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NORTHUP, KING & Co.'S
SEEDS

Annual Catalogue

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Our Modern Facilities Enable Us to Select, Clean and Store Larger Stocks of High Quality Seeds and Distribute Them More Efficiently

The illustration above gives an accurate view of our buildings. The building at the left is devoted exclusively to northern grown Onion Sets. The building to the right of it is used for the storage of Seed Corn. We take considerable pride in our successful efforts of propagation and introduction of varieties which mature as far north as Northern Minnesota. The large building is 420 feet long, strictly fireproof. Half of the second floor is devoted to the general offices of the firm, while the rest is utilized for testing, cleaning, storing and distributing seeds and the manufacture of Poultry Feeds. The six concrete storage tanks are divided into 36 compartments with a total capacity of 162,000 bushels. Seed is carried to and from these storage tanks by power conveyors. In the building at the extreme right is located the wood working shop in which over 20,000 of our Sterling Seed Cots are cleaned, reilted and refinished each year. Many new ones are also built. A part of the building is devoted to seed storage. All the buildings are connected by subways and electric trucks quickly distribute lots of seed for storage or take them to the shipping room. From there they are loaded on cars or on trucks for delivery to railway stations. Nine acres of floor space are utilized in this plant for the most modern handling of seeds.

You Are Invited to Inspect This Plant.

Contrary to a general practice among seedsmen, we are pleased to show our friends and patrons every department of our plant. Here you will find many features of great interest—the testing laboratory with its delicate instruments, germinators, etc.; the big cleaning mills; the packet filling machines which accurately measure the seed, fill the packets, seal and count them at the rate of 35,000 per day; the belt conveyors and car-unloading machinery; the automatic scales which assure accurate weight. After seeing these features and the general equipment of our plant you will understand why our brands of seeds have been so popular with planters.

Features of Special Interest To Be Found in This Catalogue.

Not content with making this catalogue a mere list of quality, we have tried to include as many cultural notes and helpful suggestions as possible, so it will be a complete book of reference for farmers and gardeners.

Every farmer who enjoys what is said about "Alfalfa," "Sterling Silo Corn," "Sudan Grass," "Golden Bantam Corn," "Northern grown Onion Sets," "Peas" and "Beans" as well as "Minnesota Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions," will find the catalogue useful as a storehouse of information. Flower lovers will find many cultural directions helpful, particularly those for Perennial Seeds, and Perennial Grasses. Everyone who raises food in a garden or on a farm this year will find throughout this book suggestions that will help him get the most out of his efforts. Improved methods of gardening and farming coupled with the use of reliable seeds can help materially toward increasing the food supply. Poultrymen may obtain valuable information regarding the raising of chickens, the feeding and care of hens, from the poultry pages.

Arrangement of Departments in this Catalogue

Vegetable Seeds. Arranged in alphabetical order. Pages 1 to 50.
Lawn Grass. Pages 51 to 52.
Flower Seeds. Pages 53 to 62.
Grass and Field Seeds, Grains and Forage Crops. Pages 63 to 68.
Fertilizers Page 69. Seeds. Pages 70, 71, 72, 73.
Complete Index on Inside back cover.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds Are Bred for Hardiness, Productiveness and Quality.

Scientifically Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination.

You cannot obtain better seeds for sowing under Northwestern conditions than those sold under our three reliable brands. The best seed obtainable costs very little more per acre than ordinary seed, but it means cleaner land, surer crops, better quality, and larger yields in bushels and tons. All these advantages require no added expenditure in land, labor or machinery. Seeds sold under our three brands are backed by our reputation and experience. They have been producing money making crops for 37 years.

Sold by Nearly 20,000 Merchants in the Northwest.

To make it easy for users to obtain our seeds we have placed them on sale in nearly twenty thousand dealers' stores in the Northwest. Vegetable and Flower seeds may be purchased in packets from our Sterling Seed Case if requirements are larger than the average home garden, bulk seeds may be obtained in any quantity. Grass and Field Seeds are sold in any quantity—a pound or a carload. If your requirements are heavy we suggest you place your order as early as possible so your dealer may obtain a special shipment from our plant. While our stocks are large, the spring demands are heavy and frequently the popular varieties are exhausted before all orders have been filled.

For Index of This Catalogue See Inside Back Cover

NORTHROP, KING & CO., SEEDSMEN,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
ARTICHOKE
5. Green Globe.

The seed may be sown indoors and plants potted same as the Tomato and set out in the garden on approach of warm weather; or the seed can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants should be set in rows three feet apart and two to three feet apart in the row. Grown for the unripe flower heads, which are highly esteemed by epicures.

Artichoke Roots.

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

Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are almost equal to bran for the production of milk because of their succulence.

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

Those wishing to purchase should place orders very early, to be shipped as soon as favorable weather arrives. 150 lbs., sufficient for one acre.

ASPARGUS ROOTS

Culture. The easiest way to obtain an Asparagus bed, is to set out roots. It takes 3 years to secure one from seed, but with our large, strong roots a bearing bed is obtainable in 2 years.

Asparagus Roots thrive best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow and supplied with a liberal amount of humus. A simple way to start the Asparagus bed is to plow furrows 7 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants which should be at least one year old, two-year-old are better. In the trench, allowing 12 to 18 inches between them, spread the roots out well and cover with two inches of soil. After cultivation, gradually fill in the trench, eventually burying the crowns of the plants to a depth of 6 inches.

Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season and as soon as the stalks are dead in the Fall, remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 4 inches, then very early in the Spring to a depth of 3 inches and again the latter part of June, working into the soil at this time a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure.

Barn's Mammoth. Large, green stalks. Order these roots from your dealer. Send to us direct if he does not have them.


Washington Rust Resistant. It is best to send Asparagus Roots by express by which method they will arrive in first-class condition. We offer large, strong roots, which produce satisfactory results.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Culture. To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 ft. of row in early Spring, and transplant to permanent bed the next year as outlined under the heading "Asparagus Roots."

One pound of seed will produce about 3000 sprouts, and should be sown in a light, rich, sandy soil in rows about 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep; sow thinly enough so the plants will not stand closer than ½ or 2 inches and these should be thinned by hand afterwards, to about three inches apart, care being taken to leave the strongest and most thrifty shoots.

Careful weeding and hoeing are required throughout the growing season. Watering between the rows with liquid manure is of great assistance to the young plants.


The quickest yielding, (a year ahead of seed of other sorts) heaviest producing, finest quality and most disease-resisting of any variety; in color, white with purple tip. Market gardeners are discarding other well known sorts in favor of this variety.

15. Columbian Mammoth White.

Gives immense yield of clear white roots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white, without earthing or artificial blanching, as long as fit for use.

20. Conover's Colossal.

A standard sort, color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than other sorts. Yields from 15 to 20 sprouts from a single plant.


A new variety, the result of plant breeding selection by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Rust Resistant and vigorous.

22. French Giant Argenteuil.

A splendid, vigorous variety that grows very large, the stalks sometimes weighing four ounces each. This is a very prolific variety and forms the greater part of the fine bundles admired in the Paris markets.

25. Palmetto.

Mammoth in size, light green, regular in growth and appearance. Usually ready for market before other varieties.

See Supplement for Prices on all Vegetables
BEANS

Prices for Beans in all quantities are listed in Supplement. If interested in
large lots ask for special quotation.

Culture. Do not plant them until the ground becomes dry and warm.
Bush Beans may be planted about 2 inches deep in drills from 24 to
30 inches apart according to variety and soil, placing the seed 3 inches
apart or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart each way. 2 lbs. per 100 foot drill.
Cultivation should be frequent until the plants begin to bloom, but
only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet the vines will rust.

DWARF WAX VARIETIES

30. Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A very early, beautiful wax
Bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from
rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped.

35. Davis Kidney Wax. The pods are long, white, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous,
bearing the pods in clusters. Seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this
is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and Bean.

40. Improved Prolific Black Wax. The vines medium
and vigorous. They are rich, dark yellow.

45. Improved Golden Wax. The plants are hardy and bear
an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Resist rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown
or black markings near the eye.

50. Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The strong vines yield
abundantly, long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white pods. They are of fine quality and a fine
variety for the market gardener. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye.

55. Refugee Wax. A superior Bean for home use. Pods long,
round and yellow; are thick, mealy, perfect-
ly stringless, of excellent flavor.

60. Baron. A flat podded, stringless variety of very good quality. Pods average 6 inches long,
wide, and uniformly curved. A very vigorous and prolific sort. Pod,
stringless; of excellent flavor.

DWARF OR SNAP, GREEN POD

VARIETIES

60. Bountiful. The plant is very handsome and of sturdy
growth, being practically immune to rust and mildew. It is very hardy, early and prolific and continues in bearing for
several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich green, thick, broad,
extra long, solid, meaty, rich and tender and entirely free from string.

65. Black Valentine. Very attractive in appearance and of
good quality.

65. Dwarf Horticultural, or Bush Cranberry. Very pro-
ductive and compact in growth.

70. Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod.) Pods
are usually ready to
pick in about forty-three days from germination.

72. Longfellow. A remarkably early variety, producing long, round,
green pods, solid, fleshy, and exceedingly tender.

75. Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, productive and of
excellent quality; pods
often eight inches long; a popular variety.

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

85. Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless
Bean. The earliest and hardi-
est of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of
which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive,
 bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round,
straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely string-
less.

87. Improved Goddard or Boston Favorite. A long flat-podded variety, used as a Snap Bean when young and as a Shell Bean when fully developed, being beautifully striped and splashed with brown.

88. Giant Stringless Green Pod. An excellent variety
of strong growth; pods meaty; brittle and stringless. Plant every two weeks until August 15 for succession.

90. Tennessee Green Pod. Vigorous, hardy and product-
dive. Pods large, 6 to 7 inches long, flat, dark green and exceptionally fine flavor.

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax Beans.
BEANS

Culture. Plant all varieties of Beans after danger of frost is past. Plant seeds 2 inches deep in hills around poles 8 feet high, set firmly in the ground. The poles should be set about 3 feet apart each way and the seeds placed in the ground in a circle about 6 inches from the base of the pole. Cultivation same as for Bush Beans.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

100. Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. They are the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early.

102. Golden Pod Kentucky Wax. This vigorous wax podded Pole Bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow. Its earliness and hardiness commend it for northern latitudes.

90. Big Profit Pole Bean.
The Big Profit Bean is fully two weeks earlier than any Pole Lima. The beans are large, thick and luscious, and are borne four or five in a pod. The vines are strong and thriving, cling tightly to poles and bear abundantly, the pods hanging in bunches or clusters. No Lima Bean can surpass the Big Profit in quality. It has the same rich, buttery flavor, always desired but seldom found. Gardeners will make no mistake in testing this new, extra early Bean.

95. Golden Cluster Wax.
The vines are large, vigorous, and hardy; pods six to eight inches long, borne in clusters; color, yellow to white; broad, thick, fleshy and of the very best quality. Seed, oval, dull white in color.

98. Horticultural Pole, or Speckled Cranberry. Vines vigorous with large, light colored leaves. Pods short, broad, green, streaked with bright red. Beans are large, round, splashed and spotted with red. Of very fine quality, either as a green Shelled Bean or dry. The best late Shell Bean for both home and market.

105. King of the Garden Lima. The vines are very vigorous and prolific. Pods of large size, filled with four or five large Beans of very fine quality. The Beans are easily shelled and of handsome appearance. A favorite with market gardeners.

107. Sieva. A very quick growing variety, maturing early and continues bearing throughout the season. An excellent "Butter Bean" and well worth growing in the North. Also a good winter shell Bean.

110. Large White Lima. Vine tall, growing vigorous but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters; are long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, flat, greenish-white.

115. Lazy Wife. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for Winter use.

118. Asparagus or Yard Long. A very interesting variety. The round pods average two feet or more and have the thickness of a lead pencil. The long slender pods are of excellent quality for snapshots. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the Beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state.

120. Scarlet Runner. Identical with Scarlet Runner Bean except in color of blossom, which is white. Very rapid in growth. A fine, early, green-podded, Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality. The beans are white and an excellent shelled.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES.

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans weigh 60 lbs. per bushel.

130. Burpee's. The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter, very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large Beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety.

135. Burpee's Improved. This variety differs from the best strains of Burpee's in having much larger pods, while producing more Beans. Pods and Beans are not only larger in size but thicker. Growth vigorous; pods frequently borne in clusters of five to eight.

140. Henderson's or Sieva. Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The Beans have the true Lima flavor, rich, butty and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most Pole Limas.

145. Fordhook Bush Lima. An excellent type of Bush Lima, distinct, vigorous, upright growth. The green Beans are tender, juicy, and sweet in flavor when cooked. Pods are borne in clusters well above the ground and contain four or five beans.

Prices on Beans are prepaid only on packets and quarter pound lots.
FIELD BEANS

150. Improved Tree Bean. A Wonderful, Productive, White Field Bean.

This bean has made a wonderful record everywhere and those who have grown it admit that it is the most profitable variety to grow for shelled beans as a market crop. It will produce more beans from the amount of ground planted and the quantity used for seed than any other variety of white bean. It should be planted in rows 28 to 30 inches apart and from 10 to 15 inches apart in the row, according to the richness of the soil, only one bean in a hill. The plants grow strong and erect about 2 feet high, branching freely, producing great quantities of pods that are well filled with nearly round, medium sized, pure white beans of best quality. The plants grow up right and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. They ripen very evenly in from 78 to 80 days after planting according to the season, permitting harvesting all at one time, which is very important in bean raising. It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field Beans, the seed of which resembles the well known “Navy” Bean. On account of its snowy whiteness and its uniformity in size and color, the Improved Tree Bean commands the highest price in all markets. Our seed is carefully selected and is pure stock, which is seldom found in Navy Beans. Mixed stock always sells at from 23 to 39 per cent less than straight stock. A few cents extra expended on the seed means many dollars in the crop.

For Baked Beans of fine flavor, no variety excels the Improved Tree Bean.

155. Brown or Swedish. There is a large call for these Beans and although we have given them small space, have sold large quantities. It is a fine field variety and the demand is usually good and the price high. The Beans are brown in color, medium size and excellent for cooking.

160. Choice Navy. Our stock of this well known variety has been carefully selected and cleaned and will be found far superior to Beans commonly offered as “Navy Stock.”

162. White Tepary Bean. A white shell Bean more prolific than the Navy. This is a native of the arid Southwest and is well adapted to a dry climate; it is quick maturing and will endure drought better than other varieties. It cooks tender and the flavor is delicious. Tepary Beans are immune to common Bean diseases. Plant 12 lbs. per acre.

165. Red Kidney. A very fine variety for baking. The favorite Bean for Chili con carne.

170. Boston Yellow Eye. Almost every one who has lived in New England knows the Boston Yellow Eye. While much larger quantities of white Beans of the Navy type are used than of all other varieties combined, those who know about the Boston Yellow Eye prefer them to any other Bean for cooking, as they possess a richness and flavor known to no other variety. As a shell Bean they have no superior, and for cooking in a dry state, no equal. Any surplus one may grow above requirements may be easily sold at from $1 to $2 a bushel above the price of any white Bean, when their superior quality is known. We strongly recommend the planting of the Boston Yellow Eye. Once used, they are always wanted.

Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which they are to grow. It is true that Beans thrive on most all soils but better results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills 30 inches apart and four to eight inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well. Plant 30 to 35 lbs. per acre, with grain drill.

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

The raising of Beans will reward the grower on account of the price to be realized.

Order Early. It will be a great convenience, both to our customers and to ourselves if seed orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season this is not always possible. Early orders also, are filled from the choice of our stocks—thus the double advantage of ordering as soon after receipt of this catalogue as possible.

Ask for prices on Beans in quantity when you are ready to buy.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

BEET

Cultivation. Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. 

Cultivation should begin almost before the Beets are up and continue until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

175. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling. This Beet we offer our customers a decided novelty. It is as early as Eclipse, perfectly globe-shaped, with a single tap root, and of the richest color of any of the Beets. It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequalled for table use.

Market gardeners will find our Sterling a very profitable variety to grow, as no other sort approaches it in attractiveness. Exposed on the market by the side of other Beets, it at once catches the eye of the customer and completely dwarfs in appearance all other sorts.

180. Northrup, King & Co.'s Market Gardener's. This variety is one of the best and the ideal Beet for market gardeners and the home garden. It is very symmetrical, with small tap root, nearly globe-shaped, free from rootlets, and of medium size, leaving the surface smooth. The flesh is a rich, blood red, of the best quality, sweet and tender, never stringy.

185. Crimson Globe. A very handsome variety of medium size. Roots nearly globe-shaped, free from rootlets, leaving the surface smooth. The flesh is a rich, blood red, of the best quality, and is excellent for table use.

190. Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market as it is ready before any other Beet of equal quality.

195. Detroit Dark Red. Roots globular; smooth with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet. It is a splendid variety for canning. The tops are upright in growth; the leaves are dark green shaded with red. See illustration on page 6.

200. Early Blood Turnip. Roots turnip-shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet. This is an excellent market and home garden sort for Summer and Autumn use, a very good cropper.

205. Early Model. A splendid variety for table use. It is medium sized, and is evenly mottled, nearly globe-shaped, free from rootlets, and of medium size. The roots are small, colored dark crimson. The color and quality are excellent, flesh being tender, sweet, rich deep crimson and fine flavor. Makes a splendid selling Beet on account of its fine appearance.

210. Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip. A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood Beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right marketable size. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. See illustration on page 6.

215. Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest turnip-shaped small, symmetrical, deep blood color. This is a valuable sort for forcing, and is also excellent for the first early crop outdoors. The roots are a rich color, moderately thick, a trifle rounded on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender.

Fertilizers. For Beets of quality you must have a mellow, fertile soil. Use our Sterling Fertilizer to supply the necessary plant foods for this crop. See page 93 for description.
BEET

235. Half Long Blood. This is rapidly becoming a very popular sort and will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties.

230. Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table Beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Our seed has been grown from selected roots, and we can recommend it as a superior stock.

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

BROCCOLI

245. Snow White. Culture same as for late cauliflower. Forms heads very much like a cauliflower, but is much harder, and gives excellent results in cool localities. It is not so valuable as the cauliflower in warm or dry climates, nor of such good quality.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

Culture same as for early or late cabbage, depending on whether an early or late crop is desired, with the exception that the seed should be sown a few days earlier and when the plants are planted out they should be set 15 in. apart in rows 2 ft. apart. 1 oz. will sow 200 ft. of drill.

240. Improved Dwarf. The stem, which usually grows from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with “miniature cabbages” which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and their quality is the finest.

242. Dalkeith or Perfection. Plants are of dwarf growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather, the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact the flavor and quality is much improved by frost.
SUGAR BEETS
For Sugar Making

Sugar Beets are now extensively grown in many sections of the country where Sugar Beet factories are located. The large yield per acre and the high price secured for the crop make them very valuable. Sugar Beets may also be used for stock feeding as they contain 12 to 15 per cent of sugar in addition to other nutrients. Sugar Beets are ripe and in condition to harvest when the lower leaves begin to take on a yellow tinge and drop. Beet tops make an excellent feed for cows, sheep and other live stock. This is also true of the pulp from the factory. A large Sugar Beet factory in Montana, having an immense output, grows in connection with its Sugar Beets a large acreage of alfalfa. It then buys up thousands of sheep and makes a prac
tice of feeding them for the market on the combination of Beet pulp and alf
alfa, and the results are very remunerative.

Booklet on Root Crops. A small, pocket edition giving in concise form in
formation on Sugar Beets, Stock Carrots, Manges, Rutabaga and other roots. Tells how to grow, store and feed them to obtain most satisfactory returns. Sent free with orders when requested or mailed on receipt of 5c in stamps.

282. Victory. For Stock Feeding

Large of the most highly developed varieties produced in the United States, the Victory has its price estimated at 75c to 90c per ton in the vicinity of the factories. Roots have a slight tinging of gray, and are long and uniform in size and shape. Flesh is white and of medium grade.

285. Vilmorin-Elite. This Beet is the result of thirty-five years of methodical and selective breeding. It is a hybrid variety. Its yield averages as high as 10 tons per acre.

290. White American Sugar. This variety of the White American Sugar is a very recent introduction from Germany. It is a hybrid variety. It is produced in large quantities in Montana.

For Stock Feeding.
The ground should be thoroughly prepared and mellow, same as for Mangles. Seedling and cultivation should be continued in much the same manner except that they should be thinned down to 1 to 4 inches in the row. The Giant Feeding Sugar Beets are specially valuable for feeding stock as they grow very little nutritive roots than the other beet crops.

275. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel.

This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangles, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being relatively free from sugar. The roots are cut out on a large scale on every farm. The immense yield which may be secured from an acre, with very little expense either for material or labor, makes the Mangel crop one of the most profitable on the farm. 13 to 20 tons of roots per acre is not an unusual yield; some specimens weigh 20 to 30 lbs. each. Where properly cultivated, soaked and harvested the cost of growing a bushel of our Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel should not exceed 3c.

277. Royal Giant Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Rose Mangel.

Very similar to Giant Feeding Sugar Beet except in color and ground and white below. Flesh white, sometimes tinged with rose. Roots grow half out of the ground and are easily harvested.

280. Sugar Beet for Stock Feeding.

We can furnish ordinary seed of Sugar Beet which will give a large yield and tonnage.

MANGEL WURZEL
For Stock Feeding

Culture. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in May or June, rows three feet apart, and thin to nine inches in the row. Cultivate frequently with horse tools.

250. N. K. & Co.'s Improved Mammoth Long Red.

Farmers and stock raisers of the United States do not appreciate so fully the value of Manges for feeding cattle, as do the farmers of Europe. In France, Great Britain and other European countries, the Mangel is a staple article of diet. We recommend it very strongly for stock raisers as the best Mangle for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The skin is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground.

255. N. K. & Co.'s Improved Golden Tankard.

We have for years, insisted that this was the best Mangel grown and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a com
paratively unknown sort. We recommend it very strongly as the best Mangel for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The skin is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground.

256. Mammoth Golden Giant.

Very large. Remarkably even in shape, of vigorous growth; a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre.

257. Giant Red Eckendorf.

A very popular variety grown in Europe. It is a very productive variety. The roots are rich in sugar, and are very palatable when boiled. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color and high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, large proportion of white flesh. The roots can be used as a substitute for white potatoes.

258. Giant Yellow Eckendorf.

A very popular variety grown in Europe. It is a very productive variety. The roots are rich in sugar, and are very palatable when boiled. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color and high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, large proportion of white flesh. The roots can be used as a substitute for white potatoes.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels form a very succulent feed for cattle during the winter months.
CABBAGE
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF EARLINESS.

Prices given in Supplement

Culture for Early Cabbage. Seed of the early varieties should be sown ½ inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 1 week before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. One-half lb. seed will produce plants for one acre.

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

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

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

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

We introduced this remarkable Cabbage many years ago. It met with so hearty a reception from every one who grew it that it seemed as though every one who tried it must have been made to feel the effect of the wonderful character of this variety. Owing to its great popularity we have not been able to obtain seed of this variety for some years past, and having secured a fine lot of it we are now ready to recommend it to our patrons.

300. Early Jersey Wakefield.

Heads very hard, compact, solid and conical in shape. Few outside leaves. Do not admit of our stock having any superior, except Northrup, King & Co.’s Washington Wakefield Cabbage. Very similar to the Jersey Wakefield, but a few days later and half as large again. Not quite as pointed as the Jersey Wakefield.

305. Express.

A very early variety forming small oval heads, with round, thick leaves. The head is a little thicker, less pointed and slightly later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Fine shipping sort.

310. Charleston Wakefield.

Wakefield, but a few days later and half as large again. Not quite as pointed as the Jersey Wakefield.

315. Allhead Early.

Larger than any other early cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid, uniform and very tender owing to their rapid growth. An all-the-year-round cabbage.

320. Early Spring.

A flat heading sort which has become very popular on account of its earliness. The head is very solid and shapely, and as it forms quickly, may be marketed at a very early stage of its growth, enabling the producer to sell it at high fancy prices.

325. Early Summer.

Deservedly popular with market gardeners, being the earliest known cabbage for market. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average over double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, weighing eight to ten pounds each, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. See illustration on page 9.

330. All Seasons.

A grand variety. Can safely recommend as the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger, (about double the size) and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use.

335. Succession.

About a week later than Early Summer, but much larger, measuring about twelve inches in diameter and weighing about ten to twelve pounds each. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Very fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop.

340. Surehead.

Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, at the shoulders, solid, handsome, and an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a better sort than the late Dwarf Cabbage, as it is selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.

345. Late Flat Dutch. (Regular strain)
CABBAGE

350. Premium Large Drumhead. Grows a very large, solid head often reaching a weight of twenty to thirty pounds. There is little outer foliage; he leaves all folding in closely about the head. A finewinter variety.

351. Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Second early, short stemmed, compact, with few and short leaves. Heads large, nearly round, flattened, close, firm and very solid.

358. Early Dwarf Blood Red. Earlier than Rock Red, but not quite so large. The heads are hard, keep well and are of excellent quality. In color they are deep blood red and are considered fine for pickling.

355. Rock Red. The best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight.

348. Improved American Drumhead Savoy. The best variety of Savoy or crumpled leaf Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem, having crowded, crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid.

401. Autumn King. Large solid heads, similar to Flat Dutch, with ruffled outer leaves. Needs long growing season. Prices given on page 2 for all quantities.

349. Celerly or Chinese Cabbage.

Pe Tsai. Improved Chinese Cabbage. It is very easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. It should be grown like a late Cabbage, planting in July, as early plantings run quickly to seed. The seed is sown in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and the seedlings trimmed two or three times. The full grown plant somewhat resembles a Cow Parsley in appearance. It has a mild flavor and may be eaten raw or cooked. Boiled and seasoned with butter, it is especially delectable.

BOOKLET ON "CABBAGE CULTURE."

Our booklet on Cabbage Culture is very complete. The information contained is dependable and very practical. Deals with every phase of cabbage growing and marketing, including extermination of insect pests and prevention of diseases. It is included, on request, with orders for cabbage seed or will be mailed to anyone for 5c.

Early Summer Cabbage. See Page 8.

390. Northrup, King & Co.'s Holland.

Danish Grown Stock.

Most remarkable late Cabbage yet produced, heads hard and solid—fine grained and tender. Entirely distinct in color. Very finest short stock type.

This is an indispensable variety. In some important particular this is the most remarkable Cabbage yet produced. In fact, it well illustrates the truth that "merit will win," in that while it was introduced only a few years ago, it has already become the favorite sort with those who have had the true stock.

It is a very hardy variety and a sure leader extra solid and firm. The heads are of medium size and average about 8 pounds in weight; they are the heaviest for the size of head ever introduced. They stand shipment better than other late sorts. In quality they have no superior not only for immediate use, but even when kept until Spring, they come out as firm and sound as when put away; in the Springtime no Cabbage will outsell them.

The plants are vigorous and hardy; our strain produces short stems and small heads, as shown in the illustration. The heads are rather upright in habit, large, thick and smooth with a distinct color.

Holland Cabbage is unsurpassed for shipping to distant points or late Spring use. There is no question as to the value of this Cabbage, the only point is where to obtain the best seed. We offer in limited quantities genuine Danish Grown Stock which was grown especially for us in Denmark. Repeated trials have proved the merit of this strain.

315. Danish Ballhead.

Favorite for Winter Market.

This winter variety is especially selected on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. It is now one of the most highly grown varieties for the winter market in this country. The heads weigh more than other sorts of equal size. They are round as a ball, solid, fine grained, with few outside leaves; crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, salting, cooking or sauerkraut etc. This variety has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities of it. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons.

320. Danish Roundhead.

Very Vigorous, Splendid Quality.

An earlier, shorter stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard, very solid and mature about two weeks before the Ballhead, averaging a little larger and heavier.

The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the hot Summer.

405. Long Keeping.

Extra Hardy Sort.

As the name indicates, this variety is a good keeper, and it is also superior as a main crop. It will stand drought and frost to a remarkable degree. Heads are uniform, large firm and solid, and of very superior flavor, color dark green, with few outside leaves. If placed in a dry cool cellar or pit, they will keep in excellent condition until well along in the following Summer.

In many large Cabbage growing localities this variety is grown for Winter storage to the almost total exclusion of all others.
CARROT

Culture. For the best results the soil should be well worked to a good depth. For early use sow seed in rows 12 inches apart as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked, sowing about 4 lbs. of seed per acre and cover the same with 1/2 inch of soil; for main crop, sow about corn planting time, using 3 lbs. of seed per acre and the seed should be covered with nearly an inch of soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Make the rows two feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate occasionally until the roots are large enough for table use and if grown for commercial purposes they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season, when the plants are 3 inches high to 3 inches apart in the row.

410. Northrup, King & Co.'s Chantenay. Regular Stock. Same as is ordinarily sold for Chantenay Carrot. This has not been as highly selected as our Market Gardener's stock, but will give good satisfaction.


420. Early French Forcing. The earliest variety, largely grown for forcing purposes; globular-shaped root of an orange red color.

425. Early Scarlet or Short Horn. One of the most popular varieties grown; color deep orange; flesh fine grained and of agreeable flavor; tops small; has a short, stump shaped root, grown well in shallow soil; one of the best for early out-door planting and for table use.

430. Improved Danvers Half Long. Our favorite stock of this popular Carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful Carrot. A first-class Carrot for all soils; is now midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Prices for large or small lots.

435. Improved Long Orange. A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop.

438. James Intermediate. A splendid variety, in shape midway between the half-long and the long sorts. It is quite broad at the top and tapers to a blunt point. Flesh is rich reddish-orange, tender and sweet. Very desirable as a market variety, on account of the heavy yield, fine shape and appearance and excellent quality.

440. Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump. Roots of medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the best for table use and equal for stock. For soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

445. Oxheart or Guerande. This fine and very popular Carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

"Handbook for the Garden" is the title of a booklet which includes information on preparing and fertilizing the soil for garden crops, how to make hot-beds and cold frames, transplanting, watering and cultural directions for all vegetable and flower seeds. It is also found also hints on growing roses and shrubs, and tables showing quantities of vegetable seeds to sow in a given length of row and per acre. This booklet will be included with your order if requested or will be mailed free to any address. It contains much valuable information in small space.

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

450. Northrup, King & Co.'s

CELEBRATED MASTODON CARROT
For Feeding Stock.

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

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

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

455. Northrup, King & Co.'s

VICTORIA CARROT FOR STOCK

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

484. Witloof-Chicory or French Endive

Remarkable for the width of its leaves and the great size of its ribs and stalks. The roots grown in trenches produce the well known vegetable and salad called in Belgium "Witloof" and in Paris "Endive". Used as a winter salad. Delicious when served with French dressing and eaten like Cos Lettuce. The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the seedlings should be thinned out to stand three inches apart. The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots which are lifted in the fall, trimmed of leaves, and stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. The roots should be planted upright about one and a half to two inches apart in a trench sixteen to eighteen inches deep. This will bring the neck of the root to within nine inches of the level of the trench, which should be filled with light soil. If a quicker growth is desired, a much of fresh manure about two feet deep may be used. The roots may also be forced in boxes in a warm cellar, in which case they should be set in a fine soil two inches apart and with the crowns two inches below the surface. To exclude all light the box should be covered with another of the same size and if water is required it should be slightly heated. It requires about one month to force the roots. The heads are then cut off with a small portion of the neck of the root attached.

A Thousand Per Cent. Profit.

Some banks pay four per cent. on deposits, mortgages yield six to seven per cent., some stocks pay from eight to twelve per cent. But here is a plan which will yield one thousand per cent. and more on the investment. You may say that there must be great risk involved or hard work entailed. No, there is no risk and accomplishment is easy. The business referred to is Gardening.

Ten cents worth of Tomato seed will grow plenty of tomatoes for the table and canning, besides chili sauce, sweet pickles and other delicacies. Five cents worth of Carrots will grow enough for a family all winter. A dollar worth of vegetable seeds will sow a large garden and produce handsomely on the investment.

All this can be done in your own back yard. Food can be produced where weeds have been growing. Good health and the joy of seeing things grow are the result of your efforts, to say nothing of the pleasure of gathering crisp, juicy vegetables from your own garden and the economy in the food bill.
CAULIFLOWER

Culture. For early use, seed should be sown ½ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

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

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

For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough to remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1000 plants.

460. Northrup, King & Co.'s Model

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


Especially adapted to dry locations, where it will produce large, solid heads when all other sorts would fail. To secure the best heads the soil must be rich and thoroughly cultivated.

470. Snowball. Forms show white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent both for early and late planting. Grown from stock seed obtained from originators. Equal to any strain of "Snowball" on the market.

475. Extra Early Dwarf Forcing. The finest strain procurable. Plants dwarf and compact, forming good sized heads, very fine stock.

482. Extra Early Paris. A popular and early heading variety. Heads are solid and very uniform but not considered as sure heading as the Forcing type.

CRESS

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

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

485. Fine Curled (Pepper Grass). Quick growing; leaves finely cut like parsley; growth dwarf and compact; crisp and pungent.

490. Water Creess. Highly esteemed as a salad; also used as a garnish for meats.

495. CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the Spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off as close to the ground as desired.

CELERIAC

(Turnip Rooted Celery)

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

One ounce seed for 1,000 plants.

500. Large Smooth. Large, smooth, excellent flavor.
CELEY

Culture. Sow seed in the garden, as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked. Cover the seed lightly and firm well. Keep the bed moist to insure quick germination and growth.

Before setting out the plants shear off the top leaves, which makes stocky plants with a tendency to spread out. When ready, set plants 6 to 9 inches apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety and soil. When the roots of the Celery plants are very long it is advisable to trim them off just before setting to about 3 inches.

Cultivate well until the middle of August, then, work up the soil between the rows around plants from time to time until plants are covered and they will soon be ready for use. When desired for winter use it should not be bleached in the field, but enough soil should be drawn about it to secure an erect habit of growth and it should be transferred to the cellar prior to settled cold weather.

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

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

Our Private Stock seed is procured from a noted Celery grower in France. The American grown seed is often as good as any produced in France, but we have sometimes been disappointed in the quality, while the seed produced in France has never failed us. For that reason we offer both strains.

510. Golden Self Blanching, American Grown. This is the same variety as our Private Stock seed but is American grown. It gives good results as a rule but we do not recommend it so highly as our French grown seed.

515. Northrup, King & Co.'s Kalamazoo. We consider our Kalamazoo absolutely and without exception the very best Celery grown. It is late, it is not self-blanching, but it is worth many times over, all the extra trouble and labor involved in growing it. Kalamazoo Celery, when properly grown, is extremely large, solid and crisp, and possesses a rich sweet and "nutty" flavor unequalled by any Celery we have ever seen. It is a fine keeper.

520. White Plume. The earliest Celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its crispness and the ease of its culture.

530. Golden Hearted Dwarf. A favorite main crop variety. When blanched the stalks are of a very yellow color, solid and crisp, a splendid keeper.

535. Giant Pascal. One of the most popular sorts for Winter use. It is very large in growth, the stalks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts which, when blanched, are of a beautiful creamy yellow color. Very brittle, superb flavor.

537. Winter Queen. A very fine variety for Winter storage. Robust, stocky growth requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy bread and solid, but crisp and tender, blanching to a rich, creamy white.
SWEET CORN

Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that Sweet Corn produced in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties grown farther south. They do not wish to claim that nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are easily a week or ten days earlier than the same varieties grown elsewhere, but it is a great deal to the gardener who wishes to have his Corn first in market, for it is then that the best prices are obtained. It is equally as important also to the private planter growing for his own table, as the season for all varieties.

One lbs. of seed will plant about 100 hills; 12 to 15 lbs., an acre in hills. The Minnesota State Law desginates 45 lbs., as a bu. of Sweet Corn.

Note—For succession, plant Golden Bantam for earliest; Peep o’Day for second early; Portland for medium; Northrup, King & Co.’s Zig Zag Evergreen or Improved Black Mexican for late, and secure the very best Sweet Corn by growing a mixture of each class.

To have the finest Sweet Corn it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. It will be of inferior quality if picked a few days too old or too young.

Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Prices. See the supplement. If your dealer does not handle N. K. & Co.’s seeds, write us direct. Packets and quarter pounds are sent prepaid, all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense.

The Two Best Early Varieties of Sweet Corn

545. Golden Bantam. Should be grown in every garden.

Everyone likes to eat Golden Bantam Corn. In fact many people will not take any other when Golden Bantam is obtainable.

Quality. The flavor is deliciously distinct, superior to that of any other corn. Of all varieties the name “Sugar Corn” seems to fit this best as it is so unusually sweet. The decided preference shown for it in market, restaurant and home has enabled many growers to sell all their seed and have nothing to do but take a second planting.

Habit of Growth. Another good feature of this Corn is the character of its growth. The stalks are usually 4 to 5 feet high, with short foliation. Being small they can stand very close together and thus produce a large crop on a small area. The ears are more or less dependent on the weather; they are 8 to 10 inches long, just the size to eat when the cob is pearly yellow. The kernels are tender, very white and of good depth, while the hull is hard. The stalk is 8 to 12 rows of kernels on each ear. Golden Bantam ears are enclosed in a heavy stem, 2 to 3 inches long and thickening as the plant becomes larger and disease.

For the Home Garden. The best way to get good Sweet Corn is to raise it yourself. Then you can be sure that it is picked at just the right time. This is of the greatest importance since if it is picked too early it is watery and tasteless, if too late the hulls become tough. However, Golden Bantam remains an unusually long time in condition for eating.

No Sweet Corn is better adapted to the home garden than Golden Bantam since its hardy growth requires little space and it matures in early crops, so that some other crop can be raised on the same ground either before the latest planting or after removing the earliest.

Earliness. In season Golden Bantam is about six days earlier than Peep o’Day, but according to the superior quality of the yellow Corn food when it is 4 inches tall in the doors in April and transplant it later to the garden. By this method Golden Bantam is ready for use in early summer. It may be sown out-doors from the end of May to July tenth. For succession plant at ten day intervals, and thus produce the finest Sweet Corn from early summer until frost.

Hardiness. Especially adapted for Northern planting, on account of its hardiness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather.

Northrup, King & Co. ’ s Strain. Our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn is all grown in Minnesota under the personal supervision of our experts. Here, in the Northern growing season is short so Corn must mature earlier than farther south. Consequently Northrup, King & Co.’ s Strain of Golden Bantam is the earliest known. It is the best to plant in high altitudes or mountainous regions—wherever the growing season is short. Earliness counts in the middle states, too, where a few days often makes a big difference in the market gardener’s profit, so we confidently recommend our strain for planting there also. We carefully select all ears before shipping and our stocks are the very finest obtainable.

That this strain is popular is proved by the fact that we usually sell enough Golden Bantam to seed 40,000 acres, shipping it to all parts of the country. New England alone uses a carload—New England, where most of our Sweet Corn originated. There the value of a good Sweet Corn is and so they come to the Northwest for their seed, convinced that here only can they secure the finest and earliest strain.

Satisfaction. We have yet to hear of a grower who has planted our Peep o’Day or Golden Bantam Corn and was not well pleased with them whether the weather and climate were favorable. From all points come letters from pleased customers.

Culture. The stalks, being short and small and having few leaves, may stand very close together. The seed may be planted either in hills or in rows. In hills, plant six or eight kernels in a hill, thinning out when they are four inches high. In rows and not in hills, drop the seed from six to nine inches apart, according to the soil and climate. Supposing to the soil, and planter, early variety; one inch deep. Seed planted later should be planted deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. The rows may be as far as the seed should be planted, admission of cultivation. Twelve to fifteen lbs., of seed will plant an acre. Prepare the land thoroughly, making it deep and mellow. For early Corn, plant just as soon as the weather is over, being in mind that it is sometimes well to take a risk in early planting as early Corn is always in greatest demand.

Do not be in mind that Minnesota grown Sweet Corn at least two weeks earlier and much harder than seed produced in any other section.

In Peep o’ Day Sweet Corn we offer a variety which we believe to be earlier than any other Sweet Corn grown except Golden Bantam. There is no product of the garden which is so eagerly awaited as the first Sweet Corn of the season. Not the least, discouraged, premature Corn shipped from long distances, of little value when picked and unfit for market for a week or more, but the real, tender, juicy Sweet Corn, ready for use before the Summer has really commenced. Such a Sweet Corn is Northrup, King & Co.’ s Peep o’Day. Not only is it early, but it is sweet and delicate in flavor, being excelled in this respect by no other early Sweet Corn except Golden Bantam. Kernels are pearly white.

On account of its extreme earliness Peep o’ Day Sweet Corn is especially adapted for planting in northern latitudes and in high altitudes where other varieties fail entirely. Peep o’Day produces a large number of “suckers” which, unlike other varieties, produce full sized, well formed ears. This strain is very much in demand this year. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

In early growing season Peep o’ Day Sweet Corn is always the first to be on the market, and having light foliage may stand very close together. The ears are small, 5 to 6 inches in length. The kernels, though not large are of good substance and borne 8 to 10 feet, lessening the danger of their ears being injured by wind.

Prices of Northrup, King & Co.’ s Peep o’ Day Sweet corn are listed for large or small quantities in the opposite columns.

Sweet Corn is one of the most satisfactory vegetables to plant for increasing the food supply. Cultivation is simple and whatever is raised in excess of immediate requirements may be canned for use during the winter months. It will also be found in the seed store, and in the wall of the house, for it is of use as a good substitute if not enough Sweet Corn each summer is raised to provide a liberal supply for the entire year.

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SWEET CORN

January 1st prices of Sweet Corn are given in the Supplement. Reliable dealers in the majority of towns throughout the Northwest sell Northrup, King & Co.'s dependable seeds. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct, giving variety and quantity required, all larger quantities at purchaser's expense; if wanted by parcel post add postage.

Culture. Sow upon arrival of warm weather in drills 2 inches deep, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety, placing the seeds 3 inches apart in drills or 6 seeds in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate to keep free from weeds and when Corn is well started thin to 4 stalks to the hill. Plant early varieties in succession, or sow early, second early and late sorts at one time, which will continue the season for several weeks. One bushel of seed will plant from 3½ to 4 acres.

The Minnesota State Law designates 48 lbs. as a bushel of Sweet Corn.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

548. Early Adams. This is not a Sweet or Sugar Corn, but is especially good in northern sections for an extra early table Corn where other varieties do not mature. When ready for table the young grain is tender, milky, and quite sweet. Very hardy, maturing in sixty days from time of planting. Supplies fodder in the hot, dry summer months.

550. Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use.

555. Early Red Cory. Equally as early as White Cory. Corn is white but the cobs are red. Very sweet and tender.

560. Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds best when the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains.

562. Extra Early White Mexican. As sweet and delicious as Black Mexican and early Cory. Stalks 4½ ft. high. Ears six inches long, usually eight rowed. Superior in quality to any early variety of equal size.

564. Howling Mob. This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and is now extensively grown. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 24 rows of good size white kernels.

575. Mammoth White Cory. Similar to Early Cory, but is quite as early. The kernels, however, are somewhat broader and the ears average somewhat larger in size.

578. Pocahontas. An exceptionally early variety. The growth is very uniform and the ears are evenly and compactly filled with broad, white kernels which are tender, sweet and of very fine quality for so early a variety.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

585. Northrup, King & Co.'s Portland. This variety is not quite so early as the Cory, but it is favored by many growers to who it will be worth days for it. Private families pronounce it unsurpassed; market gardeners capture trade with it.

587. Golden Evergreen. The product of a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell Evergreen, with the quality of the Bantam and the tender skin of the Evergreen. Considered by many the sweetest of all.

588. Early Champion. One of the earliest large Sweet Corns. Ears are medium with 12 uniform rows. Preferred by many for its tender quality.

590. Early Crosby. A standard sort deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of all varieties. The kernels are very closely set. This strain is superior to any variety of Sweet Corn grown for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota.

592. Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields larger, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears. An excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory.

595. Perry's Hybrid. A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardiness, productiveness and size of ears.

600. White Evergreen. This variety is a little earlier than Stowell's and is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the finest flavor.

If you try this variety you will like it.

LATE VARIETIES.

605. Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen. The very best of all late white varieties. We have statements from experimental stations and canning factories, as well as from hundreds of private planters, testifying to its superior sweetness and productiveness, incomparable whiteness when cooked and fine milky white when cold. As introducers of this variety we assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is best of all the late white sorts.

610. Stowell's Evergreen. The best known of most large- ly planted of all the varieties. We are free to confess that Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen possesses all the qualities which have made Stowell's strain so popular. At the same time, the Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come there will be in preference to any other. This Corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor, and its long keeping qualities. Our seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness and large size.

615. Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" Corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels, which are long and very sweet.

Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Peep o'Day and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it in the milk. The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality.

If you try this variety you will like it.

620. Improved Black Mexican. This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all Sweet Corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel. Every year we have a number of inquiries from those who have known this Corn, but who have forgotten its name and remember it only as the "black Corn that was so very sweet." We offer a highly superior strain of this very desirable and much sought after sort. It must still rank with us as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States.

622. Late Mammoth. Rather late, producing the largest ears of any variety; often 14 inches in length and filled with large, broad, white kernels which are sweet, tender and delicious. Usually there are 16 to 18 rows to the ear. The stalks are very large.
CUCUMBER

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

One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

625. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.
Will be found to possess the following points of superiority:

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

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

Third. It is of a very deep green color, which it retains during the season and which its fruit is uniform in size, averaging eight to ten inches long, dark green in color and size, and handsome in appearance.

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

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

635. Ak-sar-ben. One of the finest strains of white spine Cucumbers; vigorous and prolific. Fruit is uniform in size, averaging eight to ten inches long, dark green in color and handsome in appearance.


645. Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Fine for pickles, market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling.


655. Davis Perfect. A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use.

For illustration see following page.

660. Early Frame or Short Green. Used for table and pickling.


665. Early Green Cluster. Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three, very prolific, short, dark green.

"The home and community garden has come to stay. Those who have undertaken the work as a wartime measure will continue it now that victory has been won. Gardeners have learned the advantages of cheaper vegetables, better quality and greater freshness, zest and healthfulness in gardening as a recreational occupation, and the growth of community spirit and action through a common ground of interest."

630. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Long White Spine. (Sold only in sealed packages.) An extra fine variety for either greenhouse or open ground. It grows a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance. The above illustration is an interior view of a greenhouse in which this variety is grown during the Fall and Winter, with the most satisfactory results.
CUCUMBER

668. Green Prolific. Very productive, planted both for slicing and pickling. Four or five inches long when large enough to slice.

670. Improved Arlington White Spine. The fruit is uniform in size and shape averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Color dark green, quality quite large. Larger than the Improved, but not quite so early.

673. Japanese Climbing. A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender.

680. Klondike. Duces handsome, very dark green fruits slightly striped at the ends, equal in appearance to hot-house specimens. A well-picked Cucumber of medium early maturity, fruits averaging about eight inches in length and two inches in diameter, uniform in size and shape. Market gardeners find this variety especially desirable because it retains its dark green color much longer and is less affected by the hot sun than most other sorts. Much used as a shipping Cucumber, but is also adapted for the home garden.


690. Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling. It would be difficult to make a better pickling cucumber than this. Fruit is medium length, pointed at each end; color deep green. It is very productive. Flesh, crisp and tender, and covered with spines. The best sort for those who like a crisp, tender pickle.

695. Northrup, King & Co.'s Siberian. The earliest. Fruits are small being about 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Plants productive and fruits of excellent quality.

697. West Indian Gherkin or Burp Cucumber. Small, oval, green fruits about two inches long. They are covered with soft, fleshy spines. This variety is used only for pickling.

700. White Spine Evergreen. Northrup, King & Co.'s Special Strain. A fine strain, bearing blue-green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed we offer has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way.

White Spine, Evergreen Cucumber, Northrup, King & Co.'s Special Strain.


710. White Spine, Peerless. Larger than the Improved, but not quite so early.

Davis Perfect Cucumbers. See page 16.
EGG PLANT.

Culture. Egg Plant seed should be sown in hot-beds in March or April and transferred to pots or boxes when an inch or two high and planted out early in June in rows 2 1/2 feet apart each way, cultivation same as for cabbage. One-fourth pound seed will provide plants for one acre.

715. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spineless. The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts.

716. Black Beauty. A little earlier than our Improved New York Spineless but usually not quite so large. The skin is a rich, lustrous dark purple. Very desirable for the market as the fruit holds its rich coloring a long time.

ENDIVE.

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the Fall and Winter months, or by repeated sowings a supply may be had nearly all the year round. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Makes delicious greens if cooked like spinach. Cultivation same as for lettuce. The bleaching of Endive is brought about by drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them. This should be done a month before it is wanted for table use.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row.

718. Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved, with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture. More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

740. Dwarf Curled Kale. This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for Winter and Spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seed in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early Spring use sow in September; protect over Winter with a covering of straw or litter.

742. Tall Green Curled. Grows up to three feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved, rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost.

KOHL RABI.

Culture. Sow the seed in the Spring in drills 1/2 of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use.

Two pounds of seed required per acre.


746. Early Purple. A very desirable sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Bulbs are of medium size, purple, flesh white. Very early; with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple.
LEEK.

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

750. Large American Flag, or "Broad London." A large growing variety.

MUSTARD.

Culture. When used for salads, sow thickly in shallow drills 6 inches apart. Seasonal sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

753. Smooth Leaved. Bears large, smooth leaves, well above the ground. Plants grow quickly, upright when young and spread out with age. More easily prepared for table than the rough sorts.

755. Southern Giant Curled. Used largely for salad, especially in the South.

757. White Mustard. Makes delicious salad or greens.

OKRA or GUMBO.

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

760. Mammoth Long Poddcd. Exceedingly productive and bears splendid dark green pods from eight to nine inches long. It does not grow hard. Grows slowly but stocky.

762. Dwarf Green, and is very productive.

763. Long Green. The plants are dwarf, but pods are long and tender.

764. White Velvet. The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized.

MUSHROOMS.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to the old style varieties and much better results can be obtained from its use. With every order charge complete in-

GOURDS.

Desirable where an immense amount of gourd is wanted quickly.

727. Calabash. For pipes. 10c.
728. Dipper. Very useful. 5c.
729. Hercules Club. 5 feet long. 5c.
730. Nest Egg. White-like color. 5c.
731. Orange Shaped. Round, yellow. 5c.
732. Pear Shaped. Striped. 5c.
733. Sugar Trough. Very large. 5c.
734. Dish Rag. Handy for the kitchen. 5c.
735. Mixed. All varieties except Calabash and Dish Rag. 5c.
736. Small Varieties. Mixed. 5c.
737. Large Varieties. Mixed. 5c.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.
LETUCE

Culture. Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th, if put outdoors, as early in the spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row. 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre. For later treatment see note at foot of page 21.

HEADING VARIETIES.

765. Northrup, King & Co.’s “Sterling.”

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

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

780. Black Seeded Tennis Ball Lettuce. One of the best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Plants medium size, having thick dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender.

785. Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich, creamy heart, and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, “Crisp as Ice.”

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

810. Golden Queen. An early sort. One of the best for outdoor planting, as well as growing under glass. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. The heads are so solid that there is no waste.

820. Iceberg. Has an unusually solid head. The white, main ribs of the leaves curve toward the center, and keep the interior thoroughly bleached. It is quick growing and always crisp and tender whether propagated in early Spring or in the hot days of Summer.
LETTUCE

HEADING VARIETIES.

825. Improved Hanson Head. The Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sorts, in all respects one of the very best out-door varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. This variety is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender, and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. The table quality is excellent, wholly free from bitterness and remains in splendid condition for use long after it has reached maturity.

830. May King. An unequalled variety for early spring planting in the open ground, exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts. Also good for forcing. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average.

837. Tenderheart. A large, new, early head Lettuce. Plants are uniform, and nearly all head with but few outside leaves. Very attractive and appetizing as well as being very tender, crisp, succulent and sweet. Tenderheart is very hardy and will withstand the early summer heat splendidly. Will remain in head without running to seed, for two weeks after it is fully headed up. The color of the outside leaves is pale green with a slight reddish brown tinge.

Fertilizers for Lettuce.

To grow the best tender Lettuce it is advisable to have a very rich, friable soil. The quality of this vegetable is largely dependent upon the rapidity with which it is grown, therefore liberal manuring and thorough preparation are profitable. We recommend for this purpose, Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer and Sheep Manure, listed on page 93.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

815. Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting.

775. Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp, and of fine quality. A fine sort for Summer, as it withstands the heat; also for the home garden.

805. Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads.

ROMAINE, COS OR CELERY LETTUCE.

817. Paris White Cos. A very distinct variety of Lettuce, having large, elongated, compact heads, that blanched mild and crisp. The plants are of erect growth, forming a tall, slightly elongated bunch of three, crisp, green leaves, with slender, curled edges.

Culture for Head Lettuce.

Assuming that the Lettuce plants have been started as suggested at the top of page 20, they should be transplanted as soon as they begin to crowd. Place them six inches apart in the row in extra rich soil and if the sun has become very hot, it will be best to furnish partial shade. Keep the soil well cultivated around the plants to destroy weeds and preserve a soil mulch. Water frequently during dry weather. When the heads start to develop, work up the soil around them so as to induce close, compact growth. As soon as the outside leaves are large enough they should be brought together and tied over the top with raffia. This should be done more loosely than with Cauliflower and the plants must be closely watched so that they can be used at the right stage of development. Tying the heads in this manner helps to blanch them and make them deliciously tender and crisp.
Rocky Ford Cantaloupes.

This Melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing the Melon are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the three best strains of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of Melon breeders in the varieties we offer.

Netted Rock.

916. Rust Resistant Pollock. This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, these vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The Melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interfaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters, it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall.

917. Netted Rock. This strain represents the highest possible attainment in Cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest seeded Melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces Melons of uniform standard size, 80 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the Cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy, and has a sweet, juicy melting and superb flavor.

918. Early Watters, Improved. The earliest of all the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is prolific and usually the first setting is very heavy. Most of the fruit ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size and inclined to run to solid netting. The flesh is light green and of the best quality. The seed cavity is larger than in the other strains, and does not make as good a shipper, but for home use is very desirable. Not recommended for sections having excessive rainfall as the vines are inclined to rust, but where early Melons are an object or for dry localities, or under irrigation it is the most valuable Cantaloupe.

919. Improved Pollock or Eden Gem. This Melon is the earliest of the solid net type and very prolific. The color of the flesh varies from green to golden yellow, solid, fine grained and of the finest flavor. This variety is rapidly growing in favor with shippers and is equally desirable for the home garden.

920. Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford. This variety has salmon colored flesh and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. Very desirable for the home garden.

Northrup’s Yellow Meated Japan. This is by far the finest, most luscious and pleasing Melon ever grown. The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting, very prolific, and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as the smaller varieties. The Melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting. The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this Melon is found in the thick, melting, delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavorful. We know of no other sort which will give as great satisfaction as our Yellow Meated Japan Meluskelon.

Culture. Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the Spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds 1 inch deep in hills, 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run, remove all but 4 of the most likely ones. Cultivate and keep free from weeds until the vines prevent. Two to three pounds of seed required per acre.

921. New Melon, Honey Dew. Honey Dew is a new type of Melon. It is not a Cassaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary Cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about six inches in diameter from top to bottom and seven to eight inches long, all Melons being nearly the same size. Weight averages eight to ten pounds. The Honey Dew Melon has no netting, but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up and it keeps in fine condition for two to three months after picking is gathered. Color of flesh, a rich green from close to the seed cavity and turns a rich salmon color as ripening proceeds. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew. We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15th, so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10th to 20th.

922. Early Meated Melon. Cassaba Melons are a little different from both Muskmelons and Watermelons. The skin is smooth and hard, flesh extremely tender, rich, sweet and juicy.

923. Early Netted Gem. Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and juicy in flavor, ripens close to the skin.

924. Emerald Gem. Very early. A richly flavored Melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and juicy. The skin is quite smooth, and of a beautiful deep green color. This variety is very prolific and is one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation.

925. Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet.

926. Extra Early Hackensack. Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The Melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted Melons.

927. Hackensack. Fruit very large, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green, thick, coarse, very sweet and fine flavor. Hardy and very productive. A garden this year is just as important as it has been. Make it worth more to you than it has in the past. Good seeds, good soil and proper cultivation will do it.

928. Osage or Miller’s Cream. Fruit medium sized, weighing four to six pounds each. The Melons are round, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, 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; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have Cyprus a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort.

Osage or Miller’s Cream Musksemelon.

929. Paul Rose or Petoskey. Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The color is salmon colored and produces a general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh flesh, a rich golden yellow like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity; the most uniformly good of any Musksemelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market Melon for professional growers and one of the very best sorts for the home garden.
WATERMELON

Culture. The soil for Watermelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 3 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about 1 inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the young shoots. Asles or air-slacked vines often on the young plants while dew is on is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 30 hills, and it takes 4 to 5 pounds to one acre.


851. Northrup, King & Co.'s Kentucky Wonder. One just cause for criticism of many of the new Melons is that, for the most part, they have been, at the best, slightly improved strains of some old and well known sort. This cannot be said of Kentucky Wonder. It is distinct, and the Melon itself proves it. Oblique shape, attaining a good size; skin dark green and beautifully marked. Flesh of a deep scarlet; rind thin, and on this account is not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale. Will ripen in altitudes where it has not been thought possible to mature a good Watermelon.

855. Northrup, King & Co.'s Fordhook Early. An extra early Watermelon of large size. The rind is tough, making it desirable for shipping purposes. Flesh is bright red and very sweet.

867. Golden Honey. The Flesh is a beautiful gold tinged amber flavor. It is medium in size, yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor. It is said to be very vigorous and an excellent variety. Handsome appearance. The rind is light green with mottled stripes. Any prejudice against a yellow-fleshed Melon will disappear once this Golden Honey is tasted. Has no hard core or strychny sections. Rind is thick and seeds are large and white, some having a small black tip.

870. Harris' Earliest Watermelon. Sweetest, largest, like a king. Very large, with a huge fruiting season. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a light dark green; the flesh, bright scarlet; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

873. Ice Cream or Peerless. Rind thin, light mottled green. Flesh bright scarlet.

880. Kleckley's Sweets. The finest of all medium early Watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a light dark green; the flesh, bright scarlet; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.


893. Phinney's Early. Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender.

900. Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper.

903. The Dixie. This Watermelon is the best shipping Melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best Melon for shipping.

908. Tom Watson. A large, oblong Melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick rind and the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 13 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighs 56 to 98 pounds. The rind is thin but tough and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. The appearance and quality of this Melon make it desirable for both home and market use.

909. Winter Queen Melon. An exceptional melon, famous for keeping quality. Puts in a cool place it keeps for long into the winter and retains its delicious sweetness and flavor. It is early and prolific; the flesh is red, firm, almost as hard as citron, brittle and deliciously sweet. The skin is very light green almost white, and its shape is round about 10 inches in diameter. Very pleasing to those who want a winter variety. Like the Canasta, it should not be eaten right off the vine, but be allowed to linger until the first sign of decay. It decays slowly like an apple, not like other watermelons.

910. Citron for Preserves. Fruit round and smooth. Not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve, particularly for flavor. Flesh, white and solid.

850. Northrup, King & Co.'s Klondike Watermelon.

This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productivity, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities.

For years we have been patiently working to improve our Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions, not only by reducing the size of the neck, but also rounding off the projecting bottom, while at the same time giving due attention to the shoulder of the bulb. This has resulted in a true globe-shaped Onion of great solidity and long-keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but also insures early maturity and perfect ripening down.

The color of Minnesota Red Globe is a deep blood-red, extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purplish, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor.

Many of the largest growers in the United States have annually used our Minnesota Red Globe Onion seed for more than a decade, convinced that Northrup, King & Co.'s strain is unequalled for the North.

For a long time Onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the Onion market has its ups and downs, like all produce, but at the average price of about $6 per bushel in the Autumn, and the ordinary yield of 400 to 500 bushels per acre, onions yield highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous Onion profits, yields of 600 to 1,000 bushels are not unknown. With intensive cultivation, experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year.

Everywhere, globe Onions bring the best prices and since our Minnesota Red, Yellow and White strains are the most highly developed of all globes we confidently recommend them to growers who want Onions that will top the market.

A sound, well kept field of Red Globe onion can be put away in the Autumn and held for 5 to 8 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than a pound per hundred. Experienced growers are careful, however, to plant a select strain of seed which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Consequently the demand for our Minnesota strains is continually increasing; many growers now place their orders a year in advance.

Prices for Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe Onion are given in the Supplement.

This variety is early, productive, rich in color and of uniform size.

1085. Southport Red Globe.

In all markets, globe Onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The Onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The Onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable Onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest.

1025. Large Red Wethersfield.

A handsome, dark red, globe-shaped Onion. It averages three inches in diameter and nine to ten ounces in weight. The bulbs have thin necks, which ripen down forming a hard, solid, globular bulb. This is a fine strain which will please all who grow it.

1015. Large Red Wethersfield. Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder: the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.


1105. Red Bermuda.

Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink.

Culture.

Soil for Onions should be rich in humus and plant food. Fresh stable manure and barnyard litters are entirely out of place on the Onion field. They are usually loaded with weed seeds and will interfere very much with tillage. Compost heaps will destroy the weed seeds and put the manures in such condition that they will readily mix with the soil. Manure from sheep sheds or pig pens applied with a spreader before the ground is plowed in the Fall makes excellent fertility for Onions because it is usually comparatively free from litter and foul seeds. See page 26.

We especially recommend our Sterling Fertilizer for this crop. See page 15 for description. This should be applied at intervals during the season.

All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid except where otherwise noted.
ONION

YELLOW VARIETIES.

1010. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Yellow Globe. We have for years been working on the popular Yellow Globe Onion to bring it to the same degree of perfection attained by our Minnesota Red Globe and we now feel that we have succeeded in producing a type of Yellow Globe unequaled by any other strain in existence. It is a large globe-shaped Onion of the same characteristics as our Minnesota Red Globe and should prove very satisfactory to the grower. If yellow Onions are preferred, try this strain.

1080. Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Taker.

This Onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the Onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size. Unions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year.

1095. Southport Yellow Globe. Very similar to the Southport Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of our seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield.

1120. Long Keeping Australian Brown Onion.

This remarkable Onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no scallions or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized Onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Red Wetherfield it will average nearly four, weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think it one of the finest kinds ever seen. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These Onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts the strain will commend itself to onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep."

1035. Yellow Danvers Flat or Round. Very productive, in medium size, round, flat, early. Very reliable, small neck; thin, pale yellow skin. Flesh white and fine grained and mild.

1040. Yellow Globe Danvers. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange-yellow color. An excellent yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

1045. Yellow Strasburg or Dutch. Later, darker in color and more flat than Yellow Danvers Flat. Flesh pure white and of mild flavor. This is a variety to grow for sets, and is a splendid keeper.

Quality.

The importance of high quality is especially emphasized in Onion Seed. The difference in yield between the best and ordinary seed may be 3 to 100 bushels per acre. Buy the best seed you can get. It will pay.

Special Notice.

Those intending to sow one or more acres of Onion seed this season should ask for special prices on large quantities of seed. Be sure to state varieties wanted and quantities of each.

Ohio Yellow Globe Onion.
ONION
WHITE VARIETIES.

Culture. Onions thrive well in any good soil, although very sandy soils are not to dry out too soon; an extent. Probably the very best soil for this purpose is a light clay that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring.

Sow the seed early in the spring, about 1 inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. It is tedious work thinning onion plants so to avoid unnecessary labor it pays to plant seed of highest germinating qualities; then the seed can be sown a little thicker than the Onions are to stand and little thinning will be required.

In the case of large varieties, like Proutaker and Mammoth Silver King, the young seedlings should be transplanted or to permit the plants to reach full size and development.

Cultivate and weed every two weeks throughout the summer as it is much easier to handle the crop in the fall when entirely free from weeds.

One oz. of seed for 100 feet of row, 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.

1005. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe. White varieties are the mildest in flavor of any of the Onions and are on this account, often preferred for family use. Our Minnesota White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any White variety. This is in every way the finest White Globe Onion in existence. See Supplement for prices on Onion Seed and Onion Sets.

1006. Southport White Globe. White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar.

1100. Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in the Southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Tenerife, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine, but limited.

1110. White Bermuda. The bulbs are quite broad and flat white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening.

1085. Paris White Silver Skin. A large, round, white onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, fine for slicing and pickling.

1088. White Lisbon. A large, round, white onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, fine for slicing and pickling.

1086. White Pearl or Extra Early Bloomsdale. While originally from Europe this is now fairly entitled to rank as an American variety. It is a pure silver-white onion of very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days from sowing the seed. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, with silvery white skin; flesh crisp and mild in flavor. This variety is largely planted for bunching and for sets.

1065. White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful, clear white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickling, also as a bunching onion.

1075. Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling.

For early bunching, pickling and sets. Small, hard, round; keeps well; pure white, does not turn green when exposed to the sun.

1070. White Queen. Small; noted for extreme earliness and mildness of flavor. Bulbs average about an inch in diameter and are much used for pickling.

Egyptian Winter, or Red Perennial Onion Sets.


Distinct from other sets being highly everywhere. Plant in Fall and leave in the ground all Winter. These sets never form large bulbs but produce the earliest, small, green onions ready for home or market use weeks ahead of any other, unsurpassed in sweetness and tenderness. A few inches of coarse litter spread on the crowns after the ground freezes, will prevent root heaving. Orders will be filled in November. Values cannot be named at the time of compiling this page. Prices quoted in August on request. See following page for Onion Sets for spring planting.
ONION SETS

We are Headquarters in the Northwest for Strictly No. 1 Northern Grown Onion Sets.

The Importance of Using Northern Grown Onion Sets.

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

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly and they are harvested before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unsprouted. Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones; they are not grown from seed.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year and top sets the next. We grow our own Onion Sets which enables us to produce hard, sound, clean sets of the best quality. As they are used to obtain Onions earlier than they can be had from seed, it follows, therefore, that Northern grown sets will produce Onions earlier than Southern grown sets. We clean them thoroughly so that when shipped they are free from trash and rubbish. Our Onion Sets are stored during the winter in a specially ventilated warehouse. In the Spring of the year they are hard, sound, and of excellent quality for rapid growth and bulb production.

About Prices. Since the value of Onion Sets fluctuates greatly, our prices are subject to market changes. The prices existing at the time of publication are given in the Supplement to this catalogue. Top sets weigh 2 lbs. per bushel, all others 3 lbs. per bushel. All transportation charges on Onion Sets are to be paid by the purchaser, except where quoted postpaid. For methods of packing Onion Sets see below.

If you plant Onion Sets in large quantities ask for special prices.

White Bottom Sets. These are small, solid and of a beautiful white, a favorite sort in private and market gardens.

Red Bottom Sets. Northern grown. Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. The most popular variety.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine and dry.

Red Top Sets. These are planted to produce both early green Onions and large eating Onions. We wish to call special attention to the fact that our stock is the genuine Red Top set, unmixt with Egyptian Winter Sets, which are always cheaper, but practically worthless for spring planting.

White Multiplier. These are of a pure silvery-white color which runs up the stem; the flavor is very sweet and mild, superior to green Onions from other sets. They are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty Onions in a single cluster from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Ready for delivery on or about June first.

Yellow Multiplier. Often preferred on account of their earliness. Late in June they are fully ripe, and can be gathered. They are very productive, five to fifteen bulbs growing from one bulb set out.

Egyptian Winter or Perennial Onion Sets. See page 26.

Garlic. For description see page 18.

How We Pack Onion Sets.

We will pack our Onion Sets in any way our customers desire, in bags, baskets or barrels. Prices named are based on the use of bags. If desired in barrels, we will pack three to four bushel orders and upwards at no additional charge. In our opinion the best, safest and cheapest method is to ship in bushel baskets. These will be packed at an additional charge of 30c per bushel. In this way they carry safely to any part of the United States. The package is easily handled and perfectly ventilated, the sets are not crushed and the basket can always be used of the producer. Large buyers of Onion Sets should write us for special prices.

Culture. Soil requirements the same as for Onion seed. Place the Onion Sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size, 5 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to turn out the soil with a little hand plow early in the Spring. Set the Onion in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake and the soil is dry it should be well firm over the sets: 380 to 450 lbs. of sets required for an acre.

All Onion Sets shipped at purchaser’s expense except where quoted postpaid.

In towns throughout the Northwest reliable merchants sell Northrup, King & Co.’s Onion Sets and all other items listed in this catalogue. Insist on Northrup, King & Co.’s Onion Sets and seed. If your dealer will not supply you, write us and your order will be given prompt attention.
PARSNIP

Culture. Work the soil very deep and pulverize the surface thoroughly. Sow the seed in early Spring, 3/4 of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart.

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

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

One oz. of seed for 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. seed required for an acre.

1135. Northrup, King and Co.'s Sweet Marrow Parsnip. This fine new Parsnip of English origin is offered with full confidence that it will become a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "Parson" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. The best of all Parsnips for the market or private garden.

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

1145. Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price.

You will find the sweet-growing seed of the hardest varieties of vegetables in the attractively Northrup-King seed cases. If you don't find Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Seeds in your dealer's store, write us and your order will be given immediate attention.

PARSLEY

Culture. Sow seed in shallow drills in the early Spring for border or in rows 12 to 15 inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

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

1150. Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.


1160. Extra Curled or Emerald Dwarf. This is a most beautiful variety. The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled.

1165. Fern Leaved. This is the most exquisite in form and color—invaluable as a garnishing plant, and suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden.

1170. Plain, or Single Parsley. Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing.

1175. Turnip Rooted. The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with the flavor of Celereae. The foliage is the same as the plain Parsley.

All Northrup, King & Co. seed is carefully tested for purity and germination before it leaves our warehouse. The seeds of each sample are counted, weighed, and sprouted with scientific thoroughness. By sowing seed of this kind that you know will grow, cultivation is made easier and results most satisfactory.
PEAS
HARDY, NORTHERN GROWN STOCK.

Our Peas are Northern Grown. They are produced at an altitude of 5000 feet or more, making them the earliest, hardest, and most productive Peas obtainable. In addition, the localities where they are raised are free from insects and other damaging pests. For many years we have made a specialty of Peas and now grow thousands of acres where a few years ago we grew hundreds. Much skill and knowledge is required to grow Seed Peas properly and we employ experts of long experience to handle our crops. Our Peas are carefully grown, kept true to type, are bright, handsome, sound and of strong germination.

EXTRA EARLY ROUND SEEDED VARIETIES.
These sorts are mostly largely grown by gardeners for the early market. They ripen more uniformly than any other Peas and where the stocks have been properly bred and kept round, from 75 to 80 per cent of the pods can be stripped from the vines at the first picking, enabling the grower to secure the highest prices. Round seeded varieties are not as sweet as the wrinkled sorts. Round seeded or smooth Peas weigh 60 lbs. per bushel.

1280. Northrup, King & Co.'s Summit Extra Early. Height 2 ft. to 3 ft. Seeds white. The "Summit" holds the record as the earliest and most even in maturity of the white seeded varieties. A great favorite with gardeners for early market. The entire profit on the crop sometimes depends on being able to market Peas early before the larger and later varieties are ready.

1285. Alaska. Height 2 ft. to 3 ft. Standard, white seeded extra early. The vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods, each containing from five to seven medium sized Peas of good quality.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES.
These require no brushing and are in large demand for family use. All of the following sorts are early, being but a few days later than the Round Seedled sorts. Wrinkled Peas weigh 80 lbs. per bushel, according to the Minnesota State Law.

1330. American Wonder. Height 10 inches. This variety heads the list of Peas in flavor and quality. It is a cross between the well known Champion of England and the Little Gem and has the merits of both, together with features not found in either of the parent varieties. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties, being nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These Peas are especially adapted to family use as they require no brush or other support.

1335. Little Gem. Height 18 to 20 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The Peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and is thought by many to be sweeter.

1338. Little Marvel. An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines are about 3½ inches in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight Peas of extra fine flavor.

1340. Nott's Excelsior. Height 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder, but grows a little taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact, dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled to the aquired ends with green, wrinkled Peas of fine quality and sweet flavor.

1342. Richard Seddon. The pods are deep green, mottled with brown from 7 to 9 large Peas of very fine color and flavor. Grows from 16 to 20 inches in height. An extremely early type, maturimg only a week later than the Alaska, when sown at the same size. A splendid all around early variety. On account of its immense productivity, evenness of maturity, compact, well filled pods and excellent color and quality, it is especially desirable for canning purposes. We have found some plants in our fields last season bearing from 15 to 20 pods, with a total of 100 to 150 plump, perfectly formed, luscious Peas to the plant, proving the immense productivity of this variety.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

Most of the following sorts are nearly or quite as early as the round seeded extra early sorts, but they do not mature so uniformly. This while making them less desirable for early market purposes, makes them better for family use as they will stand longer in fit condition for the table. They are much sweeter than the round seeded sorts. Wrinkled Peas are sold at 56 lbs. per bushel, complying with the Minnesota State Law.

1390. Advancer. Height 2 to 2½ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. This variety is a great favorite in eastern markets on account of its superior flavor. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. This sort is extensively used by canners on account of its quality and appearance. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety.
PEAS

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

1270. Carter's Daisy. (Early Dwarf Telephone.) Dwarf, large seeded, needs no brush. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way in which they are humped up in ridges on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large Peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and being strong and thrifty require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. This Pea is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale.

1304. Dwarf Defiance. Grows about 2 feet high and large, dark green pods about mid-season. In production it compares favorably with the taller, later varieties. The Peas are large and of splendid quality, sweet and of fine flavor.

1305. Gradus. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety was grown among the hearts of market gardeners everywhere. The Peas are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continuously throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small smooth sort. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, husked, tender, wrinkled Peas of large size and delicious flavor. The Peas remain tender for some time after they are large enough to use.

1310. Honey Sweets. The strong, stiff vines grow from require no brush or other support. The pods are similar in shape to the American Wonder but are broader and longer and are borne in greater abundance, the Peas being well filled with pods. They are two or three days later than the Wonders but the pods contain more Peas, there being on the average 7 or 8 in each. In flavor they are excellent, sweet as honey, rich and delicious. This is a splendid sort for both home and market use.

1315. Horsford's Market Garden. Height 2 to 2½ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. In all respects very similar to the Advancer Pea, but an improvement on that variety in point of productiveness. Flavor very fine. The Peas are rather smaller than the Advancer, but are fully equal in other respects.

1317. Laxtonian. A new first early Pea of unexcelled value. It is not only early but is of splendid quality and unusually productive. Although it is a dwarf sort, growing only 15 to 18 inches in height, it excels in yield and equals in size of pod, the Gradus. The pods are deep bluish-green, pointed at the end, generally borne singly and measure 4 to 4½ inches in length. The pea number 7 to 10 to the pod are large in size and of delicious flavor. The Peas are full of flavor in growth, deep green in color and require no support.

1318. Laxton. Large, podded, extra early was raised by crossing Gradus with a Wrinkled Pea. In early time this Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaskas, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled Peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three to three and one-half feet. They are more constant in size than the Gradus and is earlier and of darker colored pod. In flavor this Pea is unsurpassed.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Planted at the same time as the early varieties, these come into bearing when other sorts are gone. For the most part they stand a long season for table use, and as a rule they are, except when noted, sweeter than the earlier sorts. The pods are larger and longer in fill condition for use. Wrinkled Peas are sold at 56 lbs. per bushel in compliance with the Minnesota State Law.

1352. Alderman. This is a very large podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching bearing rich, deep-green, straight, hand-some pods averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall growing class of Peas. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the uniformity and quality of the Peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, and the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. A also good sort for shipping.

1360. Champion of England. 4 to 5 feet in height. This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop or late Pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled Peas. The vines are very robust and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well filled pods. The Peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any Pea is sweeter than this.

1265. Colossus. New, sweet wrinkled, mammoth podded Pea. This splendid Pea is of the same large podded type as the Telephone, but the pods are larger and the Peas sweeter. Exceeding as it does, in these particulars the well known sort mentioned, the Colossus Pea is the only large podded Pea to come in another particular, that of productiveness. In other words, a pint of Colossus Pea pods will yield as many shelled Peas as a quart of most other sorts; a bushel as many as two to three bushels of the others. Colossus is preferred to other sorts, but a Pea which will give better quality and larger quantity is the Pea to plant: that Pea is the Colossus. We urge early orders and that at least a small quantity of these Peas be included with every order, as far as possible.

1370. Everbearing. Height 2½ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific. It is probably the best sort for late Summer and Autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a nice green color, average three inches in length. The Peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly, are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use.

1275. Potlatch. A fine, new variety of great merit. The vines are very vigorous, growing 15 to 18 inches high, with dark green foliage. The long pods are rich, dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with 8 to 10 enormous Peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the Peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory to grow.

1375. Stratagem. Height 20 inches. The foliage is large and the vine very strong and robust, requiring no support. It is very prolific and bears many very large, well filled pods containing large, dark green, wrinkled Peas of rich, sweet flavor. Our stock is very fine and of first-class quality.

Culture for Garden Peas.

Sow seed 2 to 4 inches deep in rich soil very early in the Spring and for a succession put in varieties that mature at different periods, or if dwarfs only are desired sow a few rows every 10 days throughout the season. For hill cultivation sow in rows 15 inches apart, but if grown on a large scale it is best to sow in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and cultivate them with a horse.

Tall growing Peas may be sown broadcast to advantage upon very clean soil or new breaking. They may be supported with a woven wire fence or poultry netting. Sow in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. Fasten securely at each end with posts using stakes between the posts.

Two lbs. of seed will plant 180 ft. of row; 115 to 140 lbs. of seed required an acre in drills, and if broadcast 175 lbs.
1362. Duke of Albany. Resembles the Telephone in appearance, but the vine is not quite so tall, being 2 1/2 to 3 feet in height. The pods are larger than the Telephone and produced more abundantly. They measure 4 to 4 1/2 inches long and are light green in color. Peas are light green and very much wrinkled.

1400. Dwarf Gray Sugar. This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans. Quantity limited.

1402. Mammoth Melting Sugar. This is another of the edible podded varieties. The pods are picked when the Peas are only half developed and at that stage there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. This variety is quite late, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing large pods 4 to 4 1/2 inches long, often curved or twisted. Sugar Peas are usually very scarce, but we have a limited stock of fine quality to offer this year. In very short supply.

Please refer to the Supplement for prices on Peas.

Giant Poded Pea. "Teddy Roosevelt."

Telephone Peas.
PEPPER

Culture. Plant seed 1½ inch deep in the hot bed in March, or in boxes in the house, set in rows about 1½ feet apart each way in the garden about corn planting time. One oz. of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

1180. Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being laced together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is queueved for salad or stuffed as manquezes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance.

1182. Giant Crimson. Very large, ripen earlier than other large sorts and are heavier as the flesh is unusually thick. Color of fruit, deep green when young, deep crimson when matured. Flavor is mild.

1185. Golden Dawn. Similar to the Large Bell or Bull Nose, excepting that it is of golden yellow color, and of very sweet and delicate flavor.

1190. Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and manquezes when green.

1200. Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. Pods are small and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe.

1202. Neapolitan. A standard market sort on account of its earliness and productiveness. It is 2 weeks ahead of Bull Nose. The large fruits are light green with thick, mild flesh. As they ripen they turn red.


1205. Red Cherry. Fruit cherry shaped, small, round, bright red. Largely used for pickles.

1210. Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for pickling Pepper sauce.

1225. Ruby King. The most popular large fruited Pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 3 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as manquezes.

1230. Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and longer, of very mild flavor. Much used for manquezes.

1232. Sweet Upright. Fruits are borne stiffly erect. The color when ripe is glowing scarlet, both in the tender skin and thick sweet flesh.

PUMPKIN

1235. Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Prize. The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper.

1240. Connecticut Field. An immensely productive, large, round variety, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies.


1255. Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding.

1237 Winter Luxury. A splendid pie Pumpkin, small, round, about ten inches in diameter; skin finely netted and beautiful golden russet. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the Pumpkins keep well during the Winter.

Chinese Giant Pepper.

1245. Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin. Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

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

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

All flower and vegetable seeds sent prepaid except where noted.

The advantage of using N. K. & Co.'s seeds is that every lot is so carefully tested for purity and quality before any part of it is sent to the dealer's store. All N. K. & Co.'s seeds must pass a rigid test and meet a definite standard of quality. When you buy N. K. & Co.'s seed you have the assurance that the seeds you plant will give you maximum returns for your labor, under normal conditions.
Our Potatoes are Grown in the Far North.

Our stock is grown largely in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. This is an ideal region because our Potatoes are produced elsewhere. No seed Potatoes can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for productive and long-keeping qualities.

Our seed stock is carefully selected for an oval shape and medium size; tubers should be firm and the skins thick and slightly hollowed. Our Seed Potatoes are run over a grader and meet all the requirements of good seed stock.

Our Seed Potatoes are clean and healthy and in order that the product may be equally safe, we urge customers to treat the seed they plant with Formaldehyde, or Pentachlor, as the soil may be infested with harmful insects.

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

Our Own Special Stock.

We consider these to be the earliest, purest and altogether the highest grade of Seed Potatoes that are available. The potatoes afford and grow well. The tubers are of medium size and the skin thick and fine, making them ideal for planting early and producing stock for the market.

These potatoes are exceptionally heavy yields. In seasons rather unfavorable for Potatoes in the Red River Valley where this stock was grown, the Albinos, in spite of a late Spring and August frosts yielded splendidly. Our grower there admits he is "in love with them."

The variety is a good one for all ages, being as early, productive, and strong, heavy foliage, indicating the great vigor of the stock. The tubers are firm and the skin thick. The tubers are easy to handle and do not spoil easily.

Early Triumph. (BLISS.)

This variety was introduced many years ago by Mr. B. R. Bliss. The Triumph attained at that time no particular favor, but it is a variety that has become appreciated and the demand for it was so great that it sold readily in the market. It is a very important variety for the time of the year, and we believe that it will continue to be a favorite for years to come.

The Triumph can be grown under a wide variety of conditions, and is the most popular variety among amateur and commercial growers.

Vegetable seeds required to plant an acre, also for smaller areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Seeds per Acre</th>
<th>Seeds per 500 Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke</td>
<td>1 oz. to 500 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 oz. to 500 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, dwarf</td>
<td>2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td>1 to 15 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole</td>
<td>2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td>12 gts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, garden</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1,500 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1,500 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1,500 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celeriac</td>
<td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciceroy</td>
<td>1 oz. to 200 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron</td>
<td>1 oz. to 200 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2,500 seeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Sweet</td>
<td>1 lb. to 100 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn sugar</td>
<td>1 lb. to 100 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress or Pepper Grass</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td>2 to 3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumhead lettuce</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale or Borecole</td>
<td>1 oz. to 150 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>1 oz. to 150 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>1 oz. to 150 ft. drill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Culture.

Our Potato Booklet gives complete cultural directions and many valuable hints regarding the crop. It will be useful to every Potato grower, and is continued and issued every year, and mailed for 5c in stamps.

Prices. Owing to the fluctuating market and the impossibility of accurately estimating future values at the time of going to press, we are listing no prices in this catalogue. Price lists are sent out bi-monthly and may be had upon request, or by paying for $1 in stamps.

Irish Cobbler.

For years this was the leading early variety of Maine, from where it spread south and west...

Burbank. A Standard Late Variety.

Continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. It is one of the finest in form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, mealy and of fine flavor and quality.

Carman. The Best Main Crop Potato.

This Carman is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank and is undoubtedly a much better Potato. Without any exception whatever it is the greatest yielding Potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, and one tuber in ten turns out every potato. It is a large sized potato and the shape of the flesh is round, firm and white.

Rural New Yorker. Originated by the late Elbert C. Carman, and is very distinct and valuable main crop stock. The tubers are large and the shape is very close to the plant. It is a very productive potato and is favored by many growers. It is a fine potato to bake or to use for延is.

Pinegreek. This is a main crop potato, named for the late Governor Pinegrove of Michigan—pronounced by him the best potato he has ever seen. It is productive to an extraordinary degree. The potato itself is of the size and shape best liked in nearly all markets. It is a very healthy and vigorous variety.

See note at top of column regarding prices on Potatoes.

See page 86 for explanation of these brands.
RADISH

The Secret of Growing Good Radishes

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very easily and excellently in our well watered soil, which is supplied with sufficient moisture, yet is not over pithy.

Sow seed ½ inch deep in the early Spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds.

One oz. of seed required for 100 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. of seed will plant one acre.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES.
Northrup, King & Co.'s
1405. Sterling White Tip Radish.

After several years' experience in growing many strains of White Tip Radish we gave this particular sort the name "Sterling," because of its fine shape, its uniformity, its handsome appearance, its solidity, its superiority in every respect to all other strains of this type of radish. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. When placed on the table it is of particularly fine appearance. Its flavor, no other radish excels it, being crisp, sweet, mild and delicate, all that may be desired in a radish.


This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in short weeks and they remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to their small tops.

1418. Early Scarlet Globe.

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hot bed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, white, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as New Fine Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish.

1419. Early Scarlet Turnip.


1420. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early but is used mostly for outdoor culture.

1425. Early White Box.

Similar to the White Turnip, but attains larger size.

1430. Early White Turnip.

A medium sized round variety, grown very largely for summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It takes about 60 days to mature and remains fit for use a long time.

1435. Rosy Gem.

We have a very clean and beautiful strain of this popular sort. It is extremely early, maturing in 25 days, and is largely used for growing both under glass and outdoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a handsome white tip.

1440. Ruby Pearl.

A small turnip-shaped, bright red Radish with a pure white tip which includes the tip only. This variety is more bright white than the Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped and will soon rival it in popularity.

1445. Sparkler.

White tipped Radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance, but the varieties already in existence are either too dull in the ground color or lack a clearly defined white tip. This quite distinct variety fulfills every requirement in each respect, the color being a rich scarlet scarlet with a very scarlet white 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 and growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching.

1450. Triumph Radish.

This is a decidedly unique novelty in Radishes. It is very early, maturing about twenty days from the time of sowing. It is globe-shaped; the tops are short, which makes it valuable for growing under glass. The flesh is very crisp, solid and of mild flavor. The ground color is pure white, striped horizontally with bright scarlet.

1455. Yellow Ball.

or Summer. A fine summer variety, of quick growth, producing crisp, tender Radishes even in the hottest weather and for that reason is grown extensively in the South. Roots are uniformly globe-shaped; skin is golden yellow in color and flesh is mild in flavor.

It is wise to order seeds early this season so as to be sure of obtaining just the varieties you want in the ample turnip use. If you live in the Great Northwest you will find a dealer nearby who is selling this reliable Northrup, King & Co. seed from the seed case or will fill your order for larger quantities than packets. If you have any difficulty in obtaining your supply, write to us and we will give you all possible assistance in filling your order.

We suggest that you see the Northrup, King & Co. dealer well in advance of planting time.
RADISH

EARLY OLIVE SHAPED RADISHES.

1460. Early Scarlet Olive.
A very useful variety. Matures in 25 days; color, bright scarlet; flesh, crisp and tender. Best adapted for main crop.

1462. Northrup, King & Co.'s Special French Breakfast. Of all the large number of different strains of Radishes grown in this locality this past season, none surpassed in fine quality or appearance, this new variety. It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention.

A great favorite. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing.

1470. White Olive Shaped.
Flesh mild and firm. Of very fine quality.

LONG RADISHES.

1475. Chartier or Shepherd.
The largest and handsomest summer sort. This variety is ready for the table very early and remains hard and crisp until it reaches a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus furnishing good roots for a long time. The color at the top is of a vivid crimson. Failing gradually to pure white at the tip. Is delicious in flavor, resists drought effectually.

1480. Glass or Cincinnati Market.
In appearance this Radish is entirely unique. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from six to seven inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days.

1482. Long Cardinal.
A very early variety, fit for use in about 22 days from sowing. It is of a bright red color with white tip. It is especially valuable because of its crisp, tender flesh and fine appearance. It is smooth and uniform and highly colored; the contrast of brightest cardinal with the white tip is both inviting and appetizing. Being early it is very profitable for marketing.

1490. Long White or Lady Finger.
Pure white in color, of long tapering shape, very attractive in appearance, sweet, mild and delicious. Matures in 25 days.

1495. White Icicle.
The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time.

1485. Long Scarlet Short Top.
A standard popular sort. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for the market or private garden.

1500. Large White Summer.
A large, medium long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought.

1505. Wood's Early Frame.
An improvement on Long Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. Our stock is fine.

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

1510. California Mammoth White.
Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

1515. China Rose.
Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use.

1520. Long Black Spanish.
One of the largest, latest as well as the hardiest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture.

1525. Round Black Spanish.
Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time.

Notice. All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid, except where noted.
RHUBARB SEED

Culture. Sow the seed in cold frame in the Spring and as soon as the plants are large enough transplant into rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following Spring, plant out in rows 3 feet apart each way and each Spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Rhubarb roots are set out and cultivated as the above and this method gives edible Rhubarb in a very short time. One oz. of seed will sow 75 ft. of row.

1538. Rhubarb Seed. Vigorous and productive. The leaf stalks are very numerous, the longer ones being from 15 to 20 inches in length, and fully 1½ inches wide.

1540. Strawberry Rhubarb. A delicious variety, yielding heavy crops of light crimson stems which are a beautiful strawberry color when cooked.

Rhubarb Roots

The planting of Rhubarb Roots is usually more satisfactory than to attempt to start from seed. Both time and labor are saved where the former method is followed. Roots such as we furnish should be set out in well enriched soil at least five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut back as not to exhaust the plant by going to seed. Strong Divisions. Each, 15c; doz., $1.50; by express only.

SALISFY or Vegetable Oyster

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

1550. Long White French. The variety most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste.

1555. Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly extra-large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

Handbook for Garden.

A new and revised edition of this valuable booklet has been published. It is free with seed orders or will be sent postpaid for 2c.

SPINACH

Culture. For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. In the Spring, when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the Spring, and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly.

One oz. will sow 100 ft. of row; 10 to 12 lbs. seed required for an acre.

1565. Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow, pointed, wrinkled leaves. Is very hardy.

1595. Round Thick Leaved. A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

1572. Long Season. An excellent sort, having very dark green, tender, crinkled leaves. It will stand an exceptionally long time without running to seed, and remain in good condition. One of the very best varieties for early spring and successive summer planting.

1575. Long Standing. This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners.

1580. Long Standing Prickly. A little later than the leafy sorts, but yields a large quantity of thick and finely colored leaves. It remains in condition fit for use for a long time. Seed is prickly.

1570. Munsterland Frost Resisting. A hardy winter Spinach, standing considerable frost. The hardiest of all varieties. Especially adapted for planting in August and very early September.

1590. Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather especially well. It is a sort used largely for fall sowing.

1585. New Zealand. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, felty and crystalline in appearance. When started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and make strong growth during the Summer.

Garden Cultivators.

A hand cultivator is a great labor saver for the small garden and a horse cultivator is necessary for a large one.
**SQUASH**

**WINTER VARIETIES.**

**Culture.** Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil.

When the plants are well started thin out and cultivate.

One oz. of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, 3½ to 1 lbs. seed required per acre. Bush varieties require 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

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1605. Northrup, King & Co.'s **Improved Hubbard.**

Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climatic conditions of Minnesota are better adapted to the proper maturing of Squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear many large, pear-shaped fruits. Flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored.

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1610. **Boston Marrow.** A large fruited, hard-shelled, winter sort, with bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vine of strong, running growth and very productive, fruits oval.

1615. **Chicago Warted Hubbard.** Is similar in size and quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark olive-green fruits are rather more heavily warted. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality.

1620. **Gregory's Delicious.** In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other Squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper.

1625. **Red or "Golden" Hubbard.** This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warted Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warded skin is of a rich orange-yellow turning to a deep salmon-pink when ripened. It is of fine quality.

1628. **Table Queen or Des Moines.** Introduced under the name of "Table Queen." Name changed at the request of Des Moines Market Gardener's Association. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Just the right size, averaging about 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Color dark green, sometimes a little of red as pointed end. Shell is hard and smooth and ridged. Just right size, easy to handle, perfect in form. Slices easily and keeps well and in a hillock, take out the seeds, bake 20 minutes and you will have the moistest squash you ever tasted. Splendid for pies. Ripens in the fall and keeps as long as Hubbard.

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**SUMMER VARIETIES.**

1635. **Golden Summer Crook Neck.** Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warded, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

1640. **White Bush Scallop.** (Patty Pan.) Matues early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thin and of very fine quality.

1645. **Yellow Bush Scallop.** A very early, large flat variety, color, yellow; flesh pale yellow, fine flavor; very small seed cavity.

1647. **Vegetable Marrow.** Long White Bush. A very popular sort abroad and can be raised equally as well here. Is long and slim, color white with delicious white flesh.
TOMATO

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

This is an early, large and perfectly smooth Tomato of perfect flavor, very solid, and strikingly attractive in general appearance. In color it is a glossy crimson, tinged with pinkish purple. It is enormously productive, one plant alone having been known to produce nearly a bucket of ripe fruit. In addition to its earliness it continues to produce ripe fruit until frost. It is, we think, the best of all Tomatoes for family use and is unsurpassed as a money maker for the market gardener.

160. Acme. Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Fruit is large, very flat, with well developed cells, in heavy clusters. A splendid variety for both market and garden, and is now easily obtainable.

165. Beauty. (Livingston's.) One of the smoothest skinned and most attractive Tomatoes ever seen. The fruits are large and generally uniform, with a deep crimson color, and are of delicious flavor.

170. Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the Tree Tomato. Stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and fleshy solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor.

Northrop, King & Co.'s

175. Chalk's Early Jewel. A favorite and fine variety; one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of all the Tomatoes and is always a great success out of doors.


Our stock of this splendid Tomato has come in competition in the race for earliness with numerous other varieties sent out under strong claims, and has beaten them all, and remains today, as it was when we first offered it several years ago, the earliest of all the good varieties, very hardy and succeeding everywhere. The Imperial, Early Ruby and Earlinian are excellent sorts but the Early Minnesota is superior to those in shape, color, size, smoothness, flavor and flavor, as well as being earlier. When we say the earliest Tomato, we of course mean the earliest good Tomato. There are several sorts a very little earlier, but they are snared, ridged, small, and undeveloped the name of Tomato, and quite for use. Those wishing the earliest good Tomato must have our Early Minnesota.

185. Favorite. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early, ripens all over and through at once. Will bear shipping long distances. Very few seeds and has no hard, green core. A very handsome yellow Tomato of large size, solid and smooth; very productive.

190. Golden Queen. One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost.

195. June Pink. This variety is the result of fifteen generations of breeding; it produces perfect, solid, high crowned, bloom, blood-red Tomatoes; splendid for shipping. They ripen ten days before Earlinians, bearing 50 to 100 fruits per plant. The flavor is deliciously sweet. The plant will stand plenty of fertilizer without going to vine.

Northrop, King & Co.'s Sterling Tomato.

1700. Livingston's Globe. Perfectly globe-shaped, veryearly, large, smooth, fine seeds; firm fleshed, ripens evenly; deep crimson tinged with purple, very productive; an excellent keeper, flavor superb. A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing.

1705. Perfection. (Livingston's.) One of the handsomest varieties and those who have grown the large, round, smooth, beautiful, red fruit claim it is of superior quality.

1710. Ponderosa. This is the largest fructed Tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshed with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planned in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more.

1715. Spark's Earlinian. A perfect early Tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost.

1720. Earlinian Select. Seed saved from crown and selected fruit.

1725. Earlinian Private Stock. Quantity very limited. A superior stock saved from fine breeding plots, the result of many years' selection.

1730. Stone. Very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid; an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its vines and foliage rank and robust.

1735. Dwarf Stone or Tree. Vines dwarf but productive, medium to late in maturity. Fruit bright red, smooth and solid. The large beautiful fruit is variable. A purplish variety of unusual size and shape.

1740. Trucker's Favorite. A purple variety of unusual size and shape.

1745. Trophy. Very large, late or main crop variety. Fruit rich, deep crimson of excellent quality, smooth and of uniform size. Desirable for canning and slicing.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

1750. Husk Tomato. Makes fine Preserves. Also called Strawberry and Ground Cherry, is greatly valued for use as a preserve, it also makes delicious pies either when ripe or dried with sugar. The fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. They are closed in a husk or calyx. We consider the Golden Husk better than the Purple Husk variety and unless otherwise directed will always send Golden Husk on orders received for Strawberry, Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato.

1740. Peach. These are excellent for eating raw. The fruits resemble a peach, even to the skin, which is covered with a slight bloom as in a peach or nectarine.

1745. Red Cherry. Identical with the Yellow Cherry except in color of fruit, which is of a light scarlet.


1755. Yellow Cherry. Fruits are of a light lemon-yellow, about half an inch in diameter, bears early and freely until frost.

1760. Yellow Pear. Similar to the Red Pear, but a handsome yellow.

1765. Yellow Plum. Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, in clusters. Excellent.
**TURNIPS**

**White Globe Turnip.**

Cultivation. Sow seed early in spring for summer crop and early in August for late crop; 1 oz. of seed will sow 140 ft. of row; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

1775. Cow Horn. Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. Varied shaped; grows nearly half out of the ground. sweetness and slightly crooked. Delicate and well flavored. A rapid grower and good for market use.

1780. Early White Flat Dutch. A very popular sort for table and market; grows well on all soils. Root well formed, round, white Turnip. It has a short top and a single tap root. Flesh, showy white, solid and sweet.

1785. Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red.

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

1805. Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market.

1810. White Egg. A quick grower; a grand good keeper; excellent either as an early or late variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank taste of some varieties.

1815. White Globe. Perfectly globe-shaped; skin white and smooth; leaves, large and dark green. Flesh is white and of good quality.

1816. Amber Globe Green Top. A large, round variety with solid yellow flesh. Fine for stock feeding and a good keeper. Excellent for table use, being very sweet.

1817. Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Of medium size, with globe-shaped, with yellow flesh of fine quality; matures late so should be sown early; keeps well and is a good variety for stock.

**RUTA BAGA**

Swedish Turnip.

1900. Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Winner.

**Herbs**

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

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


1820. Basil, Sweet. Leaves are used in soups, etc. Pkt., 5c.


1822. Caraway. Grown for seeds; used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

1823. Carder or Catmint. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.

1824. Cariander. Seeds used in the manufacture of beverages, in confectionery and culinary preparations. Pkt., 5c.

1825. Dill. Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Pkt., 5c.

1826. Fennel, Sweet. Ornamental, also, used in sauce. Pkt., 5c.


1828. Marjoram, Sweet. Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c.


1830. Rosemary. The leaves of this plant are aromatic. Pkt., 10c.


1833. Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning; a tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache. Pkt., 5c.
A Beautiful, Smooth, Velvety, Green Lawn is Certain Through Sowing

Northrup, King & Co.’s “Sterling” Lawn Grass Seed

ANALYZED AS TO PURITY

Northrup, King & Co.’s Sterling.

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in city, town or country. When properly made, a lawn is as satisfactory as any investment a home owner can make. A lawn may be made in two ways, by sodding or by sowing seed. Sodding is not only very expensive, but unsatisfactory as well. Sods are ordinarily taken from a pasture or along the roadside and almost invariably contain weed seeds and coarse, fluffy grasses which appear after the lawn is made. Seeding is not only more economical but is attended with better results.

The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties, for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during a certain part of the season. By properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early Spring to late Autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants, as different sorts live on various elements in the soil. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.

With these facts in mind our Sterling Lawn Grass Seed is scientifically combined. Our experience of many years has given us an intimate knowledge of grasses, their habits and requirements. In our Sterling Lawn Seed are included the best varieties—pure, clean and free from foul seed.

Our Sterling Lawn Seed is very quick in growth and is ready for mowing in from six to eight weeks from the time the seed is sown.

From early Spring until late in the Fall, lawns sown with our Sterling Lawn Seed remain green and fresh, for the reason, that this mixture includes quick growing varieties which are at their best soon after the frost is out of the ground, others that mature and Shrink in Midsummer, and still others that are greenest and sturdiest in Autumn. For each of these seasons there are several different varieties living on different elements in the soil, that one is certain always to have a satisfactory carpet of green wherever our Sterling Lawn Seed is sown, under favorable conditions.

Scarcely visiting Minneapolis, frequently comment upon the beauty of its lawns, both in the public parks and about the homes of the residents. Our Lawn Grass Seed is used very extensively, not only in our own city, but in all parts of the United States, and the demand for it is increasing every year. Our Lawn Seed is used on golf courses, tennis courts, croquet lawns, athletic fields, in parks, cemeteries and private grounds, with unvarying success. A brand of Lawn Grass Seed, such as our Sterling Mixture, which gives perfect satisfaction for these requirements is bound to insure a fine, beautiful, velvety turf around any well cared for residence.

Not only is Sterling Lawn Seed suitable for making new lawns, but it is equally valuable for quickly renewing old, worn-out areas.

Our BOOKLET ON LAWNS tells how to build new lawns, how to repair old lawns, and how to keep lawns green. We will mail one of these booklets free to any one on request. Our Sterling Lawn Seed is free from chaff, being especially cleaned, and therefore less bulky than seed not so well prepared. A pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will seed a much larger area than will a pound of the cheaper mixtures. In making a new lawn one pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will sow 350 square feet.

Northrup, King & Co.’s Shady Place Mixture.

On almost every lawn there are shady places where difficulty is experienced in getting grass to grow. These bare spots are very unsightly and disfigure the lawn. In such places proper seeding may be all that is required. In this mixture we have combined fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties which do well in sheltered or shaded spots. Some varieties of grass require more sun than others, therefore if the kinds which need the least sun are selected, these spots when sown in shady places will thrive and make a good appearance. Frequently a shady lawn, which is at the same time insufficiently drained, becomes affected with moss and coarse, bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime at the rate of forty to fifty pounds to each thousand square feet is an excellent remedy; but the moss should be first removed with a sharp rake. When this is done, sow our Shady Place Lawn Mixture, which will bring greenness to the bare spots and restore the beauty to your lawn. Of course, very densely shaded places are quite hopeless and no variety of grass can be made to flourish under such conditions.

Nurse Crops For Lawns.

Kentucky Blue Grass is the basis of all good grass seed mixtures and the one which will eventually occupy the land. It is very slow to germinate, frequently lying in the soil 5 to 6 weeks before sprouting. On this account we advise the general use of nurse crops. For this purpose we recommend oats, medium red clover and winter rye. For this purpose we recommend oats, medium red clover and winter rye. Nurse crops are especially desirable when a lawn is sown very late in the Spring and there is danger that the hot sun will dry up the soil and burn the grass seedlings before they become well started. Under these conditions either oats or medium red clover are useful. Oats produce shade more quickly, but medium red clover is more attractive and also enriches the soil. Medium red clover is also valuable for improving vacant lots, boulevards, or wherever a good effect is desired at slight expense.

Please refer to the Supplement for prices on Grass Seed.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Putting Green Mixture Is Composed Entirely of Dwarf Growing Evergreen Grasses Which Make a Firm, Durable Turf and occupy ground before seeds obtain a foothold. A spotted lawn may thus be made uniform and beautiful at slight expense.

Fair Green Mixture.

Golf courses require a mixture of grass seed which will give a smooth, level, compact turf. Our long experience in the mixing of grasses enables us to select those best adapted for this purpose. This seed was sown on the Minnehaha Club's golf course, pronounced by professional players to be the finest lawn in the country.

Putting Green Grass Seed.

A superior mixture of deep rooting grasses, of fine fibrous character, forming a strong, durable turf. Excellent for croquet or bowling greens, tennis lawns, putting greens or other places where a durable, fine sward is desired.

Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer. An excellent lawn dressing containing the proper plant food to stimulate the grass into luxuriant growth. This is especially valuable in early Spring to fertilize the bare places before sowing seed. Two or three applications in a season will keep grass in flourishing condition. See page 95 for complete directions and prices.

Grass Seed Required. Quantity For New Lawns.

1 lb. for 350 square feet. 2 lbs. for 1,050 feet. 5 lbs. for 3,000 square feet. 10 lbs. for 5,500 square feet. 100 to 125 lbs. per acre.

Please refer to the Supplement for Prices on Grass Seed.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Terrace Mixture.

The secret of a fine sward for terraces lies in obtaining grasses which root deeply and spread so as to make a heavy mat of sod. To keep such sod in first-class condition, the grass should not be cut too often nor too closely. Give it a chance to grow strong and tough. Let the food which the grass blades get from the air, dew and rain, work down to strengthen the roots. This mixture is suited for terraces on embankments and hillsides, preventing heavy rains from washing them out, and withstands drought and exposure; produces at the same time a velvety, luxuriant turf of especially fine appearance.

To keep the terrace looking well, it is important that the grass plants should always be healthy and vigorous. Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizers, Bone Meal and Sheep Manure are splendid for the purpose. See page 95 for complete information. Some years ago, at the time the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition Building was opened, the grounds were terraced to the street. The management was anxious to have the grounds look as well as possible, but was in a quandary as to the terrace. We supplied them with our Terrace Mixture six weeks before the Exposition opened, with the result that at the end of that time the terraces looked as though they had been established for several years.

Lawn Restoring Grass Seed.

In the Spring of the year there are, in almost every lawn, thin or bare spots which were caused by ice or exposure during the winter months. These may be very quickly renewed by an application of this mixture which is made up of those varieties of seeds which will rapidly grow beautiful lawns and occupy ground before seeds obtain a foothold. A spot in a lawn may thus be made uniform and beautiful at slight expense.

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Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

Beautiful American Asters

Cultural Note on Asters.

The cultivation of the Aster is simple. Do not sow the seed too early; the middle of March indoors is considered a very good time. Successive sowings should be made, if a constant supply of flowers is desired from July until frost. For early use sow the seed in shallow boxes, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. Later sowings may be made in hotbeds or cold frames; or in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. Never use the same ground or location twice in succession. The soil should be rich and moist. We recommend pulverized sheep manure, wood ashes, and phosphates as fertilizers. If barnyard manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed. Allow plants plenty of room; rows should be 3 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row, but the distance may be less according to the habit or growth of the variety. The aster beetle or fly is one of the worst pests but there seems to be only one crop of them, and these if caught and killed are not usually followed by others. Disease of plants with air-slaked lime or dry ashes will be found beneficial. Root lice and cutworms are also troublesome. Application of kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots are effective. Aster blight or "yellows" can usually be traced to the work of the above pests. The plants should be pulsed and burned if they should become badly diseased. Growers should remember that prevention is better than cure. Good cultivation and the timely use of the remedies suggested should produce healthy, vigorous plants.

2031. Lavender Gem Aster.

One of the most beautiful Asters, color a charming shade of lavender, deepening with age. The flowers are always full double, borne in profusion on long, slender, wiry stems, of the Ostrich Feather type, large, artistically and loosely arranged. Pkt., 15c.

Queen of the Market.

The earliest first-class Asters, coming into flower almost a month in advance of later sorts. The plants are of open habit, about 15 inches in height bearing on stems 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, the finely formed double flowers. This is the standard variety among florists for early cutting.

2007. Crimson ..................... pkt. 10c 2010. Lavender ..................... pkt. 10c
2008. Flesh Pink ..................... pkt. 10c 2011. Purple ..................... pkt. 10c
2012. White ..................... pkt. 10c 2013. Finest Mixed Colors ..................... pkt. 10c
2014. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors .............. 50c

Rochester Giant Comet Asters.

This is a new class of Asters of which the plants are like those of the Late branching, large and strong. The flowers like all the Comet type have petals that are very long, narrow and gracefully recurved, giving them a litchness and grace that makes them the most artistic of all Asters. The immense size of the flowers—they are the largest Asters now in cultivation—their artistry, the beauty of coloring and freedom of bloom makes them superior to almost all others. They bloom in mid-season.

2015. Lavender ..................... pkt. 15c 2018. Rose Pink ..................... pkt. 15c
2016. Purple ..................... pkt. 15c 2019. White ..................... pkt. 15c
2017. Light Pink ..................... pkt. 15c 2020. Finest Mixed Colors ..................... pkt. 15c
2021. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 5 colors .............. 75c

Improved Crego Giant Comet Asters.

This Aster resembles the Chrysanthemum very much in form. It is usually large, being 3 to 5 inches in diameter when well grown. The petals are very large, twisted and curled so as to give the blossoms a beautiful, fluffy appearance. They keep in good condition extra well when cut. The plants, of luxuriant, branching growth, attain a height of 1½ inches to 2 feet, each plant bearing from 20 to 30 magnificent flowers on very long stems. We offer these in 6 shades, each distinct and deserving cultivation.

2022. Azure Blue ..................... pkt. 15c 2027. Shell Pink ..................... pkt. 15c
2023. Lavender ..................... pkt. 15c 2028. White ..................... pkt. 15c
2024. Purple ..................... pkt. 15c 2029. Rose Pink ..................... pkt. 15c
2025. Mixed Colors ..................... pkt. 15c 2030. Finest Mixed Colors ..................... pkt. 15c
2031. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors .............. 75c

Magnificent field of the Improved Crego Giant Comet Asters, shown for seed purposes.
**King Asters.**

A magnificent class of Asters, distinct from others in the character of the flower. The long petals are folded lengthwise, appearing almost as if quilled. The flowers are of great size, full and large, of good substance and last very long when cut. The plants are large and the stems exceptionally long and strong.

2049. **Crimson King.** Very rich, deep crimson. A most striking and attractive variety for those who prefer this color. Pkt., 15c.

2050. **Pink King.** This is a beautiful and delicate lavender-pink; it has the characteristic narrow petal of the class but the petals are not so closely folded as some of the others. This is a vigorous flower, graceful, soft appearance. The plants are upright in growth. Pkt., 15c.

2051. **Rose King.** A very attractive Aster with large, handsome double-flowered flowers of a brilliant rose color. A great favorite among florists, lasting in perfect condition a long time. It is vigorous in habit, with stems frequently two feet long. Pkt., 15c.

2052. **Violet King.** The petals are twisted, curled and incurved in the center, completely covering the crown. The bloom is full and large, plants tall and free-branched. Season, mid-summer to frost; the color is a soft violet-like. Pkt., 15c.

2053. **White King.** This has the same handsome type of flower and upright growth of plant as the Violet King and makes a very pleasing contrast with that variety. The cut flowers have the splendid lasting quality characteristic of the King class. In season White King blossoms with the Late Blooming and has all the vigor of that famous race. The plants are more upright in growth than the Violet King and Rose King. Pkt., 15c.

2054. **Finest Mixed King Asters.** Pkt., 15c.

2055. **Collection.** This includes one packet each of the above 5 colors; the 5 pkts., 60c.

**American Branching, Semple’s or Vick’s Branching.**

A grand, popular strain having all the characteristics of a good Aster. The plants form strong, branching bushes 2 to 3 feet high, bearing on long, strong stems their handsome Chrysanthemum-like flowers averaging about 6 inches across. The form of the flowers and length of stem puts them in the front rank for cutting. They bloom late in the season.


2059. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 10c. 2060. **Collection of 5.** Each of the above 5 colors, 60c.

**Astermum.**

A strain of Cut-leaf Asters which on account of their immense size and Chrysanthemum-like appearance have been appropriately named Astermums. They attracted great attention when they were first exhibited a few years ago and have become increasingly popular ever since.

2060. **Blue.** Pkt., 10c. 2061. **Lavender.** Pkt., 10c. 2062. **Light Shell Pink.** Pkt., 10c. 2063. **Rose Pink.** Pkt., 10c. 2064. **Shell Pink.** Pkt., 10c.

2065. **Collection of 5.** Each of the above 5 colors, 60c.

**Improved American Victory. The Daybreak Type.**

These very desirable medium early Asters produce plants stiffly erect in habit of growth, which attain a height of 18 to 20 inches. The flowers form a ball about 2½ inches in diameter with regularly incurred petals, borne on long, stout stems.

2066. **Blue.** Pkt., 10c. 2067. **Lavender.** Pkt., 10c. 2068. **White.** Pkt., 10c. 2069. **Pink.** Pkt., 10c.

2070. **Collection of 5.** Each of the above 5 colors, 60c.

2071. **Red Aster “Sensation.”**

This is the reddest of all Red Asters, the color being a rich garnet or ox blood red which after it blooms in the sunshine like a fine copper. The plants are of free-branched habit, about 18 inches high; the very double flowers, averaging 3½ inches across, are borne freely on stems a foot long from early Aug. till late Sept. The intense color shows up well when cut, and makes a brilliant bit of color in a bed or border. Pkt., 15c.

2072. **Enchantress Pink Aster.**

Immense flowers of a soft delicate pink which does not fade; borne in strong, upright plants. The plants are tall and strong and the flowers are the size of the largest Branching Asters. The flower is made up of broad petals, loosely arranged, producing an exceedingly soft and pleasing effect. Pkt., 25c.

2073. **Giant Purity.**

Flowers extra large, five inches or more across, light yellow, chrysanthemum-like flowers. Pkt., 25c.

2074. **Pink Beauty.**

Has double, large and beautiful flowers with incurved petals, resembling very much a Peony in shape. The plants are strong and upright, bearing handsome blooms on long still stems. Extra fine for bouquet work. Height, 20 inches. 2075. **Crimson Giant.** A superb, late branching Aster of upright growth. Flowers about 18 inches long, color rich blood crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2076. **Pink Flora.**

One of the finest, late branching Asters. Flowers are arranged, double, soft and free-flowering. Pkt., 15c.

2077. **Peony Flowered Perfection Aster.**

Has double, large and beautiful flowers with incurved petals, resembling very much a Peony in shape. The plants are strong and upright, bearing handsome blooms on long still stems. Extra fine for bouquet work. Height, 20 inches.

2078. **Royal Asters.**

These form a new class of Asters in which the petals are very broad and distinctly incurved or shell-shaped. This produces an effect of shading that enhances the beauty of the color. Charmingly graceful, producing a Chrysanthemum-like effect. In size the flowers are like the Late Branching Asters and the plants have the same sturdy vigor but are not so tall, branching close to the ground. They are earlier than the Branching Type and remain in bloom a long time.


2084. **Crimson Giant.** A superb, late branching Aster of upright growth. Flowers about 18 inches long, color rich blood crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2075. **Pink Beauty.**

Has double, large and beautiful flowers with incurved petals, resembling very much a Peony in shape. The plants are strong and upright, bearing handsome blooms on long still stems. Extra fine for bouquet work. Height, 20 inches.

2076. **Pink Flora.**

One of the finest, late branching Asters. Flowers are arranged, double, soft and free-flowering. Pkt., 15c.
2105. **Abutilon.** Flowering Maple. These grow rapidly and make fine, large showy, hanging elegant bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 25c.

2108. **Adonis.** Showy annuals of easy culture, with pretty, fine cut foliage, dark crimson flowers with white center. 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

**Ageratum.** One of the best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer until frost. Unlike many bedding plants, their flowers are not liable to be spoiled by rain, nor do the colors fade out. The various blue varieties are with- out doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants of this color for our climate. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. A sowin in September will give plants to bloom all winter.

2110. **Blue Perfection.** The darkest color of all large flowering Ageratum. Color deep amethyst-blue; compact growth; fine texture. 1 oz., pkt., 10c.

2111. **Little Blue Star.** A variety of exceedingly dwarf and even growth; the tiny bushes, not over 1 to 2 inches high, are almost covered with bright blue flowers, a fine variety for edging. Pkt., 25c.

2112. **Princess.** A beautiful variety of common, even growth, easily exceeding inches in height, the flowers are sky-blue with white center, the contrast being really exquisite. 1 oz., pkt., 10c.

2113. **Imperial Dwarf Blue.** A clear blue; growth about 8 inches high. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

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

2114. **White.** Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

2115. **Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow.** A very select strain, habit 2 to 3 inches high and about 12 to 18 inches in spread. Covered with snow-white blossoms, completely hiding all foliage, and a field of this in bloom has the appearance of a coverlet spread with snow. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from late in the fall almost to early in the late season in the late. One plant, 4 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

**Amaranthus.** Brilliant foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high. Very useful in borders of tall plants or for the centers of flower beds. Give plants plenty of room.

2118. **Caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding.** Brilliant blooms of deep crimson; 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.


2121. **Salpiglossis. Fountain Plant.** Willow leaved. Height 3 feet. A most effective plant for borders or in large window boxes. Pkt., 15c.

2122. **Sunrise.** A most beautiful plant; height, 2 feet; the leaves are long and narrow, the upper ones of the highest, glowing crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2145. **Asparagus plumosus.** Probably the most popular house plant today. You can grow it for yourselves and neighbors. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing Maiden Hair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. Pkt., 10c.

**Bacheler's Button. Double Cornflowers.** Also known as Centaurea. Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, etc. They are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old-fashioned flowers.

2181. **Double Bachelor's Button.** All colors mixed. 1 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2182. **Double Blue.** One of the leading annuals. It is identical in color to the popular single blue Cornflower, which is so much in demand for cutting, especially for buttonholes, but, being a double flower, it takes fewer of them to make a nice bunch, and it is better in every way. The plants form nice symmetrical bushes about 18 inches high. 1 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2183. **The flowers are quite double, and of an attractive clear rose-pink, a color that is always in demand both in the garden and for cutting. 5 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

**Balsam or Lady Slipper.** Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest perfection of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Our strain is unexcelled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet.

2155. **Snow White.** Pkt., 10c.

2156. **Scarlet.** Pkt., 10c.

2157. **Light Lemon.** Pkt., 10c.

2158. **Salmon Prince.** Very durable, exquisitely salmon pink. Pkt., 10c.

2159. **Balsam.** All colors mixed. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.


**Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.** Snapdragons were a feature of the old-fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but suddenly when the improved new sorts appeared, they became one of the most fashionable bordering flowers. Today they are being raised in gardens everywhere since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer, are as valuable for bordering effects as for cutting and form a pleasing contrast to some of the taller, coarse annuals.

**Culture.** Should be sown in open ground the latter part of May. It is best to start seed indoors in a shallow box or in a hot-bed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover seeds to a depth of four times their size and press surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant seedlings after leaves form and remove to garden when weather is warm and settled. All Giant varieties, per pkt., 15c.

2127. **Giant White.** Pkt., 10c.

2128. **Giant Scarlet.** Pkt., 10c.

2129. **Giant Garnet.** Pkt., 10c.

2130. **Queen of the North.** Grows 1 foot high and densely covered with large white flowers. A gem for beds and borders, valuable for pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

2131. **Tom Thumb Mix.** Large variety of colors; best for bedding. Pkt., 15c.

2132. **Tall Mixed.** Extra fine selection, best for cutting. 1 oz., 10c.

2140. **Arctotis.** Blue Eyed African Daisy. A remarkably handsome new annual. It forms a branching bushy to 3 feet high. Its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals being a pale lilac blue. It is of early culture and flowers from early Summer until late Fall. Pkt., 15c.

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

**Arctotis.**
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

2162. Mixed. The finest mixture possible to combine, representing the best selections from the most celebrated specialists of Europe. The flowers are very large, ranging from 1 in. to three inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camelia, and are as double, in fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, on single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The colors of the flowers are very varied, being white, pink, white and pink or white with yellow centers. The seeds should be started inside and planted out when danger of frost is over. They do best in a sunny location, but need cool, moist soil, so it is well to keep the ground well mulched. See illustration on page 46. Mixed, pkt., 25c.

2176. Bidens rhodoides. One of the finest additions to the list of annuals suitable for the North. This is a very hardy annual, is suggestive of the Dahlia and Coreopsis with both of which this plant is allied. The flowers which are produced on long stems of single, large, pink or white with yellow centers. The seeds should be started inside and planted out when danger of frost is over. They do best in a sunny location, but need cool, moist soil, so it is well to keep the ground well mulched. See illustration on page 46. Mixed, pkt., 25c.

2177. Brachycome. Swan River Daisy. Free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging. Pkt., 10c.

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

2186. Speciosa Major. Large-flowering variety, brilliant ultramarine blue, a rare color. Especially valuable as a pot plant. Pkt., 15c.


Calendula. Pot Marigold. Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere in Europe. The flowers are very large, ranging from 1 in. to three inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and are as double, in fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, on a single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The blossoms suggest the flower of the Dahlia and Coreopsis with both of which this plant is allied. The flowers which are produced on long stems of single, large, pink or white with yellow centers. The seeds should be started inside and planted out when danger of frost is over. They do best in a sunny location, but need cool, moist soil, so it is well to keep the ground well mulched. See illustration on page 46. Mixed, pkt., 25c.

2195. Nankan. A very distinct variety, the double flowers of a creamy-yellow, slightly flushed apricot, dark brown eye of annually of cut flowers. The blossoms suggest the flower of the Dahlia and Coreopsis with both of which this plant is allied. The flowers which are produced on long stems of single, large, pink or white with yellow centers. The seeds should be started inside and planted out when danger of frost is over. They do best in a sunny location, but need cool, moist soil, so it is well to keep the ground well mulched. See illustration on page 46. Mixed, pkt., 25c.

2200. Meteor. Large, double yellow, striped with orange, very showy. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2205. Prince of Orange. Rose mohie Meteor but is much darker, especially fine. 5c; pkt., 5c.

2210. All color mix. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c. For other Marigolds, see page 51.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and mowing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to 1 to 12 inches apart. The stalks are slender and the flowers are small but of the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.


2220. Cremon King. An excellent dwarf variety: color, velvety crimson carnet. Height not increased. oz., 10c; pkt., 25c.

2225. Tiger Star. Plants not over 9 inches high, flowers of rich red brown, tinged with golden yellow, not unlike some of the Orchids. oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2230. Drummondii, Golden Wave. Rich golden-yellow with small chestnut-brown center; very freely flowering. 1/2 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.


2240. Double Tintoria. Double and semi-double very showy flowers of rich mahogany with deep red eye of annually of cut flowers. oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2245. Tintoria. Another showy variety, the large flowers being bright yellow and mahogany, about evenly divided; height 2 feet. oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

2250. Mixed Colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

2365. Giant Hyacinth Flowered or Improved Empress. An improved strain of the Empress Hyacinth Flowered or Improved Empress, bearing much larger, 1 in. flowers, 10 1/2 inches in diameter. Colored white, pink, crimson, scarlet and white, and peach-colored. Oz., 50c; pkt., 25c.


2270. Lavender. Oz., 40c; pkt., 25c.

2280. Mixed Colors. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

2290. Canna, Indian Shot. Unquestionably the finest of the bedding plants for the American climate and easily grown from seed. Soak the seeds in warm water until they swell, then sow in sandy loam and place in a hothoth. When up to the second leaf put off singly and keep under glass until the proper planting season. A mixture of many varieties. Oz., 30c; pkt, 15c.

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites because of their rich colors, spicy fragrance and profusion of flowers. All the following varieties do well, but the Marguerite and Chabaud types are the best for summer flowering.

Everblooming Chabaud Carnations. A new strain raised by M. Chabaud, the Carnation specialist of France. The plants are of even height, and the flowers last a full year, with the flowers larger double and deliciously sweet. It has the largest and most charming color variation. These usually bloom in five months from time of sowing.

2294. Fine Mixed. 1/2 oz., $1.50; pkt., 25c.

Carnation Grenadin. The best scarlet carnation for outdoor flowering. Comes into bloom very early. The beautiful, double, scarlet flowers are borne in great masses, and are very valuable for bouquets and cut flower use. 2300. Brilliant Double Scarlet. 1/4 oz., $1.25; pkt., 25c.

Marguerite Carnations. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many shades of red and pink, and all of them are double, and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers. All grown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. If protected by course of glass or litter they will live through the winter and flower early the following summer.

2305. Deep Crimson...Pkt., 15c. 2325. Fiery Scarlet...Pkt., 15c.

2310. Salmon Yellow...Pkt., 15c. 2328. Strie Pink...Pkt., 15c.

2315. Bright Rose...Pkt., 15c. 2330. Pure White...Pkt., 15c.

2335. Collection of one of each color. 50c; pkt., 10c.

2340. Mixture of all colors Marguerite Carnations. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Carnations in separate colors. 1/4 oz., 35c; 1/2 oz., 65c; 1/2 oz., $2.00.


2370. Queen of the Dwarfs. This is the best of the dwarf growing Clockcombs. The plants grow only 8 inches high with beautiful dark rose-colored combs, often 2 feet across. Pkt., 10c.

2380. Plutusosa. mixed. Feathered Cockcomb. These make fine plants for large beds or borders.

2390. 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 the sunlight the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze-colored foliage. Pkt., 10c.


2375. Celosia Childsii. Chinese Woolflower. A unique form of the C. cristata, growing two to three feet high, by as much through, each branch terminated by a large head of rich crimson flowers, very effective in beds or borders, but highly interesting and valuable for cutting, as they can be dried, and retain their bright color for weeks. Pkt., 15c.
Centauraea Imperialis. Sweet Sultan. This is without doubt the most beautiful of all the Centaureas. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems and when cut will stand for days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other sweet Sultan. It is of very easy culture. One of the best annuals for cut flowers.


Centauraea Suaveolens. Yellow Sweet Sultan or Grecian Cornflower. Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented and a popular sort for cutting.

2382. packet, 10c 2383. packet, 10c

White-Leaved Centaureas. Dusty Millers. Fine for bedding, bases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensive ly used for marginals. As an ending to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are very effective. Sow the seed early indoors, and transplant in May. The white-leaved Centaureas are also known as Dusty Millers. See No. 2430.

2384. Gynandropsis. Fine cut-silvery foliage. 1 to 1½ feet. 1000 seeds, 35c; pkt., 10c 2385. Candissima. Silvery white; leaves broadly cut. 1000 seeds, 50c; pkt., 10c

Cineraria Maritima Candissima. White Leaved Dusty Miller. These, as well as the white-leaved Centaureas are called “Dusty Millers.” Fine for bedding, division beds and marginals; prized for their beautiful downy, silvery foliage; half-hardy perennials, but should be treated as annuals; 2 feet. ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c

Chrysanthemum. Annual varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties, extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. The single varieties grow 12 to 15 inches high and produce on long stems large flowers resembling the daisies, but of many bright colorings in distinct borders or rings.

2386. Single Mixed. Painted Dahlias. Many colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c 2387. Coronarium. Double Mixed Yellow, white, etc. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c

2388. Evening Star. or Helios. Rich sunflower yellow; the disc slightly deeper yellow. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Marguerite Carnations.

2389. Scarlet Queen. Brilliant orange-scarlet, a rare shade. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c

2390. Cleome Pungens. Giant Spider Plant. Very attractive for beds and mass planting. Pkt., 10c

2391. Rainbow Corn. Zea Japonica Variegata. An ornamental foliage plant. This is not only highly effective, but very interesting. It grows about 5 feet high, quite bushy, the wonderfully Variegated leaves being striped with bright green, silver white, rosy purple and sulphur yellow. It makes a very pretty dividing line between the vegetable and flower garden, or it may be used in the mixed border. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

2392. Coleus. The most largely used, perhaps, of all bedding plants. These are easily grown from seed.


2395. Cyclamen. Giant Flowered. Rich colored and fragrant for Winter flowering. Seed may be sown Spring or Autumn. The culture of Cyclamens from seed is much more satisfactory than from bulbs. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25 seeds, 25c

Culture for Cyclamen. Sow the seed in gentle heat, in shallow boxes or pans filled with a compost of sandy loam, leaf mould and coarse sand. Now sow on surface and cover with 1 inch of sphagnum moss. Water carefully and keep at an uniform temperature of 50° to 60° degrees. When the plants have made 2 leaves transplant into small pots.

Centaurea Imperialis. Sweet Sultan.
Dahlia. Dahlias can be grown easily from seed so as to produce flowers the first year. This is true of double Dahlias as of single. In the Dahlia are combined more desirable qualities than are found in almost any flower grown in the open ground. It can be had in perfection from June until cut down by frosts. In it can be found not only every imaginable color except blue, but the most beautiful combination of colors and marvelous blending of shades and tints imaginable. As a cut flower the Dahlia is unsurpassed, owing to its great diversity of bloom and the brilliant luster of its colorings.

2605. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixed Dahlia.

This mixture is intended to embrace seed of every desirable Dahlia procured from the most prominent Dahlia specialists of this and other countries, and blended by us. Pkt., 25c.

2610. Twentieth Century or Orich Flowered Dahlia.

In size the flowers are giants, 4½ to 7 inches across, and in color vary from almost pure white to deep crimson. These large single flowers are truly magnificent. Pkt., 25c.


2630. Datura. Angel's Trumpet. Showy, large, branching plants growing 5 to 6 feet high, bearing large trumpet-shaped flowers, 6 inches in length and very fragrant. Mixed seeds of all varieties, pkt., 10c.

Dusty Miller. See Centaurea page 46.

2635. Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca. Orange. A rare and extremely showy annual Daisy from South Africa which thrives under our climatic conditions perfectly. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, ½ inches across, are a unique, rich, glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and these glitter in the sunshine and present a magnificent sight. Seed may be sown in the same way as Asters. They bloom the greater part of Summer and Fall. ¼ oz., 40c; Pkt., 15c.

Everyone Enjoys Flowers.

Dahlias are among the most popular of all flowers. They can be grown easily and inexpensively. No home is complete without a bed of flowers to give color and interest to the scene. By choosing early and late varieties a succession of blooms may be enjoyed from early summer until frost. It is advisable also to choose varieties which have long stems and are suitable for cut flowers.

2530. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early and Mammoth Cosmos.

Cosmos is the showiest of our late Summer and Autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems rising above the foliage for three months, are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are grown in enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Cosmos is very effective among shrubbery and especially desirable for interpolating with early blooming perennials as it fills in the gaps when the latter die down.


2570. Mammoth Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.

New Extra Early Flowering Double Cosmos.

Some years since a few individual plants of Cosmos showed evidence of producing double flowers, but it has taken a great deal of care and patience to perfect the strain now offered. The flowers vary considerably in their degree of doubling, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill or color surrounding the double disc, and while we think this is the most artistic, they are beautiful in either form. They grow to a height of about three feet, forming a perfect bush massed with bloom, bearing beautiful double flowers of good size on long stems: they come in about seventy-five per cent double from seed. They bloom in seventy days from the day seed is sown, so that seed sown the latter part of April will easily be in bloom by the Fourth of July and continue until cut down by frost.


2590. Giant Pink Lady Lenox. A late development in this popular annual flower, bears gigantic flowers, with wide, overlapping petals of splendid substance, making a perfectly circular flower, which is borne on very long stems; in color a beautiful deep rose pink. ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2595. Giant White Lady Lenox. The white-flowered form of the above. ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2600. 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 north-west it should be grown in pots or boxes, so that the roots are confined, thus throwing it into flower. Pkt., 10c.
Dianthus or Pinks. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors when the danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double flowering sorts are almost as fine as carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks

2646. Double Annual Pinks, Mixed. A fancy mixture of beautiful varieties. 1/2 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2647. Chinensis Fl. Pl. Double China or Indian Pink. Flowers very double and of many bright colors. 1/2 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2648. Diadematus Fl. Pl. Double Diadem Pink. Beautiful double flowers; mixed, of various tints of blue, crimson, purple, to very dark purple, with the outer edge fringed and nearly white. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2649. Hedewigi Fl. Pl. Double Japan Pink. Double mixed. Colors varying from the darkest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. 1/2 oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

2650. Imperialis Fl. Pl. Double Imperial Pink. Double in a very large range of colors. 1/2 oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

2651. Lacinatus Fl. Pl. Double Fringed Pink. Large double, showy flowers, with fringed edges, in a great variety of colors. 1/2 oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.


2653. Lucifer. A new double flowering form of the bright geranium-red single Pink Vesuvius. The newly fringed double flowers are about 2 inches across, and owing to its intense, dazzling color, a general favorite. 1/2 oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.


2655. Nobilis Fl. Pl. Double Royal Pink. Flowers of largest size, varying in color from scarlet dark blood-red and rose to white. 1/2 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2656. Snowball. Large double white, splendid for cutting or as a border. 1/2 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2657. Salmon King. Brilliant salmon rose. Pkt., 10c.

Single Annual Pinks

All the single sorts have large flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; their many and brilliant colors make them very desirable for beds and borders; 1 foot.

2658. Single Annual Pinks, Mixed. A beautiful mixture of all the single varieties. 1/2 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.


2660. Eastern Queen Beautiful marbled rose and mauve flowers. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.


2662. Lacinatus. Fringed Pink. A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2663. Nobilis. Royal Pinks. Selected and improved varieties of the popular single-flowered Japan Pink. The colors vary from white to dark red. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2664. Punctatus. Princess Pinks. A very novel variety, with fringed flowers mottled, spotted and striped in the greatest diversity of colors. 1/2 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2665. Salmon Queen. The well 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. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2666. Vesuvius. Brilliant geranium-red; makes a very effective bed or border. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

Cultural Directions. Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed, transplanted as previously suggested, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

Euphorbia Variegata. Strong-growing annuals, suitable for beds of tall growing plants; or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous; the foliage, however, is exceedingly ornamental.

2713. Snow on the Mountain. Attractive foliage; valued and marginated with white. 2 feet; 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.
**Eschscholtzia. California Poppy.** The California Poppy is a showy, free-flowering plant so popular with everyone as scarcely to need introduction. Particular attention is drawn to Hunnemania often called Bush Eschscholtzia. 50c. Number 2860. This is a beautiful annual which flowers freely and bears a great abundance of brilliant yellow tulip-shaped flowers. Do not overlook this beautiful variety in placing your orders.

2740. Giant Chrysanthemum-flowered. A beautiful and finely colored variety of Eschscholtzia which blooms for an unusually long period. 3oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.

2742. Crimson. Very rich color, one of the most beautiful. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.


2746. Fringed Yellow. Deep pure yellow, the petals deeply cut or fringed. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt, 10c.

2760. Keihia. The prettily fluted or ruffled petals are a bright glistening scarlet on the outside, while the inside is a rich golden orange, a most brilliant Oriental color combination. ½ oz., 35c.; pkt, 15c.

2770. Qypsophila. The petals may be distinctly variegated along the veins, and a few white or golden color streaks are very effective. ½ oz. pkt., 10c.

2790. Queen. A splendid variety with a rich, varied color. ½ oz. pkt., 10c.

2795. Lovely. We consider this Eschscholtzia well named. It being a lovely tone of bright pink suffused with salmon, the blooms having a satiny appearance which adds very much to the effect. Pkt., 15c.

2798. Mandarin. Inner side of the petals rich orange, outside side brilliant scarlet. ½ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

2800. Maui Beauty. A delicate new color previously unknown among Eschscholtzias it being a beautiful shade of pure mauve. Pkt., 15c.

2802. Purple Glow. Undoubtedly the greatest advance that has been made in Eschscholtzias. Its is a bright reddish purple and is the darkest shade that has been obtained so far. Pkt., 15c.

2805. Scarlet Beauty. This is one of the brightest colors in Eschscholtzias, it being a deep scarlet and as the plants are very erect, it has the appearance when in bloom of a vivid scarlet tulip. Pkt., 15c.

2820. Tangaroa. Bronzy red overlaid terra cotta. A rare color among Eschscholtzias being the tango color which was so popular a few years ago. Pkt., 15c.

2825. Vesuvius. In this variety the color is the same on both sides of the petals, a rich Wallflower or coppery red which glisten in the sun like molten metal. ½ oz., 35c.; pkt, 15c.


**Gaillardia. Blanket Flower.** Remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of the flowers. Excellent for borders or for cutting.


**Geranium.** Comparetly few are aware that Geraniums may be grown easily from seed and flower the first season if sown early. This is the best way to secure Geraniums as they will frequently reward the cultivator with charming new varieties. In fact, propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.


**Helianthus. Sunflower.** Hardy annuals, of sturdy growth, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Very useful as cut flowers. Effective in forming background of large beds or borders and for distant effect.

2795. Chrysanthemum Flowered. Perfectly double; the color is the bright golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very much double Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster which long stems and seven foot high and bears profusely all summer long. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.


2805. Golden Russian. Immense single flowers, yellow with large black center. 6 feet. Pkt., 5c.

2807. Orion. Very effective sort, particularly on account of its twisted petals, which resemble a Geranium Dahlia. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.

2810. Perkeo. This is a beautiful dwarf variety of the miniature Sunflower. The plants form compact bushes about 12 inches high and about 15 inches through. Very useful for the front of borders or beds of plants of medium height. Flowers continually from early July until cut down by killing frost. Single, charming golden yellow, with black center. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.

2815. Cut and Come Again Sunflowers; Single and Double in a beautiful mixture of all varieties. You will be delighted with these, flowering as they do from June until killing frost. Indispensable as cut flowers and also very popular for garden decoration. ½ oz 25c.; pkt., 10c.

**Godetia.** An attractive, hardy annual deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy, mallow-like flowers of rich and varied colors. One foot in height.


2845. All Colors, Mixed. ½ oz. 50c.; pkt, 10c.

**Gypsophila. Bridal Veil. Baby's Breath.** Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful pendants of dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequalled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the Summer.

2848. Elegans alba grandiflora. Pure white Oz., 25c.; pkt, 5c.


2855. Heliotrope, count of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in Summer or as pot plants in the house in the Winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. The best varieties in mixtures, ½ oz., 15c.; pkt, 25c.

2860. Hunnemania. Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy. Flowers are a rich shade of buttercup yellow, with feathery glauous foliage. The best of the Poppy family for cut flowers, remaining in condition for several days. Seeds sown in May will produce flowering plants in July, which blossom continually until hard frost. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt, 10c.
2865. **Ice Plant.** Dwarf trailing annual, white flowers and thick, ornamental leaves when young. Should be covered with crystals. Thrives in bright sunlight and dry situations. Pkt., 10c.

2870. **Impatiens Holstii.** Charming plants for house decoration or dinner table, producing bright, waxy flowers profusely and continuously. All colors. Pkt., 25c.

2875. **Kochia.** Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red; a splendid plant to divide the vegetable from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the Summer for any purpose. See page 61. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2880. **Lantana.** Well known bedding plants, with clusters of Verbenas-like flowers, and very attractive in large beds. They have an agreeable and lasting perfume. Mixed, 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2885. **Larkspurs.** This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals.

2890. **Lavatera.** Annual Mallow. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. High and covered during the entire Summer with large, cup-shaped, shrub-pink flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2895. **Linum.** Crimson Flax. One of the most effective and showy bedding plants. Flowers brilliant scarlet. 1 oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

2900. **Lobelia. Erinus Varieties.** The Erinus varieties bloom very quickly from seed, and, when not injured by frost, bloom all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Almost all are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing habit. The perennial or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants and will be found quite effective for back ground and grouping. Tender Annual.

2910. **Lupins.** Annual Mixed. Very desirable garden plants, showy and excellent for cutting. Graceful spikes, 2 feet long, in various shades of white, blue, pink and yellow. 1 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2920. **Marvel of Peru. Four O'Clocks.** Favorite half hardy annual of the large beds and borders. Called Four O'Clock because it opens its blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. Handsome, free flowering, sweet scented; blossoms variegated, striped and of various colors. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2930. **Matthiola Bicornis. Evening Scented Stock.** No annual in cultivation equals this in delicate perfume of its flowers. The pink and blue blossoms are borne in clusters of 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in-doors in a shallow box, or hot-bed, and transfer to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2940. **Matricaria Capensis. Double White Feverfew.** The plant is covered with numerous and freely branching flower stems which are literally covered with very double flowers, 1 inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c.
Marigold. Well known garden favorite of quick growth and very free-flowering habit. Seed should be sown in shallow drills in the open garden early in the Spring after danger of frost is over and the trees are well out in leaf. Plants for early blooming may be started in boxes, placed in a sunny window in March, and the young plants grown in pots until the weather is warm enough to set outdoors. See Calendar, page 45.

Double African Marigold. Splendid for beds or borders; the tall varieties grow about 3 feet high, the dwarf sorts 18 to 24 inches.

2961. Dwarf Orange. Double-pulld in deep orange-yellow flowers, dwarfmattal. 1/oz., 40c; Pkt., 10c.
2962. El Dorado. Large double tubular flowers in shades of yellow; 3 ft., pkt., 15c.
2963. Lemon Queen. A counterpart of Orange Prince except in color. Which is a soft lemon-yellow and forming a fine contrast to the rich orange of the former. Pkt., 15c.
2976. Orange Prince. A tall growing variety, height 21½ ft.; bearing large, perfect double-pulld flowers of a rich deep golden-orange color, the finest of all and very showy. Flowers continually from early summer till hard frost. Pkt., 15c.
2972. Pride of the Garden. A dwarf growing double-pulld golden yellow. 1½ oz., 40c; Pkt., 10c.
2973. Double Mixed. African varieties containing all of the colors, 2 oz. each, 35c; Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Double French Marigold. Few annuals are as effective as the French Marigolds or flower for so long a period. They all form dense bushes not over 12 inches high and are unequallled for borders or beds.

2980. Gold Striped. Very double golden yellow, each petal striped with rich brownish-red. 1½ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.
2983. Golden Ball. A splendid pure golden yellow, flowers of good size and makes a very effectiave golden line or bed. Plants globular, 9 inches. Flowers from early summer until late autumn. 1½ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.
2987. Luisea. Light lemon yellow, double-pulld flowers, 1½ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.
2992. French Mixed. A splendid mixture saved from fine double flowers; all colors. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.
2993. Dwarf Single French Marigold. Legion of Honor (Little Brownie). A single flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 9 inches high. Begins flowering early, commencing in June, continuing until frost. The flowers are golden yellow, marked with a large spot of velvety crimson at the base of each petal; 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Mignonette. Reseda. A well-known fragrant favorite; no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. Sowing should be done in March and again in July will keep up a succession from early Summer till frost.

Culture. Set out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

3000. ministries. When grown under favorable conditions flowers will not only be of remarkable size— from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual flowers are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. Of good keeping qualities, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opens. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.
3002. golden Macht. Distinct Variety of Macht, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.
3003. Golliath Red. 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. 1½ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.
3004. Macht. Adapted for pot culture; dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; finely colored and very fragrant. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.
3010. Salmon Queen. Strong, robust habit, with fine spikes, of bright salmon-red flowers, intensely fragrant; fine for outdoor culture. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 15c.
3015. Sweet Scented. Reseda odorata. The old-fashioned variety with small spikes, but the most sweetly scented of all. Oz., 5c; pkt., 5c.

3020. Mimosa pudica. Sensitive Plant. Curious and interesting, pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when shaken; 1½ ft. Pkt., 10c.
3025. Morning Glory, Convolvulus. Dwarf Morning Glories Mixed. Hardy annual, 1 foot in height. Colors range from pure white to deep purple. oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.
3030. Nicotiana Affinis. Tubercle-flowered Tobacco. Delightfully sweet-scented; pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; 2 to 3 ft. 1½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.
3033. Nicotiana Sanders Hybrids. A splendid type in a great diversity of color. All colors mixed, pkt. 10c.
Nicotiana. Carminic Tuberosa Flowered o-
bacca. This beautiful hybrid
Nicotiana has been spoken of as a most strikingly beautiful plant.
The originators describe it as forming bushy, much-branched plants,
2 feet high, the whole plant laden with flowers from base to summit—
literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red, fragrant blossoms,
thousands of which are produced on a single plant. In form the
flower resembles Nicotiana Alatina but having a short, stout tube
and, unlike that variety, does not close up in anything, but remains
open all day; the fragrance, while not so powerful as Nicotiana Affinis
is decidedly delicious. It is as easy to grow as Petunia. If started
indoors in early Spring and planted out in May it gives a continuous
display of blossoms all Summer and Autumn. It can also be grown
in warm ground. Pkt., 10c.

Nigella Damascena. 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; hardly
annual; blue and mixed; 1 foot. oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Miss Jacky. A lovely variety, with cornflower-blue blossoms,
splendid for cutting.½ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Nemophila. Splendid, free-flowering, hardy annuals, of very
neat, compact habit. Flowers are cup-shaped,
appearing in many brilliant colors, the blue shades being particularly
striking. Blossom continuously throughout the Summer, thriving best in
a cool, or moist, shady place where the soil is not too rich. All colors
mixed, with many shades of blue. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Culture for Nemophila. Sow out of doors, when the danger from frost is
over, in the open or border where they are to flower. The soil should be
well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times
their size. Press down firmly with a hoed and thin out so that the
plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be
sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to
the open ground, when the weather becomes suitable.

NASTURTIUM.

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general
excellence nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good
soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the
time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion
of their gorgeous blossoms. No 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 of bloom is produced in light or sandy soils and seldom
diminishes through the hot weather. The varieties offered below were
selected from a very large number of sorts as the best and most distinct.

It is our intention that every package of seed, large or small, that bears
the name of Sterling, shall be the best that money can procure anywhere
at any price. Our mixtures of Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums are shining ex-
amples of Sterling excellence as applied to flower seeds. These mixtures are
made up by ourselves from the finest named varieties grown by the lead-
ing specialists of England, France, Italy, and America. They em-
brace every desirable color, such as deep brown, red, golden-orange, flam-
ing scarlet, chrome-yellow veined with carmine, burnished bronze color,
crimson-scarlet, sulphur-yellow, spotted deep crimson, light straw, delicate
shades of rose, and many other colors, tints, and markings.

Our Sterling Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums should not be confounded with
the common type. In this mixture are also included all the choicest
colours of the climbing varieties. The color combinations in the flowers
are daily; in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should
be well cultivated, with rich manure, corn, manure, or compost, and
not too rich. Nasturtiums are especially adapted for covering verandas, trellises, trees, stumps, etc.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf or Bedding Nasturtiums.

Price: any of the following varieties: pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c.

Crystal Palace Gem. Orange-yellow, garnet blotches.
Chameleon. Various richly colored flowers on same plant.
Empress of India. Crimson, dark foliage.
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet, dark foliage.
Pearl. Creamy-white.
Yellow Prince. Pale yellow, carmine blotches.
Regalum. Deep purplish-crimson.
Rose. 5c;
Spotted. Golden-yellow, spotted garnet.
Salmon Queen. Rich deep apricot.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums.

Elegant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. Useful to cover unsightly rail-
ings and walls or to cover with fine effect. Gather seed pods for
pickling while green and tender, 6 to 10 feet.

Price: any of the following varieties:—pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 60c.

Chameleon. Various richly colored flowers on the same plant.
Gold Garnet. Orange-yellow, garnet blotches.
Crimson-maron, dark foliage.
Crimson Mazarine.
Crimson.
Creamy-white.
Yellow Prince. Pale yellow carmine blotches.
Rose.
Scarlet.
Salmon Queen. Rich, deep apricot.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums.

Not to be confounded with the common tall Nasturtiums, for surpassing
them in the remarkable brilliancy of the flowers. These are much larger
than those of the old-fashioned kind, and usually the petals overlap.
Climbing Nasturtiums are adapted for verandas, trellises, etc.

Price: any of the following varieties:—pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c.

Asa Gray. Primrose yellow, almost white.
Atrapapunrurn. Deep crimson.
Brilliant. Dark scarlet.
Deep Blood-red.
Giant of Battles. Sulphur, blotted-red.
Regina. Brilliant salmon-red on opening, changing as they age to
almost a cream color.
Roi Des Noirs. (King of the Blacks) Deep velvety garnet; very rich.
Spitfire. Brilliant scarlet.

A careful selection of varieties for planting in the home garden will provide
a continuous supply of flowers throughout the season. Lists of flowers most
useful for succession, as well as those best adapted for cutting, for vases, and
for window boxes, are given in our Hand Book For The Garden, sent free
with orders when requested, or mailed to any address for five cents in stamps.

N. K. & Co.'s Flower Seeds at your Dealer's or By Mail.

Varieties of N. K. & Co.'s flower seeds which are most in demand
are on sale in the Sterling Seed Cases which are displayed in the
stores of over 20,000 dealers throughout the country. Most of these
dealers will be glad to offer special varieties for you. But if your dealer
will not get for you the Northrup, K. & Co.'s flower seeds you desire,
write directly to us.
NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S PANSIES IN MIXTURES.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S Sterling Mixture. A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable. We have never seen its equal. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. We will cheerfully return money paid for this mixture to anyone who says it is not the finest he ever saw. Pkt. 25c; 1000 seeds, 75c.

Northrop, King & Co.'s Bedding Mixed. Composed of many standard sorts; admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free-blooming. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz., 50c.


NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S Giant Fancy. While all the Pansies in our Sterling Mixture are not included in its make-up many of the giant sorts, for, as a rule, many of our customers prefer to buy them separately. The great improvement that has been made in the last two or three years, however, in the character of the largest Pansies. Our Giant Pansy is the finest mixture of the largest varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers. Pkt. 25c; 14 oz., 15c.

Cassier's Three and Five Blotted Giants. Mostly delicate light shades with dark blotches. Pkt. 25c.


Large Stained Parisian. White or yellow shades with five striking blotches. Very fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Masterpiece. A remarkable type, the border of each petal being much curled or ruffled, so the flower appears to be double. Pkt. 25c.

Orchid Flowered Mixture. A new race showing beautiful tints of cream, pale mauve, bluish rose, primrose with bronzy or golden yellow blotches with bronzy or golden yellow markings on frilled petals.

Odie's Five Blotted. Seed gathered only from especially selected, show plants. Extra large yellow and white flowers. Pkt. 25c.

Giant Flowering Pansies.

All colors mixed...........................

Adonis. Light blue with a white center.

Auriculaeflora. Superb mixed metallic shades.

Canary Yellow. Dark eye. Large beautiful yellow with three black blotches on frilled petals.

Cardinal. Of all re-made scarlets this is the nearest to a bright red.

Comet. White porcelain with fine blue or violet stripes on lower petals.

Columbia. Ultramarine blue with large blotches of violet.

Faustor. Blue, with broad golden border. Pkt. 25c, 1 oz., 40c.

Fiji King. Upper petals bright red, lower petals dark brown, with yellow margin.

Freya. Deep purple, edged with silver. 15c.

Golden Five Spotted. Strikingly handsome. 15c.

Golden Yellow. Dark eye.


Light Blue. Azure blue with dark eye. 15c.

Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shading to white on upper petals. 15c.


Peacock. Upper petals maroon, lower petals dark scarlet, with white margins. Very striking. 15c.

Pres. Carnot. Pure white, with five deep violet blotches. 15c.

Pretiosa. Purple blotch on crimson background, pure white edge. Large flowered, curled.


Psyche. Exquisite velvety violet blotches, margined with white.

Ruffles. Margined with white. 15c.

Snow Queen. Large sathy white, light yellow center.

Stripped. Mahogany with white stripes.

Victoria. Clarlet red, nearly a blood-red.

Vulcan. Magnificent deep red, with five very large black spots on frilled petals. 15c.

White with Eye. Large blossom with purple eye. 15c.

Collection Giant Flowering Pansies. 12 distinct varieties. $1.50 postpaid.

Pansy Culture.

For Spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long loose, strawy manure, to a depth of 2 or 4 inches. The seed will usually germinate in about 10 to 15 days; then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October and after a sharp frost, late in November or early December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed should be sown indoors in January or February; or in Spring in the open ground, in a shady, cool spot where the plant can be protected from the strong mid-day sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time. Fertilizers will be found exceedingly useful for raising plants. In case the plants have not been thinned over, the seed may be sown in March. Following the directions given above except that the straw mulch may be omitted. In about five or six weeks from the time of sowing, the young plants should be transplanted in the beds so they will be two or three inches apart each way, and the frames or bed can be set out in the garden. These beds are also very convenient for starting the young plants that are started in the late Summer, as indicated above.

Pansies usually commence to flower in from seventy to eighty days from the time of sowing, under reasonably favorable conditions. They are natives of Western Europe where the climate does not have such extremes of temperature as ours. Consequently they do best in cool growing weather such as usually occurs in the Spring or late Summer and Fall.
PETUNIA.

The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to bloom and continues all the summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late summer, for Winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. We have prepared these mixtures with the greatest care, and know that they are especially fine.

3240. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Large Flowering Petunias. This mixture embodies some of the latest varieties, and will prove an agreeable surprise even to those who expect much. All odd and notable kinds, black, crimson, white with yellow throat, marbled, striped, variegated, etc. Mixed colors 3/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

3245. Fine Mixed. Excellent for bedding; many splendid colors. 3/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3250. Giants of California. The "Giants of California" bears gigantic flowers often five or more inches in diameter, of an astonishing variety of colors. They embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, pink, lavender, yellow, black, pure white, etc. One of the chief points of excellence is the deep throat and diversity of veiling in the throat. Many of the flowers have a clear yellow throat, while others have a pure velvety black one, so deep that it seems to show no veiling; many are deeply lined and netted on a white, pink or lavender ground. Many flowers are beautifully ruffled and frilled. Our strain is unexcelled, being saved especially for our critical trade by a leading Petunia specialist. Pkt., 50c.

3255. Rosy Morn. Of compact growth, covered completely with beautiful flowers one and one-half inches in diameter. The throat is silvery white, while the edge is heavily flushed with soft rosy pink. Very desirable for beds or borders. 1/4 oz., $1.25; pkt., 25c.

3260. Dwarf Inimitable. Cormer Petunia of dwarf habit; each plant bears a large number of flowers. Included among the most popular varieties. Very effective; very hardy in masses. 3/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

"BALCONY" PETUNIAS A splendid free-flowering type about 12 inches high, with flowers averaging 3 inches across; of special value for window or porch boxes and vases, but equally as effective in beds or borders.

3270. Balcony Rose. Very effective brilliant rose-pink. 1/4 oz., $1.00; pkt., 25c-
3275. Balcony White. A splendid pure white. 1/4 oz., $1.00; pkt., 25c.

3280. Superb Large-flowering Fringed. Seed saved from the finest flowers; of very large size and beautiful shape; deep-throated and of varied and brilliant colors, and beautifully fringed. Pkt., 25c.

3285. Snowball. A fine compact sort, with pure satiny-white flowers. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3290. 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." 1/4 oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

Culture. Sow in May when the ground is warm, in the bed or potter where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seeds covered to a depth of 4 times their size. Firm with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed, and transfer to open ground when the weather becomes suitable. The weaker Petunia seedlings should be carefully saved. With attention these small seedlings develop splendidly and frequently produce the finest double flowers.

VIOLAS OR TUFTED PANSIES.

They are a remarkably free-blooming, hardy annual, especially adapted to study places. The flowers are not so large as the other varieties of Pansies offered on page 53, but they blossom much more freely. Where mere color effect is wanted they are superior to Pansies. Used in masses or as border plants they are fine for edging walks or beds of taller blossoms. Seeds sown in March or early April produce flowering plants in June, which are a mass of bloom from then until frost.

3295. Finest Mixed Colors. ........................................... 3/4 oz., 60c; pkt., 15c.
3312. White Perfection. Pure white. ........................................... Pkt., 15c.
3313. Maui Queen. Lithium-blue. ........................................... Pkt., 15c.

Viola odorata. Sweet Scented Violet.

The deliciously fragrant, old-fashioned bouquet flower. It was popular in our Grandmothers' day and is still a favorite everywhere; a splendid hardy perennial. Violets are easily grown from seed, doing best in a cool, moist, partially shaded situation. The seeds being hard shelled often take several weeks to come up. Any of the following, 15c per packet.


Classification of Flowers

Annuals. Plants which live but one year.
Biennials. Plants which live for two years.
Perennials. Plants which live more than two years.
Hardy Annuals (Early Blooming) Sow seed of these each in early Spring soon after weather becomes settled.

Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Poppies

In color and form, Shirley Poppies are the daintiest, most exquisite blossoms imaginable. Poised on long stems like graceful birds they appear to be hovering but a moment before darting away. Their silken blossom petals vary in shade from scarlet and maroon to pale rose and white. The blossoming period lasts but a few weeks, which necessitates repeated sowings at intervals for constant bloom. Sow as early in the spring as possible where the plants are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting. When planted with Bachelors Buttons they make a charming combination. As cut flowers they are short lived but if their stems be dipped in boiling water right after gathering, they will last much longer.

Poppies Do Last

There seems to be a mistaken idea prevalent regarding the lasting qualities of Poppies: flowers, the general impression being that only a touch is needed to cause the petals to droop when, as a matter of fact, newly opened flowers, piled and put into water without any necessary delay, will keep fresh for several days; in fact they can be worn on the person, standing as much skating about as many other flowers.

There is no reason why the natural flowers of Poppies should not be worn on Memorial Day.

Single Annual Poppies.

3125. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Single Mixture. Embraces all the best best single varieties. As is always the case with our Sterling Mixture it has been our aim to include in this mixture every good variety. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

3136. Shirley. The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft, and varied and range from blue-violet, rose, delicate pink and carmine, through innumerable tints, to bright sparkling crimson. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3135. Shirley "American Legion." This new single Shirley is a dazzling orange scarlet of enormous size, borne on long stout stems. The plants are of very erect robust growth. 1 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3147. Danebrog, or Danish Cross. Very showy variety, producing large single flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

3144. Admiral. A single peony-flowered variety of surpassing beauty, having large, smooth-edged flowers of glistening white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. These two colors form a striking contrast, and when planted in groups produce a magnificent effect. 1 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3142. Scarlet Flanders. Dazzling scarlet. Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

3145. Charles Darwin. Remarkable for the unique colors of its large, smooth-edged flowers, being a striking rich dark purple, with a velvety black spot at the base of each petal. The petals are folded back, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

3147. Tulip Poppy. A magnificent species from Armenia. The plants grow about 14 inches high and produce from 50 to 60 large tulip-like flowers of dazzling scarlet. 1 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3150. King Edward. A new variety of gorgeous coloring, being a deep scarlet, shaded crimson-red each petal marked with a large black blotch for half its length from the base, against which the yellow anthers stand out in bold relief. The plant grows 21 inches high, and produces its very large flowers with great freedom. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

3152. The Bride. A beautiful large, single pure white. oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

3155. Virginia. Large beautifully fringed flowers of pure white, edged with soft pink; exquisite when cut. 1 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Poppies Continued on Next Page
Judicious planning of flower beds and borders will greatly add to the appearance of the home. Flowers soften the harshness of outline and provide artistic combinations of form and color. Home building is never complete until plans for lawn and flower beds are harmonized with the architecture.

Double Annual Poppies.

Beautiful fringed blossoms on strong, vigorous stems. Double Poppies make splendid cut-flowers. Striped, tinted and shaded, they resemble big lacy rosettes.

The flowering period of Double Poppies is very much longer than that of the single Shirley and the plants need more space to develop to perfection.

3460. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Double Mixture.

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 2 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Peonies, 30 to 56 inches high. They are fine for cut-flowers or garden display. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

3465. American Flag. Beautiful variety; flowers very large and double, snow white, bordered with scarlet. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

3467. Fairy Blush. Very double flowers of pure white, elegantly fringed and tipped with rose. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

3470. White Swan. Immense double flowers; beautifully fringed and of purest white. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

3472. "Mikado" (The Striped Japanese Poppy.) This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

(Red Annual Poppies. Continued.)


California Poppy or Eschscholtzia. See page 49.

Ricinus. Castor Oil Bean. Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, masses or center plants for beds.

Culture. See out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be started indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed.

3483. Sanguineus. Blood red stamens and clusters of red fruit. 2 ft. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

3487. Cambodensis. The main stem and leaf stalks are shining ebony leaves large, regularly divided and richly colored; 5 feet. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

3490. Zanzibariensis. Have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze changing to dark green with reddish ribs. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

3495. Mixed. All sorts, best varieties. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

3500. Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba. Cone Flower. Fine flowering annual variety, growing about 2 feet high; forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disk is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base; very effective and useful for cutting. 1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue. Very beautiful hardy annuals, flowering freely from July to early Autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop.

3505. Large Flowering Mixed. The exquisite beauty of the flowers with their rare combination of color, in a revelation to all who may see them for the first time. A splendid variety of color, flowers of large size. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3510. Emperor. This new variety forms only one leading stem, and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers, each one vividly colored, with much larger than the flowers of the "Grandiflora" type. 1/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

Salvia, Scarlet Sage. One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration. For early flowering, plants should be started indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed.

3515. Salvia Splendens. Excellent for filling large beds or borders in the garden; continuously in bloom from early August until the first killing frost. Beautiful scarlet; large flowering. 21/2 ft. high. 1/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

3520. Clara Bedman. (Bonfire.) The plants form handsome, globular bushes about two feet in diameter. The dazzling scarlet spikes are upright and stand clear above the foliage, enveloping the plant. 1/4 oz. 60c; pkt., 15c.
Scabiosa. Mourning Bride. One of our hand-somest Summer border plants, producing in great profusion very double flowers in a variety bright colors, compact habit, and bloom is perpetual. Cost about $1.50 per pkt., 15c.

Stocks. Gilliflower. This stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Start the seeds in February and March, and as soon as the plants have their second pair of leaves, prick out into shallow boxes and in about four weeks the plants will be ready to pot; from which they should be transferred to the open ground in May or June.

Large Flowering Ten-Weeks Stock. This is the leading class for bedding out or Summer blooming.

Cut-And-Come-Again 10-Week Stocks

Giant Perfection Perpetual Branching.

Saponaria Vaccaria Rosae. Bouncing Bet. A pretty and useful annual variety, grows about 2 feet high, and bears masses of lasting pink flowers somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila; charming for cutting, adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up a succession of bloom. ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 15c.

Sanvitalia Procumbens. An annual of dwarf compact growth; useful in masses in beds, or edges of borders, or in vases, baskets, etc. Showy bright yellow, double flowers; in bloom all summer. ½ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c.

Stevia Serrata. Free-blooming plants, bearing a multitude of fragrant pure white flowers, suitable for summer or winter blooming: largely used for cutting. ½ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

Tagetes Signata Pumila. A dwarf, compact, bushy annual, with beautiful bright orange-yellow, double flowers; in bloom all summer. ½ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

Torenia Fournieri. A very fine annual; a splendid plant for borders, hanging baskets, etc.; blooms for the entire season with a mass of bloom. Sky-blue, with three spots of dark blue, bright yellow centre. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

Northrup, King & Co's Garden Flower Mixture. The beauty of this mixture lies in the great variety of flowers it contains. It embraces not only all the best known and most popular annuals, but a great many new and rare sorts, gathered especially for this mixture. It has attracted wide and favorable attention wherever grown. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

VINCA. Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid. Ornamental free-blooming plants; splendid for bedding; dark, glossy foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. It is best to start seed early indoors or in a hotbed. Seed germinates slowly. Plants can be potted in the Autumn and kept in bloom all Winter.

Alba. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Rosa. Rose, dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed, all colors. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Foliage Plants Grown from Seed.

Amaranthus Kochia
Carnations Petunia
Cyclamen Stocks
Dianthus Hardy Scabiosa
Heliotrope Sweet Pea
Lavender Sweet William
Matthiola Verbena
Mignonette Lotus
Minnius Wallflower

Drooping Plants for Vases, Hanging Baskets, etc.

Alyssum Petunia
Calendula Tromboncino
Lobelia Verbena
Nasturtium, Tall Vinca

Flowers For Permanent Planting.

On pages 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 are listed the choicest varieties of Hardy Perennials. Follow the directions at top of page 64 and these varieties can be expected to come true in the same place for years, bringing cheer and color to your garden.
SWEET PEAS
Northrup, King & Co.'s Selection of Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas.

The following varieties represent the most beautiful of all Sweet Peas to date, the greatest advance in Sweet Peas in a decade. We urge all Sweet Pea lovers to plant our superb Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas.

Varieties of Sweet Peas under favorable conditions, show a strong healthy growth. The plants attain a height of six to nine feet, requiring a six inch space for full development. The blossoms are of immense size, measuring 2 to 2 1/2 inches across, with 3 or 4 on a stem. They are beautifully formed with huge standards, open and upright and immense wings gracefully waved. Both standards and wings are delicately waved.

We are satisfied that the newer Spencer Varieties of Sweet Peas are not yet fully appreciated in the United States. The supply of seed of the sorts which are listed below is still very limited, but when the seed stock increases and they become better known they will be far more popular.

Here are colors and size they represent as the latest triumphs of the plant breeder's skill. In these will be found the richest shades from apricot pink to silver blue, from ivory white to royal purple.

We trust all our customers will try a few of these beautiful selections this year, that they may enjoy in their own gardens, the Sweet Peas which at home and abroad have received high awards for the past season.

NAMED VARIETIES—SPENCERS.

3615. BARBARA. Beautiful rich salmon-orange self.
3618. Dainty Spencer. Creamy white, with pink edge.
3619. Dobbie's Cream. Beautiful primrose colored flowers, nicely waved. Can also be described as a rich cream.
3620. Elfrida Pearson. One of the best light pinks, a strong grower.
3621. Empress Eugenie. Light gray, flaked with lavender.
3622. Fiery Cross. Fiery Cross has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet.
3623. Hercules. Giant pale rose pink. This shade will please the most fastidious.
3624. Illuminator. Brilliant salmon pink, very rich color.
3625. King Edward Spencer. The best pure red Spencer, large flower.
3626. King Mauve. Largest waved mauve.
3627. King White. Too much cannot be said in praise of this unique new color. Yellow. It is remarkable for the "dazzling immaculate purity of the whiteness," and the perfect finish of the flower.
3628. Lady Evelyn Eyre. Blush pink, flushed salmon, white ground.
3629. Lavender George Herbert. Very fine bluish lavender. Strong grower, giving long stems and plenty of flowers.
3630. Margaret Attlee. We consider this one of the most beautiful Spencer varieties on cream.
3631. Margaret Glyn. Clear azure blue, tinted mauve. A large, perfect Spencer and a lovely shade.
3632. Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. Buff ground, edged with pink.
3633. Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Pinkish apricot on a cream ground, strong grower.
3635. New Miriam Beaver. Shell salmon pink.
3637. New Buttercup. Fine deep cream and the nearest approach to a yellow yet introduced, it being deeper in color than Dobbie's Cream, having immense trisected blossoms, bearing four blooms to a stem, duplex. White seeded.
3638. New Helen Pierce. Marbled blue on white.
3639. R. F. Felton. A large and beautiful lilac lavender, wings suffused with French gray.
3641. Rosella. A very large and rich bright rose. A strain and very effective variety.
3642. Royal Purple. A very fine royal purple.
3643. Senator Spencer. Claret and chocolate stripe on heliotrope ground.
3644. Sincerity. A beautiful deep glowing cerise. No other variety can approach it in its color class.
3645. The President. The most brilliant, rich, dazzling orange-scarlet Sweet Pea in existence.
3646. The Cardinal. Brilliant intense poppy scarlet, large waved flowers of great substance.
3647. Vermillion Brilliant. A large and fine brilliant scarlet of splendid form and color.
3648. Wedgewood. Intense silvery blue.

Nitrating for Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas belong to the legume family and cannot flourish unless they have a large stock of bacteria on their roots. These bacteria are necessary to furnish the plants nitrogen, which is one of the important plant foods. Where Sweet Peas have been grown before there will probably be sufficient bacteria in the soil, but in other cases these may be lacking and must be supplied to them. Nitrating will not replace fertilizers, but will help you raise more vigorous, healthier Sweet Peas. Price, garden size, each lB.

3715. Cleft and Dwarf or Bedding Mixed. Sown as a first line of summer bedding, a little a foot over a foot wide and from 6 to 12 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom and from the fact that they cover the ground so closely they are not so liable to suffer from drought as the tall sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lB., 60c; 5 lb., $1.00.

3720. Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture.

3725. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture.

3730. Grandiflora or Large Flowering Mixed.

An average spray of "Fiery Cross"
SWEET PEAS. NAMED GRANDIFLORA.

This is the well known type which has been grown for many years. It comprises two forms, “hooded or shell-shaped,” and “open.” The Grand-

floras are most easily grown and will always do well in the following varieties at a uniform price.

Packet 8c; oz., 15c; lb., 36c.

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Growing Sweet Peas In Clumps

By CHARLES ELLIOTT

The modern Sweet Pea is the most beautiful and most useful of all our annual flowers. It is grown for market, for greenhouse, and for 

the practice of the long lines grown for cutting flowers for decoration or exhibition. For some years we have studied and tried many different plans of growing these plants for 

plant and garden decoration.

One of the most pleasing of these plans is the planting of Sweet Peas in 

“clumps,” as we term them, consist of two or three stout stakes and sixteen 

bamboo canes 8 feet high. We find it an advantage to construct these 

clumps of bamboo so that they take the form of a funnel, open at the 

bottom, one on each side of a circle 30 inches in diameter. About 5 feet from the 

ground, wire is stretched parallel with the ground, and the bamboo stakes are 

then placed 5 inches apart around the circle and tied securely to the 

loop. At planting-time enough strong and sturdy clumps are 

planted and one shoot is led up each of the canes and up to the stake. We 

usually arrange these clumps on either side of the walk, and if, 

possible, have longer stakes and walk of the same variety of 

clumps being 

7 to 8 feet apart from center to center; in the intervening spaces we plant 

many of our commoner and less pleasing varieties of Peas. If the Sweet Pea 

clumps are kept disbudded and given a nice early cut, they produce 

some very choice flowers.

We find these clumps an excellent arrangement for testing novelties, and 

showing off their good qualities to Sweet Pea enthusiasts. We plant with 

“fall-sown” plants whenever possible, since they bloom earlier, and last 

longer, and produce better flowers. Strong growing varieties gave best 

results, and we have had many varieties go “over the top” of the 8-foot 

clumps.

Sweet Peas; Seed-Sowing.

By WILLIAM GRAY

It is a well-known fact that, if conditions are favorable, Sweet Peas sown 

in the fall give much earlier and finer bloom than those sown in the open 

in the spring. The few localities are favored with climatic conditions suitable for 

fall sowings in the open to winter successfully and the practice is a hit or 

miss with the result that the market for the early varieties has always been 

the general practice followed, and this also has its faults inasmuch as it 

does not allow sufficient time for the young plants to become thoroughly 

established before warm weather sets in and in consequence inferior blooms 

are the result.

The method, however, overcomes all these uncertainties, the seed being 

sown either in the fall or during January or February and wintered in cold-

frames or cool greenhouse. If sown in the fall it is best to sow not later than 

October so that the young plants may become established in the pots before 

the short days of the year arrive; later sowings will be inclined to weaken 

owing to the absence of the sunny conditions necessary to build up vigorous 

plants, and much better results will be had by waiting until the middle of 

January when under the influence of long days and with increasing sunlight 

strong, vigorous plants can be grown.

The seeds are sown in the pots, one seed to each pot or several according 

to the size of the pots, or the seed may be sown in pans or flats and 

and afterwards transplanted to the pots. If the highest culture is aimed at 

it is essential to grow a single plant in each pot; plants grown from fall 

sowings being carried up to the end of January in 3 or 4-inch pots, and 

then at short intervals which will carry them nicely until planting-time in the open ground. On shifting, stick short brush in 

the pots to keep the plants upright, and February forcing covering can 

be carried through in 3 or 4-inch pots until planting-time in the open ground.

Plants from fall sowings will bloom earlier and be at their best on a much 

longer period than January sowings, for the advantage gained lies in the 

earlier forcing. Hence bloom follows bloom into May, being at their best throughout June, a period more suitable to the Sweet Pea. January and 

February sowings are also worth the extra trouble in the house or in 

plantation that will break the cold winds. A 3 by 6 foot sash will cover sufficient 

plants to make a cascading length of row, and will give a wealth of bloom 

for exhibition or house decoration.

Local florists can find ready sale for plants grown from January sown seed, 

since their customers tried them out and were delighted with the results 

from planting plants instead of seed in their gardens.

SWEET PEAS CULTURE.

Preparation of Soil. Prepare a trench 2 feet deep and at least 1½ feet wide. Fill in with a mixture of rich loam and well rotted yard manure or 

5 lbs. of sheep manure and 1½ lbs. of bone meal for each 5 feet of row. 

Cover with 6 inches of good soil. The manure should be worked in 

depth and carefully mulched through the soil at bottom of trench.

The trench should slope gradually towards the center, which is to be 

2 inches deeper than the sides.

Planting. Should be done the first day the soil is dry enough to work 

without becoming sticky. If the soil is worked while wet it may ruin the 

crop. White Seeded Sweet Peas should not be sown until the ground 

has thoroughly thawed. Sweet Peas require a long period of slow growth 

under cool conditions which are necessary for good root formation. Late 

sown Sweet Peas, especially when planted after May 15th are seldom worth 

while. Sow 1 lb. of seed for 100 feet of row.

Make a furrow in the center of trench 6 inches wide and 3 deep. Sow 

the seed in this furrow in two rows, 4 inches apart and 8 inches apart in the 

row. Cover with about an inch of fine soil and tamp down firmly. Should 

the soil be damp and heavy tamp more lightly than if dry and loose. After 

tamping, take another inch of soil over seeds. Do not cover seed more than 

2 inches deep altogether.

Cultivation. When vines are 5 inches high fill up the trenches between 

the rows with fine soil, drawing the soil to each side, covering the vines 

within an inch of their tops. Do not cover up the vines entirely. Straight-

en any crooked plants and remove weeds. After the vines have grown an 

other 3 inches repeat the operation; at this time hoe up the soil outside the 

rows to a level with the soil around the vines, so that what was originally 

the trench becomes a ridge.

Supports. Never allow vines to fall over, as they can not be properly 

straightened afterwards, but support with brush, wire netting or strings.

Marking. Before blooming time fill trench between the rows with 

straw or grass clippings. This will keep the soil cool and moist.

Watering. Sweet Peas like plenty of water in dry weather. After bloom-

ing begins, fill the trench between the rows with water two or three times a 

week, if there is a lack of showers.

Sowing if the vines have grown an 

other 3 inches they will be increased if a line of 

inch porous drain tile is placed a few inches beneath the trench. By 

Brining this to the surface with an 

wheel, water may be readily applied to the-row.

Cutting. Should be attended to every day, whether you have use for 

the flowers or not. In fact, seed pods are allowed to form, the vines will soon 

cease blooming. In the afternoon or early evening is the best time for cut-

ting. The flowers being thus fully developed and hardened, last much longer 

in water.

It is only necessary to cut each day the flowers that are fully developed.

It is after forming seed pods that they injure the vines.

Be careful in cutting not to disturb or break the vines.

Carelessness in this, will ruin the crop.

It is best not to step too near the vines when picking the flowers as this 

would pack the flowers up which should be kept loose and open.

Enemies. For slugs and cut worms a little air-backed lime around the young shoots will protect them more or less and since the worms 

can be attracted by boiled cut lettuce or green grass dippin in Paris Green near the Sweet Pea row.

Use Pale Manure or use “Black Leaf,” Nitro-Fume Liquid or some 

other tobacco extract spray.

Sow 1 lb. of seed for 100 feet of row.
VERBENA

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hotbed, in a temperature of about 63 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Verbena. The largest Verbena ever known, a singleflower often being as large as a twenty-five cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. For garden beds or effective massing the Verbena is unequalled. They bloom profusely the first year from seed, the flowers lasting until late in the Autumn. Thrive best in a sweet loamy soil and should be given space to trail over the ground. Verbena should not be grown in the same place two years in succession.

3795. Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Mixed. All colors. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

3770. Mammoth Lucifer. A most valuable addition to the range of colors in this important bedding plant, being an even, intense deep cardinal-scarlet throughout with no eye; it is identical to other Mammoth Verbena in size of bloom, hardness, and other good qualities. As a brilliant bed or border plant this will be most satisfactory. 1/4 oz., $1.00; pkt., 25c.

3775. Mammoth Pink Pkt. 10c 3780. Mammoth Scarlet Pkt. 10c

3776. Mammoth Purple 10c 3781. Mammoth Striped 10c

3777. Mammoth White Pkt. 10c 3782. Collection of Mammoth Verbena 50c

3785. Verbena Venosa. A strong grower, violet flowers. An excellent subject for massing; used very effectively in Loring and other parks in Minneapolis; flowers all Summer. Pkt., 10c.

3800. Verbena, Lemon Scented. This fragrant plant is easily grown from seed and succeeds well anywhere. Have a good bed of it so that you can cut its fragrant foliage and flowers to make up with bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA. Youth and Old Age.

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, which has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the Summer and keep on blooming until hard frost; require little attention and succeed almost anywhere. For perfection of blossom start the seeds in March and prick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 1 foot apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hotbed, in a temperature of about 63 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Double Giant ZINNIA.

This is considered the best type for general use: forming bushy compact plants not over 2 feet high and bearing flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across. In our special imported strains of Double Zinnias are found the most perfect and beautiful types which have yet been produced by the flower specialists of America. We are confident that they will please all who grow them.

They bear freely on long, strong stems numerous semi-globular, mostly very double flowers, all of the largest size, making them of great value in large beds, borders, etc. grown under favorable conditions they remain in bloom from early summer to autumn.

Pkt.

3805. Double White........ 15c.

3806. Double Orange........ 15c.

3807. Double Salmon Rose.... 15c.

3808. Double Dark Scarlet... 15c.

3809. Double Canary........ 15c.

3810. Bright Scarlet........ 15c.

3811. Collection. $6 separate colors........ 75c.

3812. Giant Double Mixed, all colors 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

Zinnia. Inseparate colors, 1/4 oz., 50c.

IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERING ZINNIA

Various Zinnias

3815 Mexicana Perfection Mixed Colors. A very dwarf variety, bearing small double flowers of unusual coloring makes a beautiful border. 1/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

3829 Mexican Golden Star. A pretty single flower variety, with rich golden orange star shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, of compact growth, about 15 inches high, and makes an effective border. 1/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

3825 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. 1/4 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

3830 Single Mixed. For bedding these are very effective, and are by many considered more artistic than the double flowering sorts. 1/4 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
HARDY ANNUAL and PERENNIAL CLIMBERS

3835. Adlumia. Cirrhosa. Mountain Fringe, Allegheny Vine or Climbing Fumitory. A graceful hardy biennial climber, but as it resows itself year after year, it may be considered perennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, fleshy-colored resembling the Bleeding Heart, and completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable. Sow the first year from seed. ½ oz., 50c. pkt., 10c.


3845. Bean. Scarlet Runner. A great favorite bean as an ornamental climber, and for the delicious edible beans which succeed the sprays of bright scarlet pea-shaped blossoms from July to September. Lb., 35c. pkt., 10c.

3850. Canary-Bird Vine. (Tropaeolum Canariense). A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

Cobaea. Cup and Saucer Vine or Cathedral Bells.

One of the handsomest and most rapid growing of the annual climbers. Climbs thirty feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped. Very prolific and perfectly hardy. The vines are always clean and free from insects. Valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; will cling to any rough surface. In sowing, place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil; to get early results start the seed indoors in March or April; can also be sown in the open ground in May.


3860. Scandens Alba. Pure white. ½ oz., 50c. pkt., 15c.

Climbing Morning Glories or Convolvulus Major.

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Sowing the seeds in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination; annual 15 feet.

3865. Mixed. All colors. Oz., 25c. pkt., 5c.

3870. Double Flowering. About 80 per cent of the seedlings will produce double flowers, the remainder semi-double or single. ½ oz., 25c. pkt., 10c.

Cypress Vine. Ipomoea Quamoclit. One of the most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May, first sowing the seeds in warm water for a few hours; 15 feet.


3880. Scarlet. ½ oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

3885. White. ½ oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

Dolichos. Hyacinth Bean. A rapid growing and free-flowering annual climber. The seed pods which follow the flower are very ornamental for covering arbors, trellises, etc. After danger of frost is over, sow the seeds where they are to remain. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 3 times its size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown in boxes in a shallow box, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable. Sow the seeds in the garden in May where they are to remain; 10 feet.

3890. Daylight. This grand Hyacinth Bean comes from Japan. Seed sown late in May by the middle of July attains a height of 10 feet; spikes of snow-white pea-shaped blossoms up to 1½ feet long. The heart-shaped foliage is bright green and not affected by insect pests. Oz., 25c. pkt., 10c.

3895. Darkness. Identical in every way to the above except in color, which is rich purple-violet. Oz., 25c. pkt., 10c.


4000. Echinocystis. Wild Cucumber Vine. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in sprays of white flowers in July and August. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in Fall. Oz., 25c. pkt., 5c.

Humulus. Japanese Hop.

4005. Humulus. Japonicus. (Japanese Hop). A very ornamental and fast-growing climbing plant. The foliage resembles in shape that of the common Hop, is very dense, and in color a lively green; annual. ½ oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

4100. Humulus. Japonicus Variegatus. A variegated variety of the above. The leaves are beautifully marbled and splashed with silvery-white, light and dark green; very effective for screens, arbors, trellises, etc. As with the green-leaved variety, it is never injured by insects nor affected by the heat, but retains its bright variegated foliage until frost. ½ oz., 50c. pkt., 15c.

IPOMOEA

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, arbors, trellises, stumps of trees, etc. they are invaluable; it is well to sow the seeds in warm water, in a greenhouse, to assist in rapid germination.

4015. Grandiflora. (Moon Flower). At night and during dull days the plants and covered with an abundance of large, pure white fragrant flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Oz., 75c. pkt., 15c.

4020. Rubra Coerulea. (Heavenly Blue). Immense flowers of bright sky-blue, very beautiful. ½ oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

4025. Setsosa. (Brazilian Morning Glory). Flowers, pleasing rose color borne very freely in large clusters. As a quick-growing vine it has no equal, covering an enormous space in a short time. Oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

EMPEROR MORNING GLORIES or IMPERIAL JAPANESE.

The handsomest of all Morning Glories. Of the easiest culture, can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled. They soon cover the ground and even before flowering are decidedly interesting on account of the varied forms of the foliage and their markings. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond description: the self or solid colors range from snow-white to lilac-purple, with all the intermediate shades, there is also an endless number of coloring having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed etc. Sown from a grand collection, which we are sure will produce pleasing results, Oz., 35c. pkt., 10c.

Mixed Imperial Japanese. Hardy Annual and Perennial Climbers continued on page 62.
HARDY ANNUAL and PERENNIAL CLIMBERS

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS
Desirable where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Fine for a screen. Fruit is unique, ornamental and often useful. It will keep for years when properly ripened. Plant after ground has become warm, in rich soil.

4035. Mixed Varieties. All kinds Oz., 35c; pkt., 1c.
4040. Apple-shaped. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
4045. Dipper, or Calabash. Oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.
4050. Egg-shaped. Fruit white like an egg. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
4060. Orange-shaped. (Mock Orange) Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
4065. Pear-shaped. Striped; very showy. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
4070. Sugar Trough. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.
4075. Luffa. (Dish-bong, Sponge or Bonnet Gourd) Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

The Cardinal Climber.
(Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida)
Now generally considered the most beautiful and brilliant annual climber ever sent out. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful fern-like foliage, and literally covered with a blaze of circular cardinal-red flowers from mid-summer till frost. The flowers about 1½ inches in diameter, are borne in clusters of 3 to 6 each, and wherever it has been grown has attracted more attention and favorable comment than any other plant in the garden. Like other Ipomoeas, it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good soil. The seed may be started indoors in March or April in a temperature of not less than 70 degrees, and the plants set out when the weather gets warm, but it is just as well to wait until the weather gets warm and settled and then set out of doors. In either case germination will be hastened and made more certain by filing or cutting a small notch in each seed. They are likely to germinate poorly unless this precaution is taken. If sown in cold, wet ground, the seed is liable to rot. ½ oz., $1.00; pkt., 15c.

Lathyrus. (Everlasting, or Hardy Sweet Pea.) Showy, free-flowering hardy perennial climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc., continually in bloom; fine for cutting.

4085. Latifolius “White Pearl” Finest white variety. ½ oz., $1.00; pkt., 25c.
4090. Pink Beauty. Rose pink. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.
4095. Red. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.
4100. Mixed. All colors. Oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.

4105. Linaria. Cymbalaria. (Kenilworth Ivy, or Mother of Thousands) A charming, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for baskets, vases, pots and rock work. Oz., 5c; pkt., 15c.

4110. Maurandia. Barclayana. Beautiful, rapid, slender-growing climbers, blooming profusely until late in the autumn, also fine for the conservatory or greenhouse; if desired for the house, take up before the approach of frost. A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season if sown early; 10 feet; mixed colors, including purple, blue, white and rose. ½ oz., $1.00; pkt., 15c.


Nasturtium. Trailing or Climbing. See Page 52.

Momordica. Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, a fruit golden-yellow, warty, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant crimson interior; fine for trelises, rockwork, etc.; annuals 10 feet.

4120. Balsamina. (Balsam Apple). Round apple-shaped fruit with very fine glossy green foliage. The prettiest climber of the two. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

4125. Charantia. (Balsam Pear). Pear shaped fruit; foliage heavier than the above; the fruits of this variety are used medicinally. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

4130. Pueraria. Thunbergiana. (Japanese Kudzu Vine)
The fastest growing hardy climbing plant. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed, and after it has become 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. Oz., $1.00; pkt., 10c.

4135. Thunbergia. (Black-eyed Susan) Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, performing a warm sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange etc., with dark eyes, mixed colors; 4 feet. ½ oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.

CLIMBING PLANTS
Require liberal applications of plant food in the form of Fertilizer to produce satisfactory results, otherwise they make poor stunted growth and rarely blossom satisfactorily. Use Northrup, King & Co.’s, Sterile Garden and Lawn Fertilizer, Bone Meal and Sheep Manure.

Many kinds of Trees, Shrubs and Bulbs are benefited by the proper use of Fertilizer, especially on light poor soils where flowering shrubs and vines are planted. We shall always be pleased to advise you when you call at our Retail Department in Minneapolis located at Hennepin Avenue at First Street.

We carry all the Standard Fertilizers for the Lawn and Garden.

Ipomoea, Imperial Japanese.
STRAW FLOWERS or EVERLASTINGS

Straw Flower or Everlastings are now coming into favor. They are not only ornamental in the garden when growing but are greatly admired and prized for the winter decoration of vases and for making durable bouquets.

Flowers which are wanted for drying should be cut when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads down in a cool place until thoroughly crisp dry.

Acroclinium. A pretty annual "Everlasting." growing about 18 inches high, bearing white or rosy-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state can be dried and used in winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting.

Gomphrena GLORIAMARAN. These well-known, hardy annuals are among the most popular of the Everlastings for dried winter bouquets; also well adapted for beds and edgings in the garden. Popularly known as "Bachelors Button," the flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Cornflowers and a number of other flowers are also known as Bachelors's Buttons, and in ordering it is well to order by number to prevent mistakes.

Helichrysum. (Straw Flower) Eternal Flowers, Nonstrosum Fl. Pl. A most popular, hardy annual; the flowers are large and the color bright; highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with heads downward in cool and airy place. 1 to 2 ft. Succeeds in any good garden soil; give them plenty of room to develop, planting not closer than 12 inches apart; hardy annuals.

Statice. Sea Lavender. See Page 68.

Xeranthemum. Annuum (Everlasting, or Immortelle) One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the Everlastings, bearing an abundance of bright rose, purple and white flowers, which are not only showy in the garden but very useful as dried flowers in winter bouquets. Seed can be sown in the open ground early in May, growing readily in any open, sunny position. This well-known, hardy annual is one of the oldest and prettiest of the Everlasting flowers, and in winter bouquets retain their color and form for years. Fine for beds and borders; in bloom all the season until frost. 1½ to 2 ft. Mix colors. Pkt. 10c.


Avena. Sterilis. (Unkempt Wheat). Hardy Annual. Drooping, curious and very graceful. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Briza. Maxima. (Quaking Grass). Hardy Annual. Well-known graceful species; fine for bouquets. 1 to 1½ ft. Pkt. 10c.

Bromus. Bromiiformis. Hardy annual. Fin. variety for large winter bouquets. 2 to 2½ ft. Pkt. 10c.

Coix Lachrymae. Job's Tears. An ornamental grass with broad leaves and shiny, pearl-like seeds, used for beads. Plant early in the Spring, four or five seeds in a hill, one-half inch deep. 1½. 8. 1½ oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, 10c. Pkt. 10c.

Eragrostis. Hardy Annual. Pretty Grasses growing a foot or more high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikes; all are handsome for bouquets.

Erianthus. Ravenae. (Plume Grass). Hardy Perennial. Very stately and ornamental, fine, silvery plumes, splendid in flower groups. Resembles closely the Pampas Grass. 6 to 8 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Eulalia. Hardy Perennial. Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing Grasses. 4 to 6 ft.

Eulalia japonica serrata. (Zebra Grass). The dark green leaves are barred with creamy white variegations run across foliage. Pkt. 10c.


G. Argenteum. Long, silvery white plumes; splendid. Pkt. 10c.

G. Argenteum roseum. Rose-colored plumes. Pkt. 10c.

JOBS TEARS. See Coix Lachrymae.

Pennisetum. Hardy Annual. Very ornamental; fine for groups and bouquets.

P. Longistylum (villosum). Graceful, greenish white plumes; good in beds. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10c.

P. Ruppeliiurn. Violet-purple plumes; fine for edging beds of tall plants like cannas. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Stipa. Hardy Perennial. Popular and graceful species; splendid for bouquets 2 ft.

S. Pennata. (Feather Grass). Dainty, silvery white feathery plumes; a favorite sort. Pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS

Culture. Everyone likes perennials because they are permanent—once established they increase in size and beauty. They also are raised from seeds sown in the fall after flowering. The seed bed must be well drained, fine and firm. If the soil is at all heavy cover with one inch of sand. The seed may be planted from June 10th to early July. After sowing the seed 24 hours, sow the fine seeds in rows, 3 inches apart, on the surface of sand or well sifted soil, and press down with a board. Large seeds may be covered to twice their thickness. The bed must be kept shaded constantly with a screen made as follows: nail common laths 2 inches apart on end strips. Place this screen over the bed on 4 bricks set endwise. Water as required; when seedlings have two pairs of leaves, transplant into rows 3 inches apart each way, and later when they begin to crowd transplant a second time. This involves extra work but is necessary to raise sturdy plants. Keep them shaded with the screens all summer. In September if well developed, flower in their permanent locations where they are to bloom the following year, or left in the seed beds for early spring transplanting. After the ground freezes hard, cover with leaves or other branches and a few inches of straw or leaves loosely piled on top. In late March, remove one-half the top muck and loosen up the rest, to admit air. Take off the remainder gradually, as the season advances.

5000. Achillea. Double White Yarrow. One of the best hardy white perennials. Grows about two feet high and from Spring until frost is covered with heads of purest white, double flowers. Pkt., 15c.


5030. Anemone. Hardy Marguerite. A native of Europe; grows about 18 inches high. Has single and double flowers; blooming in May and June. Pkt., 15c.

Aquilegia. Columbine. Charming hardy perennial plants growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers a quantity of bright blue, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery they are unsurpassed. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring and will, in most cases bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will bloom early and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to light up a too stiff and formal planting, so no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.

5035. Northrup, King & Co.'s Single Long Spurred Hybrids. All colors mixed. Pkt., 15c.


5060. Canadensis. This is the scarlet and yellow native species and one of the brightest. Pkt., 15c.

5063. Coerulea hybrids. Beautiful hybrids, bearing large flowers in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 15c.


5075. Armeria Formosa. Sea Pink. Thrift. Flowers in close, round heads; color shaped like white clover heads, fine for bouquets. Pkt., 15c. Bellis. English Daisy. Daisies are easily raised from spring sown seed, and come into bloom in a very short time. They thrive best in cool, shady places, but do well in almost any soil. They are very pretty when in bloom and deserve to be grown more extensively than they are. Admirably adapted for borders, edgings, and low beds 6 to 8 ins. Pkt., 15c.


5083. Snowball. Best pure white Daisy, on long stem. Pkt., 15c.


Boltonia. False Chamomile. One of the showiest of our native hardy perennials, growing 4 to 6 feet high, with daisy-like flowers in countless thousands from July to September.


They will continue to bloom for weeks, if given a partially shaded location.

$105. C. carpatica. Very charming plant six to eight inches high, deep blue flowers. Pkt., 15c.

$110. C. friedrichsthal. Blue. 8 to 9 inches high, bears a profusion of flowers all season. Pkt., 15c.


Canterbury Bells. Campanula ca helps produce beautiful single flowers three inches in length, with flowers three to four inches in diameter. The plants form pyramids of bloom from 100 to 200 of these exquisite blossoms for weeks during the early Summer. A hardy biennial, 2 1/2 feet high, flowering the second season from seed. See Illustration.


$130. Blue—A fine, clear shade——Pkt., 15c $140. Mixed—All colors. 3 oz. 75c; Pkt., 15c.

Canterbury Bells. Campanula medium. A very decorative border plant with flowers ranging from 3 to 6 inches tall. They are easy to grow and bloom profusely. The flowers are borne in clusters of golden yellow. Pkt., 15c.


Carnation Hardy Border.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of color. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer. The Marguerite and Chabaud type are the best for summer flowering.

$175. Double Mixed. A good hearty strain for outdoor culture, flowering the second season and producing a mass of flowers in a great variety of colors. 1/4,50c; Pkt., 15c.

Chrysanthemum. Ox Eye Daisy. Flowers like the wild white Daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Pkt., 15c.

$185. Short Daisies. Alpers. An excellent hardy perennial variety. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, of the purest glistening white, with broad overlapping petals, and borne on strong stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more. 3 oz. 75c; Pkt., 25c.

$190. Coreopsis—An abundance of large, daisy-shaded flowers on long stems. One of the best of all perennials for cut flowers. See illustration. Pkt., 15c.

Delphinium. Hardy Larkspur.

A very decorative border plant whose sides are massed to form clumps prolonging the blooming period. If the flower spikes are removed as soon as they fade, new ones will continue to appear, at intervals all summer. The colors run from pure white to dark blue. Some varieties have a black center, others show a pleasing contrast, in shades of blue, between the inner and outer petals. Stake all varieties when 18 inches high to prevent them from being blown down. For cultural directions see top of page 64.

$195. Belladonna. Ever-blooming Hardy Larkspur. This is the finest and most continuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. The plants are of size, a vigorous blue, in its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty. A really exquisite variety. Pkt., 25c.


$205. Album. The white flowered form. Pkt., 15c.


$220. Gold Medal Hybrids. Mixed. Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. This is the originator’s strain consisting of the best named varieties. The clear turquoise blue of its large flowers in massive spikes, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. Pkt., 15c.


Dianthus. Hardy Garden Pinks. These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor. Popularly known as "Sweet May Bells" of the old European gardens. They are among the most beautiful for massing and cutting.

$230. Pumilus. (Grose Pink, or Phlox-pink eye Pink) Single, with fringed edges of flowers of various colors. 1/4, 50c; Pkt., 15c.

$233. Pumilus F1. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks) Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. 1/2, 50c; Pkt., 15c.

$240. Pumilus Semperflorens. (Everblooming Hardy Garden Pink) Very beautiful, sweet-scented, double, semi-double and single flowers in great diversity of color. 1/4, 50c; Pkt., 15c.

Dianthus (Continued.)

$245. Dianthus Latifolius Atroecocceus Fl. PI. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). A flower between an annual Dianthus and 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. 1/4, 50c; Pkt., 15c.

Digitalis. Foxglove.

A very interesting family of old fashioned plants, whose culture is so simple as to bring them within the reach of all. $250. D. purpurea, var. glaucoidea. This has a very great variety of colors, but as it is difficult to keep them true when growing separately, we offer it only in a mixture. Everyone should plant this strain. It grows in strong clumps and is one of our very finest hardy perennials. Pkt., 15c.


Gaillardia. Blanket Flower. A very free blossoming perennial bearing a large yellow or red daisy-shaped flowers all through the Summer. Easy to grow, Fine for cutting; 2 feet.


$275. Grandiflora Superb Mixed. Combinations of crimson and gold. 3/4, 50c; Pkt., 15c.

Geum. Flowers are large butter-cup shaped, borne in profusion; lasting well when cut, they are fine for bouquets.

$280. G. Double Scarlet. Large flowers, fine color. 2 feet. Pkt., 15c.


Make up your list of Northrup, King & Co.’s flower seeds early and have your seeds ordered for them. If he does not handle them, send direct to us.

Ask for prices on Hardy Perennial Flower Seeds in bulk.
HOLLYHOCKS.

There is a revival of the old-fashioned flowers and Hollyhocks are among the best of the old garden favorites. Always a stately and majestic plant, the improvements in them have been so great that one would scarcely recognize in the old single Hollyhock, the parent of the magnificent and truly gorgeous flower of today.

The most marked improvement is found in the Chater's and Allegheny strains. These are beautiful beyond description.

The Chater's produce for the most part, flowers which are densely double, although occasionally some single blossoms are seen among them. They are brilliant in color, the darkest maroon, some are bright and gay, others of the softest and most delicate shades and tints. The stalks average about four feet in height but many are 6 feet high. These stalks are densely covered with blossoms as beautiful in texture and appearance as the Rose.

The Allegheny is of quite recent introduction. It grows very tall, and the flowers, though single, are of wonderful beauty and in great variety of color. The Chater's are beautiful beyond description, but the Allegheny is thought by many to be even still more beautiful than the Chater's. Hollyhocks form a capital background for a border of hardy perennials of lower growth, and are also very effective when planted in groups. Once established, as they easily are from seed, they reappear in their place each year. Hollyhocks thrive best in a rich, deep, well drained soil. As usually treated, the Hollyhock is a biennial, but if planted where the water will not settle around the crown in the winter they become very satisfactory perennials. Follow cultural directions under heading "Hardy Perennial Flower Seeds."

$300. Singe Hollyhocks.
Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of finer growth than the doubles and present a very handsome appearance. Mixed, pkt., 15c.

New Giant Flowering Marshmallows.

The flowers are of mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals which resemble the finest China silk and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer and has from 2 to 4 buds at the base of each leaf. The buds develop into flowers in rotation, the largest buds first, then the smaller ones, until all have become a beautiful mass of bloom. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. Although the flowers are single they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high. Mixed colors, pkt., 15c.

Chater's Double Hollyhocks.

$300. Double White... Pkt., 15c. $315. Bright Red... Pkt., 15c. $312. Yellow... Pkt., 15c.
$308. Bright Pink... Pkt., 15c. $310. Salmon Rose... Pkt., 15c. $316. Maroon... Pkt., 15c.

Baby's Breath. Bridal Veil. The plants are small, starlike and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets. This pleasing flower should be in every garden, for it is almost indispensable in the arrangement of flowers, either in vase or bouquet work. Pkt., 15c.

Gypsophila Paniculata. One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plant grows from 3 to 3½ feet high, bearing in the pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which when cut can be used to great advantage with other flowers for bouquets, as they retain their beauty for months. It is also a most desirable addition to the hardy border. Pkt., 25c.

Helenium autumnale. A most beautiful and showy plant, its flower head being a perfect sphere of vivid yellow. It will grow to 4 to 6 feet high and will be a most desirable addition to the hardy border. Pkt., 15c.

Helioxis. A most beautiful and showy plant, its flower head being a perfect sphere of vivid yellow. It will grow to 4 to 6 feet high and will be a most desirable addition to the hardy border. Pkt., 15c.

Zinnia-like flowers. Most of the chrysanthemum flowers are of the Zinnia-type, and are very desirable for cutting. Pkt., 15c.

Scabiosa Sativa. A new double flowering form bearing golden-yellow Zinnia-like flowers. In addition to being a very showy plant in the hardy border, it is one of the best perennial plants for cutting. Pkt., 15c.

Hesperis Matronalis. Sweet Rocket. A most desirable flower for the hardy border, being a most desirable addition to the hardy border. It is one of the best perennial plants for cutting. Pkt., 15c.

Hibiscus. New Giant Flowering Marshmallow. Wonderfully improved form of our greatly admired native Marshmallow, in which flowers of great size—formerly ten to twelve inches in diameter—have been developed. The colors comprise rich, deep red, soft pink and pure white. Plants grow 5 to 8 feet high. Pkt., $1.00.

H. Crimson Eye. Flowers are pure white, with a rich crimson eye. The flowers are very large, often measuring 7 inches in diameter. It blooms from seed the first year sown in the open ground, lasts year after year. Pkt., 15c.

Iberis sempervirens. Perennial Candytuft. Desirable plants growing 10 to 15 inches high with glossy, dark, evergreen foliage completely hidden with dense flat heads of white flower from February to September. Pkt., 12c.

Lavandula Vera. Lavender. The delightful fragrant old fashioned plant grown so much for perfuming linens, for which purpose the dried flowers are used. Hardy perennial about 18 inches high. Pkt., 15c.


Linum perenne. A pretty plant for the border, with light graceful tinsel Summer. Flowers delicate light blue and pure white; similar to miniature single Poppies, 12 to 15 inches high.

Lupinus polyphyllus. Lupine. It forms dense bushes about 4 feet high, of the clothed to the ground with snowy-white and deep blue flowers. See illustration page 60. Delicately fragrant.

Lychnis. Rose Campion. Handsome plants of easy culture, growing in any rich garden soil, for massing in beds and borders; blooms the first year if sown early. Flowers white, scarlet, orange, etc. Mixed colors, Pkt., 15c.


Monarda. Oswego Tea or Bee Balm. Fine hardy perennial and produces spikes of rosy flowers from July to September. Pkt., 15c.


Lycium roseum superbum. Pretty, hardy perennial; grows three feet high and produces spikes of rosy flowers from July to September. Pkt., 15c.

Mimulus. Numerous varieties with white, sulphur and yellow grounds, spotted with crimson, scarlet and pink, fine for greenhouse or moist situations; half hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed when sown early. 1 ft. $400. Tigrina. Monkey Flower. Fine mixed, spotted varieties. Pkt., 15c.


Monarda. Oswego Tea or Bee Balm. Fine hardy perennial and produces spikes of rosy flowers from July to September. Pkt., 15c.

Myosotis. Forget-Me-Not. The first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the whole summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and of the most exquisite sky blue, with a delicate white center. They exceed best with mixture in a somewhat shaded position. Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Not, which are especially effective when grown in masses. For the rock garden, borders and rockwork. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. The Alpestris varieties and Distichium come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs. Pansies, etc. The Palerina sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

Myosotis. Alpestris Blue. Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark blue variety. 8 inches. $1/2, oz., 50c.; pkt., 15c.

Lychnis. Rose Campion. Of strong, sturdy growth, about 10 inches high, with good heads of clear Forget-Me-Not flowers; blue flowers; 1 oz., 50c.; pkt., 15c.

Victoria. A favorite sort, with fine heads of large, clear, azure-blue flowers; plants bushy and compact; makes a fine edging or bed. 1 oz., $1.25; pkt., 15c.

Distichium. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisitely blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring-flowering bulbs. $1/2, oz., $1.50; pkt., 25c.

Polyanthes. An everblooming variety, beginning to flower in May and continuing till autumn. Large, clear, blue flower in pretty sprays. Pkt., 25c.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue. Attractive plants, much used for the border. The bushes are pyramidal, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect branches thickly set with flowers 1 inch long, varying in all shades from rosy-white to purple with white or violets. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

Mixed. A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. 1 oz., 50c.; pkt., 15c.

Physostegia. False Dragon Head. These handsome plants flower from June to frost, growing 3 to 4 feet high and bear broad, dense spikes of delicate pink tubular flowers not unlike a giant Heather. Pkt., 15c.

Platycodon. Japanese Bell-Flower. A hybrid, with handsome branching spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Platycodon is considered by many the best bell flower. The illustration, page 60, shows one of the bushes with which the whole spike is furnished. They bear these large, lovely, deep-blue flowers continuously from July until frost.

Grandiflorum Album. Pure white variety. Pkt., 15c.

Grandiflorum. Tall daphne-blue. Pkt., 15c.

Marisii. Dwarf, deep-blue. Pkt., 15c.

Japonicus Fl. Pk. (Double Japanese Bellflower). Large, glossy deep-blue flowers. These perennials are alike with the outer ones, giving the flower the appearance of a ten-pointed blue star. Pkt., 15c.

Perennial Poppies. These hardy varieties are very beautiful, blooming from May to August.

Iceland Poppy. Similar to the annual Shirley Poppy; but in addition to the white, red and pink shades of the latter, the Iceland Poppy is often a fine yellow or orange color. Pkt., 15c.

The Large Oriental Poppy. A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2 feet high, with large deep crimson flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. 1 oz., 50c.; pkt., 15c.

Oriental Poppy Mixed Hybrids. One of the most gorgeous of all perennials, producing in June and July its enormous blossoms, often 6 inches in diameter. The crimson range from soft blush and rose to flowering scarlet and richest maroon. The flower stems are long and heavy, bending gracefully under the weight of the blossoms. The culture is simple if the directions at the top of page 64 are followed. The plants are at their best when about 3 years old. Often one specimen will show 19 or 33 blooms. All colors mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Salmon Queen. An Oriental Poppy of an exquisite shade of salmon pink; fine for cutting or for a border plant. Pkt., 15c.

Perry's White Oriental Poppy. A striking novelty, and the most desirable of all Oriental Poppies, it being a pure satiny white, with a bold crimson blotch at the base of the petals. Pkt., 15c.

Polemonium. Jacob's Ladder. Highly ornamental perennial; foliage deeply divided; flowers in clusters of blue and white.


Polygonum compactum. Knotweed. Excellent hardy perennial; forming bushes 12 to 15 inches high, which are completely covered with a mass of fuzzy white flowers throughout the fall. Pkt., 15c.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

5610 Stokesia Cyanea. Cornflower Aster. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high. Bears freely, from July to October handsome, blue, aster-like blossoms, measuring 4 to 5 inches across. Succeeds well in open, sunny location. Also fine for the hardy border and for massing. Pkt., 15c.

5613 Maximiliana. Single, clear yellow, with several rows of large ray petals and full center. Blossoms in late August. Height, 6 feet. Pkt., 15c.


5625 Multiflorus fl. pl. Dwarf double Yellow like an Aster; blooming in August. Pkt., 15c.

Sweet William. Dianthus Barbatus.
A beautiful, free-blooming, hardy perennial producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with rich and varied flowers. The demand for separate colors has induced us to offer several sorts.

5630 Single White. Pkt., 15c.

5635 Single Crimson Pkt., 15c.

5640 Single Scarlet Pkt., 15c.

5645 Single Valency Black Maroon Pkt., 15c.

5650 Pink Beauty. A distinct new color. For mid-season mass-beding it has no equal. Perfectly hardy. Pkt., 15c.

5655 Scarlet Beauty. A splendid companion to the above. Intense rich, deep scarlet, and most effective for the old-fashioned hardy border. Pkt., 15c.

5660 Halborn Glory. A large-flowered selection of the auricula-eyed section, the most beautiful of all Sweet Williams. Individual flowers and trusses are of extraordinary size. Superb range of color, all showing brilliant effect. Each Pkt., 15c.

5665 Lavatous Acidococcus, F1. P1t. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). A brilliant crimson-scarlet variety that is very effective in any position. One of the best perennials in the list. Pkt., 15c.

5670 Single Mixed. All colors, Pkt., 15c.

5675 Double Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

5680 Tritoma. Red Hot Poker. Although these are hardy plants, many will flower the first year if seed is sown early. They grow about 3 feet high and bear in August blazing, orange-red spikes, blooming until frost. Very effective for cut flowers. Pkt., 15c.

5685 Verbascum Hybrids. Ornamental plant growing 3 feet high. Long silvery foliage from which slender spikes arise, well furnished with flowers in all shades of pink and violet. Excellent for cutting or for use as a single specimen plant. Pkt., 12c.

5690 V. Spicata. Height, 18 inches. Flowers all Summer; showy spikes of pink and white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 12c.


Wallflower. Elegans. These new, early-flowering varieties may be treated as annuals, and if sown in heat during February or March, will bloom freely through the Summer and Autumn. Newly released are: Height 6 feet.

5700 Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 15c.

5705 Double Mixed. Pkt., 15c.


SELECT NORTHERN GROWN FIELD SEEDS

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market and to the fact that this catalogue is necessarily prepared in advance of date of issue, no prices are being quoted on grains and Field Seeds. Seed is offered, subject to prior sale. Order early before our stocks are exhausted. Latest values will be given by dealers in the Northwest, who handle Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds. If your dealer does not supply our seeds, write to us and we will see that your order is attended to.

OATS

Drill 2 to 2 1/2 measured bushels per acre.

Drill 2 1/2 bushels per acre. We believe the Lincoln to be as fine an Oat as there is. We make this claim after twenty-six years, during which time it has been grown by thousands of farmers over a wide territory in dry and wet seasons. We introduced this Oat in 1894 and have found it to be even better today. Our sales have steadily increased from year to year, until now it is difficult to supply the immense demand. Why has it become so popular? Because of the reputation it has earned, let us say, and not merely on account of its yield, but on account of its heavy yield. It is a heavy-yielding variety which gives a heavy yield in the Northwest, in the Northeast, in the Midwest, in every direction.

Earliness. This is not the earliest Oat, as its size and heavy yield cannot be attained in the shortest period, but it matures between the small, early Oats and the late varieties. It gives a yield and a quality which will Please the most exacting grower.

Adaptability. Our Lincoln Oats are grown in the Midwest and are well acclimated to the extreme weather conditions which exist here. They are the first choice for the farmer who wants to grow his own Oats. They will grow and thrive and produce big yields in the Northwest, which is the most important region in the United States for the cultivation of Oats.

Straw. A most essential point in successful Oat growing is to have a variety with stiff, strong, heavy straw. The Lincoln Oat is especially valuable in this respect. It stands up under heavy winds and rarely if ever, does it lodge. Even on rich soil it gives the most satisfactory results. Another characteristic of the Lincoln Oat is its remarkable storability. It is a very hardy variety, and can be stored for years without any loss of quality. It is also an excellent variety for making Oatmeal. The Oatmeal made from the Lincoln Oat is very fine, and is highly prized by the people of the Northwest.

Price of Lincoln Oats. This price was written too early to fix prices for Spring. Ask the dealer who handles our Oats how much he will charge you for his stock and we will see that you are promptly supplied.


The above set of abbreviated words conveys the information that the trade mark in connection with which it is used has been registered in the United States Patent Office. As we were first to use Lincoln as a trade mark, we have been able to use it for over twenty years, and the United States Patent Office has registered this trade mark and given us exclusive use of it. It is contrary to law for any person or individual to use our trade mark without our permission. No other variety is genuine Lincoln Oats.

Swedish Oats. Swedish Oats have given such general satisfaction that we know many will still adhere to it. For the benefit of these we have secured seed which is of the usual high standard. It is known as the Oat of Sweden, and is furnished by the Swedish Government. It is an excellent variety for feeding purposes. It is a valuable variety for feeding purposes. It is an excellent variety for feeding purposes. It is an excellent variety for feeding purposes.

Sixty Day Oats. The seed of this valuable Oat was secured in Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1901. Some was sent by the Government to the South Dakota Experiment Station, where it is growing in the fields. It is a very hardy variety, and is well adapted to the climate of the Northwest.

Kherson Oats. These Oats are originally from Russia, where they are known as the best extra early, hardy, good yielding Oats. Kherson Oats, when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large hulls, and the hulls are broad and extend nearly to the roots. When dry, they are a good yielder under favorable conditions. They do much better than many other varieties in dry seasons, giving a fair crop when other varieties yield hardly 10 bushels to the acre. This variety is especially adapted to soils where others would lodge as it has a short, stiff straw, bearing grain nearly one half its length. It is an immense yielder and on account of its earliness escapes rust when other varieties may be entirely ruined. Kherson Oats ripen with barley and the extra early varieties, hence they make splendid succotash mixtures when grown together.

Silver Mine Oats. This Oat has a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable variety. It is very hardy and yields beautiful white kernels, which are desirable for the manufacture of rolled Oats. The heads are very large in proportion to the stalk, bright, clean straw. The sprang top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging. We suggest early orders to avoid disappointment.

Iowa No. 103 Oats or White Kherson. Originating from stock bred by the Iowa Agricultural College, the Iowa No. 103 has proved itself a hardy, heavy-yielding variety. One hundred bushels per acre is not unusual. From the first, great care has been used in breeding. Its name was given to the variety, and its record on hundreds of farms has justified the faith of its originators.

This variety is a favorite in Iowa and preference for it is increasing rapidly on account of its heavy-croping and apparent freedom from blight or rust. The grain is not large but is plump, heavy, with a thin hull. During growth it is very strong and stands up well against the weather. It is highly valued as a producer of grain high in food value. The straw is of excellent strength and on good soil stands up unusually well.

Culture. Sow Oats at the rate of 2 to 2 1/2 bushels per acre early in the Spring on a well prepared field with a modern disc, drill, or seeder. Seed should be free from chaff, straw, and half-clad or broken grain. The Oat will give a fine stand of young plants which will increase the yield effectively. This is especially true when a drought occurs early in the growing season.

Soy Beans. As a separate crop or grown in combination with corn, Soy Beans have been shown to be of great value in promoting the growth of the roots of the plant, and to increase the yield of the crop. They furnish a food of wonderful richness and protein content. A description of their uses and methods of culture are given on page 85. Order early this year to make sure of delivery.

Formaldehyde for Smut. Do not neglect to treat your Oats with formaldehyde before planting. One pint makes about 8 gallons, enough for five bushels of Oats.
Marquis Wheat was originated by Chas. and William Saunders of Ottawa, Canada, by crossing Red File and Hard Calcutta, a native Wheat of India which had become acclimated to northern conditions. The first experiments were conducted in 1898, and it was not until 1903 that it was fully developed. By scientific cross breeding, a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and the rust-resistant and yielding qualities of the Red File. The original stock of seed was very small, but by careful husbandry the amount was gradually increased so that it might be disseminated throughout America.

A Prize Winner. Marquis Wheat won the One Thousand Dollar prize offered by Sir Thos. Shauinsdelay for the best Wheat in America, at the New York Grain Exhibition in 1911. It also won the Three Thousand Dollar prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, in October, 1912, in a competition open to the whole world. Marquis Wheat was again successful in winning the Swedish states prize at the Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1912. During seasons 1914 and 1915 this variety won more prizes and blue ribbons than any other Wheat exhibited at national, state, and county fairs.

Earliness. Marquis Wheat is from one week to ten days earlier than Red File and this fact alone should induce many of our customers to grow this Wheat. Farmers everywhere appreciate earliness and what it means to the Wheat grower at a time when rust, smut, drought or hot winds may take his crop at any time. This week or ten days may save his entire crop from loss.

Productiveness. Marquis Wheat has out-yielded all other Spring Wheats grown under the same conditions of soil, cultivation and climate. The increased yield varies from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Threshing reports from the three, big, hard Spring Wheat states this past season indicate the same favorable increase in yield of Marquis over other varieties, as has been the case every year since Marquis was introduced.

Appearance. Marquis Wheat is similar in appearance to Red File, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the straw shorter, making it less likely to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker in color than Red File, being dark red, and more plump than that variety. It is beardless, having smooth, yellow chaff. Under certain climatic conditions a small percentage of the heads sometimes show a reversion to the Hard Calcutta parent by bearing beards. Otherwise these heads are identical with the hard and hilly nature of the same Wheat and containing the same shape and size of kernel. It weighs from 3 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel.

Price. At the time this catalogue goes to press no values can be quoted. Ask your dealer who handles our seeds, or if no merchant in your town will get what you want write to us and we will see that you are supplied.

Blue Stem Wheat. Our location here on this the largest primary Wheat market in the world, places us in a position to offer selected Blue Stem Wheat which when graded and purifed in our special machinery, makes splendid seed at a reasonable price. Blue stem develops strong, vigorous plants and the chaff enclosing the grain is thick and firm thus making it less susceptible to rust than ordinary wheats. It is a good yielding and of splendid milling qualities. The grain is plump, hard and flinty. Generally quite free from smut. This is a beardless variety. When a change of seed is desired and the buyer does not wish to invest in especially selected seed wheat, this Blue Stem will give good results and a fair return on the investment. We believe it to be as clean and pure as any Wheat can be that has not been grown especially for seed.

Our seed wheat and other seeds are sold by merchants, including elevators in nearly every town in the states adjacent to Minneapolis. These dealers will quote prices on our seeds on request. Order early so as to secure choice of stocks and before seeds of any variety are sold out.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat. Sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendation as to its great value for semi-arid lands where good crops of Spring Wheat could not ordinarily be produced, has more than justified every claim made for it. The acreage of this variety is increasing every year in spite of the opposition of some millers. It outyields by far any other variety of Spring Wheat, and it has been demonstrated that it makes bread superior to that made from the best Winter Wheat flour, and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other Wheat will endure.

In the field this Wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach and is also half proof owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong. Prices could not be established when this book went to press, but values will be quoted by your dealer who handles our seeds.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Reliable Winter Wheat. The yield of Winter Wheat an acre is on the average very much larger than any of the Spring Wheats. Winter Wheat has not been extensively grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas until recent years, on account of its liability to stand the severe Winters. Since the introduction, however, of Minnesota Reliable Winter Wheat this has gained the attention of all Winter Wheat growers and the Experiment Stations is recommended above all other varieties. There has been a season in 25 years in which this variety has failed to ensure the severe tests to which it has been put, including unfavorable weather during Fall and Spring months.

Minnesota Reliable Winter Wheat is very early, ripening before rust, blight, chinch bugs or other insect pests appear. It yields from 30 to 40 bushels an acre and sometimes more on good soils. In quality, it equals the well known No. 1 Hard Fife Spring Wheat and is in good demand by millers.

It is a bearded variety; the kernels are red with a very thin husk, are hard, flinty and very rich in gluten. It is stiff-strawed and will stand up in wind and rain which would disable some varieties very badly. Reserve your seed supply by ordering now, for new crop seed in the Fall. Too early to name prices.

Turkey Red Winter Wheat. A standard, red, bearded Wheat with very strong straw. It is a heavy cropper. Prices will be supplied on request during the Summer.
For a good stand like this, plant Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Six Rowed Barley.

Prices. When this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to predict the exact price for the two bushel bag. It will be well this year to play conservative as early as possible. Ask for prices early. See your dealer or, if he does not handle our seed, write to us and we will see that your wants are supplied.

Manshury Barley. We believe this to be as fine a Barley as was ever offered the farmers of the United States.

Manshury Barley represents the combined efforts of State and National Experiment Stations and private work of barley experts to produce a variety which will yield plump grains with the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff, straw-long, well-filled heads. In quality both as to feeding value and for milling purposes no other Barley excels it. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is strong and stiff. Seldom does a field of this grain lose its heads. The heads are long and well filled, the grain plump and of the best quality.

This Barley was selected on account of its yield, its desirability as a feeding and malting Barley, and the ready sale with which it meets on account of its good color. Those desiring to obtain seed to replace run out varieties will do well to purchase at least one or more bags of Manshury Barley. For prices, see note at head of column.

Minnesota No. 105 Barley. For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the Station considers, has been realized in the six-rowed variety here offered under the name of Minnesota No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proved to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint, a most valuable acquisition. Minnesota No. 105 Barley has given a nine-year average of 53 bushels an acre at the Station farm. It is early, uniform in maturing, and abundant. Quantity limited. Two bushels of Barley will sell an acre. Get prices early from your dealer. See information at top of page.

**SPELTZ OR EMMER**

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to increase its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place and an important one, too, on their farms.

It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts as it is a mildy heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows. While not quite equal to oats, it makes a fair horse feed.

Its most striking value is found in its drought-resistant qualities. Drill two bushels per acre.

Any dealer who handles Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds can quote largest prices on our field and grass seeds. If you cannot obtain them from your dealer, write directly to us.

**Six Rowed Barley.** Some very fine quality barley is grown in the upper states of Minnesota and we are able to secure this seed. By carefully selecting the very best lots and retaining them we are able to offer you an unusual offering of Six Rowed Barley. This variety has strong, stiff straw, is vigorous in growth and yields well. The grain is plump and of excellent quality for feeding or milling purposes.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture advises farmers in Bulletin No. 413 as follows: "The seed is a vital factor in the production of good Barley, for it contains the germ and food material to start either a strong and vigorous plant or a weak and puny one. If the seed is small and shriveled, maximum yields cannot be expected. Bearing this in mind, we have taken great pains to select extra-coarse seed Barley to start with, and then clean it thoroughly by special machinery so that it will be of superior quality. We recommend it strongly as a good yielder under favorable conditions. For prices, see the nearest dealer who handles our seeds or write us if he will not supply you.

**Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley.** On account of Barley being one of the staple crops, the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin has given particular attention to the breeding of Barley to obtain big yields, protein content and other qualities which are essential for both malting and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 is considered the best variety of Barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding 5 to 10 bushels more an acre. Oderbrucker is a still-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety on test." Two bushels of Barley will sell an acre. Ask your dealer to quote you latest prices on this seed.

**Improved White Hulless Barley.** No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hulless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are really separated in threshing. The absence of hearts makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in 60 to 65 days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drought, insects and disease, White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination. The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climate conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 55 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritious value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of 2 quarts where 4 quarters of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green. In this condition it is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is stiff and straight, and seldom if ever does it lodge. For grain say 1½ bushels to the acre for hay, 2 bushels. Latest prices will be quoted by the nearest dealers handling our seeds. Their names will be furnished on request.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARLEY**
SEED FLAX

All prices are subject to market changes. Ask your dealer.

**Minnesota No. 25 or Primost Flax**

This is a pure bred Flax. It was selected from many varieties sent by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the Minnesota Experiment Station. Here tests were conducted for many years and this variety proved by far the most promising. It showed an average yield of 19.3 bu. per acre for 3 years. This was 3.4 bu. more than the average of three commercial varieties. There can hardly be a doubt that this is the champion variety of the North West.

A few years ago seed was sent to a number of Minnesota farmers by the Experiment Station to test the Flax under ordinary farm conditions. The average yield per acre was 16 bu. which was 2.1 bu. more than common Flax or an increased yield of 26 per cent.

The supply of this splendid variety of Flax is rarely sufficient to meet the demand. For that reason it is desirable that intending purchasers cover their requirements through the local dealer very early in the season.

The following quotation from a letter received from one of our customers calls attention to the extreme earliness of this Flax, a feature equal in importance to its yield:

*This No. 25 Flax is fully ten days earlier than any other Flax. This ten days means a great deal to the flax growers of North Dakota. In former seasons I have lost my entire crop when if I had had this Flax it could easily have been saved. I regard this No. 25 Flax as being of inestimable value to the farmers of the Northwest. This valuable Flax is also wilt-resistant to a very considerable extent."

**N. D. No. 52 Wilt Resistant Flax**

Flax seed which is resistant to wilt has been bred by continually growing flax on wilt-sick land. Those plants which survive produce seed which is more resistant to the disease than the previous generation. Repeated sowing of each crop on the same land will in time produce seed which is practically immune to the effects of the wilt trouble.

The N. D. No. 52 Flax which we offer was grown in the Northwest by a farmer who states that he could raise no Flax on his land until he got this seed. During the dry season of 1930 under trying conditions he secured a good crop and the next year he raised more. Under ordinary conditions the yield should be much greater.

N. D. Prose Bulletin No. 57 states, "Wilt Resistant seed as obtained by this department is capable of growing a normal crop of Flax, or, even better, on old wilt-sick lands, previously long cropped to Flax, and on which the resistance against wilt is not as long as the seed is properly handled."

**Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Seed Flax**

The greatest value for a resistant seed is that of the highest quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Brand Flax is on every bag.

Prof. Boley of the N. D. Experiment Station especially recommends this N. D. No. 52 because the plants have grown upon strong or vigorous mother plants and are not likely to be internally diseased. Northland Brand Flax is meeting with approval throughout the Northwest. It resists in allseason and under favorable conditions, yields splendidly.

This N. D. No. 52 Flax which we offer has been proved to be an excellent operation, requiring special machinery and often involves considerable waste, but we take great care to do this thoroughly. Mustard, being the same size and weight is very difficult to remove. Ask your dealer for sample of this Flax and note its splendid quality. Get his special prices on large lots.

**Buckwheat**

**Seeding.** Sow 1/2 to 1 bushel per acre, as late as possible and still have crop well developed before severe frosts occur. Light, well-drained soils are best for this crop.

**Japanese Buckwheat.** Entirely distinct from all other buckwheats. It was selected for its tendency to remain in flower for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As with many fall seed, the acre has been harvested of this variety making it very profitable to raise. Buckwheat is now sold at 50 lbs. to the bushel. Ask your dealer for prices.

**Silver Hull Buckwheat.** This valuable variety originated from a cross of two buckwheats to which it may be put. This variety bears medium sized, plump grain, mottled brown in color. The quality is good and the yield up to the average.

**Rye**

**Spring Rye.** True Stock. Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter rye has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. Does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields well and grain is of fine quality.

We wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the Spring and harvested the same season. We now offer an extra fine grade. It is ready for cutting in June by successive killing. Makes an excellent pasture for pigs, calves and other young stock. It should be sown early in the Fall for this purpose. In the Spring sow about five pounds of Pearl Eyss Rye per acre on the Rye, which may be covered with a harrow without injury to the Rye. The Rye may be pastured very early in the Spring. The Rye will continue the supply of green feed when the Rye disappears. Try a Rye and Rape pasture and thus prove its value. Prices named on request.

**Rosen Rye.** This variety was introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station, and produces grain which is considerably larger than other Winter Rye. It is more resistant to rust than other varieties.
WHAT IS GOOD SEED CORN?

Improved Types Have Increased The Yield.

Over a third of a century devoted to raising and improving Seed Corn in the Northwest has proved a very interesting experience for us. In that period we have seen the production of Corn in those Northern States increased from an insignificant amount in 1884 to over 100,000,000 bushels. This increase was not due to chance, but resulted largely because of perseverance on the part of Corn growers producing improved types of Dent and Flint Corn, which would mature within the short seasons which prevail in this section. We do not mean to minimize the work being done in their efforts was Northern, King & Co. Many of the standard types used today were originated or distributed by us. Our work in this direction is recognized by those who have followed the agricultural history of Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and Montana.

When Crops Fail.

The years 1915 and 1917 will long be remembered because of the almost total failure of the Seed Corn crop, not only in what is known as the Northwest, but in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and states in the northern Illinois, and Nebraska. In the fall of each of those two years we predicted a serious shortage in Seed Corn and urged that steps be taken to conserve every available ear of Corn that could be used for seed for the following spring’s planting. Being in very close touch with the situation through our field representatives, we realized the danger more keenly than did many others, and we took considerable pride in the result of our warning, for because of it the acreage of Corn in the succeeding years, though not up to normal, was fairly satisfactory.

Seed Stocks Are Safeguarded.

With the failure of Seed Corn crops, our efforts for over thirty years would have been in vain, had we not been our custom to hold in reserve sufficient seed from our pedigreed stock at high bred Seed Corn to cover two years’ requirements for our own seeding. Because of this wise precaution, we have never lost our seed stock, and regardless of failure, partial or total, have carried along our high bred strain year after year.

Excellent Seed at Reasonable Price.

Our own fields nearly always yielded well, and we have to offer now fairly liberal stocks of the highest class Seed Corn which we have evolved in former years. Because of the low price at which Seed Corn will be sold this year compared with some seasons, the opportunity is offered to every grower of Corn to start in again with seed which will produce a crop of better quality and greater quantity.

Actual Profits From Better Seed.

Many Corn growers do not realize the great difference between ordinary seed and that which has in it the inherent tendency to produce larger crops of superior quality. Thousands of comparative tests have proved beyond question the greater value of high bred seed. The differences in yield have varied from 1 to 20 bushels under similar conditions and under ordinary conditions. If, therefore, our seed should produce the minimum extra amount which these tests have proved, the extra cost of seed would be covered. Experience has shown, however, that our high class Seed Corn will give an additional yield several times in excess of the minimum amount which these tests have covered.

A bushel of Seed Corn will produce from 6 to 8 acres. At $3.00 per bushel, this means a little less for the total cost of seed for the acre than one bushel would sell for on the markets. Most of our Seed Corn will sell for less than $3.00 per bushel this year.

A Million Bushel Corn Farm.

Near Tarboro, Missouri, there existed until recently the largest flue-baked farm in the world. It belonged to David Rankin, and covered twenty-three thousand acres.

For many years, Mr. Rankin raised a million bushels of Corn each season. The importance of this to Seed Corn was keenly felt by us; for Seed Corn he used was learned from his statements which appeared in the "Country Gentleman" on November 23, 1871.

"The selection of Seed Corn is of the utmost importance. I don’t grow my own seed, but buy it from experts who make a business of selecting and testing it. I use from 400 to 600 bushels of Seed Corn a year, and consider good Seed Corn is cheap at five times the price of ordinary Corn."
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

EXTRA EARLY DENT SEED CORN
FOR NORTHERN PLANTING.

Plant 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Silver King
Also known as Silver Jewel.
This variety of snow white Corn is increasing in popularity in sections where it has been grown and its value appreciated. The stalks are of medium height, growing 7 to 8 feet. The stalks bear well, there being an ear on nearly every stalk and frequently two ears are found. The ears run 16 rows on the average, are well filled both on type and quality. Corn of this best adapted for the northern states is grown in southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota, southern Wisconsin and northern Iowa. 100 to 105 days are usually required to thoroughly ripen this variety. Prices may be secured from our dealers, or if no merchant near you handles our seed, write us.

Golden Jewel
This variety of yellow dent Corn is very similar in size, shape, length of maturity and other characteristics as Silver King or Silver Jewel. It was originated by crossing Murdoch with Mastodon Corn. Ears bear deep, square kernels set closely on the cob with 16 to 20 rows on each ear. Average length of ear 8 to 9 inches. It is very hardy, bearing about 8 feet high. The ears are generally 3 to 4 inches in length, averaging about 3 1/2 feet from the ground. This variety is little later than Minnesota No. 13. For southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota and northwestern Kansas Gold Jewel will be found very desirable.

See note on prices on page 73.

Pride of the North
A Dependable Early Yellow Dent Corn. In some sections of the Northwest it equals other varieties in yield and quality. The stalks are well proportioned, being short jointed and leafy. Two or more well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. The kernels are very deep and closely set on the cob. Pride of the North yields more Corn in proportion to cob than any other varieties grown in the West. It is specially valuable to stockmen, being in the bundle, thus saving the expense of breaking. Averdge height of stalk 8 feet, average distance base of ear from ground, 3 feet. There are 16 to 20 rows on each ear. Recommended for planting south of the 46th parallel. Prices on Seed Corn cannot be named now, but see page 73 for explanation.

Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent.
This variety was tested and bred for several years by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison and was disseminated by them under the name by which it is known. It is a very popular variety throughout the Corn growing sections of the country. It is a heavy, slender corn and those who have no prejudices against white corn will find it a profitable sort. The stock is strong and vigorous and grows moderately tall. The ears are sometimes borne two to four on the stalk and are carried on a convenient height for harvesting. Ears to nine inches is the average length per ear, and there are 16 to 20 rows of good sized kernels, running the full length of the cob and filling out tip and butt nicely. In addition to being suitable for Southern Wisconsin it grows well in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southern South Dakota.

Minnesota No. 23 Corn.
This variety has been grown in the Northwest for a number of years. It is a white capped yellow dent Corn that has been developed at the University Farm in St. Anthony Park, and is strongly recommended by them. We are very much pleased with it.

"The Northeastern Experimental Farm, in co-operation with Prof. C. P. Bell has conducted experimental work with different varieties of Corn with a view of determining their adaptability and yield. Minnesota No. 23 has given the most satisfactory results, and has been selected as a standard variety for northeastern Minnesota. During the season of 1910 Minnesota No. 23 yielded at the rate of 36 bushels per acre under field conditions of this 80 per cent was quite well matured. It was planted May 23rd and harvested on August 9th."

This Northeastern Farm is located at Grand Rapids, Minn., which is further north than Duluth. Minnesota No. 23 produces a fine appearing ear, medium to short in length and very uniform as to size. Stalks grow about six feet high and the ear is borne from 2 to 2 1/2 feet above the ground. It may be easily harvested with a Corn binder. If Dwarf Essex, Rape is not in the last cultivation of Minnesota No. 23 the root will be a splendid pasture for hogs or cattle. See note on page 73 regarding prices.

White Cap Yellow Dent.
We have grown this Corn for several years, and although it is very early and popular, we have tried it as well as some other sorts on account of the color of the grain, the cap of the Corn being white and the balance a pale yellow. The increased demand for it, however, and the reports we receive about it, many of which are really astonishing, compel us to recognize the fact that the prejudice we have had against this Corn on account of color, was prejudice pure and simple, and that White Cap Yellow Dent Corn has come to stay and ought to be grown. Our stock of this Corn is invariably exhausted very early in the season, thus proving its growing popularity each year. See page 73 regarding prices.

North Dakota Golden Dent Corn.
This variety is all the name suggests, an extra early, beautiful yellow dent Corn. The stalk is dwarf in its growth, the ears are fair size and well filled, sufficiently high above the ground to admit the use of a Corn binder, with the Corn being sweet and very fine. This Corn is in demand with feeders who want something to be used as a starter for stock to be fed in the pastures during the Fall. This variety will make good ears when closely planted in drills. We advise the use of 6 to 8 qts. of seed an acre when drilled. See page 73 for conditions surrounding seed corn prices.

Seed Corn With A Pedigee.
For more than thirty years Seed Corn has been one of our specialties and we have bled and crossed many of the leading varieties. When you purchase Seed Corn from us you are assured that it is all strain for 3½ - 4½ stock from heavy yielding parent stock that have been bred up for generations.

Read page 73 carefully. This season is a good time to replace ordinary seed with better yielding, high-bred Corn.

Booklet on Field Corn. We have condensed much valuable information in this booklet on varieties adapted for the Northwest, preparation for planting, cultivation, harvesting, and storing. It will be sent free to any address on request.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn

Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent

Minnesota No. 23 Corn

North Dakota Golden Dent Corn

Raise More Corn
Corn is America's most valuable agricultural product. It is important both as a food for man and for feed. No other cereal yields so much animal food in both grain and forage. The world's food supply is very low and there will be a demand for every product of the Northwestern farm this season, not only grain, but also cattle, dairy products, forage and hay. An increased corn crop will be of immense importance in raising stock and contributing to the great need for food.

Select early maturing varieties and plant the best seed obtainable.
Rustler White Dent Corn

This early White Dent (14 to 15 rows) was obtained from a few kernels sent us in the Autumn of 1884 by a Dakota farmer, who stated that he had matured it in that state for seven successive years; that it was the only Corn in his section that could claim such a record; for early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk 6 feet; average distance of ear from ground 3 ft. 6 in. Those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find in the Rustler a hard Corn to equal.

At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to fix prices on seed Corn. The review of Seed Corn prices on page 73 explains the situation. We suggest that you make sure of your seed by ordering upon receipt of this catalogue. Ask your local merchant for prices on our seed Corn or write us if he will not supply you.

Minnesota Ideal

One of the Largest Long-cared Varieties

Grown in Minnesota.

Those who have grown this variety extensively claim that it will out-yield Minnesota No. 13 ten to fifteen bushels to the acre when raised under the same conditions of soil and cultivation. It is a yellow dent Corn of fine appearance. It has been grown for a number of years in the southern part of Minnesota, and has gradually been worked north and is now safe for planting in the latitude of Minneapolis.

The stalks are stiff and strong; about 8 ft. high, and will stand well in windstorms. The ear grows from 3 to 3 1/2 ft. above the ground.

The Corn will produce uniformly ears on nearly every stalk. There will be very few huskins. This seems to be a peculiarity of this variety. See note under Rustler White Dent Corn.

Wisconsin No. 8

This variety has been developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from the well-known Minnesota No. 13. Wisconsin No. 8 is fully as early and the ears are a little larger, the kernels are a little deeper than Minnesota No. 13, depending somewhat on conditions and locality where grown. The ears are of handsome appearance with 20 rows of bright, yellow kernels, which are nearly or quite set on the cob from end to end. Ears are about eight inches in length and are lower well up on stalks about seven feet high. A splendid variety for silo or fodder purposes.

Wisconsin No. 12.

A heavy yielding golden dent corn, having produced 100 bushels per acre with good cultivation. Although it yields heavy it matures usually in Southern Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. The large ears bear 10 to 20 rows of deep kernels and are uniform in size and shape. Because of its large size it requires a week longer to mature than Minnesota No. 13.

Early Murdock.

Suitable for Southern Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, and South Dakota.

This is a standard and well known variety in Iowa and southern Minnesota. We have been working on the variety for several years to acclimate it to sections farther north. We can usually offer very fine seed which is safe for growing in the three southern tiers of counties of Minnesota and corresponding territory east and west in South Dakota and Wisconsin. It may also be grown anywhere south of the locality mentioned and in favorable seasons, would do well even in a little north of Minneapolis.

It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the long-cared varieties. It is well established in type and growing in favor with those who know it. It is one of the most durable of the later varieties, having a stout stalk which stands well in storms, growing 6 to 8 ft. high. The ears are borne well up on the stalks. It almost invariably yields well and with good care and favorable conditions, will give very large crops. See page 73 regarding Corn situation.

POP CORN

Big Money in Little Things

Very often there is good money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

ITS PROFITABLE USES.

1st. It yields of quick-cooked Corn of the very best feeding value at the rate of 5 to 10 bushels per acre.

2nd. The small ears which mature early, are very valuable for calves and young stock generally, especially during the Fall and Winter months.

3rd. The yield of ear Corn to the acre is quite equal to any of the larger and later varieties, as it can be planted much more closely than the larger varieties of Corn.

4th. Thousands of carloads of Popcorn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Cracker-Jack" and other like preparations.

5th. Popcorn brings a very much higher price either shelled or on the ear than any other Corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in view of an inactive market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

Boys and girls can grow an acre or two of Popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article, and in this way corn money can easily be earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children. It will afford them pleasure and profit.

Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We are very choicest lot of this Popcorn carefully chosen and tested for seed purposes. Ask the dealer in your locality who handles our line of seeds for prices or if no merchant is convenient write us and we will give you the information.
MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN (UNIVERSITY)

Extra Early Yellow Dent.

The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 Corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are:

Its earliness.
Its enormous productivity.
Its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates.

...Continued...

EARLY NORTHWESTERN OR SMOKY DENT

The Earliest Dent Corn for the Northwest.

This Corn is in a class by itself having red kernels with a yellowish cap, being a cross between a red flint and a yellow dent, but the type has become well established. To some, the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and even Canada this is the only variety upon which the ground may depend to ripen and is far better to have Corn, even though it is in red color, than to have no Corn at all. In North Dakota, northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent Corn, and, in fact, is the only sort to ripen in some seasons.

No other one variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota as our Early Northwestern Dent, for the reason that season after season it successfully yields a good crop. When we offer seed it is Minnesota grown, every bushel being produced north of Minneapolis, under our personal supervision and from our selected seed stock. It is especially adapted for planting in the far north and our sales of this variety in the northern sections of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and even Canada reach enormous proportions. Not only is it grown in the localities named but for late planting or replanting, it is especially desirable. It is extremely early and quickly adapts itself to new soil and climatic conditions. We have harvested 75 bushels to the acre and sometimes 100 to the acre. It is a strong tribute to its earliness and productivity.

As a rule, under ordinary Corn growing conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 65 to 90 days, and in Minnesota, 90 to 100 days. Soil, climate and weather will naturally affect it. The ears are of good size, from seven to ten inches long, and bear 10 to 14 rows of Corn. Under ordinary conditions the average height of stalk is 1 ft. 8 in.; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. 3 in.; thus admitting the use of a Corn harvester. Early Northwestern Dent may be planted in rows or drills. The latter method is the best in many localities. The stalks, being smaller and shorter, may be easily picked, and the ears may be stacked closely in the row, thus contributing to a heavy yield. Withstanding the small ear, yields of seventy to eighty bushels per acre are not uncommon. This sort of corn is especially desirable for seed purposes and on account of its earliness and adaptability. It will, of course, give best yields on a fairly rich soil.

Our seed corn comes from the seed stock which we have improved year after year and bred up to the highest standards. In order that the seed we sell shall always be of this pedigreed stock, we re-raise each season enough to cover two years' requirements for our own fields. Whenever one season is unfavorable to seed production we use a reserve stock from the previous harvest for our next planting. Last spring we planted our own seed stock, which was the result of thirty-seven years of successful corn breeding in the Northwest.

On page 73 we have outlined the seed Corn situation. For prices consult your local merchant or write us if he will not supply you with our high-bred strains.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn.

The building of silos throughout the Northwest, and more especially in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, has increased to a remarkable degree. More silos have been built in that section of the United States within the last few years than at any time previous. This has resulted in a demand for silage best adapted to feeding cattle, sheep, and other live stock on the farm.

Corn is one of the most largely used of the various crops useful for silage, but it is not so thoroughly understood as it should be that its value depends—

First, upon the conditions in which it is put into the silo. Second, the purpose for which it is to be fed.

Large quantities of Southern Corn are used for silage in sections where ears will not form. Where a large bulk of green feed is desired, as in the case of young stock or milch cows, this Corn may be profitably grown, but it is nearly as good, ton for ton, as the more nearly matured Corn. Except, possibly, in such cases, all sections should use for general silage those varieties of Corn that will, in an average season, form well developed, if not perfectly matured ears.

Following this principle, we have selected for the various latitudes hereafter mentioned, lefthy sorts, as tall growing as the section permits, which may be rolled upon, in ordinary seasons, to form full sized ears, and, in long seasons, to mature Corn well, if so desired. We therefore recommend to our customers varieties which should be planted for silage as follows:

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1, ripens north of parallel of latitude 47°, viz., Northern Minnesota and Northern North Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2, between parallel 45° and 47°, viz., Central Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Southern North Dakota and Northern South Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3, between parallels 43° and 45°, viz., Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, Southern South Dakota and Northern Iowa.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4, south of the 43° parallel, viz., Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, etc.

By the use of these fodder Corns, being careful to order the proper recommended for the latitudes mentioned, the grower secures the important advantage of being able to put Corn into his silo, in the proper condition to be used for his purposes.

SOY BEANS. The growing of Soy Beans in the fields of Silage Corn is meeting with great favor in many localities of the Northwest. They are highly recommended by those who have thus grown them in combination. See page 85 for further information.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

Planting. Generally speaking, the seed should be sown in drills 3 ft. 6 inches apart, using 1 to 1½ bushel of seed per acre, but not only to be considered, but also the purpose for which the silage is to be used should be kept in mind. Whenever the seed is to be sown in a prepared field, more seed may be sown to the acre, giving a greater amount of leaf and stalk but less ear Corn. For feeding beef cattle the opposite is true; the more ears produced the greater the fattening properties and for that reason less seed should be sown per acre, giving it a better opportunity to mature. In either case the tonnage per acre will be about the same. In the one case there will be more leaf and stalk and less ear and in the other instance the opposite, less stalk and ear but more grain.

Also as the use of the varieties, if the grower wishes, it may be cut at an early stage of its growth and used as fodder. Later it may be put in the silo in its silage stage. This must be done when the grain reaches a size large enough, it may be allowed to ripe for grain if this be decided upon.

Harvesting. Corn intended for the silo should be harvested with a binder following immediately behind in order to reduce the work to a day or two, where they will lose a portion of the moisture. If the leaves become dry, water may be applied to the plants through the slage cutter. Corn that has been frosted and become partially dry in the field may also be treated in this manner, with water, and will make excellent silage.

The Value of Proper Seed Stock. The best seed obtainable costs more than crio Corn, but it is worth many times the difference to the grower. Our experience, of more than a quarter of a century, in growing Seed Corn places us in a position to determine which are the best varieties for grains as well as for silage. We offer the above varieties with entire confidence, believing the yields will not disappoint those of our customers who want Seed Corn for special purposes.

Our sales of Seed Corn are increasing many thousands of bushels each Normal year, which is conclusive evidence that the results obtained from the use of our highly selected and high bred stocks by planters in the Northwest are very satisfactory.

Special Note. We have found it necessary to specialize in seeds especially adapted for Northern use, our trade in fodder, silage and Seed Corn all over the country is growing, and more Jamieson needed in this position to furnish Corn for any purposes or section, and we shall appreciate being given an opportunity to supply our customers for special uses. Write and tell us for what purpose your needs are wanted and we will be glad to make recommendations.

Prices. Owing to the necessity of printing this catalogue early in the year, before values are known, no prices can be quoted here. Throughout the North, merchants and others can obtain from us the Silo Corn best adapted to their locality. Ask your dealers or write us for a price, or decide to buy from the following table.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1. Ask Your Dealer.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2. For Prices.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3. For Prices.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4. Ask Your Dealer.

A treatise on growing, handling and feeding silage and instructions on how to build a silo. It will be sent free with orders if requested or will be mailed upon receipt of $6 in stamps.

How to Fill the Silo.

Cutting the Corn. The proper time to cut Corn for silo filling is when the kernels are well dentined and almost mature. The lower leaves are turning brown at this time but the stalks are still green and contain a large amount of succulent.

If cut while the Corn is still immature and green, the silage will be sour and too laxative in effect, neither does it then have the feeding value that silage made from more matured corn has.

Caution. The blow pipe must be as nearly perpendicular as possible, so that the air will sift the material. If the pipe has much slack, the material will settle on the lower side and clog, the air passing over it instead of pushing it up.

Adding Water. If Corn for any reason becomes over ripe and dry, excellent silage can still be made from it by adding water while it is being cut into the silo, a half a barrel to each load of Corn.

Drying. When the Corn is cut into the silo it soon begins to heat, which causes large quantities of carbonic acid gas to be given off. The gas being heavier than air collects in the silo and must be given a chance to flow out before any one is sent into the silo when work commences in the morning.

The air may be removed by opening a door at the surface of the silage. Running of fresh material will then mix up the gas with fresh air and make it safe.

Capacity of Silos.

Slago for 200 Days.

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Through your dealer you can usually obtain information about any item listed in this catalogue. Write us for the names of nearby merchants who handle our seeds and will supply you.
EXTRA EARLY FLINT SEED CORN

These are the earliest varieties grown and are especially adapted to Northern conditions. They make a rapid growth, mature quickly and under favorable conditions yield immensely. All are perfectly acclimated to our Northern conditions, which mean cool nights and short Summers. The "Squaw" types of the flint Corns are extremely early, but the ears grow so close to the ground that they cannot be harvested with a Corn harvester, hence are most valuable to "hog off" by turning stock into the fields and thus allow them to harvest the crop. The Mercer, Triumph, Longfellow, King Philip, and Squaw Nose are also much used for replants where the first plantings fail, also for late hoggling on early summer failures—native soil, and the new corn on the frontier can grow hoggling from late plantings cheaper than he can make hay, thus providing a grain ration for the stock. Plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

HOOGING DOWN CORN. The practice of hoggine down Corn is strongly recommended by the Iowa and several other state experiment stations. These four varieties of Flint Corn listed below are especially suited for the purpose. At the North Dakota Station in the Autumn of 1914, a poor crop of the Dent type, from 215 acres, was pastured by 46 pigs which made a gain of 315 pounds, or $34.00 in value—after subtracting the cost of some additional concentrates which were fed. This gives a value of $26.60 an acre for this poor Corn without the expense of harvesting it.

Green pasture is also very desirable to use with the Corn for the best results. See page 82 regarding the use of Rape. The advantages of hogging down Corn are that it saves the labor of husking, cribbing, reeling and feeding; storage is saved as no crib space is needed; the crop is harvested without waste; it gives the most pork for the least expense.

Squaw. Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. We now grow this Corn for those who want it, but we urge the planting of North Dakota White Flint, or North Dakota Yellow Flint, in its place, as both of these varieties are fully as early, more productive, and make a much more vigorous growth. Average length of ears 11 inches. Conditions on seed Corn are so unsettled that it is impossible to quote prices at the time this page goes to press. Refer page 73 if you are interested in the conditions which affect Seed Corn.


Mature Corn Stores Well. Mature corn usually becomes dry enough by the time it is cribbed to be stored without danger. The high percentage of moisture in immature corn makes it difficult to store and losses occur through heat and molding.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw Corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft.; average distance base of ear from ground 1½ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. See note regarding crop, under Squaw Corn.

North Dakota Yellow Flint. (Gehu) Resembles White Flint in earliness, habit of growth, etc., but the grain is yellow. Under normal conditions this variety will mature in 70 to 75 days. In localities where seasons are short and nights are cool it may be depended upon to give a crop. The yield must, of course, vary with conditions of soil, cultivation and season, but it has been no uncommon occurrence to secure a yield up to 25 bushels per acre. Given an abundance of fodder of splendid quality. Average height stalk 5 ft.; average distance base of ear from ground, 1½ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. Conditions same as noted for other varieties above.

Buy your seeds early this season. Plan crops carefully and utilize every available piece of ground. Conserve labor by sowing reliable seeds, tested for purity and germination.
FIELD CORN, EXTRA EARLY FLINT VARIETIES

Northrup, King & Co.'s Triumph.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

In the year 1899 we introduced this Corn as the largest eared and most productive of all the early flint varieties. Our customers know that when we send out a new variety it is just what we claim for it, and so out sales were very gratifying. From every side comes hearty praise of this magnificent variety, more than sustaining every claim made for it.

Our Triumph Corn is a very early flint variety, very bright yellow in color, maturing in from 90 to 100 days from day of planting, according to soil and season. Ears average about 11 inches in length (about 3 inches longer than the Mercer) and are 14 to 16 rows. Occasionally a 12 rowed ear is found, sometimes one with 20 rows. The kernels are large and the stalks are of good height. The ears average two to a stalk, growing well up so as to readily admit being cut by the harvester. The stalks grow very tall and leafy and make superior fodder. See page 73 for information about Seed Corn supply.

Directions for Planting—The habit of this Corn allows close planting. The largest crops of both Corn and fodder will be secured by planting in rows, dropping the kernels one at a time one foot apart. If it is desired to cultivate both ways, plant in hills about 3 feet 8 inches apart.

Plant Seed Corn That Will Ripen. Corn that will mature each year early enough to escape destructive frosts is highly important. A medium size thoroughly mature ear weighs about 10 oz. One such ear per hill will about pay for the crop, and two ears per hill will produce from 50 to 60 bu. per acre.

Plan your farm work carefully for a bumper crop, but always remember that good land, good methods, good weather, and hard work are of little use if the seed that goes into the ground is not right. The best seed obtainable is the only seed that you can afford to use.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mercer.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

Northrop, King & Co.'s Mercer.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

Early, prolific, good size ear and small cob. Has been grown in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota for many years with great success and complete satisfaction. Average season of maturity 80 days. Very prolific, having yielded 164 bushels of good, sound ears to the acre; ears average 9 inches in length, 12 to 14 rowed, well filled out to the tips; a rich golden yellow color; has matured in 75 days from time of planting. Many stalks have two and sometimes three good ears. Stalks average about 5 feet in height and make excellent fodder. Very few suckers. Read page 73 for description of Seed Corn conditions.

Longfellow.

Longfellow, (8-rowed Yellow Flint.) A very early 8-rowed Corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about 11 in. long; color, rich glossy yellow. The weight of seed Corn is fully 60 lbs. Average height of stalk 7 3/4 ft. average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. Read the summary of Seed Corn conditions given on page 73. Ask your dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply.

Smut Nose Flint.

Smut Nose Flint. (8-rowed.) A yellow flint Corn blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear, 10 inches. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in., average distance base of ear from ground, 2 ft. 11 in. See note under Squaw Corn on opposite page. Ask your dealer for prices.

Northrup, King & Co.'s high yielding Seed Corn and other items listed in this catalogue are sold by the best merchants in towns throughout the Northwest. Ask your local dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply you.
FODDER CORN

DRY Fodder Corn is probably the most satisfactory substitute for hay, according to the Minnesota Experiment Station. It should yield three to five tons of dry cured fodder per acre, which in feeding value is nearly equal to Timothy hay.

First, because in proportion to the growth of plants, this variety has a smaller stalk than any other variety. Second, the ears are less conspicuous, and because of this, the ears on the field are easier to cut down. Third, the stalk is more solid, and is therefore harder to handle than the smaller sorts. Fourth, the ears are more compact, and are therefore more easily handled. Fifth, the stalk is more solid, and is therefore harder to handle than the smaller sorts.

LARGE SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Red Cob Fodder Corn. A tall growing Southern variety which is very popular all over the country. In Canada, it seems to have the preference over any other sort, perhaps because it has been grown very widely and will produce a large tonnage in a short space of time. It grows very tall and very leafy and is exceeded in this respect only by our Giant Fodder Corn. The seed is white and grows on red cobs, thus giving it the name. Drill 1 1/2 bu. to the acre in rows 3 ft. apart. Ask your dealer about stocks and prices.

Southwestern White Fodder Corn. This is a tall growing variety possessing the general characteristics of our Giant, but is not so closely jointed and therefore bears a few less ears, with a correspondingly smaller tonnage per acre. Get prices from your dealer and buy early.

New Uses for Fodder Corn.

This excellent forage crop has been grown largely in the Corn growing sections because it produces more tons of feed per acre than any other grain or grass—15 tons per acre are often reported and occasionally 25 to 30 tons are produced on a single acre where conditions are most favorable for its development. Fodder Corn is now sown broadcast at the rate of two or three bushels an acre for supplemental pasture to be used when grass is short and when dry during the summer months.

To Kill Quack Grass.

Quack grass is taking possession of many of the best farms in the country. In early years, Fodder Corn is one of the best cover crops to smother this pest by shading it from the sun. "Pour the quack grass sod late in the fall, which will greatly injure the plant. Cultivate with a spring tooth harrow every week during April and May. Plant Giant or Elephant Fodder Corn in drills, using one bushel of seed an acre and thus smother the quack grass and other weeds pests.

Varieties of Fodder Corn.

Fodder Corn may be divided into five classes, viz: Large Southern Varieties, Medium Dent Varieties, Early Dent Varieties, Flint Varieties and Sweet Varieties. Each of these has its Friends. All may be successfully grown for fodder in almost any latitude. The merits of each class are briefly stated under their respective headings. If further information is desired, we shall be glad to supply it as far as it lies within our power, and will be pleased to make recommendations when desired. There is one point we want to impress on stockmen, dairymen and others using Fodder Corn, and that is to place your orders early. By doing so you secure the benefit of the lowest prevailing prices. You can test the seed and have corn on hand that you know will grow when you are ready to plant.

The question of which is the best Fodder Corn will probably never be fully settled, any more than will be the question of the best breed of horses or cattle, so we try to present briefly and fairly the leading points of superiority claimed for each variety.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Fodder Corn. Note its leafy habit. This photograph was taken 60 days after planting.
MEDIUM DENT FODDER CORN.

Many prefer for fodder smaller growing Corn than the large and later varieties, claiming for it the following advantages: 1st, that it is more readily handled by the Corn harvester; 2nd, that it matures earlier and gives well formed ears; 3rd, that it is more easily cured; 4th, that the smaller stalks make finer and older fodder. 5th, that the fodder is more easily handled in putting through the silage cutter, or fed long.

Early It that growing, it is tall growing, averaging 7 to 8 ft. It is very leafy. It has a small stalk. It will form, even in Northern Minnesota and in North Dakota, good sized ears, thus adding to its feeding value. It is low in price. Drill in rows about 3½ feet apart and 60 lbs. per acre.

Elephant Fodder Corn has been registered in the United States Patent Office by us, as we have used this brand in connection with Fodder Corn for a great many years, in fact were the first to use it in this connection. Please note that it is contrary to law for any one to use the brand "Elephant" on Fodder Corn without our permission. Every bag will be marked "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." and show the above trade mark. Ask your dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply.

EARLY DENT FODDER CORN.

Many stock raisers are growing early dent Corn as it gives a large proportion of fairly well matured ears, producing a very nutritious feed.

Early Yellow Dent Fodder Corn. When sown thickly, and drills, at the rate of one to one and a half bushes to the acre, this seed will give a surprising amount of rich feed, relished by all stock. It can be cut and run through an ensilage cutter for the silo just before maturity or it may be fed in the rack. Prices on all grains, field and grass seeds can be obtained from your local dealer. If he does not handle our seeds write to us and we will see that your wants are taken care of.

Early White Dent Fodder Corn. May be planted the same as the Yellow Dent Fodder Corn and matures at about the same time. While the Early Dent Fodder Corn does not yield so heavy a tonnage as an acre, the resulting crop in most cases is of greater feeding value. For prices on all varieties of our Fodder Corn ask your dealer or write us.

FLINT VARIETIES FOR FODDER.

Farmers of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts use White Flint Fodder varieties almost exclusively. There is absolutely no waste to this class of Corn, as the stalk is eaten greedily, and the feeding value is superior to everything but the Sweet Fodder of Early Dent varieties.

Northrup, King & Co.'s White Flint Fodder Corn "State of Maine." Our "State of Maine" Fodder is the tallest growing and best of the white flint sorts. We have great faith that it is to become a most popular variety in the Northwest and we would like to have our customers give it a trial. Even the staunch friends of "Giant" and "Elephant" will find in the "State of Maine" something for them to "think about." Drill 2 bu. to the acre. Names of dealers that you handle our seeds and can quote latest prices will be supplied on request.

Early Yellow Flint Fodder Corn. and more of this variety for fodder. Stalk, leaf, ear and all make splendid forage. Secure your supply early. Ask your dealer for prices or write us.

SWEET VARIETIES FOR FODDER.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn. This makes capital fodder, and will mature ears in almost any part of the Northwest. The stalk is small, but sweet as honey and nothing can make better feed than this fed ear and all. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre. In rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Ask your dealer for prices.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder and makes well formed, but not matured ears in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre. Buy your seed early. Consult your dealer or write us.
Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced in the United States, and we take pride in having been the first seed house to bring it prominently before the farmers of America.

Now that the sale of Rape Seed amounts to thousands of tons annually, it is interesting, by way of contrast, to look back to the year when we introduced it, and find that our sales for the season were less than 500 pounds.

Our customers can well understand that it gives us great pleasure to have lived to see our faith in Rape, for use in this country, amply justified by the outcome and that our effort to supply the very best quality of seed is recognized all over the United States.

Dwarf Essex Rape has been usually grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but it is now being found equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock.

Under average conditions a yield of from 10 to 20 tons or more of green forage per acre may be expected. According to a recent government bulletin, one acre of Rape with grain will fatten 20 wethers in two months.

Ten hogs eat about one-third of an acre in the same time.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is particularly fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

It should be from eight to twelve inches high when stock is first turned in and it ought to make growth enough to support at least ten sheep per acre during the growing period of the Rape crop. Rape makes a second growth from the standing roots when the livestock is removed, and may be regrown later. Successive sowings, made three or four weeks apart until July 1, will give a very satisfactory feeding crop throughout the entire summer.

The Iowa Station recommends sowing 2 pounds of Rape seed per acre in the corn field at the last cultivation before, or allowing hogs to pasture the Corn and Rape together. They have proved this to be a very profitable practice and it is being carried on in all parts of Iowa and in many adjoining states. This makes the cost of growing the Rape about 40c per acre and nets splendid returns.

Culture. Rape is best adapted to moist, rich soil in which there is plenty of humus. Slope lands are especially good. It grows best in cool, moist weather and the time for sowing depends upon when the crop is to be used. When used for pasture, allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain maximum growth. Sow 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre in drills and cultivate for a weed-cleaned crop. For broadcast crops, but sow early when there is a good seedling soil so that the Rape will not be choked by weeds.

For continued hog pasture, sow Rape early and as successive intervals, or may well follow any grass crop and is always splendid to plant under for green manure.

Ask your dealer for prices on your requirements. Names of merchants in your vicinity handling our line sent on request.

Northrup, King & Co.'s ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

We most earnestly urge farmers all over the United States to give the importance due to the use of Annual Hog Pasture Mixture of ours. It is called Annual Hog Pasture Mixture because when it was first commenced selling it many years ago it was intended primarily to supply pasture for swine. It has, however, proved of such great economic value, not only for swine but all other live stock, that its use is increasing at a rate that is truly amazing even to us who know how valuable a thing it is.

It is a mixture containing many different kinds of legumes, the majority of which grow again as fast as fed down.

A very small portion of the land from every part of the country come to our offices telling the result of its use, and if we had room to print these letters, there is not one that would fail to make an impression on the face that he too should sow this mixture, so that he would not fail to secure some of this seed.

No matter how much feed you have for your hogs, sheep and cows you can profitably grow our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. The results will please you because this mixture furnishes the variety they need. Read Mr. John Pfeffer's letter on this point. With a large apple orchard in which to turn his hogs for the windfalls, with ample pasture of Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass, he finds it very profitable to grow this mixture and he states the reasons. Another advantage in growing this mixture is that, sown in the Spring, it comes in with other pasture a apt to be at its worst, and continues green and bountiful all through the season until Winter. This makes it valuable, too, as a catch crop, for it may be sown as late as the middle of August. We have customers who grow as much as 20 acres of this mixture, but its great general use is in small pastures or paddocks near barns where the stock may be handled in at any time. Those desiring to raise an increased number of sheep and swine should note the fact that its use decreases the cost of fencing, as an acre yields four or five times as much as most pastureage. One more point, keep it fed down. It is best when young and tender and spring in again with amazing rapidity.

It is especially valuable as a crop to grow on feeding lots and cleared portions of the barn-yards. Here it will produce immense quantities of feed rather than a dense growth of weeds, the usual crop for such lands about the farmstead.

Powdery patches in the hog lots and sow Annual Hog Pasture mixture where it will soon cover the soil with a large growth of green feed. Make all these waste patches about the barn-yards productive with sowings of Rape, Timothy and Red Clover. It is dry land with stable manure; sow about corn planting time as the mixture contains some seeds that require warm weather to germinate them and the plants may be injured by freezing when young. The quantity of Annual Hog Pasture Mixture required varies according to the size of the lot, but we generally recommend sowing 50 pounds to the acre. Prices on this and other items can be obtained through your local dealers or directly from us.

Mr. John Pfeffer's Letter:

The hogs, pigs and calves on my farm have the run of a large apple orchard which is seeded to a variety of grasses, including Clover, Alfalfa, Blue Grass, Timothy, etc. These supplemented with the windfalls from the fruit trees make a fine pasture. However, I believe that best results are obtained from the use of the largest possible variety of forage plants in the pasture. I sowed an acre to your Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. It made a wonderful growth and 25 tons of feed is under the present use of the plants as far as I can see. I kept 30 pigs on 1/2 acre while they were weaned from their mothers. In the winter, they found more than they could eat. The cows were turned on the Hog Pasture Mixture after milking they into it. It makes a splendid all summer pasture for all kinds of live stock.

Used for Five Seasons.

The Annual Hog Pasture Mixture purchased from you has been so satisfactory I think you should know it. This is the fifth season I have sown it and consider it the best of anything I have seen. During the past five years I have fed several hundred pounds of your Starting Timothy, Medium Red and Alkali Clover and Alfalfa, and cannot speak too highly of the results. Our neighbors who have always had in the average run of seed have pronounced it the finest they have ever seen and some have been using it on account of our good crops.

F. L. Daggett, Minn.

PERMANENT HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

So great has been the success of Northrup, King & Co., Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, that we now offer a permanent mixture which, once sown, will continue year after year this mixture is offered with the confidence that it will give stock raisers entire satisfaction. It has already been thoroughly tested and proved of great value for all kinds of stock. It contains Red Clover, Medium Red and Alkali Clover and Alfalfa. We do not recommend this to displace entirely our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, as it will not produce so much in bulk, nor make new growth so quickly after pasturing. It is, however, a substantial mixture which will prove a profitable investment to any farmer and, we are sure in saying, cannot be equaled anywhere. Not only is it suitable for hogs, but good for sheep and cattle, and does not require the same amount of care as most clovers. Order it in bulk or by the hundred pounds and keep your stock well supplied with abundant feed. The very large number of merchants sell our Hog Pasture Seed and can obtain it readily for their customers. If your local dealer will not obtain it for you, write directly to us.
FORAGE AND SOILING CROPS.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Note the wide range of uses to which sorghum may be put, and its great value in each case. As a forage crop, sorghum will always prove of great value, since at least two crops can be obtained from one sowing. Unhilled crops are exceptionally rich in food. It is excellent for milk production and a given area furnishes a large quantity of succulent food. An acre of sorghum yielding 15 tons of green forage would feed 40 head of steers for 10 days. It should be fed sparingly at first, to avoid bloating.

As a pasture crop for sheep and swine it has no superior. When grazed down it will quickly spring up again, thus a heavy growth of sorghum may be obtained at a season when forage is scarce. Cattle should be accustomed to it gradually. Sorghum pasture is said to enable hogs to maintain a steady, profitable growth through the summer. Mixtures of sorghum last or oats have been found to give heavier yields than sorghum alone. As a fodder crop it furnishes an enormous amount of feed. Sorghum outyields fodder corn, producing a richer and more nutritious feed of greater value. Thus it will be seen that utilized as a pasture, as a forage or fodder crop, it may be made to furnish feed nearly the whole year round.

Minnesota Sorghum. Early Amber Cane, This is the earliest, richest and altogether the best sort for northern latitudes, and is the only variety which can be relied upon for sugar or syrup in Minnesota. There are many hundreds of acres of sorghum being grown for syrup in Minnesota and other Northern states. In the district adjacent to Minneapolis, seed of the finest quality is obtainable and we get the finest to be had. The coarse sugar shortage of the last two years and the possibility of further economy being necessary, emphasizes the desirability of raising substitutes such as this on our farms. The crop is small compared to the large returns. This seed can be obtained from dealers who sell Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds. Ask for your local agent.

Southern Cane. This variety does not mature so rapidly as the Minnesota Sorghum but the yield is very much heavier. When seeded near the north or east edge of the area, the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen, to feed their milk cows. It is also desirable when grown as a pasture plant for sheep, hogs or cattle. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but it is a good, hardy, nutritious rough forage for sheep. It can be sown at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Ask for prices.

Cow Peas, Northern Grown. Furnishes good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine, may be used for feeding, or both, for the two purposes would be better handled separately. Swine should be well fed on cow peas and it is very difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in nitrogen drawn from the air, and when it may be grown as a crop, an immense future lies before it in enriching the soil. When pastured by cattle, the early pods should be well filled with peas, and the cattle should be allowed to get quite near the empty pods. When plowed under, the seeds should be left whole for the animals to eat. Often, in the early season, the cow peas will grow an excellent hay crop. Ask for prices.

Feterita. A wonderful new grain which has attracted considerable favorable attention in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. It belongs to the sorghum family. It was introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture. The advantages claimed for Feterita are its drought resisting qualities, its heavy yield, its earliness, its staking properties, and its attractiveness to insect pests. It is of medium height and about equal to Kaffir Corn in feeding value. Feterita is successfully withstood dry weather in Kansas and nearby states under favorable conditions, 35 bushels per acre and more. Order early through your dealer.

Sorghum, Grown For Pasture and Soiling.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Sunflowers are especially useful in the poultry run as the large leaves furnish shade for the young chicks, also the seeds give a good addition to the poultry rations. They are very rich in oil and protein and are splendid to feed during the molting period and winter months. They are also valuable for hogs. Hogs will feed on sunflower seed in rows far enough apart to permit cutting of cultivated crop. One pound will plant an acre. The plants will grow from 6 to 10 feet high and will be literally covered with large heads well filled with seed.

Recently sunflowers have been grown extensively in dry sections and high elevations for silage feeding purposes. Frosts do not affect them as it does corn, and they withstand drought much better. The Montana Experiment station reports sunflowers yielding about double as much as corn, securing as high as 36 tons to the acre under irrigation and 10 tons on dry land. The Dakota Station found sunflower silage richer in protein than corn silage. For silage use 8 to 16 pounds of seed per acre, in drills 24 to 36 inches apart. Plants should stand 10 to 18 inches apart in the row. Under irrigation, plant the larger amount in narrow rows and for dry land, plant the smaller amount in wide rows. Obtain samples and prices from the nearest dealer who handles our seeds.

Australian Salt Bush. Yields large crops of excellent fodder and silage. Our grower of seed writes as follows: "Salt Bush should not be planted on poor land or where it cannot be given tillage to start it. After it is established, it is a strong grower and will thrive in poor soil, alkali, heat and drought to an astonishing degree. I have produced nearly forty tons per acre of green forage on good wheat ground. A good seed bed, then drill the seed in the thinly, four feet apart, covering slightly and firming down. Keep the weeds out until it gets a start. For daily pasture it cannot be excelled. In the North, Salt Bush is an annual; farther south, a perennial. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. The value of Salt Bush lies in the fact that it has been used for pasture and hay for years, and has come to be known as a pasture plant by farmers everywhere." Pkt. 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00, postpaid.

Kaffir Corn. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. For silage, if cut green or after the stalks have been cut, and the kernels cured, the silage is an excellent feed. Ask for prices.

Sudan Grass. This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and it has been tested at several stations. Prof. A. C. Armn of the Minnesota Experiment Station writes us as follows:

We have experimented with Sudan grass quite extensively for the past two years. As far as I can see at the present time, it looks as though Sudan grass could well take the place of Millet or any other annual hay crop. If sown after May first at the rate of thirty-five to forty pounds per acre, it may be cut sometime in July just before heading out. This gives time for a second growth to reach the height where it can be used for pasture or cut for hay. From the fact that Sudan grass may be used to produce two crops per year from a single sowing, it looks to me as though it should be preferable to Millet.

This does not mean that Sudan Grass will replace Timothy or Clover but will doubtless compete with Millet wherever that is now grown. Sudan grass has a natural, partial tolerance to alkali, lacking underground root stalks. Two cuttings can be obtained under favorable conditions. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. For silage, sow in 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre for fodder, sow 1 1/2 bushel either broadcast or in drills. Get the latest price from your dealer or write to us if he will not supply you with our seeds.
FIELD PEAS

PRICES. For prices on Field Peas ask the dealer who sells Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds, or write to us. Prices on field and grass seeds subject to market changes. Prices on Field Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions." — Yearbook of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The above statement, coming as it does from farmers of this great Northwest, is something to think about. Grain has been grown year after year on many farms, sapping the life and fertility of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to Clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for Peas, or they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed to stock with manure they increase the flow of milk. Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways. First, when sown alone about three bushels are required to the acre. They can be harvested and threshed when dry. The yield will vary from 56 to 60 bushels an acre. Second, Peas and Oats are frequently sown together, using 1 1/2 bushels of peas and 2 bushels of Oats an acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be threshed at one time and readily separated in cleaning. Third, they can be sown alone or with Oats and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If sown together, sow Peas first and bring under four inches; then drill in the Oats.

Fourth, for when Peas and Oats are sown together and each are in milk, they are nearly equal in value to Clover, used in the same way, to enrich the soil.

Golden Vine Field Peas. Yellow. Height of vine, 31/2 to 4 ft. A fine, vigorous variety. This strain is especially desirable on account of the heavy yield. On good soil, it gives a very heavy crop and yields fairly well on land so poor as to be otherwise non-productive.

Canada Field Peas, Yellow. Height of vine 31/2 to 4 ft. This is a standard variety of Field Peas and needs no special description. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other Pea growing sections, and is a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. It is also fine for pigeons and poultry.

Canada Field Peas, Green. Height of vine 31/2 to 4 ft. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas, Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow.

Scotch Peas. Grown largely for early green forage. Foliage is more rank and abundant than Canada Peas. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre with Oats for support.

VETCH

Sand or Winter Vetch. (Vicia villosa) Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for grazing and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It requires well tilled land, and is usually sown in the fall while the ground is soft. It will thrive on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. The roots bear innumerable nodules of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil where it is so much needed. It belongs to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage is more abundant. The vines in the illustration were from the second crop and measure five feet and seven inches in length. These plants were grown within a few miles of Minneapolis on the farm of Mr. James J. Hill. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall with about half a bushel of Rye or Oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains green all winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soil. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this Vetch plowed under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of from 31/2 to 4 tons an acre. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the Winter and Spring. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the Summer. The yield of green fodder is from twelve to twenty tons an acre. This may seem to be an exaggerated statement but when the amazing stockiness of this plant are taken into consideration the yield is readily accounted for. As many as twenty green vines spring from each root. When raised for hay it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed. We especially urge farmers of the Northwest to try Sand or Winter Vetch. Not only does it produce an enormous amount of very valuable feed, but it at the same time returns to the soil a great amount of fertility which is so much needed. It will not disappoint. Plant at least an acre this season. 30 to 60 pounds of seed required to the acre. Get the latest price quotations from the Northrup, King & Co. dealer. Name or request.

Spring Vetch. Known also as Tares, English Winter Vetch, Oregon Winter Vetch or Common Vetch. This is the same variety used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch seed, but the seeds are sown in the Spring whenever the Winters are severe as this variety is not so hardy as Hairy Vetch. It succeeds wherever Canada Field Peas thrive. If sown alone, use 60 lbs. of Vetch per acre and if with Oats, 60 lbs. of Vetch and 40 lbs. of Oats are usually seeded.

Spring Vetch thrives in a well drained soil, doing best in loams or sandy loams though excellent crops are grown both on sandy and gravelly soils. On poor soils special care should be taken to provide thorough inoculation. (See page 88 for "Nitragin.") It is adapted to a variety of uses such as hay, green feed, pastureage and green manure. Any dealer who handles Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds can quote latest prices and information. Prices on field seeds subject to market changes. See page 88 for "Nitragin."
**SOY OR SOJA BEANS.**

Valuable for silage, hay, for hogging off and as a soil improver. They resemble the navy bean in appearance but grow considerably taller. When planted with corn for silage the total yield per acre is increased and the feeding value of the silage improved. For hay they are valuable as an emergency leguminous crop where clover has been winter killed; and to clover in feeding value and one of the best annual clover substitutes. The beans are approximately equal to oil meal in feeding value, making one of the best crops for hogging down either alone or with early corn. For an annual crop, Soy Beans are excellent as a soil improver especially on sandy soil. Like clover they gather nitrogen from the air.

Culture. For silage, the usual amount of corn is planted and Soy Beans added at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. Seed may be mixed in the planter box and sown at each row end or planted from separate boxes. The two crops may be grown separately and mixed in the silo cutter three loads of corn to one of Soy Beans. The beans should be almost ripe when cut. For hay, plant 30 to 50 lbs. per acre in rows 20 to 36 inches apart. Harvest when pods are well filled and leaves commence to turn. Allow to wilt in the wind then rake up and chop in small cobs. Curing sometimes requires several days and should be thorough. Soy Beans drop their leaves easily and should be cut before any number have fallen. They should be handled as little as possible to retain the most leaves. For hogging off, plant 30 to 60 lbs. per acre in rows 20 to 42 inches apart. 20 inch rows can be made by straddling every other row with the corn planter. As soon as the beans are mature turn in the hogs to harvest the crop. Soy Beans and Flint Corn mixed make a better ration.

Wisconsin Pedigree or Early Black Soy Beans (Northern Wisconsin Grown).

The leading early variety, 10 to 14 days, and recommended by the Wisconsin and Minnesota Experiment Stations. Our stock is grown under our own supervision north of Minneapolis, in Wisconsin, from seed secured from the Wisconsin Station. There are late southern grown varieties of black Soy Beans which should not be confused with the Wisconsin Early Black. Be sure to get the genuine early, extra variety. They grow from 18 to 32 inches high and mature in 65 to 75 days. They are one of the best yielding of beans and best suited for feeding down.

**Chestnut. (Northern Grown).**

This variety is not quite so early as the Black, therefore it is better adapted for cultivation in Minnesota and Wisconsin and is especially adapted to a large crop of hay of high quality and is better for silage purposes, than the Blacks. As with most of the yellow and brown varieties, care must be exercised in harvesting to retain the leaves. Selected and introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

**Itso San. (Northern Grown).**

An early variety maturing two weeks after Early Black but at the same time as Chestnut. It grows 26 to 32 inches in height, has fine stems but is of erect growth. A fine variety to sow with corn for silage.

**Soy Bean Folder.**

To those who are interested will be sent on request a special folder on Soy Beans which tells of the profitable uses to which this valuable variety may be put. It also gives cultivation and suggestions for harvesting.

**CLOVER SEED.**

Prices. The Clover Seed market is so unsettled that we are listing no prices on Clover in our catalogue. For prices on all varieties, ask the nearest dealer to you that handles our line of branded Clover seed. If no merchant in your vicinity handles our seed write us and we will see that you are supplied.

**Medium Red Clover.**

of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and where no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land upon which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It also always to buy the best quality of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested withweed seeds which decrease the value of the land.

It has been demonstrated time after time that crops following a growth of Clover are larger and of better quality that when grown on land which has produced the same crop for a series of years. Clover should be rotated with grain crops every three to five years. The small nodules of bacteria which cling to the rootlets possess the power to draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. It is well to sow Clover with every crop of hay. It serves to keep the ground free from weeds, restores fertility, and may be pastured in the Fall, or will rapidly the grower even if put to no other use than to be plowed under as a green fertilizer. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre. For price see merchant who handle our seeds or write us.

**Mammoth Red Clover.**

This is grown largely for pasture and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies line grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover when planted in succession. It is a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of Sterling brand seed are sufficient to sow an acre.

**Alsike or Swedish Clover.**

This is one of the hardest of fertility varieties known. It is perennual and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is finely stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured. It makes a very profitable seed crop in many sections of the North. Sow to 30 lbs. per acre.

**White or Dutch Clover.**

A love, close growing Clover; round white heads, very fragrant. Very desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses. Does well on most any soil. Prices will be quoted by your dealer who handles our line or write us if no merchant is convenient.
THREE RELIABLE BRANDS
And What They Mean to You.

The three brands illustrated here were adopted for the protection of our customers. It will be to your interest to know them. Wherever you see a bag branded with one of these designs you can rely upon the quality of seed it contains, whether it is Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Blue Grass or any other variety.

These brands are being advertised throughout the Great Northwest and people are demanding grass and field seeds bearing one of these trade marks. Also, these brands are registered in the U. S. Patent Office. Why run the risk of sowing unknown seed of doubtful purity and germination when you can procure such dependable seeds as these?

Following is a brief summary of what these three brands stand for.

Northrup, King & Co.'s
Sterling Brand Seeds.

For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. Look for the Sterling trade mark.

Every bag of Grass or Clover seed put out by us under the name Sterling, will be sold only in our branded bags—every package bearing our name, our trade mark, and marked with a special stock number. None other is genuine. As the contents of a bag cannot be identified once it has been opened, purchasers should always insist on getting our original packages.

Northrup, King & Co.'s
Northland Brand Seeds.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

Northrup, King & Co.'s
Viking Brand Seeds.

Lowest in price, consistent with dependable quality. Strictly rehired and tested for purity and germination. Every bag branded with the Viking ship.

Our Prices. Please Read Carefully.

In order that you may have this catalogue as early as possible in the season we are preparing this part before the market has been established on grass and Clover seeds.

For this reason we are unable to quote prices on the following pages, but all items will be offered through dealers who handle our seeds.

It is well to keep in touch with the dealer near you who sells Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds. He can keep you informed of latest prices and supply you with your selection of our reliable brands of hardy, productive varieties.

Many varieties of seed are short this season and we urge everyone to order early while it is possible to select the kind he needs and before stocks are depleted or sold out entirely. You will obtain a distinct advantage if you plan as soon as possible all the crops you intend to grow and arrange at once for the best seed. Thus you can be sure of having what you prefer to use when you need it. If you wait till the last minute you may not be able to get the kind of seed you want. In time for sowing.

Get samples of our dependable brands from your dealer or from us and examine them carefully. Note the high percentage of purity and germination. Order your entire seed supply early.

It is always profitable to plant reliable seed but this season more than ever before it is necessary to be as sure as possible of the seed you plant. A very large percentage of our customers now purchase our Sterling brands of Grass and Clover exclusively, and will not have any other. They have found it to their interest to pay a little more for this brand and be absolutely assured that they are getting as fine seed as money can buy.

What the Microscope Reveals.

The photographs shown on this page are all magnified several diameters to demonstrate more clearly than is not fully understood by those unfamiliar with the handling of Grass and Clover seed. The pictures numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 are Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brands of Medium Red Clover, Timothy, Alpalfa and Montana Alfalfa respectively. It will be noted how pure and plump are these brands of seeds. On the other hand, the pictures numbered 2,4, 6 and 8 are ordinary grades of seeds commonly offered on the market. The magnifying glass readily detects the weed seeds of all kinds, broken sticks and straw, immature, brown and shrunked seed, dirt and refuse which are not only of no value, but prove of considerable loss and harm. These impurities pass the hand-mill until placed under the microscope. To avoid the sowing of doubtful quality seed on your land and to receive real value for your money, it is always good judgment to purchase one of our three reliable brands.
IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SWEET CLOVER.

1. A great soil improver, both during and after growth.
2. Will grow on nearly all soils in the northwest.
3. May be grown either with or without a nurse crop.
4. Easier to get started than Alfalfa.
5. Makes a good crop on soil too poor to grow other plants.
7. All kinds of stock soon learn to relish it.
8. Produces heavy seed crops in all sections.
9. Manuring value equal to Alfalfa.
10. Starts early in the spring, grows all summer and until late in the fall.
11. Does not blot cattle and sheep like Alfalfa.
12. Is easily removed from the field by cutting before it goes to seed, which will prevent any seed being self-sown.

SWEET CLOVER, Alfalfa's Twin Sister

On hillsides that wash badly, Sweet Clover is very valuable, as the great root system does not permit the soil to erode, and helps to hold the soil in place. Sometimes it is difficult to establish it on bare, steep slopes, in which case transplanting the young plants may be necessary.

USES

On hillsides that wash badly, Sweet Clover is very valuable, as the great root system does not permit the soil to erode, and helps to hold the soil in place. Sometimes it is difficult to establish it on bare, steep slopes, in which case transplanting the young plants may be necessary.

Two Plants of Sweet Clover. Note the Strong Crowns

It can also be grown on pasture or rough land by sowing on the surface in early spring when the ground is honey-combed with frost. Sowing on wheat on the bare ground is a prevailing practice in some states. Sweet Clover is a legume having the same bacteria on its roots that grow on Alfalfa. Consequently it supplies nitrogen to the soil and prepares the way for Alfalfa.

Some authorities advise inoculating Sweet Clover just as you would Alfalfa, by using soil from land where Sweet Clover is growing, or by treating the seed with "Nitrazin" (listed on page 88). By either method one can be sure of having plenty of the nitrogen elements in the soil, which will tend to give the plants a good start. Wherever Sweet Clover grows wild, this is usually unnecessary.

Where to Plant. Sweet Clover is especially valuable for building up worn-out soils. It is not usually advisable to plant it where fixed Clover or Alfalfa has flourished, as these crops are commonly more valuable to the grower. However, some farmers are planting Sweet Clover in preference to other crops for pasture. It grows in a variety of soils—heavy, light, wet or dry, almost anywhere except in acid soil. But it does best on a firm, well drained soil which is rich in lime and delights in exposed subsoils and stony situations. This plant frequently grows vigorously on lands too light to be adapted to the common farm crops; also on clay embankments from which the soil has been removed.

The Montana Experiment Station recommends it for improving Alfalfa soils. It is a splendid green manure crop for plowing under as it supplies so much humus and nitrogen to the soil. Growers report extra large yields of corn and other crops following Sweet Clover.

VARIETIES.

White Blossom or Bokhara. Melilotus Alba. This lives two years and then dies. It is the variety commonly referred to when "Sweet Clover" is mentioned and is the best for general use.

Yellow Blossom. Melilotus Officinalis. This variety belongs to the same family as White Blossom. Sweet Clover but is not so prolific in growth, the tonnage is a little less, is shorter in growth, but is from ten days to three weeks earlier.

The flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture and fertilizing purposes, we believe it to be equally valuable.

Hubam. Annual White Sweet Clover. Great claims have been made as to the value of this annual variety. In our trials it has not seemed to us that it possesses any greater merit for the North than the biennial variety.

Yellow Annual Sweet Clover. Melilotus Indicus. A worthless variety which lives only one year. This should never be sown for any purpose. "Nitrazin" for inoculating Clover will be found on page 88.

Prices. See the dealer in your locality who handles our seeds for prices on Sweet Clover. Values change during the season. It will be well to order early.
FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.

"There is no stop in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown." 

Alfalfa is valuable than clover in many sections of the country where it is grown, and is nearly as valuable as clover in many sections where it is not grown. It does not exhaust the soil, enriches the soil. It grows on a sandy soil, and on a heavy clay soil. Alfalfa in value money is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy. The average cost is 3 tons of alfalfa by 2 acres of soil. One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months. Three pounds of alfalfa makes from seven to nine feedings. Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep. Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers. Sows over 80 pounds alfalfa in 75 days and will double with small grain rations added. 

From its original home in Asia, Alfalfa has been carried to all parts of the world where agriculture is important. The name "Alfalfa" is Arabic for grass, and is one of the best grasses of the western states for 200 years. 

Alfalfa is now the staple, leguminous forage crop throughout the Western half of our country. It is the super crop of Minnesota for over fifty-five years. Descriptions of varieties suitable for this and other extreme climates can be found on page 88.

The most important characteristics of Alfalfa is the long tap root, frequently extending fifteen or more feet into the soil. They are also the crop of choicest livestock on the range. It is the best forage crop known. 

As a soil builder, the Iowa Experiment Station claims that an acre of Alfalfa, if cultivated well, adds as much as the average acre of Red Clover. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen because it gives its nitrogen from the atmosphere.

As a food producer, the bond is much as for the alfalfa as for hay, to a great extent. The alfalfa is a much more valuable food producer than hay, at least in the first season. The deep growing roots penetrate the subsoil and bring to the top soil the phosphates and potash stored below, making them available for the alfalfa to use. They also serve for the important purpose of forming passages for air and water, besides leaving openings for the roots of other plants. 

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RULES FOR SUCCESS.

1. Plant in deep, loose, friable soil.

2. Plant green manure. 

3. Inoculation is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot grow. Where there is little or no nitrogen in the soil, artificial inoculation for Alfalfa may not be necessary as the same germs are in the soil. In inoculated seed, the Swede is inoculated, which takes place. But there is no other plant which commonly grows wild in the North that will support the same bacteria as the Alfalfa. The legumes including clover, peas and beans bear bacteria but a special kind of bacteria. 

4. These germs on the Alfalfa roots form nodules from the size of a pin head to a pea.

5. There are several methods of inoculating Alfalfa seed but we recommend the use of the Nitrogen as pure as possible. 

6. Another form of preparation is to sow a few pounds of Alfalfa seed on the soil around the clover or beans the year before the Alfalfa is to be planted. This will put in with grain, clover or any other seed used. If this is not possible, it may be necessary to make up to a small amount of Alfalfa to plant in a year before the Alfalfa crop in the clover is put in. 

7. Plants will not grow where the soil is acid. This is often the case, when corn and wheat have been raised for many years. A simple test for acidity is to make a deep cut in the ground, put in a bottle of vinegar, put on a piece of blue litmus paper (procureable at any drug store) into the opening, press the earth together and leave it for several hours. If the paper turns from blue to red it is proof of acidity. This test should be tried in several parts of the field.

8. Lime is the principal material needed to sweeten acid soils. It is also necessary for plant growth as nitrogen or phosphorus. If agricultural lime does not cover over $1.00 per ton it is better to use it than burned lime which is caustic. Up to two tons per acre of caustic lime, if well distributed, is the right amount. If the land is too alkaline it should be very finely ground and spread at the rate of 1500 to 4000 pounds per acre.

9. Lime is to be applied after plowing and thoroughly disked in, preferably several months, and in advance of the planting. It may be applied with a shovel, or with a manure spreader or broadcast grain seeders. There is little danger in using too much lime.
Sterling Prices

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling American

Grown Alfalfa. For our Sterling Brand Alfalfa we obtain as plum and the colored seed as grows. This seed is selected from the best seed produced. We will be glad to send a sample to any one about to purchase. When writing for sample, state quantity of seed you wish to buy, 10 to 120 lbs. are usually sent to the acre. The demand for Alfalfa has been increasing from year to year. It is desirable, therefore, that orders be sent in promptly. Values on all grades will be quoted by your dealer who handles our brands of Alfalfa Seed or write us and we will give you the information.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand

Prices on all brands of Alfalfa. Please order as per catalog.

Alfalfa Hay in the foot. Land values are sure to increase, where three crops like this are cut each year.

Dry Land Alfalfa. The extension of Alfalfa growing into the semi-arid regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for Alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which has been produced from Alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is of course much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall. It is not always possible to obtain seed grown under these conditions, but we have succeeded in purchasing a limited amount of the seed which is offered only until our stock is exhausted. The Alfalfa we offer as Dry Land is all its name implies. It was grown under severe conditions of low temperature in Winter, usually with little or no covering of snow, and low weather in the Summer.

In case we do not have Dry Land Alfalfa when your order is received, we suggest that you place on your order the variety we may substitute in place to the value of the money you send us, or, in the absence of these instructions, we will promptly refund your money if we do not have what is wanted. We never substitute without the consent of the purchaser. Price quoted by dealers who handle our brands of Alfalfa seed. Please advise number of acres you intend to sow.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Dakota

Grown Alfalfa. Experiment stations and other authorities all agree as to the advantages of northern grown Alfalfa seed. Even when the seed originally sown was not especially cold-resistant the more tender plants were soon eliminated, leaving the harder plants to produce seed. Seed from such fields is always preferable for northern planting to seed produced farther south.

Our Sterling Dakota Grown Alfalfa is especially recommended for northern planting. This seed comes from long established fields. It is splendid, plump and fine colored. Our seed was grown at an altitude of between three and four thousand feet, where the rainfall rarely exceeds eight inches per annum. The temperature reaches both extremes, exceedingly hot and dry in Summer and down to 10 to 40 degrees below zero in Winter, with little or no protection by snow. Plants which survive these rigid tests are very hardy plants and the seed produced from these fields inherits the vigorous tendencies of the parent plants.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand

Prices on all brands of Alfalfa. Please order as per catalog.

Turkestan Alfalfa. This variety has been satisfactory in many sections and has become quite popular. In consequence over six million pounds of Turkestan Alfalfa seed are imported annually to the United States. This seed is grown on the high table lands of central Asia where the days are hot and the nights cold. It has been successfully grown for years in this country. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports that Turkestan Alfalfa has given good results in Minnesota. A successful Alfalfa grower has had years of experience in raising Alfalfa near Minneapolis where a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees below zero in Winter tests the hardiness and vigor of all plant life. Not only low temperatures, but dry winds and little snow protection make winter conditions even more severe here. This grower reports great success with Turkestan Alfalfa and usually secures one cuttings of hay annually after his Alfalfa fields become established. Price will be quoted by our dealers on request. Please advise number of acres you intend to sow.

Corner. Bulletin 200. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, records that Grimm Alfalfa was introduced into Carver County, Minn., in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, an immigrant from Germany. Grimm was raised on the Government reservation in Kansas and brought with him a strain of Alfalfa which he had sowed in the spring of 1856. Several years passed before sufficient seed was raised to afford opportunity for distribution. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station took up the subject and efforts were made to extend Grimm culture. In 1905 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was requested to experiment with this variety and since then it has been grown in comparison with a large number of varieties and strains and in practically every case has proved itself equal, if not superior, to any of them in hardness. Grimm Alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern parts of the Great Plains region and during years when winter protection is afforded by snow it has also proved better able to survive the winters in the colder portions of the humid section of the country, where winter killing is a serious factor. Dealers handling our seeds will quote prices on request.

Alfalfa Booklet. This booklet is sent to our customers without charge if asked for. It contains information of importance to Alfalfa growers for northern and semi-arid localities and will prove of value to those preparing to seed with this crop. It gives the best methods of preparing the land, seeding, inoculating and caring for the crop, based on the experiences of successful growers in the Northwest.

Grimm Alfalfa. Bulletin 200. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, records that Grimm Alfalfa was introduced into Carver County, Minn., in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, an immigrant from Germany. Grimm was raised on the Government reservation in Kansas and brought with him a strain of Alfalfa which he had sowed in the spring of 1856. Several years passed before sufficient seed was raised to afford opportunity for distribution. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station took up the subject and efforts were made to extend Grimm culture. In 1905 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was requested to experiment with this variety and since then it has been grown in comparison with a large number of varieties and strains and in practically every case has proved itself equal, if not superior, to any of them in hardness. Grimm Alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern parts of the Great Plains region and during years when winter protection is afforded by snow it has also proved better able to survive the winters in the colder portions of the humid section of the country, where winter killing is a serious factor. Dealers handling our seeds will quote prices on request.

Nitragin. These inoculating bacteria are shipped in ventilated tin boxes, which never break. Germs must have air and moisture. The contents of the cans look like a deep rich soil. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is always deficient in some element. If you do not mention the name of the germs that is to be inoculate—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Sweet Clover, Coy Bean, Vetch, Garden Peas, Garden Beans or some other. Prices are named on the bottom of the opposite page.

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TIMOTHY SEED.

Timothy is the best known, most extensively sown and one of the most profitable grasses grown in this country. Having a large bulk of stems with few leaves, the hay leaves little in transportation. The stands are good and the hay is readily cured and heavy for its quality. Timothy is very easily established, the seed is inexpensive, and easily sown. It starts rapidly and often yields before the year after sowing. It is extremely hardy, enduring extremes of heat and cold. It does best on moist, clay soils.

Characteristics. This grass has shallow, fibrous roots, growing in stools and never forming compact sod. Timothy increases by multiplication of bulbs, just as some crops to these bulbs, at the base of which, store food for future plant growth. As the plant ripens, nourishment is stored in these bulbs as well as in the seed. If Timothy is cut too early, the bulbs are weakened and the stand decreases. These bulbs also increase and store up nourishment in the Fall while the aftermath is growing; therefore it is likely to increase the meadow seriously if it is pastured in the Fall. If sown for seed it must not be pastured unless the aftermath is unusually heavy due to a wet Fall.

Timothy rapidly exhausts the soil nitrogen and so the meadows are greatly improved by a dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer. The latter should contain a large amount of nitrogen. Clover grows well with Timothy and aid it by supplying nitrogen. Medium Red Clover and a good mixture of clover, timothy, and frosted wheat grass are used for the best in the northern states.

Seed Selection. The most important point in the growing of Timothy is the selection of good seed. Two or more varieties of seed does weakly produce few stalks and seed heads. It should not take an intelligent farmer long to figure the money to invest his time and money in King & Co.'s "Sterling" Brand. Only ten pounds of this brand required to the acre when it is sown alone.

Prices. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market we are not quoting the price of Timothy in this catalogue. Values change from day to day and to secure latest prices ask your nearest dealer that handles our brands of Timothy seed. If no merchant near you has our line, write to us and we can supply you.

ALSIKE CLOVER and TIMOTHY MIXED.

Where Alsike Clover and Timothy are grown together, and the seed is saved therefrom, it is impossible, in cleaning, to make a complete separation of the two.

On this account we purchase the seed for less money and we can sell it for less than would be the case if a perfect separation could be made.

Those desiring to sow Alsike and Timothy together can save considerable money by buying the seed of these two varieties together as originally harvested.

The Minnesota Experiment Station recommends using Alsike in all Timothy and Medium Red Clover mixtures. The Alsike tends to make the form of the seed and produce few stalks and seed heads. Alsike is a hardy perennial and does not easily winter kill. Alsike and Timothy lay by much richer and feeding values than Timothy alone, and will flourish on soils too moist for Clover. Alsike is suitable for either hay or pasture. It is finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. of the mixture per acre. For prices ask your dealer that handles our brands of Timothy seed, that handles our brands of Timothy seed.

PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

Combination Grass and Clover Mixture

For Both Hay and Permanent Pasture. It needs 2.25 lbs. of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after this has cut furnishes continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most pasture that the character until Winter sets in. It will stand for years and does not require a pasture of hay and pasture, as varying conditions may suggest.

Contains Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike and White Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Perennial Rye Grass. We recommend at least 10 lbs. to the acre.

Brush Pasture Mixture.

The modern farmer and stockman does not dig grubs and stumps from brush lands, the expense of muscle and money is too great to warrant the cost. After the work from such lands has been cut and sold, he seeds the field to tame grasses and Clovers which will be grassed and raise his land and will not require a pasture of hay and pasture, as varying conditions may suggest.

Contains Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike and White Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Perennial Rye Grass. We recommend at least 10 lbs. to the acre.

Bottom Land Grass Seed Mixture.

Since the advent of county ditches, drainage canals and government projects for the reclaiming of thousands of acres of swamp land throughout our country, there has been a demand for seed which will thrive on this class of soil. We recommend this mixture with full assurance that it will give satisfaction. Our trials have demonstrated this beyond a doubt. There is no tame grass which will grow in standing water, but on moss bottom lands good results will be obtained.
GRASSES

Prices.

For prices of all Grasses ask your local dealer that handles our brands of grass, or write to us and we will see that you are supplied. Prices on field and grass seed are always subject to change.

Some of the varieties listed below are very scarce this season so we suggest that you order early to avoid disappointment.

BROMUS INERMIS. (Awnless Brome Grass).

This is a native of the Russian Steppes and thus is suited to a cold climate and is frequently grown in Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota Experiment Stations. It is good for pasture, and in some places for merchandising. It is a very hardy grass, makes very little growth of leaves which start down close to the ground. Animals like it well for pasture. Sheep and cattle like it the best of any grass. Brome Grass is not a good one for seedling purposes as it is hard to stand thus improves quickly. It forms a dense sod six to eight inches thick, thus binding the soil well, thus preventing it from being wind blown. It is one of the deepest rooted of cultivated grasses. The stems grow erect, attaining a height of four feet or more.

It is drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any type of grass which makes these the most versatile of all grasses. The seeds are so thick and stout that they fail in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form that root system so essential for pasture. The seed is larger than any other grass we have grown, but it will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring. It is an abundant producer of hay and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is also very nutritious with Timothy. To the country west of the Minnesota border it is probably the biggest boon that has come to it since buffalo grass began to grow. The worth of this grass is not fully appreciated in the Dakotas and Minnesota is beyond all estimate.

For prices see note above.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. (Poa Compressa).

Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass, but is shorter and more slender. It is grown very extensively in Canada and some parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils, where there is not quite enough lime and fertility for Kentucky Blue Grass. It holds its color longer and is a more attractive grass. It thrives when planted with Clover. Red Top and Orchard Grass are the best grasses to mix with it. (You should plant top seed in quantity.) It becomes tall enough for hay and as it shrinks very little in drying, the hay is heavy for its bulk. Grows from one to two feet high. Sow 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. See note at top of page.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (Poa Pratensis).

This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all stock. It is the first to start up in the Spring and remains green until snow flies in the Fall. It is very hardy and is unharmed by cold or dry weather, hot sun or drought. The sod is thick and strong. The hay is very long in pruning. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses whose seeds are sown with the Spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of competition can equal it, in that respect. It becomes tall enough for hay and it is very nutritious. The hay is heavy for its bulk. Grows from one to two feet high. Sow 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. See note at top of page.

ORCHARD GRASS. (Dactylis Glomerata).

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first return of green to the meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It is well adapted for seed. It is not too coarse but it can be mixed with other grasses and is the best sown with a mixture of Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Bromus. This mixture is the most permanent. It is a good hay grass and is most welcome on gentle slopes. It is best sown with a mixture of Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Bromus. This mixture is the most permanent. It is a good hay grass and is most welcome on gentle slopes. It is best sown with a mixture of Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Bromus. This mixture is the most permanent. It is a good hay grass and is most welcome on gentle slopes.

We wish to call particular attention to the cleanliness of our Sterling Orchard, seed. It is very narrow, and results in a very fine, white, soft, and clean hay.

RED TOP, SOLID SEED. (Agrostis Vulgaris).

The place for Red Top is on rather moist soil, deficient in lime and fertility. It will grow where the soil is too poor for Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass. It is much more valuable to sow it alone or in mixture with meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It holds its color longer. It is very well adapted for seed, though it is not to be compared to Timothy. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor, gravelly, land it will grow much shorter and is generally used on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top, commonly known as Herd’s Grass, should be extensively grown, especially with other grasses. Red Top is a rather coarse grass, and not likely to suffer injury from the hoofs of animals. It stands the effect of drought better than any other grass, and thrives on all soils on which Red Clover is not sown. As a hay crop, Red Top is next to Timothy in importance among grasses in this country. It grows two feet or more high and yields one to two tons per acre. It is much used on alkali land and the most of the most profitable of cultivated grasses. Red Top weighs 11 lbs. to the bushel. It develops from seed required to the acre. For prices on all brands, see note at top of page.

For prices see note at top of first column.
Millet

For Prices on all Millets see the dealer in your vicinity who handles our brands of Millet Seed. If no merchant can supply you as to your requirements.

German Millet. (True Southern Grown Seed.) In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Southern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Southern seed, and that means better hay. In fact, it is the best judgment, based on an experience of many years, that a farmer had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, pay $2.25 a bushel for true Southern grown German Millet than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

We wish to say that any Millet seed offered and shipped by us as German Millet is true Southern Grown Seed, and that only.

German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five bushels an acre, and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. We have in store this season an especially fine lot of Common Millet which is as nearly perfect in quality as can be. Common Millet can be a very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. 48 lbs. per bu. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre for prices of all kinds, see note at top of column.

Common or Northern Millet. As stated before, Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the German (Southern Seed). It is usually much cheaper than true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. This we have in store this season an especially fine lot of Common Millet which is as nearly perfect in quality as can be. Common Millet can be a very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stands to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust. For prices see note at top of this page.

Kursk Millet. This variety was first introduced to the farmers of the United States from Kursk, Russia, in 1898, after which extensive experiments were conducted at both South Dakota Stations, demonstrating the superiority of this new variety. Results since then have been more than gratifying. It ranks very high both as a hay and seed producer, and in dry years the weight and quality of hay have been far superior to other sorts. In favorable seasons, so much difference is not apparent, but it has always been in favor of Kursk Millet. While on moist lands, the German or other southern varieties are recommended, for dry sections we urge the planting of Kursk Millet, knowing that it will produce the results claimed for it. For prices see your nearest dealer that handles our brands of Millet seed.

Japanese Millet. This variety is distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, with a wide range up and down in height and yields enormous crops. It is in no way injured by heat, and in its standing out of the field is equal to the best. It is a very hardy variety, and will stand out of the field for a considerable time. It is suited for growing on ground where other Millets will not do well.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, and makes fair hay if cut very young. It, however, yields enormous of seed, even 60 to 75 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from setting the seed. For prices see the dealer in your town who handles N. K. & Co.'s Seeds, or write us.

Early Fortune Millet. A most promising variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and is claimed to be rust proof, and that chinich bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance and of a beautiful red color. The seed is two or three times the size of German Millet. This variety heads in from 25 to 33 days. It gives a large yield both of seed and fodder. It can be fed to horses and other stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. The seeds are smooth, the heads are branching, and in other respects this variety is similar to Russian Millet except for the color of the seed. For prices ask your own dealer, who handles our brands, for latest values. If your merchant does not handle our Millet, write to us.

All Grass and Field Seeds are shipped at purchaser's expense.

Siberian Millet. A fine variety from Russia, earlier than either German Millet or Hungarian, and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully and about two weeks earlier than German Millet. It has a very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stands to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust. For prices see note at top of this page.

Where to Buy N. K. & Co.'s Seeds

To make it convenient for the many thousands of seed buyers in the thirteen states tributary to Minneapolis to secure our fine, arrangements have been made with nearly twenty thousand dealers to handle our seeds. They can be purchased at any store listed in this catalogue at as low a price as if you sent direct to us, making due allowance for freight. If no merchant in your locality sells our seeds, write us.
Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AND LAWN DRESSING

Our prices include sacks and delivery within the city limits of Minneapolis. 500 lbs. of one kind at ton rate, except where 500 lb. or 1000 lb. price is quoted. Ask for break bags except as noted. Ask for market prices.

Ben Franklin Agricultural Gypsum.

(Planter)

Soil fertility depends upon the presence of ten chemical elements. Six of these are now supplied by the natural soil, but sufficient quantities in nearly all American soils. The four remaining elements the farmer must put back artificially in order to maintain maximum fertility. These four are Sulfur, Calcium, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. Of these four needed elements Ben Franklin Agricultural Gypsum supplies three—sulfur, calcium and nitrogen.

1. For leguminous and other crops of high sulphur requirement.
2. As a preserver of nitrogen in manure.
3. In combination with quick lime, Ben Franklin Gypsum is a complete, economical substitute for acid phosphate.
4. As a specific for black grass soil.

How to Apply To Various Crops.

Broadcast or sow with a limo sow Ben Franklin Agricultural Gypsum at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre. Use with or without manure in equal or double quantities in each case, as soon as possible after applying. For new lawns, Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer can be used to good advantage either alone, using 1000 pounds per acre, or in combination with sheep or cattle manure, working it into the soil before sowing the seed. See our Lawn Booklet.

To Vole or Mole Infested Plants.

Sprinkle at the rate of 15 lbs. per 100 square feet, forking in well. For late sport, sprinkle it carefully around the plants and between the rows. Do not let it touch the plant roots. A teaspoonful or so stirred in the soil about the roots of each plant two or three times during the season will give you astonishing results with small per cent of the amount used. For House Plants. A teaspoonful of Sterling Fertilizer dissolved in a quart of water and a little solution poured around the roots of the plants will greatly invigorate them. Stir solution while pouring so as to keep it well mixed. The larger the plants the more fertilizer you may apply—say every week or ten days, or until they are as healthy as you wish.

Bags of 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs., 300 lbs.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Steamed Bone Meal.

Analysis: Nitrogen, 3.75 per cent; equal to Ammonia, 4.50 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 0.20 per cent; and Potash, 10.50 per cent.

This is finely ground and of first quality; it starts to decompose quickly and continues for a long period its improvement in the soil fertility; it is less likely than other fertilizers to leach or wash away, and by keeping the humus and plant food in the soil, it is more economical. It is packed in 50-lb. bags.

Field and Garden Crops. 1/4 to 1 ton broadcasted and harrowed in. This is especially valuable as a border fertilizer in parterres. Use 1/4 to 1 ton per acre before growth starts in the Spring.

Permanent Pastures and Meadows. Use 1/4 to 1 ton per acre before growth starts in the Spring.

SPECIAL NOTE: In order to make the proper use of fertilizer, it is necessary to note the analysis given under the name of each brand. Nitrogen gives the plant a quick start, imparts vitality and grows the foliage, and while potash strengthens the root and also assists in the development of the fruits, in the case of plants such as Radishes, Beets, Cabbage, etc., when rapid maturity is essential, and of great importance in the management of the various flowers, especially the aromatic, and for the production of Sugar Beets, Potatoes and Sorghum, also small fruits. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables when plants are well established, viz.: Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, and Onion.

For Asparagus use at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre as a top dressing after the first cutting.

For Strawberries use 100 lbs. per acre as a top dressing after the plants have blossomed.

For Grass and Grain use at the rate of 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. per acre when growth is established.

For the home garden, apply in soluble form, using one ounce to 2 gallons of water for roses, or 2 lbs. to 5 gallons of water for vegetables and ornamentals like Peas, Corn, Beans, etc.

Nitrates of Soda.

Quick in action; used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, a very colorful and attractive lawn. This fertilizer should be applied when the plants are above ground, usually in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Nitrate of Soda is the best form in which nitrogen can be applied to lawns.

For lawns. 1/4 to 1 ton of 25-lb. bags broadcasted and harrowed in. The amount used will depend on the age of the plants, the amount of previous manure, the condition of the soil, and the amount of rainfall. This material can be cheaply prevented if finely ground gypsum is applied to the manure before it is spread over the lawn.

The amount of this material which can be trapped and tied up in the manure as non-volatile ammonium sulphate.

Agricultural Gypsum should be applied to the manure in the stail two or three times a day at the rate of three to five pounds per animal. Mix well with manure, especially the liquid portion, because this portion contains the most nitrogen and the nitrogen which is most easily lost. The manure should, of course, be well packed and protected against leaching.

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Elements of Fertility.

Nitrogen. Its first function is to produce the green rank growth of the plant. Second, it makes the foliage darker and quicker growth, more succulent and nourishing food. In fruits, after serving first in making leaf growth, it is absolutely necessary that it should be present in sufficient quantities in order that fruit would not develop. When properly supplied with the necessary Phosphoric Acid and Potash, Nitrogen makes the fruit of exceptional quality and flavor.

Phosphoric Acid. Gives strength to the young plant in helping to extend its root growth and absorbs the other necessary elements of plant growth. It is essential for the development and formation of the plant in general. When the crop gradually ripens from 70 to 90 per cent of the Phosphoric Acid consumed by the plant is transferred to the seeds.

Potash, its chief function is to form the cellular fibers, straw and woody growth of plants. It aids in producing sap, starch formation of grains, and juiciness and sweetness of fruits.
THE manufacture of Feeds for all Livestock has quickly grown to considerable size and today Northrup, King & Co. enjoy a feed business that reaches into all parts of the Northwest. Sterling Brand Feeds have earned a very enviable reputation and our motto is "STERLING FEEDS SATISFY." Our feed plant is complete. Mechanical facilities, shipping facilities, and an organization of trained people in the requirements of this branch of the business, all contribute to the smooth running manner in which we handle feed orders. Minneapolis is the center of a district producing most of the elements which enter into feeds, thus affording us economy in costs which saving we can pass on to our many customers in the form of lower prices for higher quality feeds.

**STERLING SCRATCH FEED**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Barley, Oil Cake and Sunflower Seeds. It is a properly proportioned ration that stimulates the appetite and offers the hen an opportunity to exercise some choice in the selection of her own ration.

**SPECIAL SCRATCH FEED**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Corn, Barley, Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Buckwheat and Sunflower Seeds. It is the equal in quality to many Scratch Feeds on the market to-day, yet it sells for considerably less than most of them. All clean, sweet, sound grains are used—all flour and fine particles removed—no waste.

**STERLING GROWING FEED**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Wheat, Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet and Buckwheat. An excellent feed for chicks from the age of six weeks old to maturity. It is graded slightly larger in size than Sterling Chick Feed and it may be used to advantage up until the time when your birds are large enough for Sterling Scratch Feed.

**STERLING CHICK FEED**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millets, Green Peas. For chicks three weeks old and over. It contains only the best grains and seeds procurable and can be absolutely relied on to give the chicks growth, as well as keeping them in good health. See note above about prices.

**STERLING BABY CHICK STARTER**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Wheat, Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millets, Green Peas. Should be fed the first three weeks. A wholesome, ready prepared starting ration which will nourish the chicks and at the same time furnish considerable exercise by scratching for the small grains in the litter.

**STERLING PIGEON FEED**
Protein, 10%. Fat, 2.5%. Fiber, 5%. Compounded from Flint Corn, Field Peas, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Wheat, Hemp Seed and Millets. It is a balanced ration for pigeons and squabs. It keeps birds in good health, promotes rapid growth, producing squabs that will weigh above the average and bring highest prices on the market. This ration is used by many large pigeon fanciers. See note on top of page about prices.

**STERLING DAIRY FEED**
Protein 18%. Fat, 5%. Fibre, 10%. Compounded from Linseed Oil Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Gluten Feed. Ground Oats, Ground Barley, Corn Feed Meal, Wheat Bran and Salt. A dairy feed that absolutely meets the requirements of the feeders. It must get the most milk from his feed investment. There is a proper relation between COST and MILK PRODUCED. It furnishes exactly the BALANCE that the average cow needs and each and every bag is exactly like the one before, insuring the feeder a dependable ration.

**STERLING CRACKED CORN**
Poultry keepers everywhere want cracked corn of better quality than the usual kind sold in some feed stores. To meet this demand we offer Sterling Brand cracked corn made from strictly high grade yellow corn, steed cut by a special process, polished by special machinery and then carefully screened into three different sizes for chicks, growing birds and mature fowls. All of the fine meal and light waste parts of the corn are removed so that every handful of our cracked corn is all good feed.

**Service To Users of Sterling Feeds**
Our interest in feeds does not end with the manufacture of the highest grade products. We realize, as must all feeders also, that proper use of feeds is absolutely essential for maximum success. Therefore we place in all sacks of our feeds, cards bearing full feeding instructions, which if followed carefully, assure the results we claim for them. In addition, an egg record blank is printed on the back of the feeding directions card placed in all sacks of Sterling Scratch Feed. The suggestions of experts in our feed department are always free for the asking and many problems both of feeding and poultry management are annually solved here for our patrons.
FEEDS FOR ALL LIVESTOCK

FEEDS are largely composed of grains and grain products. The market prices of grains change almost every day and it is, therefore, impossible for us to quote feed prices, in this catalog, that will represent actual values. Our feeds are now sold by thousands of dealers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Montana, many of whom buy from us in car lots. Ask your dealer for lowest prices. If he does not handle our feeds, write to us and we will see that you are supplied.

Northrup, King & Co. are not satisfied to simply sell feed. They realize that in order to help poultry raisers and bring the poultry industry of the Northwest up to its highest efficiency they must also be ready to help poultry men with their problems. Our Sterling Sales Service is at your service—ask us about your puzzles and troubles. Let our poultry experts help you.

STERLING EGG MASH

Protein, 20%. Fat, 5%. Fiber, 10%. Composted from Meat Scraps, Wheat Bran, Wheat Middlings, Corn Meal, Oil Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Gluten Feed. Grain feeds are strong in the elements that make "yolks" but grain is lacking in material for making "whites." Sterling Egg Mash is the reversal of grain feed so that when the two are fed together in almost perfect balance is assured.

STERLING GROWING MASH WITH BUTTERMILK

Protein, 17%. Fat, 5%. Fiber, 4%. Composted from Pure Dried Buttermilk, Wheat Meal, Steel-cut Oats, Meat Meal, Pea Meal, Bone Meal, Corn Meal and Alfalfa Meal. A mash feed especially designed to carry the growing stock along quickly and without interruption from the chick stage to the broiler and laying stages. Sterling Growing Mash is rich in Dried Buttermilk which not only regulates the digestive system of the growing bird but furnishes a food element that quickly and easily turns into flesh, muscle and bone. Should be fed DRI, just as it comes from the bag.

STERLING BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH

Protein, 17%. Fat, 5%. Fiber, 4%. Composted from Pure Dried Buttermilk, Wheat Meal, Steel-cut Oats, Meat Meal, Pea Meal, Bone Meal, Corn Meal and Wheat Middlings. Probably no other one feed on the market today has done so much for poultry men of the Northwest as has Sterling Buttermilk Chick Mash. It has taken most of the work out of raising chicks.

OYSTER SHELLS

Hens must have lime in some form to furnish material for egg shells. Oyster Shells are practically pure lime carbonate. Too many poultry feeders forget about the need of the hen until their flock lays soft on thin shelled eggs. Every poultry house should have a pan of oyster shell chalk. Oyster Shells at all times so that the birds can have access to it. Sterling Brand Crushed Oyster Shells are screened to proper size and all the dust and dirt is removed so that there is no waste in feeding.

GRIT AND CHARCOAL

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT is not only sharp and hard but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and stimulates the digestive functions. Sterling Grit is made from LIMESTONE, which, according to the analysis of the STATE SOILS LABORATORY, University of Wisconsin, contains 99.98 percent of calcium carbonate. It therefore not only acts as an aid to digestion but furnishes material for egg shell as well.

CHARCOAL is one of the greatest disease preventives for poultry. It aids in digestion, purifies the blood, and regulates the bowels. It is absolutely necessary that fowls young and old should have access to it at all times. Keep it in a pan or hopper.

MEAT SCRAPS, TANKAGE, BONE

Meat Scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscles, lean meat and part of the egg. Birds, old and young, should have some kind of MEAT protein and Meat Scraps furnish this element in easy-to-feed form.

Tankage, while high in animal protein (60%) is not relished by fowls as much as Meat Scraps yet when added to Bran or Oats it is readily eaten. Tankage is also in great demand as part of a hog feed ration.

Bones should be kept before the birds all the time. It is made from fresh green bones with the birds the bones all the time. It is made from fresh green bones with the meat removed. Sterling Bone is rich in ash, which is necessary for efficient egg production.

BRAN MIDDINGS, OIL MEAL, ETC.

In order to serve the greatest number of customers with a most complete assortment of feeds and in order that dealers may be able to buy mixed cars and so have the lowest prices, our feed line includes, as BRAN MIDDINGS, OIL MEAL, GLUTEN FEED, ALFALFA MEAL, HOMINY FEED, COITONNEED MEAL, BEET PULP, ETC. Prices are governed by market conditions.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, ETC.

Poultrymen and dairymen require grains for feeding and dealers must carry stocks in order to meet this demand. Northrup, King & Co. make it possible for the dealer to carry all these necessary grains, buying them in mixed cars with other feeds and so overcome the necessity of stocking a full carload of each one.

Why Is An Egg?

Eggs are made from definite elements in certain exact proportions. In order to produce eggs a hen must obtain a constant supply of these elements, in addition to the supply required for actual bodily maintenance. She can reach her maximum egg production only on feed which contains the proper balance of all egg building material.

All grain feeds are strong in elements which make yolks, but comparatively weak in "White" making material. Therefore grain feeds alone, the best, are not economical. They must be balanced with feed which supplies an excess of "White" making material. Sterling Egg Mash contains the proper proportion of "White" making material. By analysis it is found that 50 lbs. of Sterling Egg Mash contain a possible total of 310 eggs, whereas 100 lbs. of Sterling Scratch Feed alone contains a possible total of but 143 eggs. Figure it out for yourself. Which is more profitable, 219 eggs or 143 eggs from the same amount of feed? Ask for copy of our booklet.
STERLING BUTTERMILK MASH FOR CHICKS

The poultry industry in the Northwest has grown to be a highly profitable business. In one small Minnesota town of only 242 folks last year the egg patrons at the local creamery received $70,000.00 for their eggs. That town was Barnum. There are many other egg centers where the annual egg crop is immense and where hundreds of carloads of live and dressed poultry are shipped to the larger city markets.

The poultry industry is secure. Profits are sure and certain. Much attention has been paid to the business of handling flocks of poultry and much of the guesswork has been removed.

Poultrymen everywhere agree that the biggest problem of the whole industry is centered about the raising of chicks from the time they are hatched until they are grown to eight or ten weeks. The first eight weeks is the CRITICAL PERIOD, and determines either PROFIT OR LOSS.

THE PROBLEM OF RAISING CHICKS SOLVED

In formulating STERLING BUTTERMILK MASH, Northrup, King & Co., studied the chick raising problem carefully and thoroughly and finally found out that BUTTERMILK possessed the necessary "Something" that chicks needed in addition to other feed to carry them along steadily and quickly from the egg to maturity. Careful combinations of various grains and feeds were tried with varying amounts of buttermilk until finally we arrived at what has since proved to be one of the MAIN REASONS FOR SUCCESS WITH CHICKS.

Buttermilk Has Both Feeding and Medicinal Values

There is a peculiar characteristic of the lactic acid in buttermilk that not only aids in digestion but it overcomes and holds in check much of the bowel disorders and diarrhoea that are so fatal to young chicks. Thousands of chicks were lost every year until buttermilk was found and blended scientifically with other feeds into a complete ration.

STERLING BUTTERMILK MASH BEST FOR CHICKS

IT STARTS THEM—GROWS THEM—MATURSES THEM

Prepared from clean, carefully selected feed and ground grains, Sterling Buttermilk Mash contains PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK, Wheat Meal, Steel-cut Oats, Meat Meal, Pea Meal, Corn Meal and Bone Meal. It is all thoroughly mixed in great machines in our large feed plant and packed in attractive white cotton bags in three convenient sizes, 100 lbs., 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. It should be fed exactly as it comes in the bag—DRY—in open hoppers so that the chicks can get to it at all times.

The granulation of Sterling Buttermilk Mash is sufficiently coarse to absorb the juices and thus prevent a pasty mass or ball forming in the chick’s crop, a common trouble when feeding extremely fine Mash. Compare a sample of Sterling Buttermilk Mash with other Chick Mashes, and you will see the advantage in our method.

COMPLETE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS IN EVERY BAG

ASK YOUR DEALER

STERLING FEEDS SATISFY
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### THE STERLING SEED CASE

The beautiful box of seeds is one of the most attractive on the market. It stands upright and shows its entire contents at a glance. The date is prominently illustrated in eight colors, truly illustrating its value as a vegetable and flower cultural directions on the back of each packet. For convenience in selecting, the packets are arranged in rows and tiers.

The variety of seeds offered is a complete and accurate list of all the known seeds of both flowers and vegetables, including limited quantities which are not in such great demand. For example, we include many packets of the leading varieties of tomatoes, cucumbers and sweet peas, but fewer packets of peppers, pumpkins and sweet alyssum.

#### Any Seeds Procurable.

It is, of course, impossible to include in this case packages of every variety listed in this catalogue. Your merchant can get for you, quickly and at any kind or quantity of our seeds which he may not have in stock—no matter the size of your requirements—one or more packets from the varieties illustrated in this catalogue. If for any reason your merchant will not obtain our seeds for you, send your order to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

#### Dependable Quality.

You are assured of dependable quality by the name, "Nordrup, King & Co." and the Sterling Trade Mark on each package. Every case is returned to us at the end of the selling season and all packages are torn up. Each dealer is sent

#### Sold By 20,000 Dealers.

These cases will be found in stores of merchants in almost every community in the states west of the Mississippi River, also in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. The many thousands of dealers who sell our seeds make it convenient for seed buyers to purchase everything required in the seed line.
Three Reliable Brands
Grass Seeds-Field Seeds
Seed Grains

STERLING BRAND
For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness, and color.
Sold only in sealed bags. Look for the Sterling trade mark.

NORTHLAND BRAND
The greatest value for a reasonable price. Of uniformly superior quality and carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

VIKING BRAND
Lowest in price consistent with dependable quality. Strictly recleaned and tested for purity and germination.
Every bag branded with the Viking ship.

NORTHROP, KING & CO., SEEDSMEN
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.