evenly. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow; the flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Owing to the tender quality of the flesh, these bulbs do not generally keep well after cold weather sets in, and the crop should be marketed as soon after harvesting as possible. Because of its handsome appearance and fine quality, Prizetaker sells readily at a higher price than others. Made by the plant size, and the bulb type.

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg. One of the oldest varieties; bulbs flat, good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white; mild flavor and keeps well.

RED VARIETIES

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the standard variety and favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; deep purplish red; form round; flesh purplish white, moderately fine-grained and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, and one of the best for drying and storing. Extra-Early Red Globe. A well flattened but quite deep, extra-early Red Onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and deep rich red in color, very close-grained, solid and heavy. This variety will form bulbs in cold, mucky soils, where others frequently fail to ripen. It is recommended especially for the North and Northwest where the seasons are short and cool. In rich soils it frequently grows almost as large as the Large Red Wethersfield, ripening much earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety produces large, perfectly globe-shaped Onions of the same size and handsome form as the two preceding varieties, but the color is an extra rich deep red. It brings the highest prices on the market, and is very popular as Globe Wethersfield, but is not so early nor quite so sure to ripen well in unfavorable seasons as the Extra-Early Red and Large Red Wethersfield, which are of the flattened type. It should not be planted in heavy, wet soil.

BROWN VARIETY

Australian Brown. This Onion has claimed a place in America within recent years, and seems abundantly able to maintain it. It is of medium size and of good quality, very early, rather flattened in shape, of brown color, and wonderfully hard and solid. It begins to form a bulb at an early period of its growth, when only a few inches high, and quickly reaches maturity. Its leading and most valuable feature, aside from appearance and quality, is its long-keeping quality. It will literally keep, for a year or more.

ITALIAN ONION SEED

White Queen. Remarkable for its earliness and very mild flavor; it is small and white-skinned. Every family should sow an ounce or two for pickling in jars; a fine table relish.

White Barletta. An extra early small white Onion; similar to White Queen, and makes bulbs about 1½ to 1½ inches in diameter, in shape flattened on top. It is a good keeper, and as a pickling variety it is unexcelled.

Gordinier's Pickling. This is a uniformly early, small, round, hard, crisp, tender and very handsome variety with an excellent white skin which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. An excellent sort for use in bunching for pickles or grown larger for cooking.
Onions—Continued

WHITE VARIETIES

Southport White Globe. A very handsome, silvery white, and perfectly ball-shaped Onion of large size, commanding the highest prices in the New York markets. Flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its own, regular size, perfectly globular form combined with the clear, silvery whiteness of the thin skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown. On account of its large size, it is later in ripening than the White Portugal or Silverskin, the latter being of flattened form.

White Winter Multiplier. A decided acquisition for early crops. We feel confident in offering this to our trade that it is what our gardener friends have been looking for in the shape of a bunch Onion. Sow the seed in the latter part of the Spring; keep cultivated and weeded during the Summer, and in the Fall cover lightly with litter. As soon as the snow is off the ground, rake off the litter and the dead tops, scratching the ground gently, and the Onions will soon show themselves; they will be ready for picking about the time that ordinary sets are being planted. They do not make much bottom, as they are distinctively a bunch Onion. Very mild and delicate flavored. This Onion can be forced under glass.

White Portugal, or White Silverskin. This is the standard white variety for general culture. It is equally as desirable for the garden as for market. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. It is a good keeper. The flesh is very mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white, of very handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened, and carefully tied under shelter away from the strong sunlight. If left in the soil or exposed to the sun when gathered the bulbs take on a greenish tint. When seed is sown at the rate of twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre it makes bulbs of suitable size for pickling, and the pearly whiteness of the skin removes the necessity for peeling or skinning.

ONION SETS

Potato Onion Sets. This variety does not produce seed, but increases in the same manner as the White Multiplier. It differs in having rich yellowish brown skin. If quite small bulbs are planted in the Spring they will produce fine, well-ripened bulbs two inches in diameter, of excellent table quality, earlier than other varieties of equal size, while If the larger bulbs are planted and allowed to mature they will develop a large cluster of the small and medium size bulbs or sets.

White Multiplier Onion Sets. If the sets are planted out either in the Fall or very early in the Spring and allowed to come to maturity, they produce a cluster of small bulbs of the same size as those planted, averaging about an inch in diameter. They mature very early, being ready for use even earlier than the Extra-Early White Queen, are highly esteemed by those who prefer a small Onion, and also for pickling. If gathered and dried as soon as ripened, the skin is silvery white, and they will keep in excellent condition until late the following Spring. The small bulbs of this variety are also largely planted in the Fall to produce early bunch Onions in the Spring.

Shallots. A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps and is used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. It is largely grown in the South.

Early Orders We would suggest that you place your orders early, that you may be sure of the varieties you want. Most of our seed is grown for us under contract in Europe, and by January we have received all our stocks. Should we sell out of a variety we never buy in this country, therefore we are always sure of the quality of our stocks, but may run short at any time. Therefore order early.

IF YOU KEEP POULTRY YOU SHOULD HAVE GORDINIER'S POULTRY CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE
Main out of doors, or the roots may be taken up in the Fall and planted in flower pots and cultivated in the house.

The moss-curler varieties, being very ornamental in appearance, are extensively used for the edgings of flower beds.

**Gordinier's Excelsior Curled.** The handsomest, darkest green, finest curled and best-flavored Parsley to date. Its wonderful dark green color and exquisite curliness were in remarkable contrast to the older sorts in the same field. The habit is dwarf, considerably more so than Moss Curled, making it most desirable for greenhouse or pot planting indoors and for a neat border in the vegetable garden. The flavor is the very best.

**Fern-Leaved.** Extremely hardy, and suited for winter use in cold frames or in the open ground. It is very ornamental, the feathery leaves being of a rich deep green.

**Extra Dark Moss Curled.** The large leaves are very heavily curled and curled, being quite moss-like in appearance and of a peculiarly rich, extra-dark green coloring. Very productive, and most attractive as a garnish both on account of this deep green coloring and fine mossy appearance. This is a fine plant for the edgings of flower beds, and should be extensively cultivated for this purpose. For a deep border plant the Parsley on the outer edge and Candytuft or Alyssum next.

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**PARSNIP**

**One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre**

Sow in rich and very deep soil in drills eighteen inches apart; thin plants to four inches in the rows. To keep them well in the ground in the Winter, cover the tops with a few inches of earth. The roots are entirely hardy and may be left in the ground where they have been growing, all Winter, the flavor and sweetness being improved by freezing. Or a quantity can be dug before the ground freezes and stored in moist earth in a cool cellar for use during the severe Winter months. A few Radish seeds should be mixed with the Parsnip seeds. The former will mark the row for the Parsnips, which are very slow to germinate.

**Gordinier's Hollow Crown.** This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well-rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine-flavored, cooking tender, sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for Winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all Winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the Fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they may be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This Parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all and we recommend it for both garden and field culture.

**Guernsey.** An imported strain which has given general satisfaction. Roots do not grow so long as Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered; excellent quality.

**Large Smooth White.** Smooth long white roots, excellent for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious and well flavored.
PEAS

One quart of seed will plant a row 125 feet long; 1 to 2 bushels of seed will plant an acre of drills and 2 to 3 bushels will plant an acre broadcast.

Peas are considered to be one of the principal and most desirable of our garden vegetables. The special attention given to the expert cultivation of Peas has resulted in the production of many excellent varieties, but a making a selection for planting care should be exercised in order to include only the best, but such varieties as will mature in succession.

Peas require a light, dry, moderately rich soil, and, as frost is not so fatal to Peas as to Beans, the seed can be planted much earlier. The soil, planting and cultivation are practically the same for Peas as for Beans, but the former do not come up with quite so much certainty in the seedlings and seem to suffer more from disease.

The extra-early varieties of Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked into a fine, loose condition, and plantings for succession can be made at intervals of twelve days.

The general crop should be planted comparatively early and such varieties selected as will follow one another to maturity.

The seed should be planted about three inches deep, in rows that are from four to six feet apart, the space between the rows depending upon the habit of growth of the varieties under cultivation. The dwarf varieties of bushy growth may be planted in rows that are quite close together, and, indeed, these varieties are the best for the home garden. They are as productive as the tall sorts, require no support, and are very easily cultivated during growth.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

(ALL MY PEAS ARE NORTHERN GROWN.)

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are wrinkled.

Earliest of All. Height two and one-half feet. Resembles the Alaska manner of growth, but is more inclined to sport. Seed similar to Alaska.


*Gordonier's Large Podded Alaska. This is one of the best of the many cw sorts. It comes in just after Gradus, which it decidedly excels as a ropper and in length of pods. In some of these we counted nine Peas, which, to a gardener knows, is very rare among American-grown varieties. The Peas are blue-green in color, sweet, tender, and of a rich flavor. Vine about 3 feet in height. Its splendid cropping qualities and the extra length of the pods will please everybody.


First and Best. Height from two and one-half to three feet. A very profitable extra-early variety, as it matures early and the Peas can be gathered at about one picking. Vine vigorous and hardy, unbranched, bearing from three to seven straight, well-filled pods.

*Gradus, or Prosperity. Height two and one-half feet. One of the earliest large-growing wrinkled Peas; vine is vigorous and the foliage is large and thrifty, resembling the Telephone in appearance. Pods are very abundant and large, and are well filled, containing from six to ten large Peas, which are very sweet, tender and delicious. A good Pea to follow either Nott's Excelsior or Perfection.

*Prince Edward. Height two and one-half feet. A new and valuable Pea, introduced by us from England. In earliness, it has been found by comparative tests to be extra-early, five days later than Nott's Perfection, while the pods and Peas are nearly twice the size of that variety. It has a vigorous vine and is a heavy cropper. In quality it excels either Perfection or Gradus. Our stock of this Pea is limited so far this season that we can offer it only in pockets.

*Thomas Laxton. This new Pea outranks all other extra-early wrinkled sorts in hardiness and productiveness. It was obtained by crossing the Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. It has all the delicious sweetness of the Gradus, and comes into use fully as early as any of the Extra Earlies. In addition, it is of stronger constitution than the Gradus, is harder, and therefore can be planted earlier. It is more prolific, the yield of Peas to the quantity of pods gathered being quite phenomenal. The pods are large and shapely, of a rich dark green color, and filled from end to end with seven to eight very large white-seeded, wrinkled sugar Peas, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any other Pea in cultivation. The vines are strong and hardy and from three to three and one-half feet in height.

*Sutton's Excelsior. This Pea is an innovation among first early dwarf wrinkled Peas; the pods are larger and broader than the usual dwarf Peas, are square at the ends and are light green in color. The vines grow eighteen inches high, are very hardy, permitting early planting, and are very heavy bearers. On account of its hardiness and its good-sized pods of excellent quality, many prefer it to the large-podded but tender Gradus. Season two days later than Nott's Excelsior.
Peas—Continued

*Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth.* Stronger growing and harder vine with darker foliage than the Telephone; green Peas very large, sweet and when dry almost smooth. A splendid sort for both the home and market-garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail.


*Yorkshire Hero.* A most popular and extremely productive second-early variety growing two and one-half feet in height. The haulm or vine is close-jointed and thickly hung with round, well-filled pods three inches in length. When grown on brush the pods hang well out from the vines and are easily gathered. Peas are of good size, tender, and very sweet flavor. It is not only an excellent second-early for the home garden, but from its short, stocky growth and great productivity, is also one of the most profitable varieties to plant in the field for market. It comes in shortly after the first Early, and is very much more productive the larger well-filled pods making "baskets" very quickly.

*Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.* This is a dwarf variety, bearing large, handsome pods like Telephone, but without long vines and grows more dwarf than Stratagem. It is of dwarf stocky habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and very productive. In season, medium, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Stratagem. The pods are long frequently measuring 3 inches in length, broad, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well-filled; color pale-green, thick and of good lasting quality; height, 18 inches.

LATE VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP

*Dwarf Champion.* This is a comparatively new green wrinkled Pea and wherever known is proving a popular main crop sort for the market or home garden. The vine is only about three feet high, vigorous, hardy, and unusually productive. Pods fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large Peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality.
Peas, Late Varieties—Continued

respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market-gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly.

*Carter’s Telephone. Height three and one-half feet. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods light green, nearly straight, growing singly and well-filled with large, tender, sweet Peas. The fine appearance and quality of this Pea have made it a great favorite with market-gardeners. Some strains of this Pea are badly mixed and of inferior quality, but one stock is grown from carefully selected seed and will be found true to name. Seed light green and very much wrinkled.

Large White Marrowfat. Height about five feet. Cultivated very extensively for the Summer crop. Vines of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well-filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for Summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

*Duke of Albany. A remarkably hardy and vigorous variety, producing in great profusion its large pods, which are well filled with large and delicious Peas. A valuable pod crop sort. It is a tall grower, of branching habit, and should be sown thinly.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Height about five feet. An excellent variety; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS OF PEAS

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, and our strain is exceptionally fine. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Owing to limited space we do not catalogue all the varieties of Peas we carry in stock.

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant about 40 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre

Plant in good soil when the ground has become warm, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, or, as the general practice is, with Corn, in about every fourth hill. Hoe frequently until well started, but do not disturb the vines after they have well started to run. When leaves have been cut down by early frosts the Pumpkins should be gathered and cured in a warm, dry place which is out of danger of freezing, but well ventilated, and kept from the sun with a portion of stem attached, and handle carefully to avoid bruising; if bruised, they will not keep for any length of time.

Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury. This is an improvement on the old well-liked Sugar Pumpkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best Ple Pumpkins. Its size is about nine or ten inches in diameter. In color a beautiful deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a Potato. It is a pod winter keeper.

Pie Pumpkin, “Calhoun.” It is medium in size, extraordinarily heavy and solid, very productive and of excellent quality. The outside is a cream color, while the flesh, which is very thick and fine grained, is a salmon-yellow and superior quality. It is undoubtedly one of the best for pies.

Large Cheese. Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of a very best for family use and for market. It keeps all into the Winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock.

Gordinier’s Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth. This impkin has been for a number of years a first prize winner at the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, the center of Pumpkin growing. It is very prolific and large. Specimens often weigh as high as seventy-five pounds; average weight twenty to forty pounds. The skin is light yellow or brown. The larger specimens are almost always warty. Flesh extremely soft and single. A splendid meat pumpkin and a great stock feeder and one of the very best for stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. The best for planting with Corn for stock purposes.

DUKE OF ALBANY PEA

*Champion of England. Height four to five feet. One of the richest, best flavored and most productive Peas known. A standard late variety for market-gardeners and private sowing. Seed whitish-green, medium-sized and much wrinkled.

*The Alderman. Similar in growth and appearance to the onion Unraveled, the pods being ready for use about five days later. It is one of the finest of the large-podded Summer varieties. Pods frequently measure nearly six inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large Peas of inferior flavor. This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market-gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly.

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Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury. This is an improvement on the old well-liked Sugar Pumpkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best Ple Pumpkins. Its size is about nine or ten inches in diameter. In color a beautiful deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a Potato. It is a pod winter keeper.

Pie Pumpkin, “Calhoun.” It is medium in size, extraordinarily heavy and solid, very productive and of excellent quality. The outside is a cream color, while the flesh, which is very thick and fine grained, is a salmon-yellow and superior quality. It is undoubtedly one of the best for pies.

Large Cheese. Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of a very best for family use and for market. It keeps all into the Winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock.

Gordinier’s Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth. This impkin has been for a number of years a first prize winner at the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, the center of Pumpkin growing. It is very prolific and large. Specimens often weigh as high as seventy-five pounds; average weight twenty to forty pounds. The skin is light yellow or brown. The larger specimens are almost always warty. Flesh extremely soft and single. A splendid meat pumpkin and a great stock feeder and one of the very best for stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. The best for planting with Corn for stock purposes.
The small-fruited Peppers are grown for their hot, pungent flavor, and largely used as a condiment in soups, stews and relishes. The larger-fruited, milder-flavored sorts are more popular in the Northern States, where they are grown both for home use and market. As a rule, the large-fruited sorts are quite mild in flavor. Start in a cold frame or hotbed. Transplant twice, the last time into rows eighteen inches apart. The Peppers require plenty of good, rich manure and warm soil.

**New Neapolitan.** The strong, vigorous plants grow two feet high by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time! The Peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red, they are thick meated, sweet and “mild as an apple”; they carry well and keep in prime condition a long time. So unusually productive is this variety that twelve plants will furnish an ample supply for a family throughout the season. For market-gardeners and pickling establishments this new large-early Pepper is of incalculable value.

**Golden Neapolitan.** This is exactly the same as the New Neapolitan Pepper, described above, but is of a beautiful golden-yellow color when ripe.

**Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose.** This has long been the standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort, largely grown for market and home use. Plant two feet in height, quite prolific, and early ripening. Pendant, scarlet fruits two to three inches in length and two inches in diameter at the shoulder. Of sweet, mild flavor, this is next best to Ruby King.

**Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.** Strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. When young, fruit is of deep green color, without any shade of purple. Ripe Peppers are a beautiful red, flesh thick, sweet and mild.

**Gordinier’s Mammoth Ruby King Pepper.** Our mammoth Ruby King Pepper is one of the largest and finest red Peppers in cultivation. Not only is it very productive for so large a Pepper, but its splendid size and handsome appearance make it sell most readily in any market, and for the kitchen-garden it is a special feature. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf; very bushy, growing not over two feet in height. They are well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits—some four to six inches long by three to four inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright, scarlet, scarlet to purple-red, and are always remarkably mild and very pleasant to the taste, if not grown too close to the hot varieties. They can be easily sliced and eaten with salt and vinegar (like tomatoes or cucumbers), and are most appetizing. Each plant produces six to twelve handsome fruits of the brightest ruby-red.

**Red Chili.** This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cluster, with larger fruits, three inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early.

**Procopi’s Giant.** A mammoth brilliant red Pepper; average length six to eight inches; sometimes nine inches. Not as large in diameter as Ruby King. Flesh very thick. Flavor crisp and pleasant. A favorite.

**New ‘Chines Giant’ Red Pepper.** Double the size of Ruby King. This is the finest mild Red Pepper. Truckers planting for market will find “Chinese Giant” the most profitable variety they ever handled. Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a Pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits, which appear to hang in clusters—so many being set on the comparatively small plants. Frequently half a dozen fruits will hang in one cluster; double or even larger bunches; the strong growth of the plants and abundant foliage enable them to mature the large number of fruits nearly as early as the popular Ruby King. This variety produces yellow fruits of thick, blocky shape, and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at base of the plant, and are generally longer than those set later on the upper branches, although the latter fruits are equally as broad. All are uniformly of most “enormous” size. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad when sliced and served raw.

**New Ohio Crimson Pepper.** The sweetest, biggest and best of all. This grand Pepper was introduced by us in 1906, and has already established itself in popular favor. It is upright in growth, with a tendency to be slightly branchy, with no tendency to grow an immense plant with little or no fruit. The fruit is fully as large as Chinese Giant; in shape not quite so blocky, very much so as long as Ruby King. In weight Ohio Crimson is much heavier than a Ruby King of same size. In flavor it is the mildest we have ever known, as the flesh, and even the seeds, may be eaten from the hand without any of the fiery sensation. Growers tell us they have no difficulty in selling all they can grow, customers preferring it to all others for making mangoes. Ohio Crimson has been thoroughly fixed in type for several years. Our seed is saved from one large specimen.

**Golden Queen.** To say that this Pepper is a yellow Ruby King is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. Golden Queen is the best of all yellow Peppers. It is always large and sometimes remarkably so, specimens reaching six to ten inches in length and four to five inches in diameter. A single plant sometimes carries twenty large Peppers at the same time. The flavor is mild and pleasant, and it may be eaten raw. It is unexcelled for stuffing. Its size and appearance always command good prices for it.

**Tabasco.** Excessively hot in flavor. A small Pepper about the size of a large pea. It has a unique flavor that is not always appreciated, but those who enjoy the unusual flavor will surely appreciate it. The Tabasco pepper is grown on the large Negro plant or bush. Tabasco sauce is everywhere known as a flavor for soups, oysters, etc. It is extremely pungent and pungent.
RADISH

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre.

Whether grown for an early or late crop, Radishes require a well-pulverized, light rich soil, and as the tender, crisp and mild quality of a Radish depends much upon the rapidity with which it reaches maturity, the bed should be in a warm, sheltered situation. Young Radishes are tender, but as they grow old the quality rapidly deteriorates and they become soft and pithy; therefore, successive plantings of seed should be made at intervals of two weeks.

For an early supply the seed should be started in a hotbed. For a Summer supply, plant the seed in the Spring, about one inch deep, in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thin out the plants until they are three inches apart in the rows.

Seed for the Winter varieties should be planted during August and the roots pulled before severity of the weather. Radishes are subject to root maggots, for which there is no certain remedy. As a preventive avoid the use of rank manure, and do not plant the seed in the same place two consecutive years. You should plant only the French seed.

TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES

(ALL BEST FRENCH SEED.)

Gordinier's French Stock of Vick's Scarlet Globe. A most desirable sort for greenhouse and hotbed forcing and for out-of-doors; very early, mild, crisp, juicy and tender; top small and will stand heat without becoming pithy. One of the best selling and most attractive Radishes on account of its handsome rich bright scarlet color. Is ready in 25 days. Our stock of this is the very best, selected with care as to size, shape, color and earliness, and market-gardeners will find it a money maker; it is just right in every respect. We take great pains to have it sent to our customers who plant this seed always command the highest market prices. For family use this should be sown every ten days in order to always have a fresh supply.

Rosy Gem. One of the earliest, perfectly round; color rich deep scarlet at top, white at bottom; very tender and crisp.

Large White Summer Turnip. Favorite with market-gardeners. Round, smooth, pure white, crisp and tender.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Grows to a large size and withstands the heat and drought of Summer.

Golden Ball. Spherical root, small neck, color rich golden yellow, fine flavor.

Triumph Scarlet Striped, Forcing. The roots are about the size and shape of Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Forcing, but are creamy white, beautifully marked with spots and dashes of carmine. The tops are round and the roots mature as early as any variety in cultivation. Desirable on account of its distinct beauty, earliness and good quality.

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

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. Sparkler, a quite distinct variety now offered for the first time, fulfills every requirement in each respect. Its color being a rich carmine-scarlet, with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, as shown in the accompanying photograph, they are sufficiently large for bunching.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped. Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

Early Scarlet Globe. The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger in size. We especially recommend this to gardeners whose markets demand a large first early forcing Radish.

Sakurajima. A Radish from Japan, which grows to enormous dimensions. The skin is white and the fruit is always crisp and tender. The taste is more delicate than our American varieties, and we believe that this variety will become popular.

OLIVE-SHAPED

French Breakfast. Splendid variety for table. Medium size, olive shape; bright scarlet, with white root; smooth top; rapid grower; very crisp and tender.

Early White Olive-Shaped. This is distinct from our Earliest White in being slightly larger in size, later in maturing, and with harder flesh and slightly pungent flavor, but tender and delicious.

LONG VARIETIES

New Chartier. Crimson at top, pink at the middle, bottom white; very crisp and tender; mild, pleasant flavor. Grows to a good size.

Wood’s Early Frame. Shape and color similar to Long Scarlet; fully ten days earlier; top small; desirable for forcing.

White Vienna. One of the finest of long white Radishes; snow-white, brittle and crisp; beautiful shape and rapid growth.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. The finest strain of this most popular Radish. The long, slender, handsome colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality. They reach a length of five to six inches, growing half out of the ground.

White Strasburg. Large, white, showy, half-long variety; matures quickly.

Long Cardinal. This is similar in growth and season to the Chartiers, of equally large size, fine colored, rosy carmine coloring is replaced by a bright deep scarlet. The crisp, tender Radishes grow quickly and are most attractive when bunched for market.

Gordinier’s White Icicle. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in Spring the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the one foot long size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender crisp Radishes throughout the season.

WINTER VARIETIES

Winter Radishes are not appreciated and grown by Americans as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few and can be easily preserved through the Winter, and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is desirable in some of the earlier sorts, they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in Spring or during the Summer in rows 12 inches apart and thin the plants about four to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted through the Fall, and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be har- vested and packed in damp peat, stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for Winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury Potatoes for Spring planting.

Rosy China. Excellent Winter sort, nearly cylindrical in shape. Skin rose colored; flesh white, very pungent.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

One ounce of seed will plant a row 50 feet long

The seed should be planted one inch deep in drills fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough they must be either thinned out or transplanted until they stand six inches apart in the rows. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground until Spring, when it will be found fresh and pumpl.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Larger than the ordinary white, tender and delicious. Invaluable for the market-gardener. This is the variety usually cultivated.

Long White. The standard variety with white roots, three-fourths of an inch in diameter at shoulder and tapering to a length of eight to ten inches.

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant a row 100 feet long, and 10 to 12 pounds will plant an acre

Spinach is largely grown and highly esteemed as a boiling “greens” during the Winter and Spring months. It is of easiest culture and should be mostly grown in the home garden. Spinach may be planted as early as the Spring as the soil can be dug in a proper condition, and for the garden we would recommend sowing thinly in drills twelve inches apart to admit of free aeration to the roots. When sown in February for Winter and Spring, thirty pounds of seed per acre is required, which should be broadcast on the freshly prepared ground and lightly harrowed in. When the “greens” are wanted for market the plant is cut just below the surface and shipped in barrels.

Long-Standing Thick-Leafed. Fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Not likely to run. New Zealand. This is not a Spinach of the ordinary type, but a plant of branching growth, eighteen inches in height. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a graceful or crystalline appearance. Started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and drought, making a strong growth during the hottest Summer months. The young branches and leaves can be gathered at any time and prepared like Spinach, which they greatly resemble in flavor. Sow thinly in drills fifteen to twenty inches apart early in May.
GIANT THICK-LEAVED. The best sort for market-gardeners; produces a very large, thick leaf and stands a long time before running to seed.

PRICKLY. Exceedingly hardy and productive; adapted to Fall sowing.

BLOOMSDALE SAVORY-LEAVED. Valuable variety, with much wrinkled leaves; very hardy and prolific.

VICTORIA. This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later than the other varieties, but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped, thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stems.

SQUASH

There are two distinct types of Squashes; namely, the Summer Squash, the fruit of which is used during the Summer in the green or growing state, and the Winter Squash, the fruit of which is gathered in the Fall and stored in a warm, dry place for use during the Winter months. There are a few varieties that cannot be classified so distinctly, for they may be used either as Winter or Summer vegetables. However, as the varieties are few we will classify our list under the two divisions we mentioned.

Plant ten seeds in each hill. The ground should be frequently and thoroughly worked until the vines start to trail, after which they should not be disturbed.

For the Summer varieties the hills should be from six to ten feet apart each way, and for the Winter varieties the hills should be from ten to twenty-five feet apart each way.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Four ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 5 to 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 4 feet apart.

Gordine's Giant Summer Crookneck. This Squash is a great improvement over the standard popular yellow Summer Crookneck. The fruit, heavily warted, of a deep golden color and yellow flesh; nearly double the size of the older sort and grown in quantity on fine, healthy, compact, bushy plants. Quality is the best.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop, and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped Squashes.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. A very early, flat, scalloped variety of large size; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we should be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it.

White Summer Crookneck. Introduced in 1895. This excellent variety is the result of years of careful breeding and selection and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our Summer Squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck variety, but of a beautiful ivory-white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the Summer varieties.

Summer Straightneck. A fine early Squash for market-gardeners and shippers; its shape makes it easier to pack and less liable to break than the Crookneck variety. Color bright yellow and quality excellent.

Bush Fordhook. Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

WINTER VARIETIES

Eight ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 3 to 4 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 10 feet apart.

Improved Marblehead. Shell very hard; flesh of a lighter color than the Hubbard; very sweet, dry, and of delicious flavor.

American Turban. Excellent large table variety; flesh orange yellow, thick, me-grained, sugary and fine-flavored.

Prolific Orange Marrow. Early, productive; brilliant orange-red; good color and keeper.

Warted Hubbard. This form of the Hubbard is a great favorite with many marketmen, as it is very striking in appearance; and having been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens, it crops heavily. The warty marks draw general attention, and it will generally sell in the market better than those having smooth shells.

Faxon. In color this variety is peculiar. When ripe some are pale yellow with paler yellow strips in hollows; others are green mottled. The flesh is deep orange-yellow and dry, and nothing excels it for Squashes.

Although quite early it is an excellent keeper.

Boston Marrow. Oval in form, thin skin, orange in color. Flesh sweet and fine-grained; good keeper.

Improved Hubbard. One of the best table sorts; a general favorite. Flesh bright orange-yellow; very dry, sweet, rich-flavored. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

Golden Hubbard. This is a true Hubbard Squash, except in color, which is bright red. The vine is vigorous, but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, adding the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the reduction of an increased number rather than of over-grown and coarse fruits, as some varieties are apt to do. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from six to eight pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard;

WHITE BUSH SQUASH

GORDINIER'S GIANT CROOKNECK SQUASH

HUBBARD SQUASH
although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonder-
fully long keepers and can be held over in good condition
for spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and of a
very beautiful, orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-
green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and
uniformly so to the shell, never having the green tinge so
objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine-
grained and good-flavored. We believe this to be a very
superior table variety; certainly it has become very popular.

Essex Hybrid. A splendid variety for Fall and Winter
use. The large fruits are broad, round, and slightly flat-
tened at the ends, with a large nub or "Turk's Cap" at the
blossom end. Skin is of a deep creamy-orange color.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cucozella di Napoli). A va-
riety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first but
as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter
green in stripes. The young and tender fruits when sliced
and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular
especially in Italy.

Gordinier's Delicious. The best flavored Squash in exis-
tence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade with
occasionally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in
color as the Hubbard. It is also of uniformly large size. It is
also closely followed by the original Hubbard, which weighed
between five and ten pounds. In thickness of flesh it sur-
passes any variety known, and without any semblance of flavor.
For table use no Squash compares with it in its remark-
able combination of fineness and compactness of flesh, dry-
ness, and especially its concentration of flavor. It is very
good for Fall and Winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons;
but does not acquire its best quality until Winter.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants

For very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hotbed
about the first week in March, in drills 5 inches apart and
one-half an inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the
last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be
started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot
and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the
young plants are 3 to 4 inches high, they should be set 4 to 5
inches apart in the garden, in a nice, fine, sandy soil, or trans-
planted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot.
Exposure to the air as much as possible to harden them for
planting in the open ground. The soil should be very
shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured,
especially if the cultivator is run too near the young
plants. Tomatoes grow splendidly trained to stakes or
trained in the ground, and not only in a fine appearance,
but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common
among gardeners who grow for early market, or in private
places throughout the country; especially is this desirable
where neatness and at the same time economy of space
are desired. The plants may be set up with wool or other
strong, soft twine, and pruning quite freely as the vine
advances in growth. By this method plants may be set
much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance,
peppers are good when grown in paper sacks, as is the paper sack; and the small sacks or bags should be put on when the Tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. That about 2000 plants will be
produced from one ounce of seed, is a safe estimate.

Livingston's Favorite. Smoother than Paragon, darker
red than Perfection, larger than either. Ripens evenly and
early; free from cracks, and not apt to rot at the blossom
end; very prolific, good flavor; few seeds, flesh solid, bears
shipping long distances.

New Coreless. Large size, globe-shaped, full at stem
end, rich, bright red, a strong grower and big crop-
ner. Here is another one of those magnificent globe-
shaped Tomatoes—the new type that is fast super-
seding the old flat and more or less wrinkled varieties.
All markets require a bright, rich, red sort will be pleased
with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost
round, being a bit about the same, and very hard. The
depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated,
making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to
a very small amount of loss in material and labor, and it is
immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are
produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem when
plants are trained to stakes. All of the fruits are of mar-
ketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to
fifteen ounces. A grand, good slicing variety; the seed cells
being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious
flesh.

New Globe. The New Globe is an extra good all-round
sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage
of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on
account of its shape, one that permits of a greater aver-
age number of slices to be taken from each fruit. New Globe
is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first-
early, being among the first to ripen fruit, both in
our greenhouses as well as our field trials, along with many
other varieties. The fruits are of large size, and a good
mass of meaty, firm, and delicious flesh. It is an all-round
variety, always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds, ripens evenly;
color, a fine glossy-rose, tinged with purple, and without the
slightest trace of green, or any yellow in fruit ripening. New
Globe is an exceedingly productive variety, having plants
with many short joints, at which large clusters containing
five or more, and almost invariably formed, so that it can be
truthfully said the plants are literally loaded with fruit. It is a remarkably good keeper, none of the many varieties we grow sub-
sewing in this respect—not even the everlasting-keeping Peach
varie-
ties. New Globe is first-class as a general field cropper.
It is so firmly fixed in its characteristic features that it
was difficult to detect any variation in our crops of the
past four seasons.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, smoothest and
finest flavored extra-early Tomato in cultivation—says the
originator. Within a week or ten days as early as the
famous Spark's Earlinea, it is even a heavier cropper,
with clusters of larger size and sweeter flavor, while
its more robust growth makes it a sure cropper. Of
compact growth. Large, handsome fruits, very solid,
delicious in flavor, dark vinous, but almost invariably formed;
color, a bright scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without
any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, and
abundant, and the size is uniformly the same for each plant,
so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened; but the
leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl as in most
early tomatoes. In flavor, very choice, bright scarlet,
solid, with comparatively few seeds, and of sweet flavor;
skin thin, but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper.

Improved Trophy. The Trophy was the first of the
modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size
and solidity which entitled it to hold a place against the
much-lauded new kinds; though all admitted it lacked in
smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and
selection there has been produced a strain in which all
the original good qualities are retained and even more
highly developed yet it compares favorably with any in
smoothness, regularity and symmetry of the fruit.
Tomato—Continued

We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vine, rich, very solid, smooth, fine-flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting.

Noble's Earliest. This very early sort is more prolific than the Atlantic Prize and continues in profitable production much longer. Vine the most hardy of any of the first early sorts, insure a good field and even when growth conditions are not the most favorable. Fruit large, bright red in color and of excellent quality.

Matchless. A large, bright red Tomato, which has become very popular in the East. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality, though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone.

Gordinier's Earliana. We have in Gordinier's strain of Earliana, a Tomato that is the result of five years of careful selection. This strain must not be confounded with any other strain, for no other seedsman in the country can give you Gordinier's strain, as we have purchased the entire stock of the originator and grower. Gordinier's strain has produced the Earliana of Earliana, thus making Gordinier's Earliana the earliest Tomato on the market. Its fruit is of medium size, smooth and bright red in color. The plant is a strong, fast grower, with scanty foliage, thus exposing the fruit to the sun and ensuring early ripening. The bulk of the fruit will ripen early as the highest market prices. The fruits are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from roughness, hair or cracks. The flesh is glossy-red, with solid center and small seed cells, slightly acid flavor. It has yielded 1½ tons of fruit per acre on the originator's ground, ripening the first two weeks after the last frost. The home garden Gordinier's Earliana is all that can be desired, being early, a heavy yielder and of the best flavor with very few seeds. For the market and home use, it is between the best money-maker because of its earliness and immense yield. The seed of Gordinier's Earliana will always be high, as it requires from seven to nine bushels of Tomatoes to produce one pound of seed.

June Pink. Another great money-maker in a distinct class. The June Pink Tomato (we herewith give you the originator's description in full) is similar in habit of growth is similar to Gordinier's Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as Spark's Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel, the June Pink yielded as much as either, and the vines after the fruit had been harvested were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens as early as Spark's Earliana and ten to fourteen days ahead of Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or blemishes. The fruit is about three-quarters to three inches in diameter, and two to two and one-half inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is for shipping. The flavor is very bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink Tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent. more in price than any red variety. It has for its time a position in pink varieties which the Earliana holds over the whole country in the red sorts. The above is the exact description of the introducer, in whom we consider very reliable.

Early Ruby. Fruit, though not as large and smooth as the Perfection, ripens earlier, habit of plant admits the sun, which ripens the fruit evenly.

Livingston's Perfection. An improvement on the Acme, having a red skin; somewhat larger, fully as early and has more solid flesh a superb producer, medium and larger fruit at the close of the season. Smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

Ponderosa. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late; has fine flavor, of immense size, frequently weighing considerably more than two pounds. Somewhat scattered on the vine, and a percentage are rather rough. A good Tomato for home use; a splendid slicer. This Tomato seems to ripen on the inside first; on which account it should be marked when harvested. Our strain is a great improvement over the original type.

New Stone. Gordinier's Improved Strain. The Tomato for a maincrop. Choicest seed. We have made it one of the smoothest and largest of the best of the large, solid "beefy" Tomatoes. It is ready the market nearly as soon as the Ros, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purple-red and ripens evenly around the stem.

Gordinier's Dwarf Champion. This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Early Champion. Fruit smooth, medium-sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

Early Acme. The earliest first-class Tomato. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the end and very smooth; color glossy red, with a purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time.

Trucker's Favorite. The finest large-fruited purple Tomato. Most regular in form and size; thick-mented and very solid; this is one of the largest smooth Tomatoes grown. Of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout, the smooth fleshy fruits always bring the highest prices. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, not subject to rust or blight, and produce enormous crops until killed by frost. The fruits continue of large size to the very last and are always unsmeled for slicing or cooking.

Gordinier's Beauty. We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it one of the smoothest and best of the large, solid, purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

Fordhook First. A perfectly smooth, solid Tomato of fine flavor. Very early, and extremely early. It is ready to the market, as soon as the ripe, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purple-red and ripens evenly around the stem.

SMALL-FRUITED Sorts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
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<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pear—Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Husk</td>
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</tbody>
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TURNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 1 to 4 pounds will plant an acre

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

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the different parts of the country. Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the Spring and Summer crops started very early so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In the Middle and Western States sow for Fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August and in the manner given for Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

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

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early White Milan. This variety is remarkably early. The top is very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to the white Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and the beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan Turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden Turnip.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

Improved Golden Ball. Rich, sweet, pure flesh; quick grower and good keeper.

Yellow Globe. Grows to a large size; flesh yellow, firm and fine-grained.

Large Amber Globe. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Yellow Stone. Roots of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape; skin smooth, of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh crisp, tender and of fine quality.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDISH VARIETIES

These grow to large size with more solid flesh than the early varieties of Turnips. They need rich soil and good cultivation, as they require longer time to mature growth. The seed should be sown early in July. For field culture sow thinly in drills on slightly raised ridges three feet apart, thinning to three inches between the plants when the plants have grown to six or eight inches apart, giving them constant cultivation during growth. Late in Fall the tops should be trimmed off and roots stored in pits or root-cellars for use during Winter and Spring. Well-ripened bulbs will keep in fine condition until late in Spring.

White Swede, or Sweet Russian Turnip. This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

Perfection White. A Ruta Baga that is absolutely neckless; top strap leaved, flesh white and unusually finely grained; growth vigorous and with us even under adverse conditions it has given a better yield than the yellow-fleshed sorts. While in common with all Ruta Bagas it is valuable for stock feeding, the flesh is so very fine grained and excellent in quality that it is particularly desirable for table use and for this we strongly recommend it.

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

Monarch or Tankard. This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, hard shaped roots with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island. This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Bag of American origin, selected from the present generally available sorts, and is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. It is considered as one of the most desirable sorts.

Yellow Swede. Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common Turnip and will keep longer.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top. A most excellent sort for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. Hardy and yields heavily.
VEGETABLE PLANTS
We have, in season, a complete line of the following Vegetable Plants:
Cabbage Plants  Tomato Plants  Celery Plants  Pepper Plants

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS
These are of easy cultivation. As a rule it is best to cut Herbs when in flower, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.
Lavender. Perennial. The flowers are usually ready for drying or distilling in June or July.

Marjoram, Sweet. Annual. The tops and leaves are gathered when green in Summer and Autumn, for use in soups. The branches may be cut and dried just before flowering for Winter supply.
Rosemary. Perennial. Very fragrant and has an aromatic bitter taste. Only fit for use the second season.
Sage. Hardy perennial. Used for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.
Summer Savory. Hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, dressings and soups.
Thyme. Hardy perennial. Purple flower. A medicinal and culinary plant. The leaves and tops are used in soups, and also in making a tea which is a great remedy for nervous headache.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

This is the Largest
Poultry Supply House
In This Section of New York State

WE CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF
Incubators  Brooders  Drinking Fountains
Feed Boxes  Poultry Remedies  Poultry Feeds and Poultry Supplies

Get Gordinier’s Big Poultry Catalogue
Make a Note to Send for This Catalogue Today—IT’S FREE
SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders in contrast with such plants as Geraniums, Perillas, etc., the white and blue sorts are exceedingly attractive when mingled with Alyssum, Candytuft and similar plants. They grow well almost anywhere. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with a continual profuse clustering of tiny bush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf, blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season or, later, outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for Winter flowering.

1. Little Blue Star Dwarf. This is one of the new sorts and outrivals Lobelia. It is a very fine dwarf edging plant, grows about 6 inches high and is covered with small, bright blue flowers. Pkt. 5c.

2. Blue Perfection. A fine variety about 6 to 8 inches tall. The darkest colored of all large-flowering Ageratums. Color deep amethyst-blue. A fine bedding plant. Pkt. 5c.

3. Princess Victoria Louise. This is the prettiest of the Dwarf Ageratums. The plants grow in dense bushes, 5 inches high, with a diameter of 6 inches. Flowers abundantly throughout the whole season, are of the loveliest sky-blue with white centers. This is a splendid plant for borders, ribbon edging, etc., and a row of Little Gem Alyssum is sown in front there is a lovely combination of blue and white. Pkt. 10c.

4. Dwarf White. A fine dwarf white variety for edgings. Pkt. 5c.

ALYS\S\MM

The Sweet Alyssum is such a serviceable little plant that it is absolutely indispensable to every garden. The plants, being stocky and remarkably uniform in growth, are, therefore, peculiarly well adapted to borders and rock-work. It is, moreover, a valuable plant for the hanging basket; but when put to this use, great care should be exercised in order that the plants may not retard one another's growth by being too thick. A dozen plants are amply sufficient for a large basket. The plants, which are very easily raised from seed, begin to flower while quite young, and remain in full bloom from early in the Spring until late in the Fall. The flowers, produced in racemes, are, owing to their fragrance, and the profusion in which they are produced, useful in all kinds of small bouquets.

5. Gordinier's Little Gem. The plants are very dwarf and spreading; they grow only three to four inches high, and each plant completely covers a circular space twelve to twenty inches in diameter. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from Spring to Fall—each plant being densely studded with the beautiful spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Per ounce 30c., per pkt. 5c.


7. Alyssum Maritimum. This is the true Sweet Alyssum. A fine variety with fragrant white flowers all Summer. Per ounce 25c., per pkt. 50c.

8. Gordinier's Carpet of Snow. The old-fashioned Sweet Alyssum has been too long a favorite to need any introduction here. This new variety emits the same honey-like perfume, is of purer white, and grows only two to three inches high and flowers even more profusely; in fact, it is a perfect carpet of snow throughout the season. We have counted as many as 600 heads of pure white flowers open on one plant at one time. For edgings and bedding this is a very satisfactory little annual. Per oz. 60c., per pkt. 10c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers throughout May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped and double, and adapted to permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery, this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants.


10. New Long-Spurred, Double-Flowering Hybrids. Beautifully long-spurred, large, double flowers, formed of several rows of cornucopia-like petals and of various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo and white. Per pkt. 25c.

A GARDEN TROWEL

THAT CAN'T BREAK OR BEND. The blade, shank and handle are made of one piece of solid steel. No rivets to work loose or give way. Florists and Gardeners say that this trowel will outlast at least six cheap trowels. The price is 50 cents, but we will give you one FREE OF CHARGE if you send us an order for $3.00 worth of Flower Seeds and Bulbs.
ASTERS

The China Aster is an annual and especially effective in borders. It grows well in almost any soil, but prefers a rich, moderately moist, but well-drained loam. It responds generously to liberal fertilizing. Recently there has been a quite general and widespread failure in successfully growing the China Aster, owing to the disease known as stem rotting. Mr. R. E. Smith, of the Massachusetts Station, has been studying this subject and finds among the more important troubles of Asters a stem-rot disease or wilt, which is characterized by a wilting and final dying of affected plants, accompanied by a discoloration and rotting of the stem just at the surface of the ground; a yellow discoloration on the undersides of leaves and yellow growth of the branches and leaves and a peculiar abnormal development of the flowers, and root lice, which cause the plant to stop growth and finally wilt and die. In such cases the roots are found to be covered with masses of small, bluish-colored plant lice.

The stem rot or wilt, although first showing itself at any time during the plant's growth, appears to be contracted only in the seed bed or prickling-out flats. Both this disease and the root lice may be avoided by proper methods of cultivation. For the yellow disease no treatment is known. None of these troubles can be remedied after they have once appeared.

Based on the results of his work, Mr. Smith gives directions for growing Asters, applicable more especially to regions north of Southern Pennsylvania, as follows: Start your own plants. Seed planted as late as June, will germinate and withstand of bloom before frost. Procure seed directly from a reliable seedsmen. It costs no more and is much more likely to be fresh and true to name. Sow the seed in the open ground at any time after the ground gets into good condition, in good soil where Asters have never grown before. Fall sowing out of doors is not generally employed. For early flowering sow in cold frames or in the greenhouse, but this, especially the latter, is much more liable to produce stem rot. Avoid at all times the use of soil where Asters have grown before, especially where the stem rot or root lice have occurred. Prepare the permanent bed by working in a liberal dressing of barnyard manure during the previous Fall, and a light application of any good commercial fertilizer in the Spring. If this is not practicable, remember that as a general principle the richer the soil the better will be your Asters. Plant, if possible, in moderately moist soil. This will give better growth and less trouble from grubworms.

The Aster is so well known and so universally admired that any description of the plant or flower seems entirely unnecessary. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties, all of which are worthy of cultivation. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Aster is unequaled, and constitutes the principal adornment of the garden during the Autumn. For early flowers, the seed should be planted about the middle of March in shallow boxes of fine, rich, soil, the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained. When the seedlings are mature and strong, and danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. The plants of the large varieties, such as the Victoria, should be set about a foot apart, while the dwarf varieties, which make beautiful border plants, should be set at least six inches apart. The directions given above are for plants that are to remain in the season; however, as the Aster is an Autumn plant, the late flowers are generally the finest and largest. The seed should be planted thinly in rich soil early in May, and the seedlings, when they are from four to six inches high, transplanted to their permanent place. During the Summer the soil around the plants should be frequently stirred and mulched with well-rotted manure, in order to encourage a vigorous growth and increase the size of the flowers.

Gordinier's Giant Comet Asters

It would seem as if the highest possible perfection had been attained in these truly grand Asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, many-twisted petals, gracefully formed into long, yet densely double, half-pink, starlike single, and some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, and bearing many flowers from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value for cutting for vases.

(16) Yellow $0.10
(17) Bride, white changing to rose $0.10
(18) Mixed $0.10

COMET, WHITE MIKADO. The flowers of this beautiful new white variety are immense, measuring four and a half to five inches in diameter, with curved and twisted petals, resembling huge Chrysanthemums, and are borne on long, stiff stems. Plants may grow from fifteen inches to two feet high. Per pkt. 15c.

(20) MIKADO PINK. The present of shell-pink Asters. Following is the description of the originators: "In type, Mikado Pink belongs to the Comet class. Petals are narrow and very long and gracefully reflexed. In color it is most exquisite shade of pink, complex in formation, large, free-branching, long-stemmed plants. In growth these plants are unusually vigorous for their type. It is not unusual to find plants with a dozen long, strong, graceful stems each crowned with double flowers from four to six inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c.

(21) COMET ASTER, MAUVE QUEEN. The color of this beautiful new variety which has been long sought after by florists. It is a rich pearl-gray. The flowers are perfect in form, very large and very double on long stalks, and are of the beautiful Comet class. Per pkt. 15c.
ASTER—Continued

(22) GIANT COMET ASTER, TRIUMPH OF PARIS. Of pyramidal habit, this new Aster grows two to two and a half feet high and produces large flowers, four to six inches across, with long pure white outer petals, in the center of which the quilled disk florets form a bright golden yellow wreath. Per pkt. 15c.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. The plants grow only about ten or twelve inches high, but the flowers are large and double, like Chrysanthemums.

(26F) Gordinier’s Finest Mixture. Pkt. 10c.

Gordinier’s Superb Branching Asters

It would be impossible to get a color-plate to do full justice to these beautiful Asters. This superb strain is of American origin, and is especially adapted to our peculiar climatic conditions. It is the result of years of patient and painstaking selection from the original Branching type, and for size of bloom, freedom of flowering, length of stem and other good qualities, we have never seen it equaled.

The plants form strong, branching bushes, two to two and one-half feet high, bearing on long strong stems their handsome Chrysanthemum-like flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, average over five inches across. The form of the flowers, together with the length of the stems, places them at the head of Asters for cutting. They come into bloom from two to three weeks after the average type, usually being at their best during September, and filling in the gap between the general run of Asters and Chrysanthemums. We offer six beautiful and distinct colors, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(28) Rose Pink</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>(29) Deep Crimson</td>
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<tr>
<td>(30) Lavender Blue</td>
<td>.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>(31) Pure White</td>
<td>Collection of the six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32) Shell Pink</td>
<td>packages</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(35) BRANCHING ASTER, ROSY CARMINE. This new and distinct novelty in the Branching Aster family possesses all the good qualities of its parent. In our opinion, it is one of the best colors for cutting we have ever introduced. A vase on the table will light up the whole surroundings, or in a florist’s window will attract the attention of every lover of a beautiful flower. Per pkt. 15c.
VICTORIA ASTERS

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about eighteen inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color and profusion of bloom.

(51) VICTORIA ASTER, MISS ROOSEVELT. The flowers of this new Aster are of a clear primrose tint, which after some time changes to delicate flesh color. The gradual transition of these two shades, so distinct in themselves, and their thorough perfect blending at the height of their flowering period produces a most charming hue like that of the "Gloire de Dijon" Rose. A splendid cut flower. Per pkt. 10c. 3 for 25c.

OSTRICH FEATHER. This magnificent Aster may be briefly described as being the finest of the Comet type yet introduced, differing in the candelabra form of growth and greater freedom of bloom, but its greatest merit is in the flowers, which are of immense size; made up of much longer, more loosely formed petals, equaling the best Japanese Chrysanthemums. Blooms in August. When used for cutting, the flowers should be picked when about half expanded and allowed to develop in water in a cool room.

(54) Gordinier's Finest Mixed ........................................... Pkt. 10c.

BRANCING PÉONY-FLOWERED. A mid-season variety which in vigor of growth, habit, size of bloom and all other qualities which go to make up a first-class Aster is unequalled. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, every flower being borne on a long stem, making them valuable for cutting or bedding.

(71) Finest Mixed Colors, 1/4 oz. 50c. ......................... Pkt. 10c.

(80) VICK'S ENCHANTRESS PINK. Its vigorous, upright habit of growth, the profusion of good, strong flowering stems, together with the size and loose graceful effect of the branching type of flower make this variety a very desirable acquisition. The beautiful, large, double flowers have the delicate shade of the Pink Enchantress Carnation. Unlike many other pink Asters, this variety holds its soft delicate color for a long time without fading. The broad, flat petals give a soft effect which is extremely pleasing. The rare combination of desirable qualities in this new production attracted favorable comment of every florist and seedman who visited our farm the past Summer. Per pkt. 25c.

(90) VICK'S WHITE KING. Vick's White King will attract the attention of every person acquainted with Vick's Violet King and Vick's Rose King. The flowers, are large, full centered, and pure white, and of the same type as Vick's Violet King. The plant, however, belongs to the upright class. Stems are long, and very free from side shoots. In the field this Summer there were any number of plants from which one could have cut six to twelve marketable flowers with stems 14 to 20 inches long. Vick's White King is an extra good shipping variety, and is sure to win favor among commercial florists. Per pkt. 25c.
HOHENZOLLERN ASTER. The finest type of the Giant Comet, or Ostrich Feather type of Asters. Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer and more curled and twisted, and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stem, which makes them cut flowers par excellence.

Pkt. (72) White ........................................ $0.10
(73) Crimson ........................................... 10
(74) Pink .................................................. 10
(75) Brilliant Rose ..................................... 10
(76) Light Blue .......................................... 10
(77) Mixed. ½ oz. 25c .................................. 10

ASTER EARLY-FLOWERING HOHENZOLLERN, SILVERY-LILAC. A charming, most delicately colored new variety of this exceedingly early-flowering Aster, so highly appreciated for all kinds of florists' work, especially for vases on the table. The plant of this novelty is of globular habit, attaining a height of two feet and bearing on long, strong stalks, well-shaped flowers of from five to six inches across, with elegantly waved and curled florets. This novelty is at the same time very serviceable for bedding purposes, commencing to flower the latter part of June and lasting in bloom for a very long time. Per pkt. 15c.

NEW WHITE UNICUM ASTER. This grand new Aster, two feet in height and of vigorous branching habit, differs essentially in form of flowers from all other large-flowering classes. The flowers are composed of long narrowly-channeled petals regularly expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form, five to six inches in diameter. Splendid variety for cutting and for exhibition purposes. About 60 to 70 per cent. come true from seed. Per pkt. 15c.

CARDINAL. The coloring of this novelty is entirely distinct from any other Aster; in fact it possesses a striking color of its own. It is particularly adapted for bedding, owing to its free blooming qualities and brilliant coloring. When massed in a bed by itself, its deep vichy cardinal color is as striking as the scarlet Sultana. Cardinal begins blooming the first to the middle of August, retaining its brilliant coloring and full, well-developed flowers until late in the Fall. Is excellent for cutting. Per pkt. 10c.

LAVENDER GEM. The color of this new variety is the most beautiful ever seen in the Aster. When first opened the flower is an exquisite shade of delicate lavender, deepening with age. The flower is always full double, showing no tendency to produce single or semi-double blooms. The feathery effect of the Ostrich-feathered type, to which it belongs, is enhanced by the fact that it bears a large proportion of long, partly tubular florets, that are irregularly cut and shaggy, so that the flower looks like a ragged Chrysanthemum. In season it comes between Queen of the Earlies and Daybreak. Per pkt. 10c.

DAYBREAK. This beautiful Aster is one of those rare gems that have come to stay; no private garden is complete without it and for florists' use it is unsurpassed. The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the color a lovely sea-shell pink. The plants flowers very early, and is a continuous free bloomer, a compact strong grower, and in all respects a desirable addition. Per pkt. 10c.
(84) **SUNSET.** Since the introduction of Daybreak and its sister, Purity, which in popularity have far surpassed our highest expectations, we have been striving to produce new colors in the same class, and at last our efforts have been rewarded with success. Last year we were pleased to introduce an additional color in the Imperial class, an extremely delicate shade of light pink, shading to a deep rich pink in the center, making a most charming addition to this valuable class, not only on account of the color, but the time of blooming, which is several days earlier than Daybreak. The habit of the plant is identical with Daybreak and Purity, while the magnificent globe-shaped flowers are borne on long stems, and in the greatest profusion. Per pkt. 10c.

(85) **VIOLET KING.** The habit is similar to the branching Aster, vigorous in growth with long stiff stems. The flowers are entirely new and distinct from any other variety; petals somewhat resemble the quilled varieties, but are much larger and broader, those in the center being fantastically twisted, curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. The bloom is round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring from four to five inches. Its color is a soft violet-like. It comes into bloom about ten days before the Branching Aster. Per pkt. 10c.

(86) **EARLY SNOWDRIFT.** The earliest Aster in cultivation. Being a few days in advance of Queen of the Earlies, while the flower is not surpassed in beauty by any of the later varieties. The entire energy of the plant seems given to the production of 12 to 18 long, slender, upright stems, crowned with immense feathery flowers. The long, recurved petals give the flowers an exceedingly graceful effect. Per pkt. 24c.

(87) **ROYAL PURPLE ASTER.** A new strain of branching Aster, growing about 15 inches high. Its habit of growth is entirely distinct, the stems growing directly from the ground, and not on side shoots from the main stem like other varieties. A medium early bloomer continuing in flower until late in the Fall; in fact holds its blooms longer than any other variety. The flowers are larger and full to the center; petals flat and somewhat incurved; color bright purple. Per pkt. 10c.

**Gordinier's Special Mixture Tall Asters**

(88) This is a mixture of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors of all the above tall-growing Asters, selected from the cream of the Truffaut's, Victoria, Crown, Giant Comet, Honenzollem, Ostrich Plume, Branching and other desirable sorts, and includes many kinds specially purchased for this mixture; also the kinds listed in the Novelties. This is the finest mixture of Tall Asters in existence and the most critical lover of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties given in this truly excelsior strain. Per pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 30c.
CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

The Calendula or Pot Marigold, is a showy, free-flowering plant of easy culture—growing readily in any good garden soil —and very effective in backgrounds, beds, or mixed borders. It is also serviceable for pot culture in the winter. The flowers make a rich display, blooming continually and profusely from early in the spring until late in the fall. The seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring, and the plants will bloom early in summer, and continue until late in autumn.

102 **Meteor.** Large double-yellow; each petal striped with orange. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

103 **Orange King.** Very large double flowers of a dark orange-red. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

104 **Golden King.** A grand variety with double extra large flowers of a pure golden-yellow. Oz. 30c., per pkt. 5c.

105 **Favorite.** Light sulphur, each petal striped with creamy-white; the lightest colored variety. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

106 **Floravilis** (Cape Marigold). A pretty single-flowering sort, white daisy-like flowers, under side of the petals lilac. Per pkt. 5c.

108 **Mixed.** All the double sorts. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS

This is another of the garden's best forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All fine for cutting, especially C. lanceolata.

109 **Calliopsis Golden Ray.** This quaint little annual has much to recommend it, forming globular bushes not over 8 inches high, and completely covered through a long season with its large brown and golden yellow flowers, which resemble in miniature a single Cactus Dahlia; of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position. 10c. per pkt.

110 **Coronata.** Showy large pure yellow flowers; excellent for bedding. Per oz. 30c., per pkt. 5c.

111 **Golden Ware** (Drummondii). Large, rich, golden-yellow flowers, with chestnut-brown centers, produced in great abundance. A border of this looks like a line of gold. Per pkt. 5c.

112 **Hybrida Superba.** Showy new hybrids, forming plants about 1 foot high, covered the entire season with miniature flowers, varying in color from pale yellow to dark velvety brown; quite distinct. Per pkt. 10c.

113 **Tintoria f. pl.** Double and semi-double flowers of yellow and garnet. Per pkt. 5c.

114 **Hybrida Nigra Speciosa.** Rich crimson. Per pkt. 5c.

115 **Mixed.** All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

COREOPSIS

116 **Lanceolata Grandiflora.** This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in flower chambers a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Per pkt. 10c.
CANDYTUFT

The seeds of the purple Candytuft were introduced into English gardens about three hundred years ago, having been brought from Canada, whence the name Candytuft. It is a hardy perennial, growing about one foot high, with fine foliage, and in great profusion, close spikes of fragrant flowers. The best effect of bedding is produced by raising plants in masses, instead of sowing them when the plants are to bloom. Sow the seed in rows from six to eight inches apart, and pull out some of the plants, so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The plants thrive best in rich soil, and should be frequently watered at blooming time, especially if the season is a dry one. The plants are of a spreading habit, and it is sometimes necessary, in order to increase the size of the flower, to prune away some of the shoots. Cultivated in pots, it forms a very neat and pretty plant for the conservatory. Seed sown in the Autumn, our outdoors produces flowers in early Spring; if sown in the Spring, it will bloom late in the Fall.

April, it flowers from July until late in the Fall.

(117) Empress, or Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. A grand variety, producing enormous spikes of bloom, resembling a white Hyacinth. These spikes often measure 7 inches long by 2 1/2 inches in diameter; plants in bloom 12 inches high. To produce the finest spikes the plant should be transplanted. Oz. 40c., pkt. 1.50.

(118) Rose-Cardinal. Produces very handsome bunches of very large rosy-cardinal flowers, so the plant presents one unbroken sheet of bloom. 8 ins. high. Pkt. 1.00, Pkt. 5.00.

(119) Carmine. Bright carmine rose. Oz. 40c. .......... 05
(120) Crimson. Rich deep shade. Oz. 25c. ........... 05
(121) White Fragrant. Flowers small, very sweetly scented. Oz. 25c. .................. 05
(122) White Rocket. Good spikes of pure white. Oz. 25c. 05
(123) Lavender. Delicate shade of rosy lavender. Oz. 25c. 05
(124) Mixed Colors. Oz. 25c. ................... 05
(125) Little Prince. In appearance like the Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. The bushes grow only about 6 in. high, the spikes are very numerous, the flowers pure white, may be grown in a row or a mass; the effect is very fine. It also makes a fine pot plant. Pkt. 5c., 1/2 oz. 15c.

(126) Queen of Italy. This is probably the most beautiful of all. The plants form dwarf compact bushes which are covered with very large pink blooms. It is one of the best of plants for borders and carpet beds on account of its habit, beautiful color, and freedom of bloom. A row of this is a beautiful sight when in bloom. Pkt. 10c., 1/2 oz. 25c., 1 oz. 45c.

HARDY CANDYTUFT

(127) Sempervirens. A profuse white-blooming hardy perennial, coming in flower early in the Spring; much used for cemeteries, rockeries, etc.; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-bloom specimens of such varieties as C. calycanthemum can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, six or eight inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by Spring and are ready for Forsans. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through Winter is not necessary. Early in Spring, 18 to 20 inches apart, in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot-plants for Easter.

CANTERBURY BELLS—Continued

(128) Double Mixed ................................ $0.05
(129) Blue ....................................... 05
(130) Lavender .................................... 05
(131) White ....................................... 05
(132) Rose ........................................ 05
(133) Striped ..................................... 05
(134) Single Mixed ................................ 05

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type, in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. They are effective either in the garden or grown in pots for conservatory or table decoration. The increasing demand has induced us to offer this type in separate colors as well as in mixture, viz.: The following are all good: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(155) Finest Mixed. All colors of the Cup and Saucer type. Per pkt. 5c.
(156) Double Mixed. All the double-flowering medium varieties. Per pkt. 5c.

(157) Imperialis (Imperialis Canterbury Bells). A new type, having many points of merit over the common form, being dwarfer, of more regular pyramidal form, blooming two weeks earlier, flowers larger and of better texture, borne upright on stiff stems, making them as valuable for pot culture as for the open ground. The colors comprise white, delicate-rose, carmine-rose, violet, Cattleya or orchid color, dark blue, etc., with the delicate shades predominating. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

Well-known and very popular half-hardy perennial, which, until the introduction of the Marguerite class, was mainly grown by the florist in the greenhouse and occasionally by the amateur in pots in the house. The Marguerite class, including the original and later introductions of similar type, are treated as annuals, blooming in about four months from seed, which may be sown in the open early in Spring, usually by May 1, but preferably earlier in the house. Set plants in the open about the middle of May; this greatly lengthens the period of blooming. By cutting the flower-stems early in Full and potting plants, they will bloom through the Winter in a cool room. Plant in rich soil about 12 in. apart.

Giant-Flowering Marguerite Carnation Seed. These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely Summer and Autumn, from seeds sown in the Spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautifully variegated flowers. A list of them have beautifully fringed petals, and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed sown in the Spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or may be sown during the Summer for the Winter-flowering plants.

(138) Giant Double Marguerite Carnation, Mixed. Per pkt. 10c.
CASTOR OIL PLANT (Ricinus)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; in a dense planting the leaves form a handsome screen or hedge; the lower leaves, after the upper have died, are very ornamental, and dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas. Tall varieties grow from eight to ten feet high, with leaves about several feet across and beautiful in temporary hedge, quickly raised from seed, and one that will serve every purpose during the time which must elapse before the smaller plants have reached maturity. There is nothing better than Ricinus. By sowing the mixed varieties you will get a good mixture of foliage color when the plants reach maturity. The seed should be planted when they are to grow, as transplanting often stunts the growth.

Ricinus Panormitanus. A cross between Ricinus Cam- bodgei and R. Janehensis, gave birth to this splendid hybrid, which inherits its color from the former, and from the latter its gigantic dimensions. Thus the stem and stalks at an early age are covered with a blue bloom, becoming later on quite dark, while the leaves measure two and one-half to three feet in diameter. The plant has a noble, upright habit and when fully developed forms a huge symmetrical bush of wonderfully ornamental aspect. It will do well in playing an important part in planting in isolated positions on lawns and for other decorative purposes where large specimen plants are required. Per pkt. 10c.

Borboniensis. Very large and beautifully colored foliage; 15 feet. Per oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

Cubicalis. A dwarf, more branching habit, deep red foliage; 5 feet. Per oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

Cambodgensis. The main stem and leaf stalks are shining ebony, leaves large, regularly divided and richly colored. The foliage assumes different shades as the plant increases in size, so that very striking effects may be obtained when planted in groups; 5 feet. Per oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

Zulcharniensis. A distinct class which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. Different varieties included in our mixture have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. The seed is quite distinct in color and beautifully marked. Per oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

Mixed. All sorts, old varieties. Per oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA

Campanula, the popular cornflower, is also known as “Blue Bottle,” “Ragged Sailor,” “Kaiser Blumen,” and sometimes as “Bachelor's Button.” These bright-flowered plants of hardest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

CORNFLOWER (Centaurea Cyanus)

Emperor William. This is a beautiful dark blue variety growing about 1 foot high and also known as “Blue Bottle.” A fine variety for cutting. Per pkt. 10c.

Victoria. A dwarf variety growing only about nine inches high. Fine for pots and edgings. A beautiful azure-blue. Per pkt. 10c.

Cornflower, Pure White $0.10

“ Mixed $0.05

“ Double Blue. This is identical in color to the popular single blue variety, which is so much in demand for cutting, especially for boutonnieres, but, being a full double flower, it takes fewer of them to make a nice bunch, and is better in every way. Per pkt. 10c.

VARIOUS CENTAUREAS

A variety of lower-growing sorts have been introduced for hanging baskets and for cutting. The colors are varied from glistening white through shades of red, from flesh-pink to crimson and through those from silvery-pink to royal purple, many having centres of some distinct color, as violet with white centre, etc.; for bouquets, vases, or corsage flowers, the seed should be sown in seed trays in the Spring. They are of strong, bushy form. Two to three feet high.

CENTAUREAS—Continued

Giant White $0.10

Giant Deep Lavender 10

Giant Lilac 10

Giant Deep Purple 10

Giant Yellow 10

Giant Rose 10

Giant Finest Mixed 10

Giant Odorata, “Garnet,” A superb yellow and rose sort with large fragrant flowers. Per pkt. 10c.

Giant Odorata “Hargrave,” Pure white 2½ inches across, exquisitely lacedinated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well-budded little bushes. A real garden treasure about 1½ ft. high. Per pkt. 10c.

Centauarea Americana. A splendid native variety, growing three feet high and bearing immense thistle-like blooms of a heliotrope color. Very showy in the mixed border and splendid for cutting. Per pkt. 10c.

Giant White Centauarea. (Centauarea Americana alba,) This native annual flower is also known as the Star Thistle. It is showy when in bloom and a fine and hardy plant. Although an annual it grows to a large size in the one season, and the immense heads of double fluffy blooms are quite as showy in flower borders as the peonies or hollyhocks. The color is almost pure white. The stems shoot up from one to three feet, sturdy and strong, branching near the ends and every branch bearing a bloom. It is an excellent plant for cut flowers, the flower lasting several days when cut and the stalks being long and flexible.

Centauarea S. (Yellow Sweet Sultan, or Gre- dian Cornflower.) Very showy, large bright-yellow flowers, sweetly scented. Per pkt. 10c. Per oz. 10c.

Centauarea moschata. True purple Sweet Sultan. $0.05

Centauarea moschata alba. True white Sweet Sultan $0.05

Centauarea moschata Mixed. $0.10

WHITE-LEAVED CENTAUREAS (Dusty Miller)

Fine for bedding, vases, hanging-baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas, these are particularly effective. Sow the seed from December to April.

Gymnocalycium. Fine cut silvery foliage; 1½ feet. $0.10

Gymnocalycium. Silvery white leaves broadly cut 10

Butifolia purpurea. Like the above, this silver-leaved plant is peculiarly adapted for beds, groups, filling vases, etc. 15
CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Do not confound these annuals with the Winter-flowering sorts of the florist. They bloom profusely from early Summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seed in frames or window boxes, and afterward transplanting to the garden; or seeds may be sown where the plants are to flower. If the seedlings are thinned to eight or ten inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet. For the magnificent large-flowered sorts the more expensive packets should be ordered.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

(166) "Bridal Robe." This is a fine dwarf, compact form of C. Inflorum, which is one of the good annuals, especially valuable for cutting. The plants grow about a foot high, and are covered the entire Summer with their beautiful snow-white double flowers, not unlike the white English Daisy. Per pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

(172) Segetum, Evening Star or Helios (Annual Golden Marguerites). A splendid variety for cutting, flowers three inches across, of pure golden-yellow; in general appearance resembles the yellow Paris Daisy. Per pkt. 10c.

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

(174) Coronarium Double Mixed. Yellow, white, etc. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

(175) Single Mixed (Painted Daisies). Per pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

(176) Chrysanthemum Carinatum Northern Star. The flowers of this giant-flowering variety of Chrysanthemum carinatum album measure on the average 3½ in. across, i.e., they are considerably larger than those of the old Chr. Carinatum album. Although not quite as floriferous as the latter, the plants, 18 in. in height, are quite distinct by their robust habit; nevertheless make a better display by reason of the much greater size of the bloom. The radian white of the petals, passing toward the center into a soft yellow, shows up strikingly against the bold black disk, and there is no doubt that this new Chrysanthemum, which comes nearly life from seed, will prove a real treasure to the grower of flowers for cutting. Per pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

This section includes the large-flowered sorts, and also the pretty, hardy Pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers.
CLARKIA

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky Mountains. They bloom so freely and profusely that they are well worth the growing. A packet containing about 500 seeds will produce about 10 feet of bloom. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn. Average height, 1½ feet. Pkt. $0.05

Cockscomb

Popular free-blooming, half-hardy annual, bearing flowers of comb-like form, the recently improved strains producing under best cultivation heads of enormous size. Grown either by itself or combined with other plants, the Cockscomb makes a striking and effective display. While seed may be, and more generally is, sown in the open ground, for best results it should be sown early in the house, and the young plants transplanted into small pots in which they should remain until they show signs of blooming, when they should be shifted to a permanent location. The Cockscobk requires good rich soil, ample room and plenty of moisture to fully develop its flowers.

Empress. Combs of colossal proportions; they have been growing measuring 45 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Per pkt. 10c.

Queen of the Dwarfs. This we consider the finest of the dwarf-growing Cockscombs. The plants are only eight inches high, with beautiful dark rose-colored combs, measuring under good cultivation, two feet across. Per pkt. 10c.

Variegata. Variegated with crimson, orange, green, striped, etc., of the most brilliant hues; three feet. Per pkt. 5c.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB (Celosia Plumoas)

Make fine plants for large beds or groups, and the plumes or flowers can be cut and dried for Winter bouquets.

Thompson’s Superb. Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of a little more than two feet, and producing graceful, feathery plumes of the most brilliant crimson. In sunlight the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze-colored foliage. Per pkt. 10c.

PLUMED COCKSCOMB

A very superior type of Celosia, forming pyramidal, branching plants ¾ feet high and bearing large conical, plumed heads of either golden-yellow, fiery-scarlet, purple, salmon, purple-red, etc. The plants are easily and quickly from seed, and present a very showy appearance in the Summer garden, lasting long in bloom.

GORDINIER’SEarly COSMOS

Summer Flowering

Unfortunately, large-flowering Cosmos do not bloom until late in the season. This new early type begins to bloom scatteringly in June, the quantity increasing gradually until August, and from that time until frost the plants are a mass of flowers. The flowers are smaller and the plants are dwarfer than the late-flowering Cosmos offered above, forming compact bushes only four feet high.

GORDINIER’S Mammoth Perfection Cosmos

A rapid-growing, graceful plant, with beautiful, feathery foliage, bearing flowers which resemble the single Dahlia; a very hardy annual of striking proportions, growing about 5 feet high in ordinary soil and often 8 feet in very rich. It is seldom given room enough; plants should not stand closer than 1½ feet. Very hardy and of greater distance. Cosmos makes a most desirable background for many other plants, its beautiful, finely cut foliage alone making it well worth the growing for this purpose. Its value, however, is greatly increased by its lovely flowers—white, pink, crimson or rose-purple—borne in great profusion on long stems, standing well above the foliage in a particularly graceful manner. Equally graceful in appearance when arranged in a vase with sufficient foliage. For making their new other flowers are so desirable, and none can be had so late in the season, as, owing to the great hardiness of the plant, it bears fine flowers even after the first bloom has come. Topping the plants when half grown will induce earlier flowering and they will also flower earlier and more profusely if grown on rather light and not too rich soil.

GORDINIER’S MAMMOTH PERFECTION

The Glory of the Autumn Garden

These are the latest developments in this favorite Autumh-flowering annual; the flowers are plants, often four to five inches across. The petals are broad and overlapping, and of splendid substance. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. The long stems and feather-like foliage lend themselves to graceful, long vase displays. The plants, five to six feet high, are of symmetrical, pyramidal form.

GORDINIER’S Early COSMOS

Summer Flowering

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GORDINIER’S Early Cosmos

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New Gigantic-Flowering Cosmos “Lady Lenox.” This, the latest development in this popular Autumn flower, bears gigantic flowers six to seven inches across, with wide, overlapping petals of splendid color, substance, making a perfectly circular flower which is borne on very long stems, in color a beautiful shell-pink. The plants, of strong, vigorous growth, six to seven feet high. Per pkt. 20c.

“Klondyke.” Golden yellow, flowers borne on long stems and measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. To get this variety in bloom before frost in the States north of Virginia it should be grown in pots or boxes, so that the roots are confined, thus throwing it into flower. Per pkt. 20c.

Kocht Scoparia. This ornamental annual plant grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past. The shoots are covered with slender white leaves. Early in the Fall the ends of the shoots are set thickly with small bright scarlet flowers—the bushy plants in large bunches of the blossom. These blooming bushy plants are useful for the basket, bench or table. The one-half feet and are equally showy planted singly to show the bull-like form on all sides or grown in continuous rows. Per pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.
DAHLIA

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as June, although an earlier start is better. Many prefer the single sorts to Cosmos, they having a larger variety of colors and a longer season of bloom.

(203) Twentieth Century, or Orchid-flowered. One of the most sensational introductions in many years. In size the flowers are giants, 4½ to 7 inches across; and in color vary from almost pure white to deep crimson-lake. The stock we offer was saved from nothing but the finest flowers of the true type, but, like most Dahlias, are likely to come somewhat variable. Per pkt. 15c.

(205) Single Giant Perfection. This strain produces flowers of immense size, averaging six inches across, of the most bewildering variety of coloring. Per pkt. 15c.

(207) Single Tom Thumb. Of neat, compact and dwarf habit, growing one foot in height; very free-flowering, invaluable for cutting purposes, and admirably adapted for planting in masses and for border decoration. Per pkt. 10c.

(209) Double Large-Flowering. Saved from fine show and fancy sorts. ¼ oz. 40c., per pkt. 10c.

(210) Benary's Giant Semi-Double. This really remarkable strain of large-flowered Dahlias has arrested the attention of all visitors to my grounds this Summer. Nothing quite like them has as yet been offered. Whether semi-double or single the flowers are almost without exception of enormous size and gorgeous in color and seedlings readily flower the first year. Not only do they form magnificent late-blooming groups, but the huge flowers, skillfully arranged in large vases, make a most striking effect for table decoration. Per pkt. 20c.

(211) New Pomony-flowered Dahlia. The flowers are generally semi-double and the petals twisted and curled in a most pleasing manner. The colors include white, yellow, light pink, plum, scarlet, and crimson, some flowers being flaked and splashed. Per pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs which are favorites for bedding. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow, 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in Spring or Fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in the Spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand six to eighteen inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff rose, apple-blossom, pink, brick-red, red-lilac, dark lilac, violet and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season we treat them as hardy annuals.

TALL BRANCHING LARKSPURS. This splendid class grows two to three feet high and bears large double flowers on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long-continued bloom, keeping up a bright display until cut down by frost. Colors: white, light blue, dark blue, flesh color, pink, rose, violet, striped, etc.

(212) Mixed Colors ........................................... Pkt. $0.10

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED LARKSPURS. A much improved type of the popular garden annual. The splendid flowers are very large, very double and of various beautiful colors, shades and markings, borne on spikes like immense Hyacinths. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

(213) Mixed Colors ........................................... Pkt. $0.10

(216) Newport Pink. A rose-colored and very beautiful free-flowering sort. If sown outdoors in Spring it will bloom by first of August; two feet. Per pkt. 10c.
DELPHINIUM—Continued

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in the Fall or very early Spring, nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.

(219) Chinese Mixed. (C. grandiflorum). The stems have many lateral branches, with large flowers ranging from pure white to deep indigo-blue. Young seedlings will bloom from Midsummer until frost; two feet. Per pkt. 10c.

(220) Formosum. Brilliant blue, white center; especially fine and attractive; three feet. Oz. 75c, per pkt. 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Commonly called California Poppy.)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early Spring until frost. They are more effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in Spring, or late in Autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next Spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.

(225) Burbank's New Eschscholtzia, “Fire-Flame.” The plants of this new strain grow compact, generally uneven, and produce the utmost profusion throughout the season, which are wonderful in color, being a rare combination of lemon-yellow and rose-crimson, not in stripes, but in a perfect blend which has very aptly suggested the name of “Fire-Flame.” Which in two words describes the color combination which would otherwise take a paragraph. Nothing as beautiful in this shade has before been seen among the Eschscholtzias.—Luther Burbank. Pkt. 10c.

(227) Carmine King. Carmine-rose on both sides of the petals. ..........Pkt. 15c. OZ. 25c. 

(228) Single Mixed. All colors. .....................Oz. 25c. 05

(229) Double Mixed. All colors. .............Oz 40c. 05

(230) “Crimson and Gold.” Beautiful variation in colors of orange-yellow, rose and vermilion and all intermediate shades. Per pkt. 10c.

(231) “Dainty Queen.” This charming California Poppy is well named, the color being a dainty, pale coral pink, slightly deeper toward the edges, the coloring being the same on both sides of the petals; of erect, compact habit and very free-blooming. Pkt. 10c.

(232) Hunnemanna fumariifolia (Bush). Grows into a bush two feet high, with the beautiful foliage of the Eschscholtzia enlarged. Large cup-shaped flowers, three inches across, on stems 12 inches long; the color is of clear bright yellow, contrasting vividly with the bunch of golden stamens in the center; the petals are broad, overlapping and crinkled like crushed yellow satin. Plants, from seed sown early, commence to bloom in July and continue to flower for months. Per pkt. 10c.

(233) “Golden West.” These Giant-Flowering “California Poppies” are among our most beautiful and popular annuals. From Spring-sown seeds they flower profusely until late in the Autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The flowers of these new giants are of enormous size from four to five inches in diameter. The colors are intense and shining yellows. In some an orange blotch almost suffuses the whole flower, in others it runs into the yellow in fine penciled lines, others again have an orange center with a margin of clear yellow. Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 10c.

FOUR O’CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)

The Mirabilis, commonly known as Four O’Clock, or Marvel of Peru is a beautiful Summer-blooming plant of bushy habit, each plant bearing throughout the season, large flowers which are produced amid dense foliage, making a very attractive display. The funnel-shaped flowers are very fragrant, some being of one solid color, while others are striped and spotted in a most beautiful and diversified manner. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about four o’clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in drills where plants are to bloom as soon as all danger of frost is past in the Spring.

(234) Gordinier’s Finest Mixture .................................. $0.05
Separate Colors ................................................. .05

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

These dainty elegant little flowers are Hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like Pansies, bloom most widely in Fall and early Spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edging, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in Winter in a cool room or cold frame. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites. Sow in Spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, six inches.

(235) Alpestris Victoria. Of bushy habit, bearing large umbels of bright azure-blue flowers; very fine. Per pkt. 10c.

(239) Royal Blue. This beautiful variety belongs to the upright pillar-shaped section, of which a number of varieties have been sent out in the last few years. This is a grand addition, the flowers being of larger size and a deeper blue than any other, and as a variety for pot culture is unexcelled. Per pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

Some new sorts rival Gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in Spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a cold frame, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich deep soil and partial shade. Average height, two to three feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out, and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.

(245) Montrose. Mixed colors. A very unique and beautiful type, producing long spikes of large flowers of various colors, many of which are beautifully spotted, etc., but the striking feature of this strain is the enormous bell-shaped blossom that tops each spike of flowers. Per pkt. 10c.
**GAillardia** (Blanket Flower)

**ANNUAL VARIETIES**

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting; one and a half feet.

294. *picta Lorenziana.* A charming, profuse double-flowering strain; beautiful mixed colors. ½ oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

295. *picta Josephus.* A very desirable new annual, which grows about fifteen inches high and produces its brilliant single flowers almost the entire Summer. Color rich red in the center with a broad yellow band. Valuable for beds, borders and cut. Per pkt. 10c.

296. *picta mixed.* Single sorts; fine colors. ¼ oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

**PERENNIAL VARIETIES**

The following are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require no protection, and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting; two feet.

297. *Grandiflora Maxima Kernea.* Splendid. New crimson hardy Gaillardias. A magnificent color; rich crimson center with a border of canary yellow. The flowers are immense, over four inches across and are borne on long stout stems. Per pkt. 10c.

298. *“Sulphur Queen.”* The most striking of the hardy Gaillardias. Flowers are of good size and substance, are borne on wiry stems and are excellent for decorations. The color is a pale sulphur-yellow with a bright maroon eye, giving the flowers a very distinct appearance. Per pkt. 10c.

### Gourds

Gourds, being of extremely rapid growth, are excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The curious fruit and the highly ornamental foliage render the vines very attractive. The seed may be planted in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dipper, or Calabash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hercules’ Club (Clump-shaped)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg-shaped</td>
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<td>Orange-shaped (Mock Orange)</td>
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<td>Bottle-shaped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turk’s Turban</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pear-shaped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serpent, striped</td>
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<th>VARIETY</th>
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<td>Chinese Sponge or Dish Bag</td>
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**HOLLYHOCK**

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, for a fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ash-gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first Winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June. When lifted they take great care to dig deep and secure intact the long, flowery roots, as they are the standby of the plants during the stress of heat and drought. The reason why there are so many Hollyhocks of only average quality seen, and so few really good ones is that insufficient care is given to preparing the soil. The Hollyhock is a plant that can hardly be overfed, and revels in a deep rich soil. Double dig the place where they are to be planted and, put a generous quantity of rich manure in the trench when refilling it; or feed freely all through the growing season with nitrate of soda, one-half ounce, and superphosphate of lime, one-fourth ounce, per gallon of water. Give this once in three weeks. In final transplanting give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, four feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater’s celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double Mixed Extra Choice</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allegheny</td>
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**SINGLE FLOWERS**

Most prefer flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selected Mixture</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
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EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS
(Bloom From Seed First Year)
(277) Every garden may now be glorified with quenched Hollyhocks grown as easily and flowering as quickly from seed as any garden annual. Of course, these Hollyhocks, making such luxuriant growth in such a short time and blooming so abundantly, should be sustained for best and continuous results by planting them in deep, rich, preferably enriched soil; water liberally in dry weather. This new strain possesses all the virtues of the double old-fashioned Hollyhocks with the additional advantage of blooming from seed the first year. Plants started from seed sown in March or April in the house or hot bed, transplanted in May into their permanent place, will bloom in August; and continue until Fall. The plants branch out freely, grow to a respectable height and are not easily attacked by the Hollyhock fungus, therefore retain their fresh, bright green leaves until late. The flowers are double, semi-double or single. Per pkt. 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos)
The Hyacinth Bean is a splendid climber, producing clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Being of a very rapid growth, it is excellent for trailing over arbors or fences. The seed may be planted in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

Lablab. This really beautiful climber is of quick growth, the foliage handsome, and the clustered spikes of flowers present purplish, and shining purple seed-pods are also very ornamental. Tender annual, growing six to eight feet. Seed should be planted where plants are desired, in as warm and dry a spot as possible. Per pkt. 5c.

New Dolichos, “Daylight.” The vines grow quickly to a height of eight to ten feet, and blossom profusely from base to summit, the large spikes of pure white flowers standing out boldly from the rich green foliage. As the flowers drop from the long spikes they are succeeded by broad, velvety, showy white pods which retain their purity and freshness of color a long time before drying up. "Daylight" is the greatest improvement imaginable over the older varieties, which have only small spikes of flowers. Per oz. 25c, per pkt. 10c.

“Darkness.” Identical in every way to the above, except in color, which is a rich purple-violet. Per oz. 25c, per pkt. 10c.

New Climbing "Iridescant.” This ornamental climber, which we obtained on the Island of Jamaica, is quite distinct in type from our "Daylight" and "Darkness" as well as from the older kinds in cultivation. The vines are of quick strong growth. The pinkish-purple flowers come in quite large spikes, and are succeeded by clusters of most showy pods which measure from five to six inches in length and about one inch in breadth. The pods are of light-green coloring, almost transparent with a dark line or margin of deep purple around the outer edge, and are heavily shod with an iridescent tint of bright rose. The color effect of the pods is most distinct and pleasing. Per pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA
The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edging, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are the most attractive of our garden favorites, producing beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

(282) Crystal Palace Compacta. Rich deep blue; dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding. 50c. per ½ oz. per pkt. 10c.

(283) Heterophylla Major. One of the best for this climate coming into flower early, standing the heat well and continuing to bloom without interruption until frost. The plant forms dense globular bushes about six inches high, completely smothered with flowers, which are of very large size over an inch across, and of a most brilliant sky-blue, with a clear white eye. Per pkt. 10c.

(284) White Gem. Forms a perfect ball of snow-white flowers. Per pkt. 10c.

(285) Gracilla. Light blue; light green foliage; trailing. Per pkt. 5c.

(286) Mixed Compacta Varieties. All colors. Per pkt. 5c.

(287) Tenuior. This is quite a departure from the ordinary small-flowered Lobelias. It forms a bush of tall, upright, compact growth fifteen to eighteen inches in height. The foliage is dark green and the beautiful flowers are thrown quite above the plant on erect wire-like stems. The color is a clear ultramarine-blue, veined and streaked darker, having a blue and white color. The flowers are fully four times larger than the dwarf types. It is a free and continuous bloomer, making a splendid bedding plant, while for pots, baskets and conservatory decorations it will be found of great value. Per pkt. 10c.

DWARF FRENCH STRIPED GRANDIFLORA MARIGOLD

MARGOLD (Tagetes)
These, like the Calendulas, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of Autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely efficacious. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the latter are dwarfer in growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for border purposes or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.

FRENCH VARIETIES
(290) Gold Striped. Very double, deep brownish red, striped golden-yellow; one foot. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(291) Dwarf French. Fine colors, mixed; very double; one foot. ½ oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.
MIGNONETTE

Every indoor or outdoor garden must have Mignonette in plentiful supply. The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out about April 15. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good Winter-flowering plants.

(304) Gordinier's Double-Flowering Red Goliath. One of the finest Mignonettes for garden culture; of stocky, candelabra habit, strong growth, luxuriant foliage, healthy and deep-rooting. The average spikes of flowers are immense, measuring six to eight inches long by two and one-half inches in diameter, and are compactly filled with giant florets, measuring one-half inch across and packed full, even in the center, with anthers, or three times as many as the older Mignonettes contain, consequently this variety is correctly called a double Mignonette. The color of the florets fire-red—is strengthened on account of the density of the florets and spikes, thus presenting almost solid columns of brilliant red, effectively contrasted against the healthy, rich green foliage. The fragrance is delightfully rich and powerful. For cutting it is perfection, remaining fresh for eight to ten days in water. Per pkt. 15c.

(305) Machet's Perfection. This improved popular Mignonette produces broad, cone-shaped spikes of very fragrant red flowers on strong and graceful stems dressed with vigorous foliage, evenly branched and of continuous-blooming habit much the superior of its type; one of the best for either garden or pot culture. Per pkt. 10c.

(306) White Machet, "Pearl." A white-flowered variety of the popular Machet Mignonette, of the same stocky, robust growth, producing in great abundance large, broad, conical heads of deliciously fragrant white flowers. Per pkt. 15c.

AFRICAN VARIETIES

(295) El Dorado. Flowers very large, imbricated and extremely double. Colors in all shades of yellow. Per 1/4 oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

(296) Gold Nugget. Dwarf, dense growth and immense double flowers, of a peculiar shade of golden-yellow. 1/4 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(297) Large African. Double, orange and lemon, mixed; two to three feet. 1/4 oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

(298) Orange Prince. Flowers very large, of a deep golden-orange. Per pkt. 15c.

(299) Lemon Queen. Immense double flowers, in color a soft lemon-yellow, making a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. Per pkt. 15c.

(300) Finest Mixture. Per pkt. 5c.

PRIDE OF THE GARDEN MARIGOLD. These grand African Marigolds produce densely double flowers, five to six inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. A highly meritorious feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plants, which form dense bushes only 15 to 18 inches high by two feet across. For effective garden display during the Summer and Autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties.

Pkt.

(301) Mixed Colors ........................................... 50c.

(302) Canary-Yellow ........................................ 10c.

(303) Golden-Orange ...................................... 10c.
MIGNONETTE—Continued

(307) Defiance. When grown under favorable conditions spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. Of extraordinary keeping qualities, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opens. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(308) Golden Machet. Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden-yellow blossoms. ¼ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(309) Miles’ Hybrid Spiral. Of strong branching habit, with spikes from eight to ten inches long, very fragrant. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(310) Improved Red Victoria. Fine spikes of bright red. A most useful and desirable variety. ¼ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(311) Large-flowering Pyramidal. Flowers large, of a red-dish tint; a good variety for the open ground. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(312) Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; one of the best. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(313) Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(314) Parson’s White. Large spikes, pure white, very fragrant. Per pkt. 5c.

(315) Salmon Queen. Strong, robust habit, with fine spikes of bright salmon-red flowers, intensely fragrant; fine for outdoor culture. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(316) Sweet-scented (Reseda Odorata). The old variety with small spikes, but very sweetly-scented. Per oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

Collection of ten varieties of Mignonette, 50c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY AND MOON FLOWERS

This race is now celebrated everywhere for extraordinary beauty. The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly marbled and bledched with white or yellow. The flowers vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. The vines are wonderfully vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 19 to 20 feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of these large and lovely flowers.

(321) Mixed Imperial Japanese. Saved from a grand collection, which we feel sure will produce results much more equaling our description of this wonderful plant. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(322) Coccinea (Star Ipomea). Small scarlet flowers in profusion. Per pkt. 5c.

(323) Evening Glory (Bona Nox). Rosy lilac flowers, expanding in the evening, of very rapid growth. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(324) Rubra Canarlea (Heavenly Blue). Immense flowers of bright sky-blue; very beautiful. Per pkt. 10c.

(325) Moon Flower. At night and during dill days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure-white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Per ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

"RUFFLED AND RUFFLED" JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

The perfection of Morning Glories. Immense flowers, often as big as saucers, all wavy, ruffled and fringed from throat to margin, like crumpled velvet. They are simply magnificent.

(326) Mixed Colors ............................................. Pkt. $0.15

DOUBLE-FLOWERING MORNING GLORIES

These beautiful climbing annuals are of very rapid and luxuriant growth; the flowers will come double, semi-double and a few, perhaps, single. The colors vary; there are various shades of blue, white spotted with red, white marbled with purple and lavender, crimson, pure white, etc.

(327) Mixed Colors ............................................. Pkt. $0.10

THE BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY

(Ipomoea Setosa)

Magnificent Summer climbing annual. It grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance. The leaves are eight to twelve inches across, overlapping each other and making a dense shade. The vine is covered with short reddish hairs which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. We know of nothing better for quickly covering a piazza, arbor or tree. The flowers are of a beautiful rose color, and are borne in large clusters

(328) ................................................................. Pkt. $0.10
NASTURTIUMS

The Nasturtium is, undoubtedly, one of the most popular of all the garden annuals, and is so well known that any lengthy description of the flower or plant would be superfluous. While the Nasturtium is to be found in almost every garden, few people fully realize its wide range of colors as the mixture usually grown contains only three or four of the more common varieties. Indeed, of all the Nasturtiums planted, it is safe to say 75 per cent. of the flowers are of the yellow or orange shades, but there are great possibilities for beautiful garden effects in the use of the scarlets, crimsons and browns—a mass of one color is always more effective than a mixture of colors.

The Nasturtium is admirably adapted to populous and beautiful effects in schemes of planting. It may be used in hanging baskets, vines, on the trellises, among shrubbery, or on walls, in beds, and in borders. Moreover, there is no danger of abundance of flowers and the beautiful leaves are always clean and free from insects.

Cultivation in House. The Tall Nasturtium is a very showy and useful plant to grow in the greenhouse in the Winter. Give it a sunny situation and a wealth of beautiful flowers will be produced from which daily pickings may be made. Sow the seeds in July or August in 2-inch pots, and as the plants grow shift them gradually until they are in 6-inch pots. Train the vines to the posts or rafters of the house. Very pretty effects may be had by planting six of the tall Nasturtiums in a large pot and training the vines over a frame. Nasturtiums thrive equally well in boxes, and in this way they succeed admirably when grown in a living-room window.

Cultivation in Garden. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum bloom is produced in thin soils,—in soils too rich leaves predominate,—and for this reason the Nasturtium is especially serviceable for sections of the garden in which no other plants will thrive. Plant the seeds about an inch deep and thin the seedlings to stand not less than six inches apart—crowding is the one great cause of yellow foliage, and if too thick in wet weather the plants are apt to rot off at the ground. In soils too rich, leaves will be produced at the expense of the flowers. The rows for the dwarf, or bedding sorts, should be not less than a foot apart, and for tall varieties not less than four feet apart.

The Nasturtium Our Specialty. The Nasturtium is a specialty to which we devote our time and attention. All our Nasturtium seed is grown especially for us under contract by the most reliable grower of Europe. When we receive the seed from our grower each bag is given a distinctive number, and from each bag is taken a sample of 100 seeds. This sample is sent to an expert seed-tester who plants the seeds in soil to determine their vitality and germinating energy, and the records of all such tests are carefully recorded on cards in our office. From the information thus obtained we can accurately determine the germinating strength of the seed we have, and no seed is sold that does not equal our standard. Moreover, a sample of each variety is planted out-of-doors to determine its variety, but we have never found a variety that was not true to name.

Remember, the Nasturtium is our specialty to which we devote our time and attention. The last few varieties we offer have been selected after a trial of more than 100 sorts, many of which we found to be simply duplicates in color of flower and habit of growth. In making your selection from our lists you have the benefit of our judgment in the trial of the Nasturtiums before we discard the poor sorts. Our lists are, therefore strictly up-to-date, and you are assured only such varieties as are worthy of cultivation.

Tall, or Climbing Nasturtiums

A package contains from 50 to 75 seeds. An ounce contains from 200 to 300 seeds. All seeds delivered free of charge. Please order by number.

(1000) **America.** This is a very fine variety of pale lemon-yellow, almost creamy white. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., ½ lb. 65c.

(1001) **Crimson Giant.** A very fine dark crimson variety, with beautiful foliage. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c.

(1002) **Dunnett's Orange.** A very fine deep orange variety, marked; Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 26c.

(1003) **Edward Otto.** A beautiful brownish lilac variety. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c.

(1004) **Fashion.** A very good scarlet variety, with large flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c.

(1005) **Gordinier's Aurora.** This is a new variety with enormous, perfectly-formed crimson-rose flowers, produced well above the beautiful dark green foliage. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1006) **Gordinier’s Tall Chameleon.** This is a very novel and attractive sort which will produce flowers in almost every shade of color and form of marking. This variety should be given a trial. Pkg. 10c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1007) **Helenium.** A unique variety of chocolate-brown shade. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c.

(1008) **Hemiphaeicum.** A beautiful light yellow variety with pink and scarlet markings. The flowers and foliage of this variety are very large. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c.

(1009) **Jupiter.** A fine, new, giant-flowered variety of a beautiful golden yellow. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1010) **King Theodore.** A very showy sort with rich velvety crimson flowers of large size and beautiful dark green foliage. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1011) **Pearl.** A very fine pale lemon-yellow variety. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1012) **Prince Henry.** A very fine lemon-yellow sort, bright-marked with red and Carmine blooms. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1013) **Regelium.** A very beautiful violet-crimson sort with large flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c.

(1014) **Scheuerianum.** A very fine light yellow variety, spotted and marbled with brown. Pkg. 10c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1015) **Scheuerianum Cocчинеum.** A fine scarlet-striped variety with very large flowers. Pkg. 10c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c.

(1016) **Schillingi.** A fine yellow variety, attractively marked with maroon blotches. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1017) **Scheu.** A very fine dark-leaved variety with beautiful scarlet flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1018) **Sunlight.** This is a fine rich golden yellow variety with very large flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1019) **Tourneurs.** A fine dark-leaved variety with name. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1020) **Von Moltke.** A deep, rich, rosy pink variety with very large flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c.

(1021) **Gordinier's Special Mix of Tall Nasturtiums.** As the name suggests, this is a special mixture composed of the finest named varieties carefully selected and blended to these selves, and mixed only in small quantities, so a complete mixture of all colors is assured. If you are going to plant any mixed Nasturtiums you will do well to try Gordinier's Special. Pkg. 10c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. $1.25.

(1022) **Gordinier's Regular Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums.** This mixture is made up in a way that will give a wide range of colors, and we include Nasturtiums, both of the light and the dark foliage. Very this is our regular mixture it is, nevertheless, superior to the selected mixtures usually offered by other seedsmen. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 50c.
Variegated-Leafed Tall Nasturtiums

(1023) Variegated Mixed. While the leaves are not so large as those of the common Tall Nasturtium, the plants are as tall and equally vigorous in growth. Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white, and green, but in such differing degrees that the plants present a most varied aspect—particularly if each plant is given ample space either to climb or simply Wall on the ground. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow, while others are mostly green but beautifully blotched and striped. This mixture contains all colors. Per pkt. 10c. (2017)

Tall Ivy-Leaved Nasturtiums, All Colors in Mixture. This mixture contains a most remarkable range of colors. There are colors and color-combinations that are not found in any other strain of Nasturtiums. It is a most beautiful mixture. Pkt. 10c.

(1028) Gordinier's "Scarlet Beauty." This new and beautiful climbing variety of variegated-leaved Nasturtiums is a grand addition to this charming class. The flowers are of a very brilliant color, rich rose scarlet, the effect of which forms a grand contrast to the silver variegated leaves. The plant is very vigorous and of rapid growth. For covering arches and bulla walks it is particularly good, the effect being very fine. It is quite fixed in character. Per pkt. 15c.

Dwarf, or Bedding Nasturtiums

A package contains from 50 to 75 seeds. An ounce contains from 200 to 300 seeds. All seeds delivered free of charge. Please order by number. (2000)

Atrococlineum. A fine brilliant scarlet variety with deep rich green foliage. The plants are very compact in growth. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/2 lb. 40c.

(2001) Aurora. A most beautiful bright yellow variety, veined with carmine-pink. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4 lb. 35c.


(2003) Captivation. The flowers of this charming variety are of a rich velvety crimson and very dark green foliage. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., 1/4 lb. 60c.

(2004) Gordinier's Chameleon. This is a very novel and attractive sort which will produce flowers of almost every shade of color and form of marking. This is our own special strain and should be in every garden. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., 1/4 lb. 60c.

(2005) Cloth of Gold. A brilliant scarlet sort with bright gold foliage. The plants are very compact in growth. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/2 lb. 40c.


(2008) Dainty. A very light yellow sort, in which the flowers are heavily suffused with rose. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., 1/2 lb. 60c.


(2010) Golden King. A fine golden-yellow sort, with very dark green foliage. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/2 lb. 40c.

(2011) King of Tom Thumb. This is a beautiful scarlet variety with dark green foliage. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/2 lb. 35c.


(2013) Lady Bird. An orange-yellow variety, spotted with bright scarlet blotch on each petal. A dark-leaved sort. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/2 lb. 40c.

(2014) Pawling. A beautiful bronze variety with very large flowers. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., 1/2 lb. 60c.

(2015) Pearl. A fine light yellow sort, almost creamy white. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/2 lb. 35c.

(2016) Prima Donna. A dark yellow sort, with brown spots and large flowers. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 40c.

(2017) Prince Henry. A very light straw-yellow variety that is spotted and tipped with scarlet and rose. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 45c.

(2018) Regalisum. A very fine deep purplish crimson variety. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4 lb. 35c.

(2019) Ruby King. A very fine ruby-red sort with dark green foliage. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 40c.

(2020) Scheuermanni Coccineum. One of the finest scarlet varieties. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 45c.

(2021) Spotted King. A dark yellow variety with brown spots and beautiful dark green foliage. Pkg. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 40c.

(2022) Gordinier's Vesuvius. A new rose variety of fine form and beautiful color, with large flowers, many of which are veined with deep orange. Pkg. 10c., oz. 20c., 1/4 lb. 60c.

(2023) Gordinier's Special Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums. As the name suggests, this is a special mixture composed of the very finest named varieties carefully selected and blended by ourselves and mixed only in small quantities so a complete mixture of all colors is assured. If you are going to plant any mixed Nasturtiums you will do well to try Gordinier's Special. Pkg. 10c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 40c., lb. $1.25.

(2024) Gordinier's Regular Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums. This mixture is made up of several varieties and will give a wide range of colors, and we include Nasturtiums both of the light and the dark foliage. While this is our regular mixture it is, nevertheless, superior to the selected mixtures usually offered by other seedsmen. Pkg. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4 lb. 25c., lb. 50c.

(2025) Dwarf "Ivy-Leaved" Nasturtiums. Finest Mixture. A strikingly beautiful bush type. The plant is a true dwarf in habit of growth, having deep green leaves of the distinct ivy-shaped form. These attractive bushes burst into bloom very early and become quickly covered with bright golden-orange self-colored flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at edges of the petals and at the throat. This mixture, like the Tall Ivy-Leaved Mixture, contains a most remarkable range of colors. There are colors and color-combinations that are not found in any other strain of Nasturtiums. It is indeed a glorious mixture! Everyone who grows Nasturtiums should plant at least a packet of the seed in order to become acquainted with this grand new type. Per pkt. 10c., per oz. 20c.
PANSY (Heart's-Ease)

For very early outdoor bedding the seed is sown in the Fall, in a cold frame, or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a cold frame. Pansy plants should be transplanted at least twice, setting them two or three inches apart each way, before severe Winter weather begins. In Spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For Winter bloom in the frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in Spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air.

In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often Winter nicely, and bloom until Midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace the old. Space the plants in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in Spring and Fall. Early Fall sowings will give the finest flowers.

The same care is required in sowing Pansies as for other small seeds. They must not be covered too deeply, nor be permitted to dry after they have commenced to germinate, for a dried plant is dead, no matter how small it is.

Pansy seed should be sown thinly in shallow furrows not more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, made with the sharpened edge of a piece of glass. The seed-bed should be loose and rich, watered slowly before the seeds are sown, and after sowing the seeds should be covered evenly, and the surface pressed with a piece of board. The seed-bed should be watered and shaded until the young plants are up, after which they should be gradually accustomed to full light. Shade for the seed-bed may be secured by a mulch about one inch thick of long, strawy horse manure. At the end of two weeks the seed will be up. Remove the straw gradually, selecting a dull day, if possible. Keep moist of course.

As soon as the plants are up, the shading must be gradually removed, and as there is always danger of "damping off," with any kind of the small plants, given by warm and damp situations. Too high temperature in the seed-bed is fatal to Pansy seeds, and those planted in Midsummer will not germinate strongly if the thermometer in the shade ranges for a long time above 75 degrees. If the seeds are permitted to dry after they have sprouted, their vitality is gone. If covered too deeply they cannot come up.

General Management. The plants which have flowered in the Spring will do well again in the Fall if the long branches are cut back late in June.

The ability of the Pansy to stand hot weather depends greatly on its treatment. If the soil is rich enough, and not too dry, nor in too hot a situation, Pansies, with frequent cultivation, will stand a long siege of hot weather, if no seeds are allowed to form. The best soil for Pansies, and, if not too stiff, a clay soil is better than that which is very sandy. But whatever its texture the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and stirred several times while the plants are in the seed-bed, and the surface prepared with a fine, loose preparation. Well-rotted manure, if to be had, is preferable to commercial fertilizers.

The seed-bed should be in an eastern or southern slope, and in one-sixteenth of an inch deep. The border of the soil before transplanting is preferable. If the ground is heavy, the seed should be sown in a cold frame, and the seedlings are set out at once they have reached their second leaf. If watering is necessary and possible, the ground should be well soaked in the evening and thoroughly stirred, about two inches deep, next morning, as soon as the soil is dry enough.

Pansies in Mixture

(329) GORDINIER'S GIANTBUFFLED PANSIES. A remarkable strain of Giant Buffed Pansies, the flowers of which are so large and full that the broad petals seem to be "muffled" to the stem, causing them to be undulated and fluted from center to circumference, not unlike "frilled" velvet. The unusual substance of the flowers, and the gold center, give them a solid appearance, and thus enables them to present bold, open and handsome faces, even during windy or dry Summer weather, when other pansy flowers droop or wither. The flowers are extraordinarily large and are borne on strong stems well above the foliage; they are nearly all five-blotched on the "Odd" pattern, and contain rich combinations of coloring, including some new tints and blendings not met with in other Pansies. The plants are vigorous and large, and flower abundantly. Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 15c.

(345) GORDINIER'S DUSSELDORF MIXTURE. The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and form compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy looking foliage. The imposing flowers which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner, are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and of unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover one another in such a manner as to make the flowers appear almost double. With most of the flowers the border of

Gordinier's Superior Giant Timarou

Years of scientific culture, hybridization and selection in raising Pansies have gradually evolved a superior race of luxuriant, robust growth and deep-rooting, drought-withstanding qualities; the flowers have also correspondingly improved in size, substance, form and color.

Pkt.

(330) Giant Timarou Pansies. Mixed Colors. $0.10

(329) " Canadian Bird. Pure, spotless yellow ..........10

(331) " Fire King. Crimson-purple and golden-yellow ..........10

(332) " Prince Bismarck. Golden-bronze ..........10

(333) " Snow Queen. Spotless, snow-white ..........10

(334) " White Treasure. White with three violet blotches ..........10

(335) " Yellow. Golden-yellow, three maroon blotches ..........10
H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.'S TESTED SEEDS

PANSIES—Continued

every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled, grants the flowers a striking and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plants. The beauty, brilliancy and richness of color being the most striking. Very rare and new tones of red and brown are met with in these flowers. Per pkt. 25c.

(346) Masterpiece (Frilled Pansy). A remarkable type, each petal being conspicuously curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. The range of color is very extensive; the rich, dark velvety shades predominating. ½ oz. 75c., per pkt. 15c.

(347) Cassier’s Giant. A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. ½ oz. 75c., per pkt. 15c.

(348) Mme. Perret. A new and beautiful strain, originated with a French specialist; flowers of largest size and borne very freely in great diversity of colors; especially rich in red and wine shades. The stock we offer comes direct from the introducer. ½ oz. 75c., per pkt. 10c.

(349) Giant Parisian. Of very large size, and containing a great many fancy colors and color-combinations. ½ oz. 75c., per pkt. 10c.

(350) English Finest Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

(351) Good Mixed. All colors. ¼ oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

Pansies in Separate Colors

(352) Gordinier’s Mammoth Five-blotched, from named varieties. The immense flowers of this class resembling Cassier’s but being of almost double the size, full round form and comprising the most magnificent colors. Per pkt. 25c.

(353) Odier, Five-spotted Golden-yellow. Flowers extra large, perfectly round and exceedingly attractive; the most beautiful of all yellow Pansies. Per pkt. 20c.

(354) Odier, Five-spotted White. Flowers large and perfectly round; the most attractive of all white Pansies. Per pkt. 20c.

(355) Adonis. Soft lavender-blue with three deep blue blotches on the lower petals; exquisite. Per pkt. 10c.

(356) Andromeda. An exquisite new sort, with large, wavy petals of a delicate apple-blossom suffused with rose-ysilac and veined darker. Per pkt. 20c.

(357) Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with three purple-violet blotches. Per pkt. 10c.

(358) Faust (King of the Blacks). Almost black. Per pkt. 10c.


(360) Emperor Franz Joseph. Immense, perfectly formed flowers of pure white, with five large blotches of brilliant violet-blue. Per pkt. 20c.

NEW ORCHID-FLOWERING PANSIES. A mixture of the most surprising, novel, unique and beautiful color-combinations entirely new among Pansies. The ground color of nearly all the flowers is in light shades, the petals are marked with large brown or golden yellow blotches which diffuse into rays and veils toward the edge. The upper petals are upright and sort of pollarded, which gives the flowers their resemblance to orchids. The colors range in the terra cotta shadings as well as in the flesh, orange, rose, pink and blue. Per pkt. 15c.
PETUNIA HYBRIDA

Once fairly started the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-Flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-Flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings, with some care. Sow in a hotbed, coldframe or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts, and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

It is well known that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers produces but a small percentage of double flowers; the balance being singles of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers.

(377) **Superb Double Fringed.** Saved from our own unrivalled collections; will produce a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints. Per pkt. 50c.

(378) **Double Large Flowering.** Beautiful varieties in mixture. Not our own saving, but the best that money can buy from other sources. Per pkt. 25c.

SINGLE VARIETIES

Note what we say in reference to saving the weaker seedlings of the double-flowering varieties; the same is true in a measure of the single sorts.

(379) **Superb Large-Flowering Fringed.** Our own saving from finest flowers, of very large size and beautiful shape, deep-throated, and of varied and brilliant colors, and beautifully fringed. Per pkt. 25c.

(380) **Giant of California.** Flowers very large, in great variety of colors and markings, with deep yellow throats. Per pkt. 25c.

(381) **Ruffled Giant.** Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large-flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Per pkt. 25c.

(382) **Fringed Ruffled Giant.** This differs from the preceding in having, in addition to the ruffling, a very fine fringed edging, making a very handsome flower. Per pkt. 35c.

(383) **Howard's Star.** A beautiful free-flowering strain: color crimson maroon with a clearly-defined five-pointed star of blush-white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine. 2 pkts. 25c., per pkt. 15c.

(384) **Pure White.** Desirable for cemetery beds, or where large masses of white are wanted. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Where a more compact sort is wanted, we recommend “Snowball.” ½ oz. 30c., per pkt. 10c.

(385) **Fine Mixed.** All colors. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(386) **Large Single-Blotched and Striped.** Bedding Petunias are almost indispensable for garden decoration. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed and continue to grow, bud and bloom in such luxuriance until killed by frost, and are so brilliantly effective, whether massed in beds, borders or grown as individuals, that they are deservedly popular. The strain of seed we herewith offer is our very finest selection from this type of Petunia, producing large, single flowers, hieroglyphically blotched, striped, flecked, spotted, netted, veined, starred, etc., including all the Petunia colors, cherry, pink, crimson, white, purple, rose, etc.; height, one foot. Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 10c.
PHLOX (Flame Flower)

The word "Phlox" signifies "a flame," and a good bed of Phlox is a dazzling sight. In a good, rich soil the plants will grow eighteen inches or more in height, and for a mass of splendid colors no annual or perennial will give a more satisfactory return for so little cost. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood-purple or crimson, while the clear eye of some of the varieties is peculiarly marked. The Phlox makes a very good border or low Summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in a separate bed, or in ribbon fashion, its constant blooming making it desirable for these purposes. In selecting the plants, get good contrasts of color, as white, scarlet and rose. Phlox usually comes very true from seed, so that it is particularly desirable for forming ribbon-beds; and if a plant of wrong color is found it can be easily removed and the place will soon be filled, for the Phlox is a vigorous grower when it has room.

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon-beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for edgings. For pot-culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

GORDINIER'S PHLOX GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petalled flowers, larger than the older sorts; very showy and blooms all season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>OZ.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alba</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alba oculta</td>
<td>Crimson with white eye</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>atripurpurea</td>
<td>Dark purple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamois Rose</td>
<td>A soft shade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>coccinea</td>
<td>Large; brilliant scarlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabellina</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rosea</td>
<td>Rose</td>
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GORDINIER'S SPECIAL PHLOX MIXTURE

Contains all the above varieties and several other strains only to be had in this mixture, and will delight and astonish all with its extensive variety of colors. Over 30 different shades will be produced from a single package. A bed of Phlox Drummondii in assorted colors makes a grand display all Summer. The most liberal offer ever made. Per pkt.$1.50.

DWARF VARIETIES

The dwarf annual Phloxes are very desirable for edgings and ribbon beds and useful for pot culture. They grow to eight inches in height, forming dense masses of bloom all Summer. Of the many varieties the following are the best:

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and edgings. Per pkt. 10c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowball</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fireball</td>
<td>Bright flame-red</td>
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<tr>
<td>bortensiflora</td>
<td>Rose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamois Rose</td>
<td>Very fine</td>
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<tr>
<td>grandiflora nana compacta</td>
<td>Cecily Phlox, mixed. Per pkt. 10c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fancy Mixed</td>
<td>Per oz. $1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star Phlox</td>
<td>A decidedly unique variety. While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed; the central teeth of the petals are five or six times as long as the lateral ones, projecting like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. The beauty of the flower is enhanced by a white margin which borders the edges of the petals. There are many distinct colors. Best varieties, mixed. Per pkt. 10c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOUBLE PHLOX</td>
<td>Especially desirable for cut flowers, lasting better than the single sorts. To produce the best results they should be grown in light soil. Best mixture of all colors. Per pkt. 10c.</td>
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HARDY PHLOX. New Large-Flowering Hybrids. Noble-flowering plants for permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border. The strain of seed we herewith offer has been saved from choicest named varieties, as well as from grand hybrid seedlings, and should produce plants bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors, shades and combinations are likely to be found, as well as the usual range through reds from vermilion to pink and blush, salmon, shades, white, striped, dotted, zoned, etc. The plants are perfectly hardy, two to three feet high, growing and flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year, and remaining in bloom, during the late Summer months.

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<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>rosea</td>
<td>Rose</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the Spring or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand eight to twelve inches apart; dwarf ones about six inches. If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, one ft.

Double Annual Pinks

(410) China or Indian Pinks (Chinesis fl. pl.) This is the very finest mixture of all the best colors. Per pkt. 10c.

(411) Japanese Pinks (Hededewi fl. pl.) Double Mixed. This mixture contains all the colors from the richest velvety crimson to delicate rose; individual flowers very large. Per pkt. 10c.

(412) Snowball. Large double white fringed flowers. Very fine. Per pkt. 10c.

(413) Double Diadem Pinks (Diadematus fl. pl.) Very beautiful double flowers in a mixture containing various tints of lilac, crimson, purple, to very dark purple with the outer edges fringed and nearly white. Per pkt. 10c.

(414) Double Imperial Pinks (Impartials fl. pl.) Double mixed in a very large range of color. Per pkt. 10c.

(415) Double Fringed Pinks (Lacinatus fl. pl.) Large, double, showy flowers with fringed edges and beautifully striped. A very fine mixture of all colors. Per pkt. 10c.

(416) Mourning Cloak. Rich, blackish, velvety-crimson, marked with pure white, making a unique and beautiful contrast. Per pkt. 5c.

(417) Fireball. A very fine bedding sort, producing beautiful double dark blood-red flowers. Per pkt. 10c.

(418) Salmon King. A double-flowering form of the pretty single Salmon Queen. The beautiful, finely fringed flowers are of a brilliant salmon-pink. Per pkt. 5c.

(419) Double Marvelous Pinks (Mirabilis fl. pl.) One of the latest introductions and similar to the single Marvelous. A very fine variety. See the description of the single Marvelous variety. Per pkt. 10c.

(420) Double Royal Pinks (Nobilis fl. pl.) A double-flowering form of the Single Royal Pinks, and represents the highest ideal in this beautiful annual. The plants are strong and robust with blue-gray foliage, flowers of the largest size, varying in color from scarlet to dark blood-red and rose to white. Per pkt. 10c.

(421) Snowdrift. Snowdrift for this season may fairly be classed among the very best. The robust and freely-branching plants grow about 10 inches high and most of them throw up a multitude of striking large flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, very double and with finely lacinated petals of the purest white, the effect in the mass being that of thickly scattered clusters of snowflakes. Per pkt. 10c.

(422) Gordinier's Finest Mixture of the Double Sorts. This is a special mixture that contains all the sorts mentioned. Per pkt. 10c.

(423) Gordinier's Regular Mixture of Double Sorts. Per pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

All the single sorts have large flowers two to four inches in diameter and their many and brilliant colors make them very desirable for beds and borders. About 300,000 seeds per oz. Per oz. 12c.

(424) Single Royal Pinks (Hededewi Nobilis). This is a mixture of the selected and improved varieties of the popular single-flowering Japan Pinks, producing flowers of quite a new shape, the petals being undulated and twisted, each petal covering half of the other and beautifully fringed. The colors vary from white to deep purplish-red. Per pkt. 10c.

(425) Single Japan Pinks (Hededewi). This is a very fine mixture of the single-flowering varieties. Per pkt. 5c.

(426) Marvelous (Mirabilis). This remarkable and perfectly distinct new strain produce their large flowers on stiff, upright stems; the petals are deeply cut into fine strips of thread-like fringes for about half their length, and are twisted in all directions, presenting a novel aspect; in color they vary very much, having all shades from pure white to deep purplish-red, with red and rose zones and stripings. Per pkt. 10c.

(427) Vesuvius. The most brilliant fringed annual Pinks yet introduced, in color almost a geranium-red, and makes a bed or border as showy as if planted with scarlet Geraniums, and this at the mere fraction of the cost of the Geraniums. About 10 to 12 inches high. Per pkt. 10c.

(428) Eastern Queen. Beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and attractive. ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(429) Crimson Belle. As its name implies, is a rich crimson color, flowers of large size and good substance and finely fringed. ¼ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(430) Salmon Queen. The up-formed, nicely fringed flowers are a brilliant salmon color, changing into a salmon rose when fading. The seeds of this variety are white or yellowish white, those of other annual Pinks are dark brown or black. ⅛ oz. 30c., per pkt. 10c.

(431) Princess Pinks (Punctatus). A very novel variety, with medium-sized fringed flowers, which are mottled, flaked, spotted and striped in the greatest diversity of colors, scarcely any two flowers being alike; altogether a most interesting subject. Per pkt. 5c.

(432) Single Fringed Pinks (Laciniatus). A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. ¼ oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(433) Gordinier's Superb (Superbusimus). A most beautiful new strain with very large flowers of various colors with crested surface to petals and white throat, giving the flowers a very striking and charming appearance. The finest and largest strain for cut bloom. Per pkt. 15c.

(434) Mephisto. (Laciniatus). A really remarkable new fringed annual Pink of 8 to 10 inches in height, and of compact growth. The flowers are striped black-brown on bright salmon with light or white border. Per pkt. 10c.

(435) Queen of Holland. An entirely new pure white Japan Pink. One of the best white sorts. Per pkt. 10c.

(436) Gordinier's Finest Mixture of the Single Sorts. This is a special mixture that contains all the sorts mentioned. A package of this seed should be in every flower garden. Oz. $1.00, per pkt. 10c.

(437) Gordinier's Regular Mixture of the Single Sorts. Oz. 50c., per pkt. 5c.
HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted.

(438) Pleasant Eye (Plumarius). A beautiful, single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. Oz. 40c., per pkt. 5c.

(439) Double Hardy Garden Pinks (Plumarius fl. pl.). Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. ½ oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

(440) Double Dwarf Erfurt Clove Pinks (Plumarius nanus fl. pl.). This new strain is of compact growth and early flowering, coming into bloom two weeks or more in advance of any other variety. They possess the spicy clove fragrance of the old-fashioned Pink, and have a much richer variety of coloring. Per pkt. 15c.

(441) Everblooming Hardy Garden Pinks (Semperborens). Very beautiful sweet-scented, double, semi-double and single flowers in great diversity of color. Per pkt. 10c.

(442) Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William (Latiolitus atro-roseus fl. pl.). This is a cross between an annual Pink and a Sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardness of the latter. In color an intense velvety crimson scarlet; blooms the first year from seed and one of the finest subjects for any position in the garden. Per pkt. 15c.

(443) Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William Mixed. (Latiolitus Double Mixed). In addition to the color offered above this contains purple, violet and rose. ½ oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

POPPY (Papaver)

Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of texture. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cuts. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow them in a cold frame or a sheltered position. Sowings made in Fall and at intervals in Spring will provide a long succession of flowers. The best plants are those grown from early sowings, while the earth is cool and moist. Sow very thinly, barely covering the seed. Press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. It picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

(444) American Flag. Beautiful variety; flowers very large and double, snow-white, bordered with scarlet. Per oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(445) Fairy Bush. Very double flowers of pure white, elegantly fringed and tipped with rose. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

GARDINIER'S SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

(451) Danebrog, or Danish Cross. Very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(452) Umbremum. Richest vermilion, with a deep, shining black spot on each petal. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(453) English Scarlet. Very large flowers, uniform in color throughout. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(454) Flag of Truce. Large satiny-white flowers. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(455) Tulip Poppy (Papaver glaucum). Large tulip-flowered flowers of dazzling scarlet; 1½ inches. Oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

(456) Fire Dragon. Very showy flowers of brilliant deep scarlet, with black spots, margined white; two to two and one-half ft. Oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

(457) Miss Sherwood. This fine single Poppy-flowered Poppy bears large flowers of a satiny-white, the upper half having a silky chamois rose; a combination of rare delicacy. Oz. 50c., per pkt. 10c.

(458) The Bride. A beautiful variety with very large, pure white, perfectly formed flowers. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(459) Single Mixed. Annual sorts. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

GARDINIER'S 20-CENTURY GIANT SHIRLEY POPPIES

A great advance in single-flowering annual Poppies. The flowers are immense, often measuring three to four inches across, the petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sunlight appear like rumpled satin. The plants are well branched, about 12 inches high, and they bloom in continuous succession for weeks. There is white, white-vellut pink, white-splashed crimson, rose banded with white, salmon, carmine, bluish, scarlet, and many splashed, striped, dotted and edged, etc.

(460) 20th-Century. Fiery-Scarlet. Brilliant orange-scarlet with white edge and white base. Per pkt. 10c.

(461) White and Salmon. Crinkled white with salmon-pink zone. Per pkt. 10c.

(462) Deep Pink. Beautiful pink, toned deep rose-pink. Per pkt. 10c.

(463) Pure White. Like crinkled white satin. Per pkt. 10c.

(464) Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 10c.

CARNATION-FLOWERED POPPY

(465) Golden Gate. Comprising an infinite variety of semi-double and double flowers in the greatest variety of colors. Oz. 25c., per pkt. 5c.

(466) Mikado. Very beautiful variety, with golden-yellow foliage and double flowers in various red shades; one foot. Per pkt. 15c.

(467) The Golden Poppy. A new and novel variety, with golden-yellow foliage and double flowers in various red shades; one foot. Per pkt. 15c.

(468) Carnation-Flowered. Splendid double fringed flowers, mixed colors. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

(469) Paeony-Flowered. Large, showy, double globular flowers, resembling a double Paeony, mixed colors. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 5c.

GORDINIER'S COMBINATION

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted.

(470) Combination. Very beautiful, single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. Oz. 40c., per pkt. 5c.
telling contrast, similar to that seen in the variety Danebrog. Planted in groups my new Admiral Poppy, which comes nearly true from seed, produces a magnificent effect. Per pkt. 10c.

NEW GIANT ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES
Among hardy perennials these hold an unrivalled position for gorgeous effectiveness in gardens and hardy borders; height, two to three feet; flowers immense, often six inches across. Colors: salmon, fiery-scarlet, rose, lilac and copper color, pink blotched purple, blood-red blotched black, orange, etc. (462) Giant Oriental Colosseum. Flowers eight inches across. Color: rich, shiny, dark scarlet, with a black spot at the base of each petal. Per pkt. 20c.

ICELAND POPPIES
(Papaver nudicaule)
These are of graceful, neat habit with bright green fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud. (463) New Hybrid Iceland. The latest development in this lovely species, varying in color from sulphur-yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmony-rose. Per pkt. 15c.

PORTULACA
This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light, sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rock-work, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in the flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the drier, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. It can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, six inches.

SINGLE VARIETIES
Each strong plant will cover a space about two feet in diameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Splendens</td>
<td>Crimson</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation-striped Rose</td>
<td>Deep golden yellow</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelsumoni</td>
<td>Scarlet</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albirota</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurea</td>
<td>Deep golden yellow</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelsumoni</td>
<td>Beautiful bright yellow</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosea</td>
<td>Rich rose</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOUBLE VARIETIES
The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny Roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from the semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds. When the full doubles appear, cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers. Per pkt. 50c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
<td>.018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Separate Colors: .10
SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)
(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. It is a great favorite among genus and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; 12 to 18 inches high.

(498) Double Dark Maroon ............................................. $0.05
(496) " Snowball ..................................................... 65
(490) " Purple ..................................................... 65
(497) " Lilac ..................................................... 65
(498) " Azure Fairy ................................................ 65
(499) " Crimson .................................................. 65
(500) " King of Blacks .............................................. 65
(501) " Purple Edged White ....................................... 65
(502) " Tile Bed .................................................. 65
(503) " Mixed .................................................... 65

SNAPDRAGON
(ANTIRRHINUM)

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as an annual. Its bright-colored curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. For early flower, sow 1 oz. of seed in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil. Moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, 1½ ft.

ANTIRRHINUM, GIANT-FLOWERED
Unusually effective bedding displays are made from these noble plants; they grow 1½ to 2 feet high, are healthy and stocky, and completely enveloped within the flowers. Snapdragon flowers of splendid texture and substance, rendering them very durable under all conditions of weather; their continuous-blooming qualities, ease of culture and independence of soil and drought, and pure, bright colors, should entitle them to a permanent place in gardens. Flowers are nearly double size of older sorts. (See cut.)

(504) Mixed Colors .............................................. $0.10
(505) Separate Colors ............................................. 10

STOCKS

From the general make-up of the great Snapdragon family, no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we have found them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house or conservatory decoration, and for

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.'S TESTED SEEDS

SALVIA BONFIRE

The Salvia is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in Autumn. For pot culture, cuttings and for bedding, it is a very valuable border. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before June 1, and protect from heavy rains and strong winds. The plant grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and are treated as annuals.

(158) Splendens (Scarlet Sage). Beautiful bright scarlet; three feet. 1 oz. 40c., per pkt. 50c.
(159) Bonfire. This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. 1½ oz. 75c., per pkt.
(160) Patens (Blue Sage). In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennial; two feet. per pkt. 10c.
(161) Salvia splendens "Fireball." This noble plant comes of the Salvia splendens "Rudolph Pfitzer" being a valuable improvement to it. It forms a globular, strong branching bush of from 1½ to 2 feet high. Its long, stout, shining scarlet blood-red panicles are borne erectly and freely above the luxuriant dark green foliage and are produced in such a quantity that the plants, fully developed, are entirely covered with them and nothing to be seen of the foliage. Its flowering season begins about the end of June and lasts in constant succession until frost. "Fireball" is a first-rate plant for groups and potting. Per pkt. 10c.
(162) Lord Fauntleroy. Many strains of Salvia splendens have been offered under different names with the claim that they are larger flowered or more floriferous than the old type. We have found none of them more distinctly valuable than this strain in which the plant is more uniformly dwarf and floriferous and the flower spikes longer than in the common stock, so we strongly recommend it as a decided improvement. The plant is uniformly dwarf, averaging only about 2½ inches high. In habit it is exceedingly free blooming, being above the dark green foliage brilliant crimson spikes which are longer than those of the common sorts. Per pkt. 10c.
SHASTA DAISY

(519) **Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum hybridum.** The great white "Moon-Penny" Daisy has long been considered one of our finest hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration. This variety is the latest, finest and most valuable of all; it is hardy, of compact, bushy growth, bearing in profusion, throughout the season, single white Daisy flowers of immense size, often more than four inches across on stems 1½ to 2 ft. long. (See cut.) Per pkt. 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus)

**London Tufts**

A well-known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(520) Single White</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(521) &quot; Crimson</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(527) Single Mixed</td>
<td>Oz 30c, .05</td>
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<tr>
<td>(528) Holborn Glory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN 10-WEEK STOCKS

Splendid perpetual-blooming class; sown in March or April they begin flowering in July, continuing until frost, and are especially valuable during September and October when other flowers are scarce; they throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers; excellent for cutting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(506) Princess Alice</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(507) La France</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(508) Brilliant</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(509) Sapphire</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(510) Creole</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(511) May Queen</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(512) Finest Mixed</td>
<td>½ oz. 75c, .10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of a packet each of the six colors</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOCKS—Continued

cutting. For bouquets and floral work the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers, sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in Fall, they will flower finely all Winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blossoms are very lasting. Average height, 1 to 1½ ft.
STOKESIA CYANEA

This beautiful hardy perennial plant is not so well known as it deserves to be. No garden, large or small, should be without it. As a single specimen or group in the herbaceous border it makes for itself a place that cannot be filled by any other hardy plant, while for beds or masses of any size it is very attractive. It is of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in any open sunny position. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high and begin flowering in July, continuing without interruption till late in October to produce their handsome lavender-blue cornflower-like blossoms, four to five inches across, on long stems, rendering them highly valuable for cutting, supplying a shade of color not over plentiful at any season of the year.

(531) The Hardy Blue "Cornflower" Aster. Per pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow discs are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open ground in Spring and thin the plants to stand three to four feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.

SINGLE SUNFLOWER

The single Sunflowers are indispensably for cutting. Sown on a sunny spot in April or May they come into bloom early in Summer, and keep up a constant supply of flowers until cut down by frost.

(532) Stella (Improved Miniature Sunflower). Produces well-formed flowers of the purest golden yellow, with black disc. Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 15c.

(533) Orion. Effective new variety of "Stella." The petals are twisted like a Cactus Dahlia. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 20c.

(531) New Miniature. A multitude of new varieties have been raised from the popular Miniature Sunflower which we offer in mixture. They all differ from the parent, most of them being larger, and many with curiously twisted petals. The prevailing colors are pale-yellow, golden yellow and creamy white, some with black centers and all beautiful; for cutting they are indispensable. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 25c.

SUNFLOWER "STARLIGHT"

(535) SUNFLOWER "STARLIGHT." In this new variety of annual Sunflower we have a fine advance. The flowers are large, of very graceful appearance, and with petals beautifully twisted like a fine form of Single Cactus Dahlia. The color of the flowers is a beautiful canary yellow; borne on long stems they cannot be excelled for cutting purposes. The form of the flowers is most graceful and lends itself admirably to decorative work, and they also have the great merit of lasting a long time in water. Per pkt. 20c.

(536) HELIANTHUS Cucumerifolius Purpureus. Red Sunflower. A Sunflower whose flowers show the red colors so much desired and sought for. The whole scale of colors from light pink to deepest red is to be found in these new hybrids. The diversity of forms of these red Sunflowers is as interesting as beautiful. Straight and flat petals vary with twisted and pointed ones, which on their part, appear colored in various shades of red, forming often a distinct circle of yellow ground around the dark disc. A novelty of extraordinary merit. Per pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE SUNFLOWER

(537) Double Yellow Miniature. While many prefer single flowers on account of their generally more artistic form, others like the double forms as being more lasting when used as cut flowers; both have their uses, and this new variety will in a measure please both, the flowers, while double, being quite free and graceful; grows about four feet high; flowers three inches across, of a bright golden yellow. Per pkt. 10c.

(538) DOUBLE CRESTED SUNFLOWER (Helianthus cucumerifolius plumosus). The crested miniature Sunflower. In this strange novelty the disc-florets are peculiarly feathered, the whole of them forming a beautiful crest; the ray-florets are tongue-shaped and slightly recurved. The coloring of the flowers varies from pale yellow to the darkest golden-yellow. For cutting this new variety is very valuable, the flower-heads are long-stalked and last a long time. Per pkt. 20c.
GORDINIER’S PREFERRED LIST OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS

We carry the largest stock of Sweet Peas in this section of the country. The seed is grown for us by one of the most reliable California growers. We buy only in separate colors—we carry 112 named varieties—and can supply you with any variety you may want.

A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about five inches deep and nine or ten inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering the seed with only about two inches of light soil at first, and by degrees, as the vines grow up gradually fill in the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings.

All Sweet Peas, but particularly the white-seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils which are at all heavy or composed largely of clay, it will generally pay to put about two inches of sand in the bottom of the trench and to sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Often it will be an advantage to cover the row with a board so as to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but care should be taken to remove this as soon as the young plants push through the soil. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

Many people have become discouraged in the growing of Sweet Peas because of blight, i.e., a falling and dying of the plants soon after they have begun to bloom. This trouble has been quite prevalent some seasons, but is not of permanent nature. Its cause may be one or both of the following conditions:

1. Unfavorable season. Not only Sweet Peas, but edible peas as well, suffer some seasons because of peculiarly unfortunate weather conditions. Untimely rains, hot weather, etc., have done great damage when otherwise crops would have been very large.

2. All peas will suffer if planted on the same ground year after year. They should be given fresh earth.

The greatest enemy to young Sweet Peas is the cut worm and they are so destructive as to prevent some people from ever having a good stand of them. The worms attack the plants just as they come up, and while some plants will send out new shoots and grow again after being cut off, most of them are cut too far down and are ruined. A sprinkling of lime over the row sometimes helps to keep out the cut worms. A handful of grass, dipped in a solution of Paris green will sometimes attract the worms and the poison kills them. A place that has been free from weeds or grass for one or two seasons is less likely to have cut worms.

Sweet Peas can be sown in small pots and transplanted; the root is not disturbed. This is a good method for a limited number of plants, when the cut worms are very destructive.

It is important that during the blossoming season all the flowers be kept picked, since the plants cease blooming as soon as the seed pods set.

As a fertilizer for Sweet Peas, a liberal use of Gordinier’s Pure Bone Meal worked in the soil about the vines, will give most excellent results.

Directions for Fall Sowing. Sow between September 25th and October 1st. Select a dry situation and deep, rich soil. Plant from four to five inches deep, and sow thickly. Give level culture. As a fertilizer for Fall sowing a liberal quantity of bone meal to barnyard manure is recommended, as the ground mice like to make their nests in the manure, and there is also considerable loss from leaching in the Winter.

As soon as the frost is about six inches in the ground, cover lightly with salt hay or some other coarse material. Too much covering is detrimental to the young plants, and also makes a harbor for ground mice and moles. To shelter the row from the cutting north winds, use a 10-inch board set edgewise alongside the row.

The frost will not hurt Sweet Peas; it is the thawing and freezing in the Spring which is harmful; therefore a little more covering should be added in March to prevent the ground from thawing until the fine weather sets in. When the frost is out of the ground thin out the seedlings to five inches apart in the row. They will sprout out very freely and will make an immense growth. The wire trellis or brush support should be at least five feet high.

There are more than two hundred named varieties of Sweet Peas, but while the names differ many of the varieties are exactly alike in color. For instance, “Black Knight” and “Othello” are both deep maroon, but the latter is the better. “Mrs. Sankey” and “Sadie Burpee” are both white, but the latter variety is the better; again “Blushing Beauty,” “Royal Robe” and “Prima Donna” are almost alike in color, but the last named variety is the best. Therefore, in order to aid you in making your selection, we have made a Color Classification and Preferred List.

Any arrangement of the various shades and colors of Sweet Peas looking to a classification must be more or less arbitrary if we would make it brief enough to be practical. To properly classify the entire list it would probably be necessary to make a great many more headings than we have done, but the following arrangement is our idea of a short and useful classification. The names of the varieties printed represent our selection of preferred varieties.

PRICE: Any of the following, except where noted, 5c. per pkt., 10c. per oz., 15c. per 1/2 lb., 50c. per lb.
WHITE and Very Light Shades

(3000) **WHITE SPENCER** (White Seeded). The latest selection of the white seeded white, out of Countess Spencer. It is a little larger than the parent type, has beautifully poised wings which are large and wavy, and the standard is erect and wavy. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3001) **NORA UNWIN**. Pure white and white seeded, very large, open, wavy form. Better described as a white Gladys Unwin. Oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

(3002) **Dorothy Eckford** (White Seeded). One of the best pure white varieties. Is semi-hooded of the bent form with wings and very large standard which averages two inches across.

(3003) **Shasta** (White Seeded). A pure white, Very large size, open form. The petals, both standard and wings, are wavy on the edges. It usually bears four blossoms to the stem.

(3004) **Emily Henderson**. Pure white, (White Seeded). Large size, open form; standard is narrow at the base, is indented at the top and is inclined to curve back at the sides.

(3005) **White Wonder**. Pure white, double. It frequently produces double stems with five to nine blossoms, fully half of the flowers being double, having two to three standards.

(3006) **Mont Blanc** (White Seeded). Pure white, medium size, open form and very early, coming into bloom easily in nine weeks from sowing the seed.

**BLACK SEEDED**

(3007) **Sadie Burpee** (Black Seeded). Fully matured blossoms are pure white, but the bud and newly opened blossoms show quite a tint of buff and pink. Large size, hooded form. Pedicel is brownish red.

(3008) **Burpee’s Earliest White**. One of the very earliest varieties, and one of the best for greenhouse forcing; is a black seeded white, but shows no tint of color except in the young bud; hooded form, medium size.

**VERY LIGHT PINK, ALMOST WHITE**

(3009) **Modesty**. White, with a tint of pink showing a little deeper on the edges. Medium size, hooded form. Usually described as white with suggestion of pink.

(3010) **Ramona**. Light pink striped on white. Over medium size, hooded form. In practically Blushing Beauty striped white, but larger.

(3011) **Sensation**. Standard very light pink and buff. Wings pure white. Over medium size, hooded form of the finest type; a few blossoms to the stem. Is a very light variety—almost pure white. The two top blossoms usually hold their color while the two lower blossoms usually fade to pure white when fully matured.

**PALE YELLOW, or PRIMROSE**

(3012) **PRIMROSE SPENCER**. This is the primrose colored selection out of Countess Spencer, and while not so large as the white selection it has the same graceful, wavy effect as Countess Spencer and is quite as large as the parent type. It is white seeded and the petals are a clear distinct primrose. Oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

(3013) **The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**. Light primrose, self-colored, very large semi-hooded form. It is the latest and best of this shade.

(3014) **Queen Victoria** (Black Seeded). Light primrose, self-colored. Over medium size, hooded form. The bud and newly opened blossoms show a tint of pink but fully matured blossoms are a clear soft primrose. Being black seeded, it is much more sure to germinate and grows more vigorously than the white seeded primrose varieties.

**VERY LIGHT PINK AND PRIMROSE**

(3015) **Stella Morse**. Buff, with a tint of pink showing a little deeper at the edges; both standard and wings the same. In the bunch the color has a rich cream effect. It is quite yellow in the bud.

(3016) **Marchioness of Cholmondeley**. Standard is light salmon buff and light buff. A little larger than medium and of hooded form.

(3017) **Golden Rose**. Primrose lightly striped and mottled with light pink. Very large, semi-hooded form of the finest type. Wings unusually large, both standard and wings quite wavy at edges.

(3018) **Mrs. W. Kendall Barnes**. Standard, buff and cream, tinted with a very light shade of pink; wings, primrose.

**Shades of Pink**

**LIGHT PINK, CLEAR PINK**

(3019) **FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER**. Delicate 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-edged Countess Spencer. Our new strain of it comes directly true. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3020) **Prima Donna**. Pure pink, self-colored. Over medium size, hooded form. The vine is a very vigorous grower and there are usually four blossoms to the stem. It is the best of the older and hooded pink varieties.

(3021) **Katherine Tracy**. Standard soft pink, wings a trifle lighter tone—almost a soft color. Medium size, open form. Standard is almost round and inclined to wavy edges which is very attractive. It is a very vigorous grower but usually bears but two blossoms to the stem.

(3022) **Agnes Eckford**. Very light pink, self color. One of the most delicate shades of pink; medium large, hooded form.

**LIGHT PINK, BUFF PINK**

(3023) **Queen of Spain**. Soft buff pink, self color, medium size, hooded form, with standard rather too much curled. The tendrils, stems and calyx are conspicuously tinged with brown.

(3024) **Countess of Lathom**. Clear pink, self-colored. Medium size, hooded form and inclined to curl. Prima Donna, but on primrose ground instead of white. Is very much the same shade as Venus when it turns dark.

(3025) **Coral Gem**. Soft, light creamy pink, self color; medium size, hooded form and inclined to curl.

(3026) **Vesuvius**. Standard claret shaded to deep maroon at mid-rd and to very light purple, almost white at edges. Wings purple lilac shading lighter at edges. Small size, open form.
Light Pink Shaded and Deeper Pink

(3027) **COUNTESS SPENCER.** Bright, clear pink showing a little deeper at the edges. The form is open and the margins of the petals are wavy. Both standard and wings are very large, the blossoms frequently measuring two inches across. The stems are long and possesses every characteristic that can be desired in a Sweet Pea. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3028) **Enchantress.** Bright pink, shading a little deeper at the edges. Is practically same as Countess Spencer in size, form and wavy, fluffy effect, but is a little darker in color.

(3029) **GLADYS UNWIN.** Clear, bright, light pink, almost self-colored, but a little deeper at the edges. Very large size, open form with wavy edges. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3030) **MRS. ALFRED WATKINS.** Standard pink at base and mid-rib and shading to buff at edges; wings blush at base shading to rose at edges. Fully matured blossoms turn lighter with age. Large, open and wavy form; better understood as similar to Peach Blossom in color and of the Gladys Unwin type. It also burns more or less in the sun. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3031) **Lovely.** Standard and wings both deep pink shading to very light pink at the edges. Large size, hooded form. Very vigorous grower, most always has four blossoms to the stem. It is a very effective variety and the deep throb is very attractive.

(3032) **Janet Scott.** Clear deep but bright pink, showing buff at the top of the standard, with the upper or top blossom and the bud lighter pink and more buff. Large size, hooded form. The wings stand upright and are curved, giving the flower an unusual but rather attractive color. The color is distinct and is a shade we spent many years trying to develop.

(3033) **Dainty.** Pure white, edged with light pink on both the standard and wings and shaded lightly with light pink with more color on the back of the standard. Is almost a true white with pink edges. Medium size, hooded form. The stems are the longest of any variety and bear almost without exception, four blossoms.

(3034) **HON. P. BOUVERIE.** Standard and wings are both deep pink at the base shading to very light pink at the edges. The pink shades are on a ground of primrose giving a buff effect to the blossom.

Rose Shades and Pink (Bi-color)

(3035) **Apple Blossom.** Standard crimson pink shaded deeper at mid-rib to lighter at edges. Wings white, tinged and shaded pink. Medium size, hooded form. Has generally four blossoms to the stem.

(3036) **Earliest of All.** Standard rose, wings white, lightly tinged with pink. Medium size, open form. It is very early, about as early as any other variety. Plant rather dwarf and leaves narrow.

(3037) **Jeanie Gordon.** Standard rose showing veins of a brighter and deeper rose at the edges. The pink shades are on a ground of primrose giving a buff effect to the blossom.


(3039) **Blanche Perry.** Standard bright carnation rose, wings white tinged with pink. Medium size, open form. Ex. Ey. Blanche Perry has the same flowers but is fully two weeks earlier.


(3041) **Triumph.** Standard rose, heavily veined with scarlet rose. Wings light crimson pink veined with crimson. Large size, open form. The standard is inclined to curve backward.

Orange Pink or Salmon Shades

SEMI-HOODED

(3042) **Bolton’s Pink.** Orange or salmon-pink, veined with rose; large size, semi-hooded form.

(3043) **Miss Wilmott.** Standard orange-pink, showing veins of deeper orange pink. Wings rose with strong tint of orange, showing veins of orange rose. Very large size, semi-hooded form of the very best type. Strips long and large, and plant very vigorous. It is the largest and best of all this shade.

Shades of Red

BRIGHT RED AND CRIMSON SCARLET

(3049) **King Edward VII.** Bright red or crimson scarlet. Almost self-colored, but the standard is a little brighter than the wings. Very large size, open form.

(3050) **Salopian.** Pure red (crimson scarlet), self-colored. Large size, hooded form. The color is clear and bright, though deep and rich. The color stands the sun better than other reds of this shade, and the blossoms are the best hooded form.

(3051) **Queen Alexandra.** Bright scarlet red—almost true scarlet, self-colored. Medium large, semi-hooded form.

Orange or Salmon-pink, veined with rose; large size, semi-hooded form.

(3044) **Lady Mary Currie.** Standard crimson-orange, wings crimson with tint of orange. There is a tint of lilac at the base of both standard and wings. Rather over medium size, hooded form. The color is extremely bright.

(3045) **Aurora.** Orange rose, striped on white. Large size, hooded form of the best type. It is the most attractive striped variety.

OPEN FORM

(3046) **Helen Lewis.** Standard, crimson-orange; wings, orange rose, very large size; open form with wavy edges. Is a selection out of Countess Spencer, has the same form and is almost as large. Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.

(3047) **Henry Eckford.** Almost a clear orange self. The nearest approach to orange yellow in Sweet Peas and a beautiful color. Medium large, open form. It burns very badly in the sun and needs some protection for the finest blossoms.

(3048) **Evelyn Byatt.** Standard, scarlet-orange; wings, rose-orange. Medium size, open form. The standard burns very badly with the sun. Evelyn Byatt is an exceedingly brilliant scarlet orange almost self-colored, but as it burns badly it is difficult to get perfect well-expanded blossoms.

CERISE AND CRIMSON
SWEET PEAS—Continued

**Blue and Purple Shades**

**BRIGHT BLUE**

(3079) **HELEN PIERCE.** Pure white, veined, mottled and marbled with bright blue. The base of the petals does not show the color, while the back of the standard is of a different blue, tinged with lilac. **Oz. 20c., per pkt. 10c.**

**PICTA NORTON.** The clearest and most pronounced bright blue.

**SONOR.** Standard blue maroon and violet, wings violet and indigo, both striped on white. **Large size, hooded form.**

**PURPLE STANDARD, BLUE WINGS**

(3082) **Countess of Cadogan.** Standard opens nearly purple and standard changes to bright blue, wings bright blue shading lighter at edges. Whole effect quite a bright blue in well matured flowers.

(3083) **David R. Wright.** Standard purple, tinted and suffused with blue; wings blue, tinted with purple. **Large size, hooded form.**

(3084) **Capit. of the Standard almost clear purple, wings blue, shaded and tinged with purple. It changes soon after being fully expanded to standard bluish-purple, wings clear blue.**

**CLEAR PURPLE**

(3085) **Duke of Westminster.** Standard clear purple. **Wings purple with tint of violet. Large size, hooded form.**

**Very Dark Shades**

**CLEAR DEEP MAROON**

(3086) **Othello.** Very dark maroon shrivelling veins of almost black. Practically a self-color. **Large size, hooded form.**

(3087) **Black Knight.** Very deep maroon, the veins on the middle of the standard showing almost black. Practically self-colored. **Large size, open form. One of the darkest varieties.**

(3088) **Black Michael.** Pure maroon, self-colored. **Large size, open form. The standard is round and glossy on the back. The general effect is similar to a little lighter, than Black Knight, Stanley and Boreaton.**

**DEEP MAROON AND VIOLET**

(3089) **HORACE J. WRIGHT.** Standard purple-maroon, wings violet, large size, hooded form.

(3090) **Shahada.** Standard deep maroon showing veins of almost black and a shading of violet at base. **Wings dark violet. Large size, semi-hooded form. Is the darkest of all varieties.**

**CLARET MAROON**

(3091) **Duke of Clarence.** Dark claret, self-colored. Large size, hooded form. It is supposed from Countess of Radnor that this color is due to introgression of a strain from Countess of Radnor on this account.

**VIOLET AND INDIGO**

(3092) **Lord Nelson.** Same as Navy Blue in all respects, except that the color is deeper and richer, and it may well be considered an improvement.

(3093) **Navy Blue.** Standard indigo and violet. **Wings indigo at base shading to navy blue. Medium size, semi-hooded form. Standard very irregular in shape, and furled and crimpe.** The whole effect of the flower is very blue, especially as it grows on the plant, though the standard and wings are inclined to turn a little bronze with the sun.

**Gordinier’s Superb Collection of Sweet Peas**

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixed strains than in single colors, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before or a lot of seed which has been grown, sired or handled so carelessly and that it can be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seed will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from flowers that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions, and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, the result is a truly superior strain.

**Choice Mixed.** We assure our customers the mixed Sweet Pea seed which we offer is the result of as great care in breeding and selection as can be expected, and as fine flowers are obtained from it as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison of our mixture with any and all others, no matter under what name sold, at the high price offered, and are certain a trial will demonstrate its superiority. **Oz. 16c., ½ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.**
SWEET PEAS—Continued

Our Best Mixed. Our own mixture of the choicest large-flowered varieties includes the best of all the standard sorts, all the varieties of the new Giant Orchid-flowering class, including both the Countess Spencer and the Cream Pea, and the new unnamed Spencer seedlings. The mixture comprises all shades, is of pleasing diversity, but is blended in carefully studied proportions, the most desirable and popular shades and colors predominating. The mixture is by far the best we have ever offered, and we are quite certain that it will not be surpassed by any offered elsewhere, regardless of the price others may ask, or of the claims which may be made. Considering the liberal proportions of the new expensive sorts which the mixture contains, our price is very reasonable, and, when compared with the price at which some firms have usually offered similar (not better) mixtures, our price is very low. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4 lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

SEE NEW SWEET PEAS LISTED AS NOVELTIES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

Perennial Peas and Other Species

(Lathyrus latifolius, etc.)

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom through a long season, are hardy and will live for years. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, etc. Height, 2 to 8 feet.

(3094) **latifolius, Crimson** (hP). Brilliant-flowered; perhaps the handsomest form of the type. Per oz. 40c., per pkt. 5c.

(3095) **latifolius, Pink Beauty**. Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink. Per oz. 50c., per pkt. 5c.

(3096) **latifolius, White** (hP). Valuable for cut-flowers in Midsummer. Per oz. 40c., per pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

These produce usually 30 to 40 per cent. of beautiful double blossoms; generally doubles and singles are borne about half and half on each stem. In some uncongenial situations they produce no doubles at all, but in such cases bear in profusion large single flowers.

(4002) **Double Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors**. 1/4 lb. 50c., oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

NEW BUSH SWEET PEAS

These grow in perfect bush form, 16 to 18 inches high. They require no trellis when grown in hedge form, but when grown as individual bushes the support of light crossed sticks should be given. They freely produce flowers of large size.

(4003) **Bush Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors**. 1/4 lb. 50c., oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.

CUPID, or TOM THUMB SWEET PEAS

Compact, dwarf plants, not over 6 or 7 inches high, covering a circumference of about 18 inches, hugging the ground like a Verbena; flowers of good size and substance. For edgings, low beds and pot culture they are unique and pretty.

(4004) **Cupid, Mixed Colors**. Many varieties, Oz. 15c., per pkt. 5c.
VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like Lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early Spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, water firmly and, or sparsely. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early Summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

GORDINIERS’ MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free-blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease.

(540) Pink ........................................... $0.10
(541) Purple ........................................... 10
(542) Scarlet ......................................... 10
(543) Striped ......................................... 10
(544) White ............................................ 10
(545) Gordinier’s Mammoth Mixed ................. ¼ oz. 40c., 10

GORDINIERS’ BEST MIXTURE

(546-B) This mixture embraces all that is choice and desirable in Verbenas. It includes the Mammoth Flowered strains of three celebrated Verbena specialists, the beautiful and dazzling Defiance, the Mammoth Snowball, Purples, Striped and all the Auricula-Flowered varieties with their large umbels of white-eyed flowers, the New Giant Striped, the new Mammoth Reds and Pinks, and Howard’s “Royal Splendor” Verbenas. We feel perfectly safe in stating that this mixture of Verbena strains will be offered by any other house, and it will produce flowers that will delight all beholders, throughout the whole Summer. Per pkt. 15c.

VARIOUS VERBENAS

(547) Lemon Verbena (Aloysia Citrliodora). Every garden should have a few plants of this fragrant favorite. Its pale green delightfully scented foliage goes well with any flower. Per pkt. 10c.

(550) Hybrida compacta, mixed. A distinct sort. The plant forms compact bunches about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers. Flowers well from seed sown in the Spring. Per pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines

and Summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in Spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; 2 feet. Oz. Pkt.

(551) Carmine ....................................... $0.40 $0.05
(552) Crimson ....................................... 40 .05
(553) Flesh-colored .................................. 40 .05
(554) Lilac ............................................ 40 .05
(555) Purple ......................................... 40 .05
(556) Rose ............................................. 40 .05
(557) Scarlet ......................................... 40 .05
(558) Striped ......................................... 40 .05
(559) Violet ........................................... 40 .05
(560) White ............................................ 40 .05
(561) “Victoria” ..................................... 40 .05
(562) “Golden” ...................................... 40 .05
(563) Mixed ........................................... 30 .05
(564) Gordinier’s Giant Flowered Zinnia. This is a mixture of the largest Zinnias yet obtained, plants being of vigorous growth, about 3 feet high, and very profuse of bloom. The flowers are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not found in any former collection, while in size they surpass all other Zinnias, often 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It also includes the Mammoth Zebra strain, equal in size to the largest, and striped and marked in scarlet and gold, white and scarlet and other combinations. Per pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 30c.

(565) Curled and Crested. This curious but beautiful strain is nicely shown in the illustration above, the petals being twisted, curled and crested into the most fantastic and graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnia, ½ oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(566) Double Fringed. A new type, which has much to recommend it. The petals of the perfectly formed double flowers are more or less deeply cut or fringed, giving them a rather more graceful appearance than the usual form. The plants are of compact habit, about 30 inches high, and have all the free-flowering merits of the family.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.
ZINNIA—Continued

(570) **Haageana f. pl.** (Mexicana Zinnia). A splendid miniature-flowering double variety, growing 12 to 15 inches high; flowers perfectly double, of bright golden orange; as a border or line this deserves wide cultivation. 1/2 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(571) **Mammoth** (Robusta Pliensbama). Flowers of mammoth size; perfectly formed, very double and of striking colors; a fine strain; 2½ feet. 1/4 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(572) **Red Riding Hood.** This little gem grows but a foot high; of compact form and covered the entire season with little button-like, intense scarlet, very double flowers not over an inch across; as a border it is highly effective. 1/2 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(573) **Miniature Fireball.** This is without question one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf annual flowers. The plants are compact little bushes and are literally covered with their tiny, double, ball-shaped flowers of the most glowing fiery red. The plants commence to bloom early and continue until frost. It is also a splendid cut-flower. Per pkt. 10c.

(574) **Single Mixed.** For bedding these are very effective, and are by many considered more artistic than the double-flowering sorts. Oz. 50c., per pkt. 5c.

(575) **Tall Double.** The old-fashioned tall-growing variety; 3 feet; mixed colors. Oz. 30c., per pkt. 5c.

(576) **Tom Thumb Double Mixed.** Compact bushes, not over 12 inches high; all colors. 1/4 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

(577) **Zebra.** A very pretty strain with striped flowers. As the colors vary on each plant, they present a curious as well as a beautiful appearance. 1/4 oz. 25c., per pkt. 10c.

**ZEAA JAPONICA**

(578) **Quadricolor Perfecta.** Of Italian origin, this splendid variety differs from Zea jap., quadricolor by its dwarfer and bushier habit and also by the more intense coloring of the broad yellow, green, rose and dark red stripes on the leaves. The male flower spikes are black, the sheaths of the leaves and stems reddish brown and the seeds dark red. The decorative value of this novelty is also increased by its tardy blooming, as it flowers very late and commences to form seed 5 to 6 weeks after the parent sort, and so retains its dwarf habit until that time. It will be found very valuable for borders or planted singly, and even for pots. Pkt. 10c.

**BUTTERFLY RUNNER BEAN**

(579) **Phaseolus multiflorus Papilio.** Among the climbing plants which deck our arbors and trellises the varieties of the Scarlet Runner Bean occupy a leading place, and rightly so as they serve a double purpose, yielding a useful dish for the kitchen and brightening the garden by their gaily hued flowers until far into the Autumn. They are seen in the smallest cottage garden, where no room can be spared for anything purely ornamental, and no plant is more widely known and appreciated. My new variety is equal to the old sorts as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct and far surpasses them in beauty of its flowers; what chiefly distinguishes the latter is the large size of the prettily waved snowy white wings and the salmon rose of the standard, these two colors making a most agreeable and striking contrast. The vine is also extremely floriferous, its leaves, of a somewhat lighter green than other runners, almost disappearing beneath the clusters of charming flowers which gracefully rise and fall, like butterflies, in the passing breeze. The seed also is distinct, being mottled brown on white ground. In the Butterfly Bean we have a beautiful new plant both for the Kitchen and pleasure garden, which will certainly, soon come into general cultivation. Per oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

**CHILDREN’S WILD GARDEN MIXTURE**

Our Seeds for the Wild Garden have gained an enviable reputation among thousands of amateur and professional gardeners, on account of the completeness of the mixture and the brilliant contrast of the great number of varieties. This is proven by the vast amount of evidence we are in receipt of from those who have taken up this modest phase of horticulture. Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds or carefully planted ribbon borders is aware of the great amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care and attention we especially recommend the Children’s Wild Garden Mixture, which for its unusual and varied effects, for its cheapness and for the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. Our Wild Garden Seeds are a mixture of over one hundred varieties of flower seeds and can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. The varieties are all annuals and no one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insure something new every day.

(580) **Tall Varieties.** Tall growing annuals in upwards of 100 varieties with full cultural directions. Per pkt. 10c. oz. 25c., 4 oz. 75c., lb. $2.50.
ABRONIA

The Abronia is a handsome trailing plant with prostrate branches, which bear clusters of sweet-scented flowers very much like verbena in shape, but of smaller size. The plants thrive in a light, sandy soil and are very effective in beds, borders or rockwork. 

(4009) Umbellata ........................................... Pkt. 5c.

ABUTILON

Chinese Bellflower, or Flowering Maple.

Elegant flowering perennial shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, free-flowering, with various colored, beautiful drooping bell-shaped flowers. Sown anytime before April, in a temperature of sixty degrees, they will produce fine flowering plants the first season.

(4002) Royal Prize Mixed ................................. Pkt. 10c.

ACROCLINIUM

Everlasting.

The Acroclinium is an exceedingly graceful plant, and one very effective for garden decoration, owing to the fact that it produces abundant flowering, white flowers which, in shape, very closely resemble the old-fashioned China Aster. The flowers dry as everlasting, and are very serviceable for Winter bouquets. The plants for Winteriker flowers are desired, they should be gathered when the buds are just opening and suspended in a dark, dry place, with the heads down, until fully dry. If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of light, rich soil; the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained.

(4006) Royal Prize Mixed ................................. Pkt. 5c.

ADLUMIA

Mountain Fringe, Allegheny Vine, or Climbing Pumitory.

A graceful hardy biennial, the flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored, and completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc. It is very desirable.

(4009) Cirrhosa ............................................ Pkt. 10c.

ADONIS

Phoebus's Eye.

Showy annuals of easy culture, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, dark crimson flowers, lasting a long time in bloom. 1 foot.

(4011) Aestivalis ............................................. Pkt. 5c.

AGROSTEMMA

Rose of Heaven.

The Coeli-Rosa variety of the Agrostemma is more commonly known as Rose of Heaven. It is very free-flowering and easily grown, and very fine for beds.

(4012) Coeli-Rosa ............................................. Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliant-foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the centres of large beds. They should not be grown too closely together, but should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. Of easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. 

The most brilliant of this brilliant family. The foliage is bronzy crimson, each branch terminating with a tuft of bright scarlet, shell, carmine leaves. It has been used with fine effect in many of the public parks.


(4017) Salicifolius (Fountain Plant). Long, gracefully undulated foliage, beautifully variegated, varying from green to bronze, banded and tipped with carmine. Tender annual. 3 feet. Pkt. 5cts.

(4018) Tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage. One of the most beautiful of ornamental-leaved plants. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt. 5cts.

(4019) Sunrise. Beautiful crimson .......................... Pkt. 10c.

ARABIS

Rock Cress.

A pretty little hardy perennial, thriving in dry soil, and one of the earliest to bloom. Flowers white and deliciously fragrant, resembles Sweet Alyssum. The plant is covered with bloom and is excellent for rockwork and edgings. 6 inches.

(4020) Alpina .................................................. Pkt. 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe.

(4021) Siphon. A hardy perennial vine of rapid growth, with large, glossy heart-shaped leaves, bearing curious yellowish-brown flowers, resembling a pipe. 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 15cts.

BALLOON VINE

Love-in-a-Puff.

The Balloon Vine is a rapid-growing, handsome climber, producing insignificant white flowers, which are followed by inflated seed capsules, shaped like small balloons. It is from this latter peculiarity that the plant derives its name.

(4025) Pkt. 5c.

BARTONIA

Golden Bartonia.

Producing showy golden bell flowers above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow it where it is to remain, as it does not transplant well.

(4029) Aurea ................................................. Pkt. 5c.

BEANS, Ornamental Varieties

The Scarlet and White Runner Beans are deservedly popular as ornamental climbers, as but few plants grow so rapidly, and a variety more easily grown. The Scarlet is largely grown alone for ornament, but all are very attractive. The Butterfly is a very pleasing novelty, having large flowers which are white with salmon-pink standards, bordered by pods that equal in edible qualities those of the standard garden sorts. The beans of the White Runner are used in some localities as green shell beans; Scarlet are also edible, but seldom used. All should be treated as directed for Pole Beans.

(4200) Scarlet Runner ........................................ Pkt. 5c.

(4201) White Runner ......................................... Pkt. 5c.

(4202) Butterfly. New; showing red and rose. Pkt. 5c.

For larger quantities, see list of vegetable seeds.

BEGONIA

Everblooming Varieties.

The following are varieties of Begonia, Semperflorens, and take rank as bedding plants with Geraniums and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about 1 foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for Winter-flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed.

(4022) Vernon Grandiflora. A large-flowering form of the above, with which it is identical in growth, floriferousness and color. The flower is nearly twice the size of the type. Pkt. 10c.

(4030) Semperflorens, Double Mixed. Many double-flowering varieties have been introduced in the last few years. The seed here offered has been saved from one of the best collections in Europe. Pkt. 15c.

(4031) Semperflorens, Single Mixed. This mixture contains all the best varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson; splendid. Pkt. 10c.

BRACHYCOME

Swan River Daisy.

The Brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, is a graceful, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in masses, beds, edgings or rustic baskets. The flowers are cineraria-like flowers, produced in great profusion during the greater part of the Summer, are of blue and white shades, and very serviceable for bouquets.

(4035) Royal Prize Mixed ................................. Pkt. 5c.
BROWALLIA
A beautiful free-blooming half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground when warm, but grown early in the house or conservatory, if possible, repeated once or twice. The plants will then bloom early and be covered throughout the season with their brilliant white flowers. For borders, beds or pots few equal it. 1½ feet.
(4030) Blue and White, Mixed Pkt. 5c.

CALCEOLARIA
An ornamental plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers early in the Spring, and a universal favorite for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us, and can be relied upon to produce nothing but flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.
(4037) Hybrids Mixed Pkt. 25c.

CANNABIRD VINE
A rapid-growing Summer climber, with graceful, finely-divided foliage of a delicate shade of green. The fringed flowers are a beautiful yellow and resemble a canary bird with extended wings. The seed may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of one inch. The very finest seed.
(4038) Pkt. 5c.

CANNABIRD VINE
(4039) Mixed Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA
Seed should be sown from May to September for succession. Where only one sowing is made, July should be preferred. Cinerarias grow so freely that the seedling may go straight from the seed-pan to the thumb pots. After transplanting, place in a cold frame facing north, if possible. When the pots become full of roots, shift into larger ones till the flowering size is reached. Our prize strain is justly celebrated for all good qualities, being especially noted for size, coloring and texture.
(4040) Hybrids Mixed Pkt. 25c.
(4041) Stellata (Star Cineraria). A charming variety, with large spreading panicles of snowy white flowers, all of the same variety of colors as the ordinary Cineraria; the extreme grace and elegance of the plant and flowers make them wonderfully effective for the decoration of the house and conservatory, and especially so for church decoration; also useful for cutting...Pkt. 5c.

CINERARIA Candissima, Dusty Millers. These, as well as the white-leaved Centaureas offered, are called "Dusty Millers." Fine for bedding, ribbon-beds and margins; prized for their beautiful downy, silvery foliage...
Pkt. 5c.

COBEB A
Cup and Saucers Vine.
One of the most beautiful annual climbers, of rapid growth, with fine foliage, flowers bell-shaped, almost 1½ inches across and two inches long. In good soil the stems often grow twenty or thirty feet long and cover a large surface. Plants begin flowering when quite young. Put the seed in barely moist earth edgewise, and merely cover with light soil. Do not water until the plants appear, unless the soil is very dry. Can be grown in the garden in Summer or in the greenhouse or conservatory in Winter. Their luxuriance renders them particularly desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Flowers large and bell-shaped.
(4041) Scandens, Purple Pkt. 10c.
(4045) Alba, White Pkt. 10c.

COLEUS
Popular ornamental foliage plants, usually propagated by cuttings, but easily grown from seed, from which many new varieties may be expected, affording an interesting experiment to the amateur. Some fine best. In March or April transplant to open ground about the first of June. For borders of Geraniums or Canna beds and in carpet-bedding, very useful. Grows rapidly.
(4047) Royal Prize Mixed Pkt. 15c.

CUCUMBER, Wild
One of the most rapid-growing of all annual climbers, and blooming early in the season. Sown about 30 feet, and covered with small, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of prickly but ornamental seed-pods. At all times present a striking and effective appearance. Sown either in the Fall or Spring. Pkt. 5 cts. ½ oz. 15 cts. oz. 25 cts.
(4049) Echinocystis lobata.

CYPRESS VINE
This delicate and symmetrical climber with its dark green feathery leaves and vine-like flowers, is one of the most graceful and beautiful of garden vines. For training upon a light trellis it is unexcelled. Its scarlet or white flowers are produced in profusion, and its finely cut foliage is well adapted to ornamental work. When plants are set in rich soil, where they are to grow, they will reach a height of ten feet; or if planted thick, they will soon make a screen of the most exquisite foliage and flowers.
Soak the seeds over night in warm water before sowing.
(4051) White Pkt. 5c.
(4052) Scarlet Pkt. 5c.
(4053) Mixed Pkt. 5c.
(4054) Scarlet Try-leaved, about 2 feet long from the above, both in flowers and foliage. The deeply lobed ivy-like leaves makes a dense screen, from which the graceful, fork-like racemes of scarlet flowers stand out in countless numbers...Pkt. 5c.

DAISY
Bellis, English Daisy.
A favorite nearly hardy perennial plant, in bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. The seeds we offer is saved from the finest double varieties, easily raised from seed sown in the Spring.
(4055) Snowball, Pure white Pkt. 10c.
(4056) Longfellow, Large dark rose Pkt. 10c.
(4058) Royal Prize Mixed Pkt. 10c.

EUPHORBIA
(4061) Marginalis (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Plants two feet high, with beautiful foliage; elegantly veined and margined with white; very showy...Pkt. 5c.
(4062) Heterophylla. The leaves are at first green, but at the end of each branch appear branching flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts, and leaves are blotched with vivid carmine...Pkt. 10c.

FEVERFEW
(4020) Matricaria Eximia, s. pl. Plants are pyramidally in the eight inches high, with dark-green laciniate leaves. The plant is surrounded by numerous tall, freely branching flower-stems, which attain a height of eighteen inches or more, and are literally covered with small double pure white flowers. Valuable to grow for cut-flowers...Pkt. 5c.

FUCHSIAS
Lady's Eardrops.
With us the Fuchsias, or Lady's Eardrops, succeed best as pot-plants. During hot Summer months they will do best in partially shaded cool locations, such as veranda stands or planted in beds in a shady portion of the lawn. A "packet" contains only about twenty seeds.
(4063) Royal Prize Mixed Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM
(4064) Zonal Choice Mixed Pkt. 15c.

GODETIA
A showy and beautiful hardy annual, bearing freely large, delicately shaded, satiny flowers; of easy culture, blooms best in rather cool weather. Sows in April and transplant to open ground or sown in the house in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. The plants require plenty of room, close planting weakens them.
(4068) Royal Prize Mixed Pkt. 10c.
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The Ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border picturesque, and for the use of spikes or panicles in a dried state in Winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect than Grasses, which are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the finest public parks, etc.


GYPSPHILA

Baby's Breath.

The flowers are small, star-like, and borne in feathery sprays as a background for larger flowers. They are a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Successive plantings of seed should be made a few weeks apart to furnish a continuous supply of flowers.

(4070) Elegans. White and rose, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

Straw Flower; Everlasting.

One of the best everlasting flowers and an effective bedding plant, succeeding in any kind of soil. If desired for winter use, they should be cut just as the buds are opening.

(4071) Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOPTROPE

Cherry Pie.

A perennial, flowering during the whole season; its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower; a splendid bedding plant or can be trained as a greenhouse climber. Seed sown in the Spring will make fine plants for Summer blooming.

(4072) Lemoine's Giant Hybrida. Should we devote this entire page to an illustration it would fail to give an adequate idea of the grand size and rare beauty of the flower-heads of this wonderful variety. The treasures measure from ten to fifteen inches across. Their fragrance is most delicious and powerful. The colors are from pure white through all shades of violet and blue. Very lovely. No flowers but look attract more attention. Pkt. 15c.

HOP, Climbing

A splendid annual climber, rapidly covering arbors, walls, trellises, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common Hop, but is much more dense. Seed sown in the open ground in Spring will produce large plants in a short time. Withstands heat, drought and insects. Silver-Striped Japanese Hop (Humulus japonicus Polia Variegata) is an artistically beautiful variety. The leaves are silver and distinctly striped and blotched with silvery-white and gray on deep green. It is a rapid grower and three or four weeks' time attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; resembling the common Hop, but, being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. It is luxuriant growth, forming a dense covering. One of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Heat, drought and insects do not trouble it.

(4075) Japonicus. Pkt. 5c.

(4076) Japonicus Variegata. Pkt. 5c.

ICE PLANT

The Ice Plant is a handsome dwarf annual of trailing habit; very adaptable for borders, edgings, rock gardens and window boxes. The foliage is covered with pinnate-lyriform leaves resembling the crystals of ice. It is a peculiarly beautiful plant, and is best in dry, sunny locations and in a warm situation. As soon as all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground. Young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard another's growth by being too crowded.

(4051) Clean Seed. Pkt. 5c.

MIMOSA

Sensitive Plant.

Chaste and elegant in foliage, the leaves being delicately pinnated, while it bears small pink flowers in loose heads. It affords much amusement by its sensitive character—even when slightly touched the leaves fold together, close and drop. The growth of warm weather and seed should not be planted until trees are out in full leaf; or they may be grown as pot plants from seed started early in Spring in a warm sunny window.

(4052) Mimosa pudica. Pkt. 5c.

MIMULUS

Boggy Flower.

Tender little plants with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, bloated in every conceivable manner. Excellent for baskets or vases, while they thrive well in the garden if planted in a rich, well-drained soil. The following species are highly recommended:

(4082) Tigrinum grandiflorum. Large flowered; new tigered and spotted varieties. Pkt. 10c.

(4083) Moschatus (Musk Phlox). Leaves musk-scented; small yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

MOMORDICA

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden yellow, warts or internet; ripens in late August. A beautiful climber with handsome fruits. (Charantia) (Bal- sam Pear). Rapid growing, with beautiful fruits of a rich golden color. The seeds encased in a carmine covering. The fruits bottle in alcohol make an excellent ingredient.

(4085) Balsamina. Balsam Apple. Pkt. 5c.

(4086) Balsamina Charantia. Balsam Pear. Pkt. 5c.

MOONFLOWER

Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora.

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola or old tree should neglect to plant the Moonflower—the most rapid growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is an annual, and is thoroughly delightful. Its bloom is at night, and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy all day, many of them measuring over seven inches across. Sown in early April, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark green, and are never disturbed by insects.

(4087) Moonflower Grandiflora.

(4025) New Everblooming Sky-Blue Moonflower. (Ipomoea grandiflora rubra-carneola.) Early flowering. This beautiful everblooming expanding its flowers late in the season could herebefore be grown with full success only in the Southern States or other warmer climates. It will thrive in the North if planted in a sunny position, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark green, and are never disturbed by insects.

(4087) New Everblooming Sky-Blue Moonflower. Pkt. 5c.

NICTONIA

Most showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through Summer and Autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to flower in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants, of branching, bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, the whole being literally ablaze with thousands of perfect flowers on a single plant during the season; the glorious effect in the garden is unsurpassable. The plant and flowers are similar in habit and form to those of the popular white-flowering Fragrant N. albinis, but the flowers of these new hybrids are much larger, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across; and remain open all day. Colors: purple, white, dark red, light red, salmon, crimson, violet, rose and pink.

NICTONIA AFFINIS—NEW HYBRIDS

The plants of this strain are quite compact, averaging two feet in height, pyramidal in form and bloom profusely. The flowers are larger in size, having a shorter tube, and more distinctly fragrant, possessing the Jessamine-like scent of the white Affinis. In colors they range through creamy-white and rose tints to bright red and crimson. Pkt. 10c.

(4088) Affinis. Splendid pure white Bouvardia-like flowers on long stems. Fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

(4090) Sylvestris. The plants have a much more decided growth of dark-green leaves, three feet across and two and a half feet in height, the whole plant a large mass and thickly set with magnificent large clusters of long, slender, fragrant flowers of snowy whiteness. Pkt. 5c.

(4093) Sanderiana. Hybrid. Numerous star-like flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10c.
NIGELLA
Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-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.

(4093) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 5c.

OXALIS

Small free-flowering plants, with clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small white flowers in June until frost. Sown thinly in drills it makes a fine edging for flower-beds.

(4094) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA

Primrose.

Primula Slanea (Chinese Primrose). A beautiful Winter-blowing greenhouse perennial, and one of the most pleasing for the home, blooming from December to Spring. While its culture is not easy, it is by no means impossible for the amateur to raise fine, thrifty plants from seed. For early Winter blooming seed should be sown the first week in April. Two sowings are advisable, but the second should not be later than the middle of May. Sow in well-drained shallow pans or boxes, using finely sifted loam, sand and sand or equal parts. Cover lightly and water carefully, but well, Keep always moist and in shade, and in a temperature of about 60 degrees. In Summer keep in a cool, shady location, in Winter in a north window in a temperature of 45 degrees.

(4095) Choiceest Mixed .......................... Pkt. 50c.

Primula polyantha. Easily grown. Seed sown in May will produce blooming plants by early Fall. A beautiful pot-plant and does well in the open ground in a cool, shady location if soil is strong, moist and rich. The treatment is about the same as of the Chinese Primrose except that the seeds should be sown in good porous soil, as they do not germinate well in leaf mold. The soil for final potting should be heavy and the plants should be kept in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees.

(4096) Grandiflora. Blooms profusely: white, shading to lilac .......................... Pkt. 10c.

PUERARIA

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE; Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk

(4097) Japanese Kudzu Vine. To this must be awarded first place as the fastest growing hardy climbing plant. It will thrive in poor soil and a few feet from a house, and after it becomes established there seems to be no limit to its growth. 50 feet in a single season being not unusual. Its foliage is large and covers well; it bears small racemes of rose-purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August. A splendid subject for covering permanently verandas, dead trees, etc. .......................... Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture, and becoming more popular as they become better known. P. aureum is the well-known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpet bedding, etc. P. hybridum and varieties are much prized for cutting, while P. uliginosum is one of the most attractive of hardy plants. (Golden Feather). Bright yellow foliage. Hybridiunm. Large flowering single mixed. Hardy perennial, bearing large Aster-shaped flowers ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers. Grandiflora. This new large-flowering form produces blooms frequently measuring over four inches in diameter in all the variations of color between light rose and deep carmine. Uliginosum. (Plant day). A fine, hardy perennial, grows 3 to 4 feet high, and from July to September is literally hidden beneath the multitude of large white Daisy-like flowers.

(4098) Royal Single Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.
(4099) Royal Double Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

ROCKET, Sweet

The plants grow two feet in height, with dark green foliage, and are surrounded by large panicles of brightly colored flowers. White and purple-flowered varieties in mixture.
(4102) Royal Prize Mixture .......................... Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Velvet Flower; Painted Tongue.

Graceful, half-hardy annual, bearing from August to October. Given colored, funnel-shaped flowers, ranging from deepest purple to almost black and blue, through various shades of red, brown and yellow, to creamy white, usually marbled or veined with several intertwining colors. They are borne on long, slender stems, and are excellent for cutting, keeping well in water. Seed may be sown in the house the last of March or in the open ground in May. The plant succeeds best in deep, rich, rather light loam of medium moisture, 2 feet.

(4102) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly, or Fringe Flower.

Beautiful, dainty, half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground, or in the house, and the plants set in the garden in May. Should be planted in a sheltered place or the plants tied to stakes as the stems are very brittle and easily broken by strong winds. An excellent house-plant. 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

(4104) Royal Prize Mixture .......................... Pkt. 10c.

THUNBERGIA

“Black-Eyed Susan.”

Very elegant, slender-growing climbers, rapidly covering wire trellises, and also useful for vases in the garden or house. They are very attractive also if grown simply trailing on the ground. The colors are white, light yellow, and deep orange, and of each color there is a variety with white eye and also with black eye—the latter often called “Black-eyed Susan.”

(4105) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

VINCA

Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid.

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. They flower from seed the first season, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom during the Winter; a fine cut flower.

(4107) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

VIOLAS

Tufted Pansies.

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Seed sown in April produce flowering plants by June, and from then on until frost they are a sheet of bloom. Sow the seed in May, and when in flower in August or September, transplant into well-enriched beds, assorting as to color or arranging in any design desired. Soon after the snow is off the following Spring they begin to bloom, and throughout Spring and early Summer will give a profusion of flowers.

(4110) Royal Prize Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

Half-hardy perennial. A universal favorite in England. Though a fine bedding plant, it is not well known in America. It is more often grown as a pot plant and for this purpose is well adapted. The flowers are very fragrant and usually of various shades of yellow, brown and reddish brown. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the Spring when warm, and from seed sown in the Fall in the Spring, plants were in full bloom by August 4th, continuing until checked by frost. Magnificent golden-yellow single flowers, deliciously fragrant. .......................... Pkt. 10c.

(4111) Royal Prize Single Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.
(4112) Royal Prize Double Mixed .......................... Pkt. 10c.
(4113) Extra Early Parisian. A new and distinct type. From seed sown at Fordham, the Spring plants were in full bloom by August 4th, continuing until checked by frost. Magnificent golden-yellow single flowers, deliciously fragrant. .......................... Pkt. 10c.
LAWN SEED

INTRODUCTION. "There are few subjects relative to grasses of more general interest than that of lawns. Nothing is more beautiful than a well-kept Lawn, whether it be of large or small extent. Even the small plots fronting city dwellings are points of attraction when covered with a soft, even turf.

It is the general desire to have lawn made quickly, to have the turf fine as well as permanent, and these results are often expected under impossible conditions. Fineness and permanency may be secured, but they are results which can not be obtained by hasty and unskilled preparation."

PREPARATION OF THE LAND. "A well-drained soil is of the first importance and is absolutely necessary to success. Where the process of grading has involved much filling in, time should be allowed for the settling of the soil. The surface then should be made as fine as possible by repeated harrowings and thorough rolling before the seed is sown. The deeper the soil is stirred in plowing or digging, the better the results, and the less care will be required in keeping the grass in good condition.

"The nature of the subsoil has great influence upon the growth of the grass and the permanence and beauty of the lawn. Over a light and gravelly subsoil the grass is not infrequently destroyed by Summer drought. The best soil for the formation of the lawn is a fine, sandy loam over a clay subsoil. It not infrequently happens in the case of doorways and plots surrounding city and suburban residences that the soil is largely composed of the earth excavated in making the foundations. This earth is entirely unsuited for the growth of grass, and when a lawn is desired, should be entirely removed or covered to a sufficient depth with fine earth to insure the healthy and permanent growth of grass. This added soil should be at least one foot in depth, and a depth of two feet will repay the extra labor in the final results."

FERTILIZERS. "Well-rotted barnyard or stable manure is the best fertilizer to apply when it is to be plowed under but only old and well-decomposed manure should be used (fresh manure is, as a rule, full of weed seeds). When such manure cannot be obtained commercial fertilizers should be substituted." See our list of fertilizers. "Where it is necessary to apply fertilizers after the grass has started in order to maintain fertility, Bone Meal, Nitrate of Soda and Hard-Wood Ashes are most commonly employed. A dressing of clear 'Wizard' Sheep Manure, three to five tons per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, is advised. A too frequent use of hardwood ashes is to be avoided, as it will induce the growth of Clover at the expense of the grasses." See our list of fertilizers.

SELECTION OF LAWN GRASSES. "The value and beauty of a lawn depends upon the color, texture and turf-forming habit of the grasses selected. A grass may be of good color, but harsh in texture and incapable of producing a turf, or it may form a good sward and have satisfactory texture, but be deficient, or even unsightly, in color. The quality of forming turf is of the first importance in the selection of a lawn grass, for unless it possesses a good turf-forming habit it can have no value as a lawn grass, however excellent it be in color or texture.

"Only those grasses with creeping rootstocks, or with a prostrate creeping habit of growth, form a continuous turf, and hence are the only varieties furnishing lawn grasses. Orchard grass has no place upon the lawn, because it is a bunch grass, and, however closely clipped and frequently rolled, it maintains its characteristic 'tussock-like growth.'

COLOR. "A deep, rich emerald green is the shade most desired in a lawn grass, as it is generally pleasing and certainly the most beautiful of all tints."

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE. "The amount of seed to be used will depend somewhat upon the character of the soil, but more particularly upon the quality and kind of seed used. With Gordinier's English Lawn Seed, one quart will plant a space 16 feet by 16 feet, and four bushels will plant an acre."

TIME OF SEEDING. "If seed is sown in the Spring, it should be as early as possible, or as soon as the land is in condition to receive it, in order that the young plants may become sufficiently well established to withstand the dry and hot Summer months. It is also frequently necessary to reseed in spots during the Summer."

MANNER OF SEEDING. "The seed must be sown evenly over the surface, if a patchy and unsightly growth is to be avoided. Select a time when there is little or no wind, and, if possible, immediately previous to an expected rain. Care must be taken not to cover the seed too deeply, an eighth of an inch of earth is ample covering for most grass seed. A
very light raking or brushing is advantageous, but generally rolling is sufficient. The rolling is necessary to make the surface soil firm, and to press the seeds into close contact with the earth, and to render the surface smooth and even. The germination of seed depends upon the depth to which it is covered.

MOWING THE LAWN. “The number of times the lawn should be cut will depend very much upon the character of the season. Ordinarily, the lawn is mown every week or ten days. The grass should not be allowed to attain such a growth that, when cut, there will be any decided change in color. The lawn should be kept close, but during the dry Summer months it is best not to cut so close as in Spring or Fall. Too close cutting in Midsummer is apt to expose the roots to the burning influence of the sun.”

SELECTION OF THE SEED. “The greatest care should be taken to procure seeds of the very best quality and of the variety desired. The highest priced seed is the cheapest in the end. A cheap grade may always be looked upon with suspicion, and is usually dear at any price.”

[From the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1897.]

CONCLUSION. Now, in conclusion, we wish to tell you that we have given this subject much study, and, as a result, we have in Gordinier's English Lawn Grass a seed that is positively right as to Texture, Color, Habit of Growth and Hardiness.

As a rule, lawn seed is sold under the name of “mixtures,” and of these beware. They are “mixed” for the purpose of disposing of odds and ends. The varieties used may or may not make a good lawn. To those who have not made a study of the subject, and of these, the varieties may or may not make a good lawn. To those who have not made a study of the subject, we can only say that we have made a study of the subject, and of these, the varieties may or may not make a good lawn. To those who have not made a study of the subject, we can only say that

We have made a study of Lawn Grasses, and our Gordinier’s English is the result of our experiments. With our Lawn Grass is not a “side issue,” but a department in itself, to which we devote time and attention.

Gordinier’s English Lawn Grass Seed is used by thousands of private gardeners, on golf links and on polo fields.

GORDINIER’S SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS SEED

Produces in shaded places a fine velvety growth if soil is properly prepared before sowing.

Bare spots seriously affect the otherwise attractive appearance of many lawns and while for renovating or filling such spots our English or Park mixtures are entirely sufficient, where such spots are caused by the shade of trees, a renovation can be better accomplished by the use of the Shady Nook mixture. This is composed only of varieties which thrive in shade. It includes all known varieties of this class otherwise adapted to the lawn, all of which are of dwarf habit and fine even growth and the mixture will be found equal for the purpose indicated to any offered elsewhere regardless of what claims may be made. However, to secure a good growth the soil should be properly prepared before sowing seed. Soil that is naturally moist which has been densely shaded often becomes sour, which is indicated by a growth of moss, and sometimes by bog grass. In such cases the moss or grass should be removed, the soil thoroughly worked over and an application of lime be given at the rate of one bushel to each thousand feet. If the soil is dry and there has been no growth on it for some time it is usually very hard and it is useless to sow seed without working it deeply and thoroughly pulverizing it. What would be preferable would be to remove some of the soil and put in its place new soil composed as much as possible of rotten turf and thereby furnish humus which soils, on which nothing has grown for sometimes, usually lack. While if soil is well prepared the growth will continue for sometime, we do not claim the permanency for this, that we do for the English when used in the open exposure to the sun, as there are no grasses which if cut often, will be as permanent in the shade as others in the open. This is especially true if the shade is very dense. We therefore advise yearly attention and applications of a small quantity of seed if growth is thin. Those who have hitherto been unable to secure a growth under trees because they have not used a special mixture, will find this of great value and will be well repaid for any slight expense and trouble incurred in following our suggestions by the greatly improved appearance of the lawn. Per qt. 25c., 4 qts. $1.00, 8 qts. $1.75, bu. $5.00.

GORDINIER’S TERRACE LAWN GRASS SEED

A special mixture of grasses best suited for sowing on terraces, railroad embankments and side hills—grasses that produce strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing away the soil. The mixture will withstand the drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich, velvety green turf throughout the season. Per qt. 25c., 4 qts. $1.00, 8 qts. $1.75, bu. $5.00.

GORDINIER’S ENGLISH LAWN SEED

We have taken special care that no light or slow-growing varieties be included in this mixture, so that when seed is sown, if one ground is in proper condition and the other is not, then the lawn on one and in a few weeks’ time, has no tendency to stool or grow in clumps, but will turn out a mass of even growth, and the plant it in the mixture. It withstands the drought without turning brown, as the varieties selected are of deep rooting. Gordinier’s English Lawn Seed will produce grass in a very short time of a beautiful deep green color, and retain the same during the season. The making of permanent lawns has required a great amount of experiment to obtain perfect satisfaction, and Gordinier’s English Lawn Seed is the result of our experiments. Per qt. 25c., 4 qts. 75c, 8 qts. $1.00, bu. $4.00.
BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CHINESE CINNAMON VINE

A most beautiful and satisfactory hardy climber for covering trellis, patios, and any other place which is adapted for vines. It grows from 15 to 30 feet high, and the roots spread widely, forming magnificent clumps. The leaves are oblong, glossy, and remain green throughout the winter. The flowers are borne in clusters, and emit a most delightful cinnamon-like perfume. Price, each 10c., doz. 50c., 100 $3.00.

HARDY MOON VINE

**IPOMŒA PANDURATA**, or DAY-BLOOMING MOON FLOWER

This is perfectly hardy and increases in size each season. It blooms freely and is a beautiful plant for the garden and for cutting. These, of course, will grow larger if you get our stock direct from the collectors and propagate them. Price, each 10c., good bulbs 5c.

MONTBRETIA

A delightful plant, growing almost anywhere, from the mountains to the plains, and producing magnificent clusters of flowers. Price, each 5c., doz. 50c., 100 $3.00.

TRITOMA PFITZERI

OR EVERBLOOMING "RED-HOT POKER PLANT"

A great improvement over the old well-known "Red-Hot Poker Plant," blooming for a much longer period. It grows from four to six feet high, and the flowers are numerous and showy. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, tinged with purple, and are produced in clusters. Price, each 25c., 3 for 60c.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful, tender climber, covering a large space in a short time. It blooms freely, and is a favorite with all who have seen it. Price, each 10c., doz. 50c., 100 $3.00.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

THE GIANT SUMMER HYACINTH

A luxuriant grower, spreading two or three feet wide. It is a favorite with all who have seen it. Price, each 25c., doz. 50c., 100 $3.00.

THE GREAT ISMENE

ISMENE CALATHINA GRANDIFLORA

Beautiful Flowers. Exceedingly Fragrant.

Those who are familiar with the true Giant Ismene cannot say enough in praise of its beauty and purity. The flowers are of a very large size, and the leaves are also exceedingly fragrant. Price, each 5c., per doz. 15c.
THE GLADIOLI

HOW TO GROW THE GLADIOLUS

In Northern New York we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. With us, in all sections and sizes, bloom is continuous from the end of July until frost. In more southern latitudes, the planting should be done somewhat earlier and the period of blooming will be correspondingly advanced.

The soil should be thoroughly manured and prepared the preceding Fall, resowed in the Spring, and, if the soil is stiff, fill the drill with sandy loam. Any fairly rich garden soil will grow Gladioli. They should be planted in full exposure to the sun.

The bulbs may be planted in single or double rows, two inches apart in the drill: two, three or four inches deep according to size. Single rows should be about 12 inches apart; double rows, about 18 inches. This method of planting is in favor when the purpose is to grow cut blooms for indoor development.

For general culture, mass planting in square, oblong or round beds, will be found especially desirable. Set the bulbs from four to six inches apart in each direction; staking will be found unnecessary, as the plants will help support one another. A succession of bloom may be secured by two plantings—the first with the bulbs eight inches apart in each direction and the second two or three weeks later, supplying the bulbs between. Planted in front of hardy shrubs and plants as a border, the beautiful colors are intensified by the foliage as a background.

Few, if any, plants require less attention than the Gladioli. The lack of cultural requirements is one of the many strong points of the flower. Water should be applied when necessary during the early stages of growth and again when buds show color. Before the ground freezes, dig up the bulbs, cut off the stalk growth, and store in a cool dry place. The old bulb, or properly speaking, corm, may be removed a few weeks later, when convenient. It will be found beneficial always to grow Gladioli from bulbo produced in our stimulating northern atmosphere. The effects will be readily apparent when the bulbs are developed in the genial and humid climates of our southern and middle states.

GORDINIER'S FRANKLIN COLLECTION TEN NAMED GLADIOLI

For 50 cents, postpaid

These ten varieties, tested and tried, give a wide range of colors and markings. I will send the entire collection for 50 cents, postpaid. It will surely give you satisfaction—thousands of pleased purchasers can testify to this fact. It will be impossible to make any change in the varieties described:

Augusta. Lovely pure white with blue anthers. Strong, straight spike often having two or three branches.

Senator Volland. Pure blue, dark violet blotch, with a yellow stain, striped blue.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet; an old variety, but much planted on account of brilliant color.

Eugene Scribe. Medium-sized, well-opened flower; tender rose; blazed carmine-red.

Gl Blas. Early-flowering plant of dwarf habit; flowers salmon-rose with a red blotch of primrose ground.

George Paul. Large flowers, deep crimson, slightly stained yellow, spotted with purple.

Prophetesse. Large, round, pearly white blooms with a conspicuous crimson throat. Healthy grower, good multiplier and early bloomer.

May. Lovely pure white flower, finely flaked bright rosy crimson; strong spike. Good forcing variety.

Mrs. Beecher. Beautiful deep rosy crimson. Large, well-open flower, with white throat, freely maried.

Snowbank. Fine spike of well-formed flowers, pure white, save for a slight stain of red at base of petals.

GORDINIER'S SPECIAL, A MIXTURE

MAMMOTH BULBS

At the price, no such collection can be obtained elsewhere. In diversity, quality and value, this collection is far superior to anything yet offered. The intensity of color, combined with unusual markings, consisting of blotches, stains, mottlings, etc., are beyond description. The shades of red, scarlet, crimson, cerise, yellow, blue and light colors are of the highest order and of the purest quality. The flowers are of exceptional size and beauty.

Per doz. 25c., per hundred $1.75.

TUBEROSE BULBS

GORDINIER'S DOUBLE DWARF PEARL TUBEROSE

This variety, introduced and named by us, has proven so superior to the old tall double Tuberose that the latter has been practically crowded out of existence. Gordinier's Pearl Tuberose is of dwarf, stocky growth, the flower spikes attaining a height of about two feet, and are compactly filled for two-thirds of their length with very large, perfectly double flowers, 1½ to 2 inches across, of nearly twice the size of the old sort. The flowers have the waxy-like substance of a Camellia, are glistering white and deliciously fragrant. The bulbs planted in the garden in May, in warm, rich soil in a sunny position, flower with great certainty in the Fall, when they are not only very decorative but their agreeable perfume pervades their immediate neighborhood. If early flowers are wanted, the bulbs may be started in pots in the house from February to April, removing the plants to open ground when it is warm enough in May.

MAMMOTH BULBS, per doz. 30c., 100 $2.90.

SELECTED BULBS, per doz. 25c., 100 $1.50.

(Postage Extra)

We also carry in stock until July 15, a stock of started Tuberose Bulbs.
CANNAS

The Canna is one of our finest foliage plants for bedding and massing. The tall varieties are particularly desirable for the centers of beds or for backgrounds. The French or ever-blooming Cannas are most effective plants, either for combining with foliage plants, for bedding or lawn decoration, or as single specimens. They bloom continuously from the time of planting, increasing in size and beauty until cut down by frost. They have the additional advantage of being, also, splendid plants for pot culture; grown in this manner they make showy specimens for the porch during the Summer, and before frost they may be removed to the window garden or parlor, where they will continue flowering all Winter. The bulbs which have been growing in beds during the Summer should be taken up in the Fall, dried and stored in a moderately cool, dry place during the Winter. We can furnish started roots.

PREPARING A CANNA BED. These plants, being strong growers, require deeply dug garden ground, well enriched with rotted manure; soil with some mixture of sand is best. After planting, water sparingly for a few days until the plants have taken root; after well established and showing good leaf-growth, increase the amount of water; when in full growth during hot weather they may be watered very freely. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way, using the taller ones for the center and the dwarfer kinds for outer circles, with shortest ones at edge. Estimates and plans furnished for larger beds of Cannas of any size or form, and with varied foliage or flowering effects.

Price, each 12c., doz. $1.25.

We sell STARTED CANNA ROOTS in all the leading NAMED VARIETIES suitable for bedding out. Last year we sold several thousand roots and all proved highly satisfactory. ALL OUR ROOTS ARE WELL STARTED AND SOLD TO YOU IN FOUR-INCH POTS.

SHASTA DAISY

The Shasta Daisy is one of the most marvelous productions of the flower line that has ever been brought to the notice of floriculturists. It is the first of a new type, which has been obtained by hybridization and rigid selection through a series of years. Its first qualification is its extreme hardiness. Second, it is perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season. Third, it can be multiplied rapidly by simple division, and it is not particular as to soil. Fourth, it blooms for several months. Fifth, the flowers are extremely large and graceful, averaging about four inches in diameter; with a large central show of petals and arrowed on single, long, stiff, wiry stems. Sixth, the blooms when cut remain perfectly fresh and in good condition for two weeks or more. No other flower can compare with it in usefulness.

Seed, per pkt. 25c.; plants, each 15c.
DAHLIAS

A Selection of Choice Varieties
The Best of the New and Old

All Dahlias are sent postpaid at prices quoted. If desired by express, 10 cents may be deducted from dozen price.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

15 cents each, $1.50 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

**SHOW DAHLIAS** include all large close-flowering varieties of a single color, and those in which the ground color is of a lighter shade than the edges or tips.

**FANCY DAHLIAS** include all striped, large, close-flowering varieties and those in which the ground color is darker than the edges. These varieties are, however, somewhat variable and often show but a single color.

**Alice Emily.** Yellow; large and full; one of the best.

**Arabella.** Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

**Bertie Kirkland, or Cuban Giant.** Dark crimson; of fine form and largest size; blooms freely. 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.

**Cappuccinno.** Lavender and white; large and of finest form.

**Fascination.** Rose-pink, sometimes striped white; fine.

**Hector.** Light orange-scarlet, large and of fine form.

**Imperial.** Deep purplish maroon; extra-fine.

**Lottie Eckford.** Creamy white, striped pink and crimson.

**Lucy Duke.** Large, striped deep pink.

**Margaret Bell.** Light magenta; excellent.

**Meteor.** Bright red; very large.

**Miss Dodds.** Purely light yellow, of exquisite form and color.

**Mrs. Dexter.** Very large; a rich shade of salmon.

**Mrs. Langtry.** Cream-peach and purple; of medium size; very full; excellent.

**Mrs. Saunders.** Light yellow, tipped white.

**Orator.** Salmon-buff; large.

**Pearl.** White, deeply edged rose; large.

**Princess Bonnie.** Light lemon-rose; almost white; fine.

**Purple.** Striped maroon.

**Statesman.** Deep crimson.

**Sturry King.** Pure white; of medium size, but blooms profusely; very desirable.

**Willy Austin.** Fawn; large.

Cactus Dahlias of Special Merit

Except were otherwise noted, 20 cents each, $2 per doz.

**Beatrice.** Pale rose; large; a lovely variety.

**Britannia.** Soft salmon-pink; large; extra fine, and very pro-

**Countess of Lonsdale.** A pleasing blending of salmon-pink and

**Chas. Woodbridge.** Rich purplish crimson; excellent.

**Dainty.** Lemon-yellow, tips of petals golden, base rose-pink.

**Floradora.** Wine-crimson; extra-fine. 25 cents each, $2.50 per doz.

**General Buller.** Rich velvety crimson, with white tips.

**Kriemhilde.** Soft pink; center nearly white.

**Lord Roberts.** Creamy white.

**M. J. Jones.** Scarlet, tipped white.

**MADAME DE LUCCA.** Golden yellow, tipped orange. 25 cents each, $2.50 per doz.

**Standard Faw.** Fiery scarlet; one of the best.

**Stella.** Rich vivid crimson; extra fine. 25 cents each, $2.50 per doz.

**Vesta.** Clear pink.

**VICTOUBIA SHARREBO.** Reddish terra-cotta. 25 cents each, $2.50 per doz.

Cactus Dahlias. Choice Standard Varieties

15 cents each, $1.50 per doz.

**Amst Chlo.** Very dark maroon, approaching black.

**Bridesmaid.** Rose, center pale primrose.

**Cannell's Gem.** Deep orange.

**Capstan.** Soft, brick-red, shaded apricot.

**Cornucopia.** Deep reddish salmon; fine.

**DOCTOR JAMESON.** Deep crimson; extra fine.

**Earl of Pembroke.** Bright plum; profuse.

**Innovation.** Rich crimson, tipped pure white.

**Island Queen.** Light mauve.

**Keyes's White.** Pure white; good.
DAHLIAS—Continued

King Edward VII. Bright cherry-red.
Mary Service. Pinkish apricot or heliotrope; fine.
Mrs. Barnes. Long, twisted, shows petals; lovely clear primrose, shading to pale rosy pink.
Mrs. Bennett. Soft crimson; large; of fine form; broad, but well-curved petals.
Mrs. Charles Turner. Yellow; large.
Octopus. Slightly white, slightly tinged lavender.
Porcupine. Deep crimson, shaded darker.
Strehlein Krone. Intense cardinal-red. Rich; petals long and twisted; blooms early and profusely.
St. Catherine. Cactus; deep yellow, shaded red.

Decorative Dahlias

15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

This class includes all large loose-flowering varieties which do not properly belong to the Cactus class. They are of very free-blooming habit, and flowers are usually of the largest size.
Amphion. Chrome-yellow.
Beauty of Brentwood. Plum, striped darker.
Catherine Duer. A beautiful glowing red. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Clifford W. Bruton. Yellow; large and fine.
Dolly. Flesh color, tipped darker.
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, faintly tinged with rosy lavender at tips of petals; large, petals quilled. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Himmliche. Very deep lavender, approaching blue. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Maids of Kent. Cherry-red, usually tipped white, but variable.
Marchness of Butte. Pure white, tipped rosy carmine.
Mme. Van den Bael. Finest soft pink. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Miss Barry. Deep purple.
Mrs. Roosevelt. The flowers of this grand variety are of enormous size, over 6 inches in diameter, always perfectly double; color a delicate bluish-pink, shading to clear soft pink. Especially desirable for the largest size and a great production of perfect flowers. $5 cts. each.
Mrs. Winters. A very fine white variety. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Nymphsea (Water Lily). Shrimp-pink, shading lighter toward tip of petals.
Olympia. Rose lavender, suffused silvery fawn; extra fine.
Souvenir de Gustave Donson. Orange-red of largest size; blooms freely. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.
Wm. Agnew. Very finest Carmine-red. largest; fine and large.
Wjin. Very dark maroon.

Pompon, or Bouquet Dahlias

15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

Small-flowered variety; the best of all for cutting, blooming more freely and usually having extra-long stems. The flowers are of the same formation as the above Dahlias.
Achilles. Pale lilac; finely quilled.
Alineina. Delicate pink, tinted lilac.
Alisco. Plum color.
Catherine. Bright yellow.
Darkness. Dark maroon.
Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow, edged pink.
Fashion. Bright orange.
H. C. Winters. Pale lavender.
Little Betsy. Creamy white.
May Cliff. Light maroon.
Mabel. Salmon-pink; fine.
Pure Love. Lilac.
Prince Charming. Cream tipped purple.
Snowclad. Small, white; free.
Vivid. Bright scarlet.

Mixed Dahlias

Postpaid, 50 cts. per doz., by express, 80 cts. per doz., $1.50 for 25, $5 per 100.

These include some of our best varieties, those of which labels have been lost and, at times, varieties of which we have a surplus. While all classes are usually included, we give no guarantee that any lot sent out will include all, nor should it be understood that customer is privileged to order those of any one class. We shall, however, endeavor to send a good assortment of colors, and are sure the mixture will be found very satisfactory.

PHLOX

Price 10c. each.
Coquelicot. Scarlet.
Mrs. Jenkins. White.
Symphony. Lavender.
Panther. Pink.
Solfere. Light pink.
E. F. Struthers. Rosy red.
Bridesmaid. White, carmine.
Eclair. Purple-claret.

LILIES

For statelyness of habit, beauty of form and variety of coloring, the Lily is without a rival among bulbous plants. Many of the species are delightfully fragrant. Though they may nearly all be called hardy, it is well to protect them against frost in Winter by a covering of ashes or litter. They are easily grown, and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mould may be used to advantage. L. auratum cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil. They all prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds. Many of the stronger-growing kinds are well adapted for planting among shrubs.

Lilium Auratum (The Gold-Banded Lily of Japan). Of all the Lily tribe this is undoubtedly one of the finest. Whether we regard its size, its sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color. Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. From six to twenty flowers are produced on a stem, and, as the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers increase in size and number. It is perfectly hardy, and thrives best in a moderately dry, rich loam, where the water does not lie in Winter. Each 15c., doz. $1.50.
Lilium speciosum album. The flower-stalks of this variety are broad and flattened. The flowers of large size are purest white, with petals heavily reflexed. Each 15c., per doz. $1.50.
Lilium speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Very hardy and free-flowing. Flowers of large size and fine open star-like form, with petals well reflexed; the petals are white, shaded with deep rose. Each 15c., per doz. $1.50.
Lilium Tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). This variety is of strong growth and great freedom in flowering, white each flower is quite double, having several rows of showy tigered petals. Each 10c., per doz. $1.00.
Lilium longiflorum. A Hardy variety, having long, trumpet-like, pure white flowers, identical with those of the well-known Bermuda, or Easter Lily. It is of strong growth and later in flowering when planted in the open ground. Each 15c., per doz. $1.50.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or greenhouse, and especially valuable for bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion throughout the Summer. For bedding they should be started in boted in March and April. The hollow end of the bulbs should be up and put slightly covered. They should get very little water until the plants are growing.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
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Each Doz.
ROSES

HOW TO GROW ROSES IN THE GARDEN

Preparation of the Ground. Roses will grow in any fertile well-drained ground, but they respond quickly to liberal cultivation, producing a more vigorous growth, more flowers and of better quality when so treated. The ground should be dug to a depth of 18 inches, incorporating with the soil a liberal amount of well decayed manure, preferably cow manure, but if this is not readily procurable, our Pure Ground Bone, applied at the rate of five pounds to the square yard makes a good substitute.

When, Where and How to Plant. The best time to plant Roses as supplied by us is just as soon as danger from severe frost is over. In the vicinity of Philadelphia this is usually the last week in April and continuing throughout the month of May; but the earlier the plants are set out the better the results. Always select an open, sunny position. Roses will not succeed in shade. In planting set the plants so that the ball of earth is about 1½ inches below the level of the grounds. Firm the soil well around the plants, and if the soil is dry, a thorough watering should be given at once. After this no water need be given except during exceptionally dry weather.

Protection in Winter. The varieties listed as Hybrid Perpetual requires no protection beyond a top dressing of four or five inches of stable manure, leaves, or some loose material placed around the base of the plants at the approach of severe cold weather. The everblooming varieties, in addition to the protection noted above, should have their tops covered with clean rye straw, evergreen branches, or some material tied loosely about the plant in such a manner as to permit some circulation of air, the idea being not to keep the plants warm, but to protect them from the sun and frequent thawing of the wood, this being generally the cause of damage. This covering should be removed as early in Spring as the weather becomes reasonably settled. The plants should then be pruned, removing all the dead wood and worn growth bearing in mind that severe pruning produces quality, light pruning quantity of flowers. At the same time the beds should have a careful cleaning, and a further supply of fertilizer should be applied, which may be forked in to a depth of five to six inches.

Insects. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphids is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attack. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw-dry, larve, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them, but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ROSES—ASK FOR LIST.

IMPORTANT

These roses are grown especially for us, but our stock is at all times limited. We can not, therefore, guarantee delivery of stock ordered later than April 15. Send your order now, and bushes will be held for you. Don’t delay—order now.
FERTILIZERS

We carry the largest stock of Fertilizers in this section of the country. Special mixtures for all uses. Prices quoted by letter. No. 1 for Potatoes. No. 2 for Vegetables.

The Fertilizer best adapted to a given crop on a particular soil can only be determined with exactness by experiment in each case. With the exception of vegetable crops, the practical experience of farmers on all kinds of soils and with all classes of crops have brought out certain general facts and made it possible to lay down certain very general rules regarding the application of fertilizers which may result in greater economy and more rapid growth. The best general methods of applying fertilizers are:

1. The broadcast method.
2. The banding method.
3. The top-dressing method.

However, it is impossible to draw hard and fast rules applicable under all circumstances, and that, while the farmer may profit by the directions given, he should not be unalterably bounded by them, but should ever be alive to the need of studying the special methods which are of greatest advantage in his case, to meet these natural and artificial conditions.

Having decided that the manurial resources of the farm need supplementing, and that the use of commercial fertilizers is desirable, the constant effort should be to determine the system of application which gives the greatest return for the outlay incurred.

BRADLEY'S LAWN FERTILIZER

A clean, portable and convenient lawn dressing which we have found to be never-failing in inducing a rapid and rich green growth. It should be sown broadcast in the Spring or Fall, though it can be put on during the Summer without injury or danger of burning the turf. Impressive markable improvement will soon be observed. It is in every way more desirable than manure, which is so often full of weed seeds. The use of Bradley's Lawn Fertilizer entirely does away with the old practice of top-dressing lawns with stable manure, which is altogether objectionable on account of unsightliness and disagreeable odors.

Quantity Required: A 10-lb. package is sufficient to go over an area of 1,000 sq. ft., forming a dressing of 1 inch from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre, or half the quantity for renovating an old one. 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25-lb. bag, $1.00; 50-lb. bag, $2.00; 100-lb. bag, $4.50.

BONE FERTILIZERS

Decompose slowly in the soil, and therefore form excellent permanent improvement, less likely than any other fertilizer to raise weeds. With bone there is no danger of burning the plants. Excellent for top-dressing lawns and grass lands, for garden and field crops. Usually broadcast in the Fall, or can be spread on the surface of the soil."}

GORDINIER’S PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

(Sole Agent for this Section)

Sheep Manure Best Fertilizer. Pure sheep manure is the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements, of all nature’s fertilizers, containing, as it does, nitrogen, phosphoric and potash, in equal proportions. It is three times stronger than cow manure.

Sheep Manure Supply. Sheep manure to be at its best, should be kept exposed, as manure is never kept under cover, and expert manufacture when reduced to powdered form. The available supply of the right kind of sheep manure is the best kept it can be. After the sheep are kept under cover, and where all the excreta can be gathered and kept for daily use.

Chicago Stock Yards, Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest live-stock market in the world, offers prime conditions for this product. Five million sheep come to this point yearly and are kept in great barns until shipped or killed. The manure, which is never exposed to the weather, has no chance to leak or lose its strength, and is gathered up and taken to the plant each day, where it is prepared for shipment.

Process of Manufacture. Our brand of Pulverized Sheep Manure is carefully selected, shredded, kiln-dried, screened, passed over strong magnets, pulverized, packed in bags or barrels.

Advantages of Our Product. The process removes foreign substances, takes out the moisture and reduces the manure to a pulverized form, which is easy to handle, convenient to ship, highly concentrated—the most efficient and practical of all fertilizers.

Economy in Use. Pulverized Sheep Manure, therefore, effects a radical economy in the labor of handling, storage, spreading results. The correct amount can be applied to the lawn, and there is no objectionable odor.

For Golf Greens. Pulverized Sheep Manure is ideal for baking golf greens. Apply by sprinkling lightly over the green once each month. The greens will respond quickly and will thicken and be of better color.

For the Garden. After the season’s crop has been harvested in the Fall, the garden should be given a good coating of Pulverized Sheep Manure. In the Spring put on another light coat and turn it under, or put it sparingly directly in the vegetable rows. By the use of sheep manure abundant crops will result, they will mature early and they will be perfectly clean. This product gives the best and most feasible fertilizer for the home garden yet offered to the public.

For Flower-beds. Apply in Fall or Spring. Good results are also obtained by sifting between plants and around shrubbery during the Summer.

Liquid Manure. Use one pound of Pulverized Sheep Manure to five gallons of water. This makes a safe mixture and may be used liberally when plants need watering.

For Trees. Applied about the roots of trees in Fall and Spring, it gives the tree a chance to carry over the winter and causes the trees to grow more vigorous. Especially is this true of trees planted in narrow planting spaces along streets and driveways.

For Hothouses. Pulverized Sheep Manure is a standard and well-known fertilizer for hothouse plants, and our brand comes in the most convenient and economical form.
PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE—Continued

For Public Parks. Pulverized Sheep Manure is used on some of the best public parks in this country, in the beautiful park system of Chicago. It is more efficient, easier to apply and has a odor than other fertilizers and does not have to be raked up.

For Fruits. When used for grapes, melons, peaches and all fruits, whether tree, vine or bush, Pulverized Sheep Manure is unequalled and doubles the crops.

For Corn and Potatoes. Can either be used broadcast or by applying directly to each hill (apply two handfuls to a hill).

For Truck Garden. Pulverized Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer for the truck garden, producing better and earlier crops or onions, tomatoes, cabbage, etc.

On the Lawn. For landscape fertilizing "Wizard" brand Manure is widely known and extensively used, and possesses many superior points especially adapted to this purpose. An application of from six to one hundred pounds per thousand square feet scattered broadcast over the lawn much as one would sow grass seed will prove very satisfactory in stimulating a close, heavy turf rich in color and appearance. Such top-dressing is invariably objectionable because of the unobjectionable and disagreeable odor always present until it is raked out or cut into the sod.

"Wizard" brand Manure overcomes all of these objections. The dry fine particles immediately settle to the grass roots out of sight and the odor does not affect the immediate area, including top-dressing a lawn are eliminated when it is used.

The trees of all sorts of various kinds rapidly grow and gain vigor and give handsome returns for a liberal application of "Wizard" brand Manure. The soil should be dug out six or twelve inches deep for the first layer and from five to twenty pounds of manure worked into it, the amount of course depending upon the size of the tree. In cities where streets are often crowded in narrow parkways this application will be particularly valuable.

In the Garden. In the kitchen and floral garden "Wizard" brand is of especial practical value. The quantity recommended for the lawn may be applied preferably by spading in one-half the amount, and raking the remainder into the top soil afterwards.

This practice will insure strong, early growth and impart that crisp delicious flavor to the vegetables and berries which adds so much to the pleasure of growing them. The shrubs and flowers will show the effect of this treatment to a marked degree in strong plants, brighter, more beautifully colored foliage and an early profusion of lasting bloom. Occasional applications made in both gardens during the growing season will prove profitable. When ordering it is advisable to figure on having some of your supply left on hand for this purpose.

For use as a bed manure "Wizard" brand is unequaled because of its convenient, cleanly and concentrated form. One pound to five gallons of water makes a safe and efficient application and may be used once a week in place of the regular watering until desired results are obtained. The pulverized manure and water are mixed in the water box and the mixture should be well stirred when applying. House plants, window box and porch gardens respond wonderfully to this treatment.

KAINIT (German Potash Salt)

Analysis: 12 per cent. actual Potash. Excellent to apply in Fall or Winter on lawns or vegetable garden. Apply at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. $1.25, 200 lbs. $2.00. Ten tons, special price.

MURITE OF POTASH

Eighty per cent. pure, equivalent to 48 to 50 per cent. actual Potash. A high grade general fertilizer, one of the best orchard fertilizers. 5 lbs. $1.00, 10 lbs. $1.75, 100 lbs. $3.00. Ten tons, special price.

NITRATE OF SODA

A fertilizer for all crops. It is very quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Being quickly soluble, it should be spread next to the planting ground, when 200 to 300 lbs. mixed with wood ashes or land plaster is sufficient per acre. Nitrate of Soda does not exhaust the land. 5 lbs. $1.25, 25 lbs. $1.75, 100 lbs. $3.00. Ten tons, special price.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS FOR HOME MIXING

We Import Agricultural Chemicals and Can Guarantee Their Purity. We Have Constantly On Hand a Complete Stock

There is absolutely no reason why any man with ordinary intelligence cannot make and mix any desired composition as well as the fertilizer manufacturer. All the "machinery" necessary to do one's own mixing is a tight barn floor, a platform, an iron hand rake, and a sand screen. If any of the raw materials are lumpy they should be screened and the lumps pulverized before they are mixed with the desired quantities. Nitrate of Soda is usually more or less lumpy, but if it is emptied out of the bag, spread loosely on the floor, and lightly sprinkled with water the night before it is to be used, the lumps will fall apart on simply raking them over the following morning. When all the ingredients have been well prepared, the most bulky material is spread out upon the floor in a pile about six inches deep. The top is leveled off and then a layer of the next material is put on, and so on until all the different constituents have been added to the pile. Then commence at one end and shovel over the pile, reaching to the bottom every time. After mixing well, the mixed portion is passed behind. When the whole pile has been treated once in this way, the pile should be leveled and again in the same manner. This process should be repeated three or four times, and then the whole mixture should be screened before sacking.

(All chemicals are subject to market prices and changes. We would be pleased to quote lowest prices on application.)

NITRATE OF SODA

Commercial Nitrate of Soda, imported from Chili, is all sold under a guarantee of 95 per cent, Nitrate of Soda. This guarantee is based on the chemical and actual analyses of every hundred pounds of material contains from 18 to 19 lbs. Ammonia. In other words, 100 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda added to an ton of any fertilizer will increase the percentage of Ammonia about one per cent. Nitrate of Soda is soluble in water, acts quickly, and is the cheapest form in which to purchase Nitrogen where this element alone is desired. It is as a top dresser that this material gives the best results. It is a well established fact that 100 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda to the acre, applied to any crop which has been fertilized with the ordinary commercial fertilizer, will well repay the comparatively small expenditure.

For Grass or Winter Cereals apply in the Spring as soon as the frost leaves the ground. For all crops sown or planted in the Spring, apply as soon as growth is started. In all cases as a top-dresser. Be careful not to let the nitrate touch the plant.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Nitrate of Potash

Kainit

Hardwood Ashes

Peruvian Guano

(Special Prices on Application)

LAND PLASTER

Much used in composting or mixed with guano, etc. 100-lb. bag $1.60. Ten tons, special price.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE

For Potatoes and all vegetables. Since it is difficult to procure pure Peruvian Guano, we recommend this brand as a good, low cost, fertilizer containing 5 per cent. Ammonia, 6 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash. 50 lbs. $1.60, 100 lbs. $2.50. Ten tons, special price.

SULPHATE OF POTASH

A desirable form of Potash to be used on all crops, but especially on Tobacco, Hops, Potatoes, Flax, Sugar Beets, and Cabbage. The 50 lbs. bag is the best form for greenhouse use, and may be applied either broadcast or mixed with the soil, or in solution in water. In potting or in small box, use a tablespoonful of a bushel of the soil. In water use a tablespoonful in 12 quarts. 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. $3.00, 50 lbs. $2.50, 100 lbs. $3.75. Ten tons, special price.
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use in amounts of 50 to 100 lbs. per acre. It is made from bone accumulated in large slaughter houses, and should not be compared with the Bone Meal made from cattle hides and feet gathered upon the Western plains. Our Bone Meal has been slightly steamed to soften it and is thus quicker in its action. Analysis: Ammonia 4% to 6% per cent.; total Potash, Acid 22 to 25 per cent.; Bone Phosphate, 48 to 54 per cent. 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. 1.50, 100 lbs. $2.75. 200 lbs. $6.00.

GORDINIER’S "ROSE GROWER" BONE MEAL

This is a special brand we have put up for our trade. It is ground fine, hence acts quickly. Free from acid and a superb addition to any soil, whether rich or poor. It is made from bone accumulated in large slaughter houses, and should not be compared with the Bone Meal made from cattle hides and feet gathered upon the Western plains. Our Bone Meal has been slightly steamed to soften it and is thus quicker in its action. Analysis: Ammonia 4% to 6% per cent.; total Potash, Acid 22 to 25 per cent.; Bone Phosphate, 48 to 54 per cent. 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. 1.50, 100 lbs. $2.75. 200 lbs. $6.00.

Quantity Required.—For permanent pasture and mowing lands, ½ to 1 ton per acre; for trees and vines, 2 to 4 quarts each; for top-dressing, 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre; rose beds and plantations about 50 lbs. of soil; for starting a new lawn as a base, 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 square feet.

PURE CANADA UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES

Aashes lack Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid, but contain Potash and Lime, which are not only as plant food, but also as sweeteners of the soil and solvents of other plant food ingredients. Thus, when they supply Potash and Lime, they are "nature’s plant food." These things have been extracted from the soil by the trees, and now we return them in the shape of ashes. Pure wood ashes is one of the best fertilizers for top-dressing lawns. Grass lands, and seeding down, imparting a rich, dark shade of green, destroying insects and weeds, particularly moss, also fruit of all kinds, especially Strawberrys, Peaches and Apples. 100-lb. bag $1.25, 200 lbs. $2.50. Ton lots, special price.

AGRICULTURAL SALT

Price per 100 lbs. 75c. Ton lots, special price.

Bradley’s Complete Manure for Potatoes and Vegetables

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

| Nitrogen | 2.59 to 4.13 per cent. |
| Equal to Ammonia | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Soluble Phos. Acid | 6 to 7 per cent. |
| Reverted Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Available Phos. Acid | 10 to 11 per cent. |
| Insoluble Phos. Acid | 1 to 2 per cent. |
| Total Phos. Acid | 7 to 8 per cent. |
| Potash (Actual) | 12.94 to 14.79 per cent. |

For the best Crops and to secure the best in form, character, tint and weight.

Prices on Application.

Bradley’s Ammoniated Dissolved Bone

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

| Nitrogen | 1.85 to 2.47 per cent. |
| Equal to Ammonia | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Soluble Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Reverted Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Available Phos. Acid | 8 to 10 per cent. |
| Insoluble Phos. Acid | 1 to 2 per cent. |
| Total Phos. Acid | 9 to 11 per cent. |
| Potash (Actual) | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Equal to Sul. Potash | 3.76 to 5.55 per cent. |

This compound presents a fertilizer that has brought to many farmers ample and profitable crops. It is admirable for full grain crops or Spring sowings of Oats and Barley, with the merit of many successive successful annual tests.

Bradley’s Soluble Dissolved Bone

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y., N. J. and Penn.

| Soluble Phos. Acid | 12 to 14 per cent. |
| Reverted Phos. Acid | 12 to 14 per cent. |
| Available Phos. Acid | 14 to 16 per cent. |
| Insoluble Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Total Phos. Acid | 15 to 17 per cent. |

This is the best and most economical form of Phosphoric Acid for the thoughtful buyer. The best is the cheapest," just not "cheap," as the story adds, but the quality. The proportions of soluble and reverted percentages in the aggregate of available tell the tale.

Bradley’s Potato Fertilizer

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

| Nitrogen | 2.06 to 2.88 per cent. |
| Equal to Ammonia | 2 ½ to 3 ½ per cent. |
| Soluble Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Reverted Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Available Phos. Acid | 8 to 10 per cent. |
| Insoluble Phos. Acid | 1 to 2 per cent. |
| Total Phos. Acid | 9 to 11 per cent. |
| Potash (Actual) | 2 to 3 per cent. |

In this brand the proportions of Ammonia and Potash are adjusted to sections where less rapid growth is desired and where the presence of phosph already in the soil makes a larger percentage unnecessary—lands that produce vigorous timber are generally better charged with Potash than lighter soils. It is a grain producing fertilizer is amply present. This grade can be termed an Economizer and will be found a most satisfactory crop producer.

Bradley’s Patent Superphosphate

Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.

| Nitrogen | 2.06 to 2.88 per cent. |
| Equal to Ammonia | 2 ½ to 3 ½ per cent. |
| Soluble Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Reverted Phos. Acid | 2 to 3 per cent. |
| Available Phos. Acid | 8 to 10 per cent. |
| Insoluble Phos. Acid | 1 to 2 per cent. |
| Total Phos. Acid | 9 to 11 per cent. |
| Potash (Actual) | 2 to 3 per cent. |

Bradley’s Patent “the eldest of the family” of all the brands made for so many years by the Bradley Co., having the well-known trade-mark, is a warranty to every buyer, an assurance every farmer can rely upon in his purchases.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

We are the agents for several grades of Lime, and we issue special catalogues which we will gladly send if you are interested.

Read Hon. Edward Van Alstyne’s Article Below.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

A Very Valuable Article by Hon. Edward Van Alstyne

MAINTAINING FERTILITY.

Forms of Lime.

Having set forth the functions of lime which I find people are more and more appreciating, naturally the question is continually asked: "What kind of lime is best?" "What is the right quick lime, slaked lime and ground limestone unburned?"

This is disturbing the public mind the more because certain districts in this or that form of lime are bringing out "tracts" stating that only ground limestone should be used, and all other kinds will lead to everlasting damage; or that quick lime is the only form, and so forth; each cleverly stated, often giving detached extracts from Experiment Stations' reports to support their peculiar views. All of which makes "confusion more confounded."

What are the facts? First, let it be understood what is in lime which is the active principle which contains most of this. Just as the value of a ton of South Carolina rock is greater if it contains 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid than if there is only 12 per cent. If lime were absolutely pure—which it never is—each cwt. would contain, when burned and the carbon-dioxide driven out, 100 lbs. of calcium. This form is known as "oxide" or "calcium oxide." When this is slaked it becomes what is known as "hydrated" lime. Some air and moisture is absorbed and there must be 130 lbs. to secure 100 lbs. of calcium. When the stone itself is ground, without being burned, there would be required 180 lbs. This is known as "carbonate." It is then apparent that the first question is one of cost. Often carbonate is sold as high as the oxide. When one must pay freight from any distance, how much calcium he gets in his price is a vital matter, and every farmer must give an idea of the relative value of the different forms.

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<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Value of Carbonate</th>
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ASK FOR OUR VALUABLE LITTLE BOOK ON FERTILIZER ENTITLED "CROP INSURANCE."
AGRICULTURAL LIME—Continued

For example: When one ton of quick lime can be bought for $5.00, one ton of slaked lime should be bought for $2.80, one ton of carbonate for $2.80.

In this connection I will call attention to the N. Y. State laws compelling dealers to furnish an analysis of the lime they are selling. I am sorry to believe that in many cases their analyses are not to be relied on, or are given in a complicated form, which tends to confuse. Therefore, I would advise writing to the Experiment Station in the reader's State and ascertain if they have an analysis of the particular lime one contemplates buying. If they have not, they will usually examine and report on a sample sent. After the determination of price is determined the next is the matter of fineness. The smaller the particles, the quicker and easier they will be distributed through the soil; a particle of lime contains less contact with a particle of soil. The more readily too is the lime soluble. The hydrated or slaked lime is usually finest, and for that reason preferable. The caustic is usually cheapest because one gets more actual calcium in his ton. On heavy soil it is to be recommended for operations. In the majority of cases, there is nothing in the use and cry that caustic lime burns the humus. Humus is of no value until it is broken down, hence whatever hastens it may be an advantage. On light soils, deficient in humus, the mild lime or carbonate is to be preferred; but nearly twice the quantity must be used to supply as much calcium as with the caustic. The carbonate should, however, be fine, and as little as possible. Lime and superphosphate is made to neutralize the lime according to its calcium and realizes it is a little slower in action. I notice some firms advertising ground limestone, urging its use, as an absorbent and fixer of ammonia in the stable gutters. It is not nearly so good an absorbent as road dust; and there is no power more than the latter as a fixer of ammonia. In fact, if left in the manure any length of time it may become soluble and release ammonia. It should not be necessary to say that quick lime—although a valuable deodorizer—should never be used in the stable, or in contact with manure, except in the soil.

ASK GOODRINE FOR PRICES ON LIME.

We put up a 40-lb. bag of Agricultural Lime for Garden and Lawn use—40c. per bag.

INSECTICIDES AND REMEDIES FOR PLANT DISEASES

The department in which we offer the Insecticides is the most complete in the country. For several years we have made a business of spraying trees, using three of the largest Power Sprayers in the country. This department is under the management of the plant and manufature of the material. We can manufacture just what you may need, and we will be pleased to give you the information.

Spraying the Home Orchard and Garden

We realize that the complex data usually given to the larger fruit grower and practical orchardist in order to enable him to effect the control of insect and fungus diseases with which he has to contend, may be somewhat confusing to the owner of a small orchard or home garden. To be of assistance to the latter, we will give in the following paragraphs general condensed instructions which will enable him to keep his fruit trees, plants and shrubbery free from insect pests and fungus diseases in the garden. It should be understood that these rules are necessarily general, but if carefully followed they will be of material assistance. If necessary, great care should be exercised in the choice of the nursery stock. Trees, plants, and shrubbery should be purchased from a good, reliable nurseryman, so as to insure their being free from insects and diseases. In this connection, additional precaution we would recommend that trees be dipped in a solution composed of 1 part Sherwin-Williams Lime-Sulfur Solution to 10 parts of water before being set out, so as to insure absolute freedom from insects and diseases.

In the Fall after the leaves have fallen, or in the Spring before they have appeared, all trees, shrubbery and bushes should be sprayed with a mixture of 1 part S-W Lime-Sulfur Solution to 9 parts of water. This spray is called the dormant spray and is effective in controlling scale insects, such as the San José, Scale, Scurfy Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., as well as fungus diseases. Its use is very important.

After the leaves have appeared in the Spring, and in the case of fruit trees just after the majority of the bloom petals have fallen, the trees should be very thoroughly sprayed with a solution composed of 3 pounds of S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Great care should be exercised in getting the solution well into the calyx cup of the fruit. This spraying is effective in controlling the first brood of the Codling Moth and similar leaf-eating and chewing insects.

At intervals of from ten days to two weeks after the first spray of Arsenate of lead, a second spray of the same strength should be made to kill any worms which may have survived the first spray. Thereafter the trees should be carefully watched for the appearance of the second brood of the Codling Moth and thoroughly sprayed upon its appearance. A rule to be guided by is to spray therefrom whenever any insects put in an appearance on the trees in sufficient number to do damage.

In addition to its use as a dormant spray, Lime-Sulfur Solution should also be used during the Summer while trees are in foliage in order to control fungus diseases such as bitter rot, aphis, orange rust, black scab, etc., that may put in an appearance.

As a Summer spray, the Lime-Sulfur Solution must be used at a much greater dilution than is the case in the dormant spray. For the harder species of fruit trees, such as the Apple, Pear and Quince, a strength of 1 part of Solution to 40 parts of water should be used. For the less hardy trees, such as the Peach, Plum, etc., a strength of 1 part of Solution to 100 parts of water will be effective. We would not recommend stronger solutions than those indicated above, as otherwise there will be danger of foliage injury through burning. The Summer spray with Lime-Sulfur Solution should always be employed for all trees. Whether there is the least sign of fungus infection.

Plant lice and aphis of all descriptions found on trees during the growing season can only be effectively controlled by the use of a reliable brand of Tobacco extract applied as directed on the packages.

By observing the directions as given above and combining with this treatment proper pruning methods, the owner of a small orchard or home garden will have no difficulty in keeping his trees free from the destructive insect pests and fungus diseases.

Where shade trees are found to be infested with such insects as the Elm Leaf beetle, Tussock moth, brown-tail and gypsy moths, etc., treatments with somewhat stronger dilutions of Sherwin-Williams New Process Arsenate of Lead than recommended above are advisable. Full information in this connection will be furnished on application.

For those more closely interested in spraying operations we have for free distribution a very complete handbook entitled "Spraying a Profitable Investment," which will be sent upon application.

ASK FOR CATALOGS ON SPRAY PUMPS AND OUTFITS. WE CAN FURNISH ANY STYLE OR SIZE.
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

It Pays to Spray Intelligently

The man who sprays his fruit or vegetables intelligently is the one who will have the bumper yield to send to market. The large increase in the number of insects attacking fruit trees and garden truck throughout the country makes it absolutely necessary for the farmer or grower to protect his crop by the proper use of insecticides.

S-W Lime-Sulfur Solution

A good Lime-Sulfur should be clear, free from sediment and of the highest strength. Sherwin-Williams Lime-Sulfur Solution possesses all of these points which have been carefully worked out in its manufacture. It is a clear, cherry-colored liquid, containing no hard, granular particles that clog up the spray nozzle. It is the greatest strength at which such a solution can be marketed, testing to degrees Baume, and is therefore an especially effective killing agent against such insects as the San Jose Scale. Unlike home-made solutions, it can be sprayed cold, and for this reason it has a distinct advantage over the solution you can mix up yourself, as it can be used day after day, while the home-made wash is very liable to be useless the second day through crystallization. Recent results from some of the Government Experiment Stations also tend to show that a well prepared commercial Lime-Sulfur is more effective than the home-baked kind. 1 qt. 9c., ½ gal. 35c., 1 gal. 50c., 5 gals. $2.00, bbl. special prices.

S-W Bordeaux Mixture, Paste

The steady demand among horticulturists who find it inconvenient and impracticable to prepare their own Bordeaux Mixture has led us to put on the market a preparation which is equal in every way to that prepared by the most up-to-date fruit growers and experiment stations. It is made of absolutely pure lime, so that there is no danger of improper combination with the blue vitriol and of consequent burning of the foliage. As it is chemically pure it will be found a reliable fungicide in every way. It can be mixed with S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead to form a combination insecticidal and fungicidal spray. 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. 75c., 25 lbs. $2.75.

The Sherwin-Williams Line of Insecticides and Fungicides

The Sherwin-Williams Co. manufacture a line of spraying compounds which, if properly applied, will cover practically every requirement of the orchardist and grower, for the orchard, farm and garden.

S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead

S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead has many advantages over other arsenical insecticides. It gives the greatest possible poison efficiency without foliage injury. In fact, it is generally conceded by those who have used it to have a most beneficial effect on the foliage, tending to increase the rich, dark green, glossy appearance of the leaf and never causing any burning. It is precipitated with great care, so that its particles are very finely divided and will settle on every part of the leaf, thus giving it splendid adhesive quality. S-W Arsenate of Lead is extremely miscible with water and combines readily with other mixtures, such as Bordeaux or Lime-Sulfur. It does not contain as much arsenic as several other brands on the market, but it does contain as much as it is possible to get in the form of precipitation and still have a product that can be easily handled. An Arsenate of Lead of this character is the very best kind for fruit tree spraying. 1 lb. 25c., 5 lbs. $1.00, 25 lbs. $5.50, 100 lb. special price.

S-W Paris Green

S-W Paris Green is the most effective, safe and economical Paris Green on the market. It does not burn or blight the foliage. Contains less than 2 per cent. free or uncombined arsenic and is sure death to bugs and leaf-eating insects of all kinds. It is light in gravity, stays well in suspension and does not wash off the foliage readily. Put up in ⅔, 1, 2, 5, 14, 28, 56 and 100-lb. packages. Also 250-500 lb. bags. Market price.

ANT EXTERMINATOR. For destroying ants in house, lawn and garden. ⅔ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 50c., 1 lb. $1.00.

APHINE. The insecticide that kills plant lice of every description; a strong nicotine extract; dilute one part to 49 parts of water. 1 qt. $1.00, 1 gal. $2.50.

APPLE PUNK. Nicotine paper for fumigating. Box 60c.; case of 12 boxes $6.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Dry.) For dusting plants affected with mildew and all fungous diseases. Can be used as a dry or 1 lb. box 200 sprays; 2 lb. box 50c.; 100-lb. box $2.50.

WEED KILLER. The method of killing weeds thoroughly by application of this liquid has become general. It is a great labor-saver. It is to be used only on lawns, drives, gutters and places where no growth is wanted. Best time to apply is after rain, while the ground is moist, and will absorb the liquid to the roots of grass before it is washed away. One gallon will make 50 gallons of treating liquid, sufficient to cover 150 square yards of surface. Price, ½ gal. 75c., 1 gal. $1.25, 5 gallons $6.00, 10 gallons $11.00, 50-gal. bbl. $45.00.

FIR TREE OIL SOAP. For destroying mealy bug, scale, aphids, red spider. ½ lb. 25c., 2 lbs. 75c.

KEROSENE EMULSION. (Paste.) Used as a Summer wash against scale, plant lice and aphids. Ready for use by simply adding water. 1 lb. makes 10 gallons of spray, 15c., 5 lbs. 60c., 20 lb. box $2.50.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Concentrated. (Liquid.) For plant lice and aphids. Qt. 40c., 1 gal. $1.00, 5 gallons $4.50.

KIL-WORM. Destroys worms, ants and grubs infesting golf, cricket grounds, nurseries, lawns, gardens, snails and slugs in greenhouses; does not injure grass, but acts rather as a fertilizer, and causes the insects to come to the surface to die. One gallon makes 50 gallons of liquid. 1 qt. 65c., ½ gal. $1.25, 1 gal. $2.00, 5 gallons $9.00.

LEMON OIL. For all insects and soft scales. One of the best known insecticides because it kills the pests and is highly recommended for house plants. ½ pt. 25c., pt. 40c., qt. 75c., gal. $1.25, gal. $2.00. Dilute 30 to 50 parts of water.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST. A liquid preparation for all insects. 1 qt. can 60c., 1 gal. can $1.00.

NICOTICIDE. Fumigating compound. 1 pt. $2.50, ½ pt. $1.25, 4 ozs. 75c. Vaporizing apparatus 50c.

NICOL FUME. This is the strongest Tobacco smoke on the market. Does not injure blooms and furnishes the easiest method for fumigation ever devised. Tin box of 24 sheets 75c., box of 144 sheets $3.50, 268 sheets $6.50.
NIKOTINE. An economical and powerful nicotine extract. One part to 600 of water is sufficiently strong to kill all insects, except scale, for which use 1 to 400. Pt. bottle, $1.50.

PERSEAN INSECT POWDER. For roaches, ants, fleas, etc. 1/4 lb. 15c., 1/2 lb. 30c., 1 lb. 50c.

-SLUG SHOT. One of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects. 1-lb. carton 15c., 5 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. $1.40, $0.20 per lb. $2.15, 100 lbs. $3.00.

SULPHUR, POWDERED. For Mildew. 10c., 5 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. $1.00.

TOBACCO DUST. For dusting plants affected with aphids; also used on Squash vines and Niemons, and now largely used for fumigating. 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. $1.00.

TOBACCO SOAP. One of the best insecticides for general use; easily prepared; should be used early in the season on outdoor plants, thus preventing attacks of insects. It is the best for house plants during Winter. Full directions with each package. 1/2-lb. pkg. 25c., by mail 30c.; 5 pkgs. $1.00, by express.

TOBACCO STEMS. For fumigating. Also for covering lawns during the Winter. It not only acts as a protector, but imparts large quantities of ammonia and drives away insects and moles. Per bbl. $1.00, per bale of about 250 lbs. $2.00.

TREE TANGLEFOOT. The best remedy against Caterpillars and all tree crawling insects. Will remain sticky for three months. 1 lb. 30c., 3 lbs. 85c., 10 lbs. $2.65, 20 lbs. $4.80.

WORM EKADICATOR. For removing worms of any kind in greenhouses and potted plants, etc., without injury to the most delicate plant. Bottle 50c. and $1.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP AND TOBACCO. Sterlingworth Whale Oil Soap and Tobacco is a most effective, reliable and cheap preparation for destroying San José Scale, Plant Lice, and all sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, Rose bushes, etc. The efficiency of this soap is further increased by the addition of Tobacco extractive matter and Potash. The preparation thus compound possesses all the virtues of Whale Oil Soap and in addition, the valuable insecticide properties of Tobacco and Potash, making it doubly valuable. Full directions for use on each package. Prices: 1-lb. box 25c., 5-lb. box 75c.

HARMONDS GRAPE DUST. For the prevention of Mildew on Roses, Grapes, Gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 6-lb. package 50c., 18-lb. package 60c.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED. An excellent protection from Currant worms, Grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box $3.50, per lb. box 75c., 1/2-lb. box 15c.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE DRY BORDEAUX
As the name indicates this article is an insecticide as well as a fungicide. It is compounded the same as the Dry Bordeaux Fungicide and in addition to its value as a Fungicide there has been added the necessary poison to make it deathly to all eating insects. It kills slugs, beetles and all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight and rot on Potatoes as well as performing many other services. It sticks well to vegetation, one application lasting in some cases the entire season.

Full directions for using accompany each package. In ordering always specify "Insecticide and Fungicide" to distinguish from "Fungicide Dry Bordeaux."

Price: 1-lb. box 20c., 2-lb. $1.25.

BUG DEATH
is a preparation that contains no Paris Green or arsenic and effectually takes the place of all other insecticides and fungicides. We give this insecticide our fullest endorsement. It has been on the market for fifteen years and our sales are rapidly increasing. It can be applied dry just as it comes from the package or it can be mixed with water and sprayed on to the vines with any of the sprayers that are now on the market that are fitted with proper agitating devices.

It is death to Pests on Potatoes, Squash, Cucumber and Melon bugs, Currant and Tomato worms and all other plant and vine eating pests.

The first cost to kill the bugs is a little more than what it is with the arsenical preparations. Bug Death will not injure the foliage of any plant, tree or vine which gives the crop a better chance to mature. This means a larger and better crop.

Price List. 1-lb. pkg. 15c., 3-lb. pkg. 35c., 5-lb. pkg. 50c., 12-lb. pkg. $1.00, 100-lb. kegs $10.00, Dickey Bug Death Duster 25c. Acre-an-Hour Sifter 75c.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.—FREE

No. 1. Farm Implement Catalog.
No. 2. Poultry Catalog.
No. 3. Timothy, Clover and Field Seed Catalog.
No. 4. Fall Bulb Catalog (Ready in September."
No. 5. Sheep Manure Catalog.

We also have on file catalogs of everything used on a farm and if you want any special book just let us know.

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT
In this department we carry in stock everything from a hoe to a wagon. Indeed, there is nothing that is not in the stock rooms of this department. We merely lay it down that we have a most complete line of Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators, but should you want special implements we think you will find them illustrated in
GORDINIER'S IMPLEMENT CATALOG

GARDEN SUPPLIES AND TOOLS

In connection with our Seed Department we have a department in which we offer miscellaneous articles which pertain to the garden. Such articles we carry in stock and at lower prices than the same can be purchased elsewhere. A complete list of Garden Supplies and Tools will be found in
GORDINIER'S IMPLEMENT CATALOG

A NURSERY CATALOG

We are very fortunate in having been appointed Local Agents for one of the largest and best nurseries in this country. The beautiful catalog published by this firm will be given away at our store, and is free. You should secure one of these catalogs if you intend to purchase any fruits, deciduous trees, evergreens, shrubs, climbing shrubs, or vines.
Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops
Reckoned from the Day of Sowing of the Seeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Beans, String</th>
<th>Beans, Shell</th>
<th>Beets, Turnip</th>
<th>Beets, Long Blood</th>
<th>Cabbage, Early</th>
<th>Cabbage, Late</th>
<th>Caulliflower</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Egg Plant</th>
<th>Lettuce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45 to 65</td>
<td>65 to 70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150 to 160</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Turnip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Melon, Water</td>
<td>Melon, Musk</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>Squash, Summer</td>
<td>Squash, Winter</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 to 140</td>
<td>120 to 140</td>
<td>115 to 150</td>
<td>140 to 150</td>
<td>140 to 150</td>
<td>30 to 45</td>
<td>60 to 65</td>
<td>60 to 70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quantities of Seeds Required for an Acre of Ground

| Asparagus, 1 oz. for 50 feet of drill | 4 to 5 lbs. |
| Beans, Dwarf, in drills | 1½ bu. |
| Beans, Pole, in drills | 10 to 12 qts. |
| Cabbage, to transplant | ½ lb. |
| Carrot, in drills | 2 to 4 lbs. |
| Corn, in hills | 8 to 10 qts. |
| Cucumber, in hills | 2 to 4 lbs. |
| Grass, for lawns | 2 to 4 bu. |
| Muskemelon, in hills | 2 to 3 lbs. |
| Watermelon, in hills | 4 to 5 lbs. |
| Onion, in drills | 5 to 6 lbs. |
| Onion, for Sets, in drills | 30 lbs. |
| Onion, Sets, in drills | 6 to 12 bu. |

Distances for Planting Trees
(In Planting Trees the Greater Distance Should be Given on the Richer Soils)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apples</th>
<th>—Each way—</th>
<th>Oranges (Sweet)</th>
<th>—Each way—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 feet</td>
<td>20 to 25 &quot;</td>
<td>20 to 25 feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25 &quot;</td>
<td>20 to 15 &quot;</td>
<td>20 to 15 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 15 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 4 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 by 4 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 3 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 3 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 by 3 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 2 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 by 2 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 1 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 1 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 by 1 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 0 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 0 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 by 0 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 0 &quot;</td>
<td>20 by 0 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meadow Mixtures for One Acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1 On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet</th>
<th>No. 2 On High and Dry Land</th>
<th>No. 3 On Wet, Late Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 lbs. Red Top</td>
<td>4 lbs. Red Top</td>
<td>6 lbs. Red Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Foxtail</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Foxtail</td>
<td>2½ &quot; Creeping Bent Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅔ &quot; Perennial Sweet Vernal</td>
<td>⅔ &quot; Perennial Sweet Vernal</td>
<td>6 &quot; Orchard Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>½ &quot; Crested Dog's-tail</td>
<td>2 &quot; Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Orchard Grass</td>
<td>⅓ &quot; Orchard Grass</td>
<td>3 &quot; Meadow Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 &quot; Hard Fescue</td>
<td>1/2 &quot; Hard Fescue</td>
<td>1 &quot; Tall Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Sheep's Fescue</td>
<td>⅓ &quot; Sheep's Fescue</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Soft Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 &quot; Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>1 &quot; Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>7 &quot; Perennial Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Timothy</td>
<td>1 &quot; Timothy</td>
<td>10 &quot; Timothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; Red Clover</td>
<td>1/2 &quot; White Clover</td>
<td>1 &quot; Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅔ &quot; Aislake Clover</td>
<td>⅔ &quot; Aislake Clover</td>
<td>1/2 &quot; Aislake Clover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pasture Mixtures for One Acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4 On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet</th>
<th>No. 5 On Dry Land</th>
<th>No. 6 On Wet Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>4⅔ &quot; Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>6 lbs. Red Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot; Red Top</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Brome Grass</td>
<td>5 &quot; Creeping Bent Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅔ &quot; Perennial Sweet Vernal</td>
<td>4 &quot; Orchard Grass</td>
<td>2 &quot; Orchard Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Hard Fescue</td>
<td>2 &quot; Hard Fescue</td>
<td>2 &quot; Meadow Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>1/2 &quot; Sheep's Fescue</td>
<td>1 &quot; Tall Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ &quot; Meadow Soft Grass</td>
<td>⅓ &quot; Perennial Sweet Vernal</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Foxtail</td>
<td>⅓ &quot; Timothy</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Soft Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>1 &quot; Timothy</td>
<td>8 &quot; Perennial Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &quot; Timothy</td>
<td>1 &quot; Rough-stalk Meadow Grass</td>
<td>1 &quot; Meadow Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅔ &quot; Yellow Trevfoil</td>
<td>4 &quot; Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>1 &quot; Aislake Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Red Clover</td>
<td>1 &quot; Aislake Clover</td>
<td>1 &quot; White Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; White Clover</td>
<td>1 &quot; White Clover</td>
<td>40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre | 40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre | 40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre |
H. W. Gordinier & Sons Company

WILL ACT AS AGENTS

for the following well-known firms and we have here on file catalogues of the companies named and will be pleased to supply you with any you may want. For more than fifty years we have sold Seeds and Agricultural Implements, and we act as agents only for reliable firms.

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TROY, N. Y.

FOR ANY BOOKS ON FARMING AND GARDENING
Gordinier’s Country Store

WAS ESTABLISHED 1858

AND TO-DAY IT IS THE LARGEST

COUNTRY STORE

IN THIS SECTION OF THE STATE

WHEN we started in business, we sold seeds that were grown for us by the Shakers and our trade was limited to our immediate vicinity, but gradually the fame of our seeds became known and now our business extends to every State in the Union and many foreign countries. We have our seeds grown for us by the most reliable growers of America and Europe and, as we furnish the stock seeds, we are sure of the quality. Our first catalogue was a little eight-page book of which we published just 300 copies. To-day we send out more than 48,000 catalogues of Seeds, Implements and Poultry Supplies.

We are justly proud of this wonderful record, for if our Seeds had not proved satisfactory we could not now refer to

Gordinier’s Country Store
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GORDINIER'S TRUE GERMAN BIRD SEED

Is put up in Dust Proof Boxes at 10 cents per box. We buy our seed direct from the importers at the docks, and as soon as the seed arrives from Europe it is shipped to us and does not lie around in dirty storehouses for months at a time. As soon as the seed arrives here we re-clean it and pack it in Dust-Proof Boxes, and in order to keep this seed fresh and clean it is only necessary for you to put back the cover each time after feeding the birds. Do not use stale seed and do not use the common pasteboard boxes that can't be closed.

We Guarantee This Mixture to Contain

True Sicily Canary.—Absolutely fresh, large, bright seed, free from dust. This is very nutritious and healthful when fresh, but stale canary seed is very injurious.

True German Summer Rape.—A most excellent seed for canaries. It is the only food used in Germany, where the birds are reared, and being of a cooling nature, will always keep the bird in excellent condition. Mustard seed or turnip seed is used in cheap mixtures instead of True German Summer Rape. They look like good rape, but are bitter and not fit for a bird. Beware of so-called rape seed in cheap mixtures. If a canary selects all the canary seed and does not eat the rape seed, give less canary seed and more rape.

Pure Millet Seed.—A very sweet seed and one upon which the birds thrive. It is very nutritious. It should be absolutely fresh.

The best seed for canaries is a mixture of True German Summer Rape, True Sicily Canary and Fresh Millet Seeds in equal proportions. All the seed should be fresh and of the best quality. Beware of the cheap mixtures.

With Your Seed Order Buy a Dust-Proof Can of

GORDINIER'S TRUE GERMAN BIRD SEED

PER CAN, 10 CENTS

BY MAIL, 25 CENTS

We carry a complete stock of Bird Seeds, Parrot Foods, Maw, Unhulled Rice, Hemp, French Millet, Foods for Soft-Bill Birds, Song Restorer, Bird Tonics and White Washed Gravel. We also carry a complete line of Dog Cakes, Cat Foods and Poultry Supplies.

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