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THE BEST—Not the Cheapest.—It is our desire to sell the very best seeds and plants. What we send out we hope will be as good as the best you can get elsewhere and better than much that is sold. It stands to reason that seeds of high germination and true to name will cost more than inferior grades, but they will be worth far more than the difference in cost. If you buy a pair of shoes and they prove worthless you have lost only the money paid, but if you buy worthless seeds you lose the money paid, your labor and perhaps the use of the ground for a year. The most foolish thing we can do, is to buy seeds simply because they are cheap. Often where a penny is saved a dollar is lost.

We ask you to examine this price list carefully and hope you will find it to your interest to send us an order. It shall have our careful attention.

POSTAGE PREPAID.—We prepay postage on all the seeds and plants quoted on this list, except where otherwise stated.

Write Your Name Plainly.—Please write your name, postoffice, rural route (or street number), county and state very plainly. Unless you do, we may not be able to address your goods properly.

Cash With Order.—As we are always very busy, we cannot fill any order unless the full amount is enclosed with order. The bookkeeping and correspondence necessary would amount to more than our profits if sold on time.

BEANS

Beans of the various kinds is one of the most valuable vegetables grown in the family garden. By successive plantings a supply of crisp tender pods can be had from June to the first killing frost in the fall. Most seed catalogs list from 50 to 100 different varieties and describe each as though it was the best. This is so confusing that only an expert can pick the best varieties. We are listing only varieties that we have tested for yours side by side with many others and by their yields and hardiness have proven to be the best to plant in the central western states. We can guarantee every one of the following varieties.

Bush or Dwarf Varieties

Webber's Wax.—In all of our tests this has proved to be the largest yielder, healthiest, hardest and the best bush bean in all respects. The pods are a beautiful lemon yellow, long, very meaty, entirely stringless and of finest flavor. It is an early variety and the vines are remarkably healthy and vigorous. Try it and you will find it the best bush bean you ever grew. Following are some other varieties that have proven very satisfactory in our tests.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean.—Of all the varieties of green pod bush beans, this is the best. In fact, everything considered, it is so much better than others that we are listing no other. It is very early; the vines being loaded with long, round straight pods that are as tender as glass. The pods are entirely stringless, of a bright green color and of the finest flavor. Order Webber's Wax and Burpee's Stringless Green Pod and you will have two of the best bush beans that grow.

Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans.—Of all the pole beans, the Kentucky Wonder is the best. The vines are remarkably vigorous and hardy and are loaded with long, round, flavor pods loaded with pods until killed by frost, if the weather is reasonably favorable. There are two Kentucky Wonders. The original variety has a green pod, now there is another that has a wax or yellow pod. If you prefer a green pod bean, order Kentucky Wonder Green Pod. If you like a yellow pod bean, order Kentucky Wonder Wax. About the only difference between the two is the color.

Cutschort or Corn Hill Bean.—This is the old time speckled Cornfield bean. When planted among corn the vines climb up the stalks and the trouble of furnishing poles is avoided. The vines bear on until killed by a heavy frost. The pods are green, tender and of fine quality.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The vines form a compact bush about 18 inches high and are extremely hardy. They begin bearing early and are loaded with pods until killed by frost. They are immensely productive and the beans are of the finest quality. It stands the drought better than any other bean, unless it is the Kentucky Wonder. It is a success in hills of Lima beans by all means plant Henderson's Bush Lima.

Bean Poles.

Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans are wonderful yielders and bear until killed by frost, but many will not plant them on account of the trouble of getting poles. Well, you can avoid this. How? Buy a packet of Mam-
moth Russian Sunflower seed. Plant as many hills of sunflowers as you want hills of beans. If you want more than one row the rows should be 4 feet apart and the hills 2 feet apart in the rows. Plant 6 sunflower seed in a hill. When the plants get 6 inches high pull out all but 2 of the strongest. When the plants get 12 to 18 inches high plant 6 Kentucky Wonder Beans in each hill. When the beans get 6 inches high pull out all the plants but 2. This will furnish one sunflower plant to each bean plant. Try this, it’s a success. As soon as the sunflower seed are ripe, cut them off. They are fine feed for poultry, especially laying hens.

Pkt. Sunflower seed, 10c.

TABLE BEETS

Detroit Dark Red.—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden, and one that is uniformly deep rich color, the most desirable for canning. The tops are small and upright in growth. The leaves are dark green, shaded with red. The flesh is deep vermilion red, zoned with darker shade. Careful comparisons with all the prominent varieties of beets on the market in this country and in Europe prove that the Detroit Dark Red Beet is the most uniform in shape and size and the most attractive in color. It is unsurpassed in quality. We want you to try the Detroit Dark Red and we assure you that you will find it the best beet you ever grew.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 60c; lb. $1.00.

Edmund’s Early Blood Turnip.—A desirable second early market beet, suitable also for the home garden. Tops short, rather spreading; ribs and leaf stalks dark red; blade of leaf bright green, often with wavy edges, and prominently marked with a nearly round or slightly flattened; external color dark red, interior color purplish red with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 60c; lb. $1.00.

Half Long Blood Red.—A half long, deep red beet, by far the best variety for winter and spring use. It is excellent to slice for pickles. The tops are very upright with exceptionally smooth leaves. The roots are deep red, half long, smooth and uniform in shape. The flesh is very deep, rich red, sweet and tender. We have grown these beets that weighed from 8 to 12 lbs. each and still they were free from strings, tender and sweet. It is also a fine variety to grow to feed to hogs in the winter when other green food is scarce. It is higher in food value than stock beets.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 60c; lb. $1.00.

Swiss Chard.—Sometimes called Spinach Beet. Swiss Chard is grown for the leaves and ribs. The leaves are cooked and eaten the same as spinach, mustard and other greens. The stems or ribs are cooked same as asparagus. Plant and cultivate same as beets.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.

Sugar Beet.—This is the same beet grown in Colorado and other western states for making sugar. It is also a good table beet—sweet and tender.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; lb. $1.00.

STOCK BEETS

Few farmers realize the value of stock beets as food for poultry and milk cows in the fall and winter. They are rich in food value and are immensely productive. On good soil from 15,000 to 18,000 lbs. can be grown on an acre. They can be buried and kept all winter, same as potatoes. The three varieties listed below grow about half above the ground and are easily harvested.

Mammoth Long Red.—This is the largest of all the stock beets. It often grows 2 feet or longer and weighs 10 to 25 lbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; lb. 60c.

Giant Half Sugar.—This is a cross between the sugar beet and Mammoth Long Red. It is the sweetest of the stock beets and by many is considered the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; lb. 60c.

Golden Tankard.—This is a large beet and the flesh is sweet and tender. It is a favorite with all who have tried it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; lb. 60c.

CARROTS

Carrot—Danvers Half-Long Orange. A first-class variety; flesh dark orange. The smooth, handsome root is moderate in length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. It is the best variety to grow in the family garden, as it does well in all kinds of soil and is of fine table quality.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.
SWEET CORN

Sweet Corn is liked by nearly every person when properly prepared. It is easily grown, very productive and by making plantings every two or three weeks can be had on and off from golden Sweet Corn and it will help reduce your grocery bills.

Golden Giant Sweet Corn

Everything considered, we believe Golden Giant is the best Sweet Corn for the family garden. Why? Because it is exceedingly early—fully as early as Golden Bantum and yet of the finest quality. If planted the first of April the ears will be ready for the table by the 15 or 20 of June.

Golden Giant is nearly as productive as the late varieties, many stalks having two large ears.

In quality, it is about perfection. We know of no variety that equals it in quality, without exception. Golden Giant is much like Golden Bantum and as it is as early and will yield more than twice as large ears of corn of the same quality as Bantum, you can see a great advantage in growing Golden Giant.

Golden Giant was originated by Dr. DeLue, of Needham, Mass. He began 14 years ago and has been working on it ever since. His object has been to secure a very early variety with a large ear of the finest quality. It's parents are 'Golden Bantum' and 'Howling Mob.' Golden Bantum is a golden yellow variety that for years has been considered the ideal table corn in quality, but the ears were so small many would not grow it. 'Howling Mob' is a white corn, very sweet and of fine flavor. The ear is large, the stalk being short but very tough and sturdy. Both varieties are hardy and very early. These two varieties were crossed by Dr. DeLue and he has spent 14 years in careful selections to bring Golden Giant up to what it is now. Here is what Dr. DeLue says he has constantly worked for:

"Much attention has been paid to the characteristics of the plant growth. We have been constantly on the watch for the following points:

1. Smallest and stoutest stalk that is capable of carrying a large number of large ears, for the reason that a large stalk matures more quickly and leaves more moisture and nourishment for the production of the grain.

2. An abundance of large foliage, for it is through the action of the sun upon the leaves that the plant grows.

3. Ears formed low down on the stalk, for the plant is less apt to be damaged by the weight during wind and rain storms.

4. Husks thick and long so as to completely cover the ends of the ears for protection from birds, worms and smut.

DeLue's Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, production and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest place of land."

Last season we ordered 10 lbs. of Golden Giant from Dr. DeLue for which we paid $7.00 and $1.00 express, making $8.00 per lb. This was his lowest wholesale price. We bought of other reliable growers Golden Bantum, Golden Cream and Golden Evergreen. Last spring we selected two acres of good ground and planted the above varieties on it. All were planted the same day in the same manner and in the same kind of soil. All received the same careful cultivation from planting to maturity. A test couldn't have been made in a fairer manner.

Golden Giant and Golden Bantum matured ears fit for the table about 10 days earlier than Golden Cream and about 20 to 35 days ahead of Golden Evergreen. Golden Giant was fully as early as Golden Bantum and the ears were more than twice as large. Golden Giant yielded more than twice as much corn on the same ground as Golden Bantum and was fully equal in quality. If fact Golden Giant is so much superior to other varieties that after you have once grown it you won't want any other kind. It is a very fine variety for canning and drying—much sweeter and of better flavor than any of the white varieties.

In a letter to Mr. C. S. Clark, Wakeman, Ohio, the originator of White Evergreen and one of the leading Seed Sweet Corn growers in the United States, we mentioned the results of our test of the various kinds of Sweet Corn. In reply he says: "Our trials on different varieties of Sweet Corn only confirm our own. We find Golden Giant Corn is just as early as Golden Bantum with ears much larger and find that it will yield almost twice as much as Golden Bantum, making this acquisition that the seed trade has ever had in yellow Sweet Corn."

Don't fail to order some of Golden Giant and give it a trial. We urge you to order a pound or more, but if you think this too much, then order a half pound or a packet. Here are our prices—much less than we paid at wholesale in a ten-pound lot last season:

Packet 15c; 1 lb. 20c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid.

Golden Bantum. —This is a small, exceedingly early, very sweet yellow variety. Until the introduction of DeLue's Golden Giant it was considered the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corns.

Early Champion. —For years this has been our leading early variety of Sweet Corn. The ears are long and have from 12 to 16 rows. It is hardy, has the greatest quality and an exceedingly valuable all-round early variety.

Stowell's Evergreen. —This has been a favorite large variety for 20 years and is so well known for its many good qualities that it is hard to improve upon.

White Evergreen. —This is an improvement on Stowell's Evergreen. The grains are very deep, remarkably sweet and as white as snow. By many it is considered the ideal Sweet Corn.

Country Gentlemen. —This is a fine old variety. The ears are of medium size; the grains long, very sweet and tender. Although it was introduced nearly 40 years ago it still has a big sale and many would not give it up for any other variety.

The prices of all the above varieties of Sweet Corn, with the exception of Golden Giant, are as follows:

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00. Postage prepaid.

Lincoln Wonder Ensilage Corn

This corn was originated in Kentucky, near where President Lincoln was born. Five years ago we secured 10 bushels of seed and have been growing it ever since. It has yielded as high as 90 bushels to the acre, shelled corn for use by many farmers around Ottawa grow it and several have reported from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. It is an extremely hardy corn, standing drought and heat better than most varieties. The stalks are heavy, grow from 8 to 16 feet tall and are thickly set with broad leaves. It yields an immense amount of sweet, nutritious ensilage. The ears are not large but there will often be 2, 3, 4, or 5 on a stalk. The chief merit of Lincoln Wonder Corn is the very high yield it will produce in a very small space. This corn will yield one year with another. We believe one acre of this corn will yield more good ensilage than two acres of most other varieties. Have you a plot? If so order a packet of Lincoln Wonder and give it a good field trial. Or, if you think this is too much order a peck, which will plant two acres. We will sell you 7 lbs., enough to plant one acre, for $1.25; or 14 lbs., enough to plant...
two acres, for $2.25. Postage prepaid on either lot. Or, we will sell you one bushel or more, you to pay express or freight, at $3.00 a bushel, carefully sacked so it will be sure to reach you in good shape.

**CUCUMBERS**

**Improved Long Green**—For all-round family purposes we regard this as the best variety. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruits are long, tender and of the best flavor, especially for slicing. It is a fine pickling variety if the fruits are pickled when 4 to 6 inches long.

**Davis Perfect**—This is considered the ideal slicing Cucumber. Long, slim, very tender and with but few seeds.

**Early Evergreen Pickling**—This is a very early, hardy, immensely productive variety. The fruits are deep green and just the right size for pickling. It is also a good early slicing variety.

**Chicago Pickling**—This is the variety most of the pickle factories plant. The vines are hardy and yield large quantities of small tender fruits.

**Everbearing**—This is similar to Chicago Pickling.

**Japanese Climbing**—This should be grown on a trellis, fence or some other support, as the vine is a rampant grower. The fruits are often 12 to 18 inches in length, tender and fine for slicing.

**Lemon Cucumber**—A productive variety with fruits the shape and color of a lemon. It has a peculiar flavor and is highly esteemed as a slicing variety. Buy a packet of seed and try it. Prices for any of the above varieties of Cucumbers: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00.

**LETTUCE**

Lettuce is easily grown and is liked by nearly every person. When eaten freely it has a tonic effect and is very healthful. For this reason, if for no other, it should be grown in every garden. By successive plantings you can have lettuce from April to October.

**Black Seeded Simpson**—This is the best early variety. The leaves are large, curly, of an attractive light yellow color, very tender and of the finest flavor. It is so highly esteemed that it is grown very early; grows well and soon becomes large enough for the table. It is the ideal early Lettuce for the family garden. You can't get better.

**Price Head**—This is another fine early variety but we don't consider it equal to Black Seeded Simpsons. The leaves are finely curled and the edges are tinged brownish red. It is one of the easiest varieties to grow.

**Improved Hanson**—This we consider the best of all for late spring and summer planting. It stands hot weather better than other varieties, does not get bitter from the effects of heat like many kinds and is slow to run to seed. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head that occasionally one or two large outer leaves are bright yellowish green, crinkled and curled at edge. The inner leaves are white, tender and sweet. Do you like lettuce? If so plant Black Seeded Simpson for early spring and fall and Improved Hanson for late spring and summer. These are the two best varieties. Here are prices for the three kinds of Lettuce: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00.

**MUSK MELOS (or Cantaloupes)**

Is there a person who doesn't like a good Musk melon? No matter how little, how big, how young, how old, we all like a ripe, sweet melon. We list four of the most desirable kinds.

**Greeley Wonder Musk melon**

Thirty years ago a gardener at Greeley, Colorado, originated Greeley Wonder, and its many good qualities soon made it popular in that locality. Twelve years ago G. J. Hafendorf, an expert gardener and seed grower at Greeley, took hold of this melon and by careful selections and saving seed from only the largest and most perfect fruits has brought it up to its present state of perfection. Around Greeley where it is so well known, it is grown nearly exclusively in preference to other muskmelons.

Until recently no attempt has been made to introduce this melon abroad. For two or three years we have heard of its fine qualities, so last spring we ordered a few seeds and gave it a trial in our garden. We were so busy we didn't get the seed planted until the middle of June, but the result was so satisfactory, that we are convinced it is the most valuable muskmelon for the home garden and local market gardeners that we know anything about. Although not planted until the middle of July, the melons began to ripen the last of August and were all matured before a killing frost. The melons averaged large in size, one weighing over seven pounds.

It is the handsomest muskmelon we ever saw. In shape it is nearly round. The flesh is remarkably thick and a deep rich golden yellow. Even the outside is a rich yellow, thinly covered with a silvery gray netting. To say the more perfect fruits are as "pretty as a picture" is no exaggeration.

Here is what Mr. J. D. Long, a seedman and grower at Bowden, Colo., has to say after going over Mr. Hafendorf's field of Greeley Wonder muskmelons and sampling several nice fruits: "It was so large, so sweet and juicy, and yet so early that I felt like Uncle Hiram at the circus, who seeing the giraffe, declared: "Gosh-all-hemlock, there ain't no such animal." You'll just have to sample a good ripe Greeley Wonder, to know exactly what it's like, but this description may help some: It's a big, almost round melon. And usually grown each melon is from 4 to 6 lbs., but good growers pack them up to 8 and 10 and even 12 pounds, and very sweet. One slice calls for another.

Mr. O. J. Hafendorf, Greeley, Colo., who has been growing and improving this melon for 12 years, grows all our Greeley Wonder seed. In a recent letter he says his large Greeley Wonder Melons the past year weighed from 8 to 12 pounds and a few went as high as 14 pounds. Most of his field averaged about 5 pounds each. He does not market the melons that weigh less than 3 pounds, as they are not so highly flavored as the medium and larger sizes.

We want every one of our customers to try Greeley Wonder. Order at least one packet. If you order from us you are sure of getting the very best original seed, grown by the man who has made Greeley Wonder the most valuable muskmelon for the family garden. Price of the best original seed, grown in 1921: Packet 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.00.

**Rocky Ford**—An improved Netted Gem Melon with sweet, green flesh. In the hands of the Rocky Ford, (Colorado) growers it has made it state famous in Eastern Markets for melons of unequalled quality.

Our Rocky Ford Musk melon seed is grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by one of the best growers in the country. If you buy of us you get the best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. 95c.

**Banana**—This is a long slim Musk melon, resembling a banana in shape and color. On rich land, of a favor-
Prices in this Catalog are for Seeds and Plants, sent by mail, postage prepaid. If you order any item in our Catalog sent by mail, send the full amount quoted.

**PRICES LESS AT OUR STORE.**

However, when sent by mail, goods must be very carefully wrapped and postage prepaid. All this expense is saved when goods are bought at our store. We are going to give this saving to all who come to the store to trade. If you live 20, 30 or 40 miles away, you can jump in your car and soon be here. When in Ottawa don't fail to come and see us.

**Look at These Prices!**

Our prices on most Garden Seeds, Onion Sets, Plants and Bulbs, are as low in price, and in some cases lower, than ten years ago. Look at the following prices and compare them with what you have been paying: Finest Red and Yellow Onion Sets you ever saw, at 10c lb.; finest White Sets, 2 lbs., 25c; all Garden Peas, 20c lb.; nearly all Garden Beans, 20c lb.; all Radish Seed, 3 ozs., 25c; Table Beets 2 ozs., 25c; all Lettuce, 2 ozs., 25c. All other kinds of Seeds at low prices.

**Packets, 5c Each.** All packets of Seed sold here in our store are 5c each, but when sent by mail we have to charge 10c each, or 3 for 25c.

**All Bulk Seeds.** We buy no Seeds put up in packets. All Seed is bought in bulk direct from the best growers. We put up thousands of packets here in our store so as to be able to wait on customers more promptly. At the present time we have more than 100,000 empty seed packets on hand ready to be filled as we need them.

**Best Fresh Seed.** We buy only the best, fresh Seed, direct from reliable growers, regardless of cost. No matter where you buy you cannot get better Seed than we are offering you.

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**Onion Sets Cheaper**

We are selling the finest Red and Yellow Sets you ever saw, at 10c a pound—(a pound is a quart in Onion Sets); or, 2 lbs. White Sets for 25c. They are sound as bullets and very small in size. They will go twice as far as most sets and very few will run to seed.

**100 Lbs. Oyster Shells, 90c**

We sell 100 lbs. of the very best genuine Oyster Shells, for 90c. Most dealers get $1.25.

**Strawberry Plants**

For a full description of our Strawberry Plants, see our catalog, (page 8.) Of all the Strawberry Plants grown, we consider Progressive the best. Don't fail to try 100 or more this spring.

**Best Sweet Corn**

On page 3 you will find descriptions of the various kinds of Sweet Corn we sell. Don't fail to try Golden Giant. This is the most delicious Sweet Corn we ever tasted.

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**Fine Melon Seed**

We have an unusually fine lot of Watermelon and Musk Melon Seed. For full descriptions of the various kinds, see pages 4 and 5.

**Flower Seed**

From pages 9 to 15 you will find descriptions of the Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants we have for sale. Plant some Flowers this spring. They will make your home more pleasant and attractive. When out riding and you pass a home where there are pretty Flowers and neat surroundings, you say, "Isn't that a pretty place?" Nice people live there." But when you pass a home with no Flowers and surrounded with an air of general neglect, what do you say? Well, when other people pass your home, they will make the same mental remarks that you make about other peoples' homes. Spend a little money this spring for Flower Seed and a little time caring for them and see how much more attractive and pleasant your home will be.

**Sweet Peas**

We have an unusually fine assortment of Sweet Peas. Don't fail to plant some.

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Henry S. Jefferies: Ottawa, Kansas
able season, some of them get very large, weighing 11 to 20 pounds, and 2 feet or more in length. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 45c.

Shumway’s Giant—We have had many calls for a Muskamelon that was large and at the same time of fine quality. We have worked with people who grow our Watermelon and Muskamelon seed in Colorado and Nebraska and told them what we wanted. They grow and carefully test every melon. They said Shumway’s Giant grew very large, yielded well and was of fine quality. They said the melons in the middle and on the edges of each. Here our friend and the original of Shumway’s Giant says of it: “It is of monstrous size. Creamy yellow, very early, absolutely distinct and pure, with seeds more than twice as large as others. A whole field of them will average 18 to 20 pounds each and select specimens from 25 to 30 pounds each. It is a good and long season, with fine colored, thick, salmon-colored flesh.” Sounds good, don’t it? Let’s all try. Seeds are worth 10c packet; 1 oz. 25c.

WATERMELONS

During the past fifteen years we have had considerable complaint about our watermelon seed being mixed. Most of the varieties would be of the variety bought but sometimes there would be one or two other varieties. This didn’t make much difference to the grower who planted a small patch for home use, but to the man who planted several acres for market it made a great difference. But we were not alone in our troubles, for most of our larger customers say the same thing. Our customers gave us market it made a difference.

We have found that three-fourths of all the watermelon seed produced in the United States are grown, in Georgia, Florida and Alabama by colored people. The colored people like this kind of work and furnish watermelon seed growers, or “centralizers,” at very low prices. These people are naturally careless and indolent and the prices received for seed are so small there is no incentive to make an effort to produce good pure seed. This seed can be sold cheaper than northern grown seed and most wholesale seed men buy their supplies from the southern contractors.

All the Watermelon and Muskamelon seed we are now offering are grown on Colorado and Nebraska under the most favorable conditions for producing pure seed, strong in color, hardy seed saved from extra fine melons and are practically and carefully cultivated. The vines and melons are carefully watched during the growing season and any that do not seem true to name are removed. The weather and soil conditions in the central western states are about the same as where our melon seed is grown, but very different from some parts of Florida and Alabama. It is very likely that melon seed grown near where you intend to plant them will yield earlier and more melons than seed grown in the far south. This one looks reasonable. If you want early melons, if you want melons true to name and lots of them, we believe we can furnish just the seed you need. Our prices may be higher but the difference in quality will much more than make up for the difference in price.

Tom Watson—This is first choice for the large grower. It is a very long large melon, dark green color with crimson flesh of fine quality and it has all the good qualities of a good market melon. Very handsome in shape and color: very large, solid, fine flavor and as pretty as a picture when cut ready to eat. The vines are very hardy and seldom fail to yield a good crop. Some of our customers have grown Tom Watson that weighed over 60 pounds and were nearly 2 feet long.

Klickley’s Sweet—This is the second choice for the large grower. It is in shape and color it is similar to Tom Watson but does not get so large. It is ten to fifteen days earlier than the best. It has all the good points of the big melons. On account of its fine quality and large size it is a great favorite as a family melon.

Hart’s Honey—A very sweet, long, dark green variety. Fruits average 18 inches long, have a thin rind and deep red meat of delightfully delicious flavor; pulp entirely free from stringiness; seeds white. One of the finest for the home gardener.

Ice Cream or Pearless—The old but extremely popular home market Melon. Medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, sweet, tender and melting. Its delicious flavor entitles it to the name of Pearless.

Sweet Heart—Ten to fifteen years ago this was one of the best popular varieties and for shipping, it still holds a prominent position. For the family garden any of the above varieties are preferable. Here are the prices for our the above varieties: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; lb. 40c. Postage prepaid by us. By express, you to pay charges, 5 lbs. 85.60; 10 lbs. 87.50.

December—All the Colorado and Nebraska grown, 1921 crop and of the very best quality. You can buy cheaper seed but in the end they would be much dearer. This is a strong, large melon.

Mixed Watermelon Seed—In handling Watermelon seed some become mixed and labels are lost off of other lots. We are putting these seed all together and going to sell them at 1 lb. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 25c. In a pound there will be from 5 to 8 different varieties. Several of these best varieties will be in the lot. Better order a pound and plant a big melon patch.

PARSNIPS

Sugar, or Hollow Crown—The Hollow Crown is probably grown more universally than any other sort. Roots white, smooth, sugary and of excellent flavor, easily hallowed, 12 to 15 inches in length and often 3 inches in diameter at the top with a hollow crown about the stem. (See illustration.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

PEPPERS

Chinese Giant—Immensely popular as a brilliant scarlet color. The flesh is unusually thick and very mild, having none of the pungency of most of the older varieties. Typical of this variety is about two feet high and of branching character, favoring very vigorous growth. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Ruby King—A handsome and very productive variety. Fruit from a four to six inches long by three and a half to four inches broad; remarkably mild and piquant. When ripe they are a bright ruby red. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Pimento—A sweet pepper. One that you will enjoy eating in salads, either fresh or canned. Many stores and canners are planting Pimento extensively. A Home Garden favorite. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Cayenne—A Chinese variety, useful as well as ornamental. Sets its fruit early and continues until frost. The upright fruit is first white, then golden yellow, changing when fully grown to a bright scarlet. A plant can be taken up and potted in the fall and it will bear its showy pods all winter in your sitting room. These plants make very attractive house plants and are easily grown and cared for. The pods when ripe are hot as Cayenne can and be used in cooking. Pkt. 10c.

Mexican Chile—Immensely quantities of this pepper is grown in Old Mexico. At one time in the winter of 1829, six full carloads of this pepper crossed the Mexican border into Texas, to be shipped to various parts of the United States. It was used hot, hot, hot, for chili, hot sauce etc. Mexican Chile peppers are about half way between the sweet peppers and cayenne, both in size and pungency. The peppers are nearly as large as Ruby King but do not grow large in diameter. It is not very hot, but more so than the sweet varieties. It should be planted early as it requires a long season to mature. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

Giant Cayenne.—The seed of this pepper we secured from a grower at Long Island, New York. We have been growing it for ten years and it is beyond question the largest and most valuable hot pepper we have ever seen. The pods are from 2 to 4 inches long and from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. The plant is a strong one, bearing from 1 inch high and is loaded with pods from July until killed by frost. Last season we grew over 1,000 of these peppers and sold them readily. They are used in making all kinds of pickles, salads, etc., when fresh. When dry they are valuable for seasoning vegetables, meats, fish, etc., and are also valuable to mix in food fed to hens in the winter, to increase egg production. Every family that has a garden should grow some of these peppers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.
ONION SEED

Large Red Wethersfield—This is a large, red, somewhat flattened onion, of fine quality. It is the standard variety here. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.50.

Large Red Globe—This is similar to Red Wethersfield in color and quality, but is almost round. More of this variety is grown for shipping than any other. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00.

Australian Brown—This variety has become very popular because of its good keep quality. In color it is a reddish brown. The bulbs are somewhat flattened and of medium size. It is hardy, a good yielder and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.

White Silver Skin—Matures early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor, excellent for winter; very much esteemed for picking when small. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50.

Mammoth Prizetaker—This is a monster in size, sometimes weighing a pound or more. The skin is a rich yellow, the flesh white, mild and tender. It is a good Onion to grow for fall use but a poor keeper. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.90.

PEAS

Peas are high in food value, healthful; and most persons are fond of them. The early varieties, like Alaska, can be planted as soon as the ground thaws out and most varieties can be planted until the first of June. Plant a lot of peas this spring. They will help reduce your grocery bills. Our stock of table peas is larger than ever before. Every variety we offer here was grown last season and is of the very best quality in all respects. You can’t get better seed peas even if you paid two or three times our price. We ask you to compare our prices with those of other seedsmen.

Alaska.—Of all the extra early varieties this is the earliest, the hardiest, the best in quality and the heaviest yielder. It is so hardy that it can be planted in the spring as soon as the ground thaws out. All the pods mature within a week of each other, so the vines can be cleaned off and the ground planted to another crop. It is one of the best extra early varieties for the home garden and by far the best for the market gardener. The vines are 30 inches tall. Prices: 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; postage prepaid. Special prices by express, you pay express charges: 10 lbs. $1.25; 25 lbs. $2.50; 50 lbs. $4.00.

Gradus or Prosperity.—This is an extra early wrinkled variety. The peas are large, sweet, tender and of best quality. The vines are 30 inches tall, sturdy, hardy and usually loaded with immense pods. Many consider this the best of all varieties.

American Wonder.—One of the very best of the early wrinkled Peas; bearing large, well filled pods. The vines are 30 inches tall, with a healthy and of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden. We sell more American Wonders than any other variety.

Nott’s Excelsior.—An extra early dwarf, green, wrinkled sort. The peas are superior in sweetness and quality; the vines fully as large and vigorous as American Wonder, and yield in shelled peas fully as large.

Premium Gem.—This is another very popular variety. Vines about 20 inches high and of a favorable season literally loaded with very sweet, tender peas.

Everbearing.—A fine wrinkled sort, about thirty inches high; very robust, bearing heavy crops of large, well-filled pods; peas of excellent flavor. Owing to its branching habit, the peas may be sown thinly. Everbearing continues to bear longer than other kinds, often 3 to 5 weeks if the weather is favorable.

Champion of England.—Much prized by those who are fond of large, tender, luscious Peas. Vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium, dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Vines from 4 to 5 feet tall.

Telephene.—A fine, tall, wrinkled variety, and a great cropper, bearing immense pods of large peas of exquisite flavor. It is decidedly a market garden Pea, filling a basket quicker than any other variety. Vines four feet long.

Prices: Following are the prices for all the peas listed here, except Alaska. 1 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.00, all postage prepaid. Special prices by express, you pay express charges: 10 lbs. $1.60; 25 lbs. $3.75; 50 lbs. $7.00.

TOMATOES

The tomato is one of the most valuable vegetables grown in the garden. It is eaten nearly every day in the year, in some form or other, by most families. For these reasons every grower should try to get the very best, both in quality and yield. During the past 15 years we have grown and sold nearly all kinds and those listed here are our choice of the many varieties.

Chalk’s Early Jewel. All things considered we believe Early Jewel is the most valuable tomato grown. It possesses all the good points of an ideal tomato. It is the earliest of the large fruited varieties, yet it bears equally well through the summer and fall months. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, nearly round, smooth large size, very solid, with few seeds and of delicious flavor. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and if put out early will begin bearing ripe fruits the last of June and continue until killed by frost. It is one of the few varieties that continue to bear large, perfect fruits the entire season. If you wish the best tomato that grows, all things considered, buy Chalk’s Early Jewel.

Ponderosa.—On account of its large size, firm solid flesh and fine flavor. Ponderosa is considered one of the finest varieties. The fruits are very large, often weighing 1 pound or more. A serious drawback to this variety is that many of the fruits are rough and some entirely worthless.

New Stone.—The fruits are large, smooth and very solid. The vines are vigorous and generous bearers. For many
years New Stone has been the leading canning tomato, but since “Greater Baltimore” appeared, Stone is losing ground.

**Greater Baltimore.**—This is a new variety but is rapidly becoming known as the very best canning tomato. The fruits are deep red, very large, exceedingly solid, and is entirely free from core or hard places. The vines are healthy and immensely productive. Wherever known it is regarded the best and most profitable canning tomato. We want you to try it.

**Lithuania’s Globe.**—Globe is a round red tomato, solid and in every way a fine variety.

**Golden Queen.**—This is the most valuable of all the yellow variety. In color, Golden Queen is a rich golden yellow of large size. Flesh solid, tender and of delightful flavor. This is the best of all varieties for making tomato preserves. Also fine for slicing.

**Yellow Preserving Tomatoes.**—In each packet are seeds of the following yellow varieties: Peach, Pear, Cherry and Golden Queen. Don’t fail to order a packet.

Prices for all the above varieties of tomatoes: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 55c; 1 lb. $1.25; lb. $1.00.

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**RADISHES**

On rich mellow soil radishes grow rapidly and are soon large enough for use. By making successive sowings you can have radishes on your table from May to October. We are listing only a few of the very best varieties.

**Long White Icicle.**—This is the best long radish. It is from 8 to 10 inches long. Pearly white, crisp, tender and of best flavor. Matures quickly.

**Crimson Giant Globe.**—This is the best of the round radishes. It is globe shape, a beautiful crimson color, flesh white, tender and sweet. It grows rapidly and is soon ready for the table. It continues to grow and gets much larger than other early round radishes, but remains tender and solid. We have grown it as large as a teacup and still the flesh was sweet and tender. Don’t fail to order Crimson Giant Globe. It and Icicle are two of the best radishes on earth.

**French Breakfast.**—This has long been a favorite variety. Scarlet White Tip Turnip.—This is a very pretty radish about 1 inch in diameter and matures early. It is a favorite with market gardeners.

**Improved Charlott.**—This is a large red radish with a white tip. It is a favorite early summer variety with those who want a big radish. Seed of this variety should not be sown until the ground is warm. These are prices for any of the above radishes: 1 pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00.

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**SQUASHES**

**Large Crook Neck Cushaw.**—Very beautiful in appearance, being a distinct mottled green and white striped. Flesh yellow, solid, fine grained, sweet and excellent for pies; also good for baking. They are hardy, and bugs seldom eat them, especially when other varieties are near. Crook neck in shape and the neck is all solid flesh. Can be grown among corn, same as pumpkins, and yield as good crop, but the better way is to grow them separately on good, rich soil in hills 10 feet apart each way. We have grown this kind that weighed 33 lbs. The average size is from 12 to 20 lbs. Try it. It’s the best all round squash.

**Large Hubbard.**—The favorite winter variety. It is of good size, often weighing 8 to 15 pounds. Color bluish green, flesh fine grained, sweet and of excellent flavor. Rich orange yellow. Has a very hard shell and will keep. These are our prices for both of the above squashes: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; oz. 60c; 1 lb. $1.50.

**EARLY TURNIPS**

Don’t fail to plant some early turnips. They are easily grown and are splendid eating, both cooked and raw. Plant and cultivate just the same as table beets. If you try them once you will plant them every spring.

**Extra Early White Milan.**—This is an extra early pure white variety. Flesh tender, solid and sweet. One Ottawa gardener, who used to buy 1 or 2 lbs. of seed every spring, said he made more money off of this turnip, for the labor required, than any other vegetable in his garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan.**—About the same as the above except it has an attractive purple top instead of being pure white. Prices just the same as above.

**PEANUTS**

**Virginia Jumbo Peanuts.**—Are you going to try to plant some peanuts this spring for the children? They are easily grown. They do best on sandy soil but will make a good yield in any mellow soil. Here is the way to grow peanuts. Work the soil until thoroughly pulverized and level. Hills should be 2 ft. apart in the rows and the rows 4 ft. apart. Remove the shells from the nuts and put 2 nuts in a hill. Cover 2 inches deep. When the plants come up work them carefully. Keep the soil clean and mellow all through the season. As the plants grow draw the dirt up to them and continue this until a ridge 8 or 10 inches is formed around the plants. When you harvest the nuts take a crook fork and pry them out, being careful to leave all the nuts on the vines. Leave the nuts on the vines until fully dry. If left on the vine to dry the nuts will be larger and plumper than if pulled off while green. The vine feeds the nut the same as the stalk feeds the ear of corn. If you pull an ear of corn off the stalk before ripe it will shrivel up and be worthless; so will a peanut. When you harvest peanuts turn the vines top side down so the nuts will be exposed to the sunshine. In 2 or 3 weeks the nuts will be dry enough to pull off and store away. Extra large nice seed, ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; ½ bushel $1.50.

**HOW TO COOK PEAS**

**Stewed Peas.**—Stew until tender one quart of peas in a very little water. When done add a lump of butter and half a cup of sweet cream a dash each of salt and pepper.

**Peas With Cream.**—Boil in a very little water until done. Melt in a stove a two ounces of butter, add half a cup of cream, half a teaspoonful of sugar, pepper and salt, bring to the boiling point, pour into the peas and serve. Canned peas are nice served in this way.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Fruits of all kinds are becoming scarcer and more expensive each season. Twenty years ago you could buy all the strawberries you wanted at from 6c to 10c a quart box; now they never get below 15c and are often 25c to 35c. Some of the best varieties of strawberry plants are surer bearers than any other fruit bearing plant or tree and begin bearing sooner after planting than any other. These are two big factors in favor of planting strawberries. We handle only two kinds—Senator Dunlap, which is the best of the common variety, and Progressive, the best of the Everbearing kinds.

Progressive Everbearing.—Growers are almost unanimous in saying that Progressive is by far the most valuable of all the everbearing varieties. We have been interested in several everbearing strawberry plants for ten years. The first year we planted half an acre and in the fall picked and sold 8,000 lbs. The second year we planted 10 acres, which at 8c a box would have brought $240.00, an income of $400.00 an acre the second year after planting. Mr. E. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., is one of the largest strawberry growers west of the Mississippi. For years each season he has grown between 50 and 100 acres of strawberries. Here is what he says of the everbearing strawberry in his 1921 catalog:

“For many years the everbearing strawberry has been considered by some as a ‘myth.’ But time has proven the great value of the everbearing strawberry. We have growing thirty acres of new fields of everbearing strawberry plants. The weather the past summer was only fairly favorable. From the middle of August until freezing weather we had strawberries all the time. One day there were more than two hundred pickers in our fields picking strawberries. Because of the shortage of help, it was necessary for us to have strawberries themselves. People came forty miles or more and many of them said that they never got finer berries than what they got here. Certainly the everbearing strawberry is the best flavored berry growing. Some folks came almost every day to get berries for their table and everbearing strawberry set ice in, by looking closely into the leaves plenty of berries could be found. Now all these berries were produced on new fields the first year they were planted just that much ahead of the old sorts. But you cannot expect the everbearing strawberry to produce berries without good soil, fairly good attention and moisture. Under ordinary conditions the everbearing strawberry will bear as good in June as other varieties and if the weather is favorable you will have plenty of berries throughout the full months. The weather is too hot in July to expect many berries, but just as soon as the cool weather sets in they begin to show up fine. You may not until the second year to get a crop of everbearing strawberries. The demand for everbearing strawberry plants grows each season and we probably have more everbearing plants sold at this writing, twice over, than all other varieties. Progressive is probably the best everbearer of the entire lot. It is to everbearers what the Dunlap is to the June bearing varieties. It is a cross between the Dunlap and the old Kan. plant. The plant very much resembles Dunlap, though it is not quite so thrifty grower. It is hardy and withstands all kinds of weather. The foliage is very handsome and better than any other berries grown. If you have never used any Progressive you really do not know what a good berry is.

The weather here last summer and fall was ideal for growing strawberry plants. The plants we will send out this spring are the finest we ever grew. Big stock plants with long clean roots. No matter where you order you can’t possibly get better plants than ours and you are not likely to get as good.

Our Prices.—We fully realize that times are hard, that money is scarce, and that people must get low prices or they cannot afford to buy. We have reduced our prices right down to where they were eight years ago. Here they are: 50 good Progressive plants for 80c; 100 for $1.50; 200 for $2.50; 500 for $6.25; 1000 for $9.00. We pay all postage or express charges. Remember, Progressive is the best of all the everbearing strawberries and that our Progressive plants are the best you can get anywhere.

Senator Dunlap.—If asked to name the best strawberry that ever grew of the common, or June bearing variety, we believe 98 out of 100 would say, Dunlap. It is a universal favorite. Dunlap is classed as a small fruit, variety but its period of fruiting is so prolonged that it continues to bear nearly as late as the late varieties. Dunlap is liked so much better for several kinds that we have concluded to offer for sale no other. The R. M. Kellogg Co., Three Rivers, Mich., are the largest strawberry plant growers in the United States. Here is what they say of Senator Dunlap:

“Senator Dunlap has the distinction of being one of the most universally known varieties of strawberries ever originated. Like the Wilson of a quarter of a century ago, it is known everywhere, and it is almost as good a plant as has been grown. Dunlap yields immense quantities of handsome top-shaped berries, rich dark red in color with a glossy finish, shedding to a deep scarlet on the under side. Few varieties yield fruit of such uniform shape and size. It is an ideal berry in every way and fully merits its universal popularity. Senator Dunlap should be set out in generous numbers by all growers.”

Again, here is what E. W. Dixon, the big Kansas grower, says:

“Those strawberries are the universal favorite for home use or home market. It is firm and its growth is perfect, the foliage is dark and healthy. The plant is extremely hardy, will withstand all sorts of weather and is produced in a very neat cluster of berries so that every one should plant. The berry is very large, of good color, fine flavor and one very best for canning and preserving sorts. We have had it to yield at the rate of twelve thousand quarts per acre. It always produces berries even under the most unfavorable conditions. We therefore very much encourage our customers to sell more plants of this variety than all other sorts put together except everbearers.

Our plants of Dunlap, as of Progressive, are extra good this season. They grew just on the right kind of soil to produce fine plants, they were carefully cultivated and the season was very favorable. All plants of Dunlap are fine plants as can be grown. It takes just as much space and just as much labor to grow a clean, poor yielding strawberry plant as it does to grow the best. A few cents saved on plants often means the loss of dollars in yield. If you order from us you will get the best that can be grown. These are our prices for Dunlap: 50 for 60c; 100 for $1.00; 200 for $1.75; 500 for $3.50; 1,000 for $7.00. Postage or express prepaid.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Nancy Hall
Sweet Potato Plants—Having the past 15 years we have grown over a million sweet potato plants. We have grown all the leading varieties, but have found Nancy Hall so much better than others that for the past three years we have been using them exclusively.

Nancy Hall is of good flavor, sweet, large size, a big yielder, good keeper and will make a good yield on most any kind of soil if well cared for. We say it is the only sweet potato you can plant in the garden it is the best of all. If it requires over 24 to 36 hours for mail to travel from Ottawa to your post office, we do not advise you to order sweet potato plants, for they quickly go bad, not as strong a root, nor as good as when received. When in the mail for 36 hours they are liable to heat and become worthless. Have your ridges made before ordering plants, so you can set them as soon as received. Plants will be ready to ship about the middle of May. Prices: 50 for $1.00; 100 for $2.00; 250 for $3.50; 500 for $6.00; 1,000 for $7.00. Postage prepaid.

HOW TO COOK SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potatoes and Beets.—Peel and cut in two lengths, and when ready to cook put in about half milk, put the potatoes, the meat, and bacon close until done.

Sweet Potatoes.—Roll into balls, put in a pan with some water, sugar and butter, boil until done and serve in a sauce. If you want to make this, when cold, peel, cut and serve in a sauce.

Sweet Potatoes.—Roll into balls, put in a pan with some water, sugar and butter, boil until done and serve in a sauce.
FLOWER SEEDS

Prices of Flower Seed.—Our prices on all flower seed packets—postage prepaid—are: 1 for 10c; 2 for 20c; 3 for 30c; 4 for 50c; 8 for $1.00. You can order 1 packet of 20 different kinds or 20 packets of one kind. Or any other way that suits you best. If you order 20 packets they cost you but 5c each. If 20 packets are more than you wish can't you get one or more neighbors to take part of them? We receive many orders this way. We have no doubt many of your neighbors would like one or more packets but don't want to go to the trouble and expense of ordering, and would be glad to have you order for them.

Postage Prepaid.—Remember, we prepay postage on all flower seeds, plants and bulbs.

Larger Packets.—We put more seed in our packets than many seedsmen. We believe we are offering you more seed for the money than you will get of other seedsmen who sell only the best. However, after all, the quality of the seed you get is far more essential than the price and we know you cannot get fresher and better seed than we offer you.

Best Fresh Seed.—All our flower and vegetable seeds are fresh and of the best quality. We buy no seeds of any kind in packets. We buy all in bulk direct from the best growers in the United States and put them in packets as needed. In this way we feel sure we are giving you fresh seed of the very best quality.

American Branching Asters.—Without question the finest Aster grown. It has size, vigor, fine stems, beauty of form and variety of color to recommend it and while not so early as many of the other varieties, it stands at the head of the list both for the home garden and as a florist's flower. Mixed colors.

Alyssum, Sweet.—One of the best known annuals; used extensively for bordering and edging, also valuable for cutting. Flowers from early summer till late fall. Colors, white.

Ageratum or Floss Flower.—Very showy plants; bloom profusely the whole summer; fine as cut flowers. Splendid for borders, ribbon beds, etc. Assorted colors.

Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower, Ragged Sailor, etc.—One of our best known hardy annuals. Blooms freely and is easily grown. Eighteen inches to two feet high. Splendid in a hardy border and for vases. Assorted colors.

Balsam.—Plants of pyramidal growth, bearing rose-like flowers which cover the whole plant; flowers profusely all summer. In soil well fertilized excellent results will be obtained. 2 ft. Mixed colors.

Balsam Apple and Pear.—Very curious vine with ornamental foliage. Its large, golden-yellow fruit opens when ripe and shows its brilliant blood-red inside. Hardy annuals. 10 feet. Balsam Apple and Pear Mixed.

Carnations.—The carnation has long been prized as a hardy border flower, and it certainly deserves all the praise lavished upon it. Being hardy, free-flowering, and easily grown either in flower-beds, borders, or pots, it is one of the most valuable and beautiful of our summer flowers and a favorite with every one. Plants raised from seed bloom more profusely than propagated plants, and are therefore to be preferred. Mixed colors.

Calliopsis.—Half-hardy annuals of quick growth and bearing a profusion of bright-colored flowers. If flowers are cut with a part of the foliage they make a very attractive table decoration. Sow the seed thinly where the plants are to bloom, as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in a fine, loose condition. Mixed colors.

Canna.—Very showy plants, having large tropical foliage, surmounted by spikes of bloom in glowing colors. Fine plants can be raised easily from seed started in a warm place early in spring, which will bloom freely during the summer months. Mixed colors. Tall and Dwarf. We have tall varieties and dwarf kinds put up in separate packages. Which do you want?

Candytuft.—Candytuft is among the most highly prized of summer flowers, and no garden is complete without a large quantity of it. Grows easily and blooms all the time until frost. Splendid for cut flowers. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors.

Canterbury Bells.—This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately and showy, and of the easiest growth. Hardy biennials. Mixed colors.

Canary Bird Flower.—This is one of the most beautiful of climbers, with handsomely fringed rich yellow flowers and delicate foliage.

Cup and Saucer.—An attractive plant. Showy flowers. Towering gracefully to 4 feet high. Excellent for borders. Mixed colors.

Dahlias, from Seed.—Both Double and Single Dahlias can be grown easily from seed, and flower beautifully the first season. Mixed colors.
Cypress Vine.—This is a beautiful, rapidly growing annual climber, with delicate dark green finely cut fern-like foliage and masses of the most brilliant and graceful star-shaped flowers. The two shades, white and scarlet, are very striking. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree or stake, and trained properly, nothing is prettier.

Chrysanthemum.—Plants of easy cultivation, very showy and excellent for cutting, flowering from June till frost. Mixed colors.

Cock's Comb.—Flowers produced in large comb-like heads of most brilliant colors. Easy of cultivation; valuable for borders and bedding. Plants of the scarlet and crimson make a fine effect interspersed among perennials for rich coloring. Mixed colors; mostly brilliant red.

Feathered Cock's Comb.—For ornamental purposes this class is one of the most beautiful; entire plant covered with rich plumes of most striking colors. Mixed colors.

Coleus.—The handsomest foliage plant obtained from seed. The leaves, often measure 18 inches in length and 8 inches wide; heart-shaped and handsome. Crimped, toothed and frilled; their color combinations are remarkably rich. Many colors.

Coreopsis.—One of the most popular hardy plants, the flowers are a rich golden yellow of a beautiful graceful form and bloom June to October.

Daisy Collection.—These simple flowers appeal to many. With the exception of the Bellis or English Daisy all have a single row of petals around a center of a contrasting shade. Nearly all have long stems and are excellent for cutting. Mixed colors.

Four O'Clock.—This old-fashioned favorite is one of our earliest grown annuals. The plants are bushy, about 2 feet high, and completely covered all summer with large, showy, very fragrant blooms. Mixed colors.

Dusty Miller.—Fine for bedding, vases, hanging-baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors, and transplant in May.

Forget-Me-Not.—These charming little favorites succeed best in damp shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. Mixed colors.

Foxglove.—One of the finest of perennials, bearing long spikes of Gloxinia-like flowers of tubular shape. Plants will grow in partial shade and in almost any good garden soil; attains a height of 4 ft. Mixed colors.

Cosmos.—This beautiful annual is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants grow from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are very bushy and compact. Flowers borne on long delicate stems and are similar to single Dahlias. Flower very finely cut. Excellent for cutting. Mixed colors.

Geranium.—These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always the chance of thus securing something new. Zonal varieties. Saved from a choice collection. Mixed colors.

Mixed Gourds.—In each packet there are seven different kinds—Sugar Toungh, Calabash, Dish Cloth, Dipper, Hercules Club, Nest Egg, Orange. Buy a packet and plant them near a fence, stump or brush pile. They will prove interesting.

Baby Breath or Gypsophila.—An elegant hardy perennial plant that should be in every garden. It is not only pretty in beds, but its delicate little flowers, produced in feathery white panicles, and branching foliage lend a daintiness to bouquets that is most elegant. Its sprays are much used in making up bouquets of Sweet Peas. White, pink and rose.
Hollyhocks.—Our strain of seed of this old-time favorite is without doubt unsurpassed. The tall, slender spikes bear immense quantities of blooms of the most brilliant colors, both in the single and double varieties. They succeed best in a rich, well-drained soil, requiring slight protection during the winter. 6 feet. Many colors.

Gaalardia.—Very showy, free-flowering plants of easiest culture, which succeed well even in dry and poor soil. They come into bloom quite early and continue until cut down by heavy frost. Mixed colors.

Heliotrope.—Every one loves the delightful fragrance and beauty of the Heliotrope, but few know that it can be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. To insure a long period of bloom seed should be sown early indoors. Mixed colors.

Hibiscus.—Our strain includes all the finest giant-flow- ered varieties, in colors ranging from rich crimson to pink. The plants produce their immense single flowers in great abundance from June until late fall, and are at all times a source of admiration. Height, four to six feet.

Jewel Vine.—This is a very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like fronded foliage and literally covered with a blaze of gloriously colored flowers from late summer to frost. The flowers are about 1 inch in diameter and are borne in clusters five to seven blooms each. Like all Ipomoeas it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good, rich soil. The seed should be soaked in water a few hours before sowing and not planted outside until about May 1st.

Job’s Tears.—Very ornamental plant, producing hard, shining seeds. Much used for bed curtains, raffia work, etc.

Joseph’s Coat.—A very showy plant 2½ feet tall. Foliage deep red, orange yellow and green.

Hardy Perennial Larkspur.—One of our most brilliant and effective hardy garden plants. Of late years the size and colors of the flowers have been wonderfully improved. Persistent bloomers, even in the driest seasons, 2 to 4 feet. Mixed colors.

Marigold.—In late summer, when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable.

Calendula, “Scotch Marigold.”—Free-flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. The improved varieties are extremely showy, having double flowers of large size and intense glowing colors.

Mignonette.—No garden is complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. Mixed colors.

Mossflowers.—Splendid annual climbers of most rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees, they are valuable. The seed should be lightly cut at the end and soaked over night before planting. Mixed colors.

Morning Glory.—For covering trellises and fences, which otherwise would be bare and unsightly, no climber is more justly popular than the Morning Glory. The vines grow quickly to a length or height of fifteen feet, and bear profusely funnel-shaped flowers of both brilliant and soft delicate colors.

Dwarf Nasturtium.—Few plants are so useful or rich in color as the Nasturtium. They surpass the Geranium and Calendula in brilliance of color and profusion of bloom; they should be given a dry poor soil, as on a rich or manured ground they are inclined to run to leaf. Of all the flowering plants, none stand the hot dry weather in August and September as well as the Nasturtiums and Zenas. The seeds we offer were grown for us by one of the leading California growers, in separate colors and we blend them ourselves. We buy the very best varieties regardless of coat. If properly cared for they will equal the rainbow in brilliant colors. For beds, borders and cut flowers we recommend the dwarf varieties.

Tall Nasturtium.—The tall varieties are most valuable to grow in window boxes, allowing the vines to hang over the sides as a drapery; for covering walls, fences, stumps or any other object you wish to cover.

Pansies, “Oregon Giants.”—A selection of the best Mirabilis varieties. For dazzling colors and imaginative combinations this selection is one of the best. If you want the finest pansies you ever grew, try our “Oregon Giants.”

Primula, Chinese Primrose.—The case with which Primroses can be grown from seed makes them very popular window plants. For a succession of blooming plants sow the seed from March to May, and again in July or August; in planting, cover the seed lightly, and keep moist. Transplant when the second leaf appears, and keep re-potting the plants as they grow and increase in size. Mixed colors.

Ornamental Castor Beans.—These tropical looking plants make a fine showing on a lawn or in the garden. They grow from 8 to 10 feet high and the heavy foliage is handsome colored. Many say that if a few of these plants are growing on the lawn and in the garden, moles will not bother. If this is the case they should be grown in every garden.
Portulaca, or Moss Rose.—This plant will grow and bloom profusely in dry, hot situation, where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and very soon one of the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Finest single mixed 10c packet. Finest double mixed 10c packet. As the double varieties are more expensive, the packets are smaller. Which do you wish?

Poppies.—The recent development of these old-fashioned flowers has brought them into great and deserved popularity. No flower in our garden affords a more pleasing display of gorgeously brilliant colorings during the blooming season. Poppies of the various varieties grow about two feet in height. Our mixture of poppies is made up from many of the finest varieties—double Peony flowered, double Carnation flowered, Shirley and other handsome kinds.

Snapdragons.—For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons. The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. It intended for winter flowering inside, cut back in September. Mixed colors.

Salvia, Flowering Sage.—The Scarlet Salviae are among the most brilliant red flowering bedding plants in cultivation. They bloom from the middle of July to frost. Sow seed early indoors or in a frame in time to get good plants to set out of doors the latter part of May, or when the weather is suitable. Set plants one foot apart.

Petunias.—Petunias are one of the most popular annuals on account of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming, succeeding every where and giving a constant supply of flowers from June to October. They are also good house plants, flowering freely in a sunny window. Seed can be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in a hot bed or cold frame, to be transplanted later to beds or borders. Our mixture of petunias is very fine; consisting of bicolored, striped and ruffled varieties in almost every conceivable color.

Scarlet Runner Beans.—A rapid growing annual climber, bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea shaped blossoms. Used either as a snap or shell bean for eating as well as being desirable for ornamental purposes. Seed may be planted out of doors as soon as danger of frost is past. Vines ten to twelve feet high. This bean is valuable in three different ways: For the table as snaps or shelled, they are equal to most other table beans; as an ornamental plant they are almost indispensable; and for covering walls, fences and porches they are valuable.

Stocks.—One of the choicest and most popular of our hardy annuals for garden or greenhouse culture, bearing long spikes of delightfully fragrant flowers and one of the finest for cutting.
Atlee varieties beautiful striped, peas California in on finest colors predominating in three given King others. Peas highest blend our customers best to make any sweet peas. We will have you try our sweet peas and as an inducement have put our prices away below others. Our Spencer mixture is made up of such fine varieties as Fiery Cross, Othello, Mrs. Routman, Hercules, King Edward, Royal Purple, White Spencer, Margaret Atlee and other fine varieties. Prices: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 45c; 5 oz. $1.00. Postage prepaid.

"Rainbow Sweet Peas."—This is a mixture that has given our customers such good satisfaction for the past three years. It is made up from named varieties blended in the right proportion to produce the finest effect. The predominating colors are pink, white and red, with enough striped, purple, blue, lavender, yellow, orange and other colors to make it one of the prettiest you ever saw. Prices: Oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 7 oz. 50c. Postage prepaid.

Sweet Sultan.—This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet scented, artistic shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, when cut will last for several days in good condition. Mixed colors.

Rhubarb Recipes

Rhubarb Shortcake.—Bake in pie tins a shortcake of good biscuit dough, split open, butter well and spread with sweet red currant jelly. Eat with sugar and cream. Delicious.

Rhubarb Pudding.—In a pudding pan place alternate layers of rhubarb, cut in inch pieces, and bread crumbs, sprinkle a generous amount of sugar over each layer of the pie plant, also a little nutmeg. Pour in half a cup of water and bake. Eat with sugar and cream.

Swan River Daisy.—A charming little flower in blue or white. Plants compact, 12 inches in height, with neat slender foliage. Easily grown and blooms the whole season.

Sweet William.—Extensively used in old-fashioned gardens; flowers born in large clusters of most brilliant colors, and are fine for cutting. An indispensable plant for perennial beds and borders. Seeds if sown in February and March usually flower the same summer. Mixed colors.

Pinks.—This elegant family contains many of the most valuable and popular flowers in cultivation. All the sorts classed as annuals may be sown directly in the garden as soon as danger from frost is past, and will in a short time become a mass of bloom, and so remain all summer. Elegant as cut flowers for bouquets, as the stems are good. Grow about 1 foot high, and are of easiest culture. Our mixture includes many of the most brilliant colors. Don't fail to order some.

Black-Eyed Susan.—One of the best trailing plants for veranda boxes, vases, etc. Next, compact growth. The pretty flowers, an inch in diameter, are white, buff or yellow, with black eye; hence the name, Black-Eyed Susan. Mixed colors.
Salpiglossis, Velvet Trumpet.—One of the very best annuals we have. It should be in the garden of every home. The rich velvety flowers attracted as much attention at our farm last summer as any other variety. It is simply beautiful. Once tried it will have a permanent place in your flower garden. Our illustration shows the form and vein-

ings of this beautiful flower, but only nature can paint its colors. Its velvety texture and brilliancy of coloring defy description. Nothing in our trial grounds is more admired than our Velvet Trumpet with its rich colors glowing in the sun light. It is fine for cutting, lasting well in water. The plants bloom continuously from midsummer until late fall.

Salpiglossis

Verbenas.—Verbenas is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost. A carefully selected and improved strain of Verbenas. Mixed colors.

Wallflower.—Wallflowers should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and the peculiar sweet fragrance of their flowers should win favor. The oriental coloring of the flowers in their rich reds and yellows is very effective. They are easily grown and last long as cut flowers. Not hardy in the northern states, should be wintered in cold frames. Mixed colors.

Mammoth Zinnias.—The Zinnia is prized for its brilliant colors, for the size and perfection of its flowers, for its sturdy growth, and for the associations connected with it as an old-time favorite. Seed sown in the open ground will produce strong plants, which will thrive and bloom from early summer until killed by late frosts. Set plants from twelve to eighteen inches apart. If the plants are crowded the flowers will be small and imperfect. The young plants can be easily transplanted if desired. We grow many kinds of flowering plants but for the labor required and the money spent none produce so many handsome cut flowers nor make such a grand display in the garden as zinnias. Then, another strong point in their favor is, they endure more hot dry weather than any other flowering plant. If you grow but one kind of flower, that should be zinnias. If you grow many kinds, zinnias should be one. Our zinnia seed produces large plants that are covered with immense blooms from June until killed by frost. The colors are strikingly handsome, most of them being scarlet, crimson, lemon and canary yellow, orange, purple and white. Pkt. 10c.; 5 pks. 25c. Don't fail to order one or more packets of zinnias.

Chinese Woolflower.—Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage, so that a plant looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the ground. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost; but all continue to expand and grow with a deepening richness of color, a dark crimson-scarlet.

Summer Cypress or Burning Bush.—This beautiful annual bush has rapidly come into prominence. It grows 2 to 3 feet high and resembles a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are close and compact and of a pleasing light green color. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood-red, whence the name of Mexican Fire Plant, Burning Bush, etc. Flowers small and numerous, but not conspicuous. The beauty of the plant is in its shape and color.

Battered Beets.—Take young, tender beets, wash and boil without cutting the roots; when tender, peel, slice and dress with melted butter, pepper and salt.

Battered Beets, No. 2.—Boil whole skin, slice and lay in a hot dish, spread with butter, and sprinkle with sugar and lemon juice.

Plain Beet Pickle.—Wash and boil without breaking the skin of the color or flavor will be lost. Rub off the skins, cut in slices and cover with cold vinegar.

Sweet Pickled Beets.—Cook skin and slice into a jar. Pour over them a syrup made by boiling one pint of vinegar and one cup of brown sugar with half a teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon.
FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS

Cannas.—We are large growers of cannas. During the past 15 years we have tried more than 100 different varieties. We have kept dropping out the less desirable ones until we are now growing only those varies—King Humbert, Queen Helen and Uncle Sam.

Canna

Queen Helen.—An orchid-flowering sport of King Humbert. Has the same habit of growth as its parent; foliage a very dark green, with flowers measuring 5 to 7 inches across; individual petals 3 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Color of flower a deep rich yellow, softly spotted and blotted with bright red. We consider Queen Helen the best canna grown. For 10 years King Humbert was regarded as the one best canna but Queen Helen is a better one. During a season it will produce fully twice as many flowers and foliage as King Humbert and is equally as handsome. It is one of the most vigorous cannas we ever grew. If you want the best canna on earth order Queen Helen.

King Humbert.—In this grand canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. It has flowers as large as the orchid-flowering cannas. Six inches across, in trusses of gigantic size; of a brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. The foliage is broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze, bold and effective. King Humbert is an ideal canna. Four feet tall.

Uncle Sam.—Six to seven feet tall; very stately in appearance, dark green foliage with leaves of enormous size. Flowers very large of brilliant orange-scarlet. Uncle Sam is the most showy of the extra large canna.

Canna Bulbs.—Up to May 1 we will furnish dormant bulbs of any of the three cannas described above at these prices: 1 for 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for $1.00. Postage prepaid. Can furnish all of one kind or a part of the three kinds.

Canna Plants.—After May 1 we will have strong, well-rooted plants of all three varieties, which will be carefully wrapped and forwarded by mail at the following prices: 1 for 20c; 3 for 50c; 5 for 75c; 12 for $1.50; 25 for $3.00; 100 for $10.00.

Jewel Vine Plants.—On another page you will see an engraving and description of the Jewel Vine, which is the most beautiful climbing vine we ever grew. It is also a vigorous grower and 2 or 3 plants will completely cover a window. Those plants will be ready to send out about May 1. Prices: 1 plant 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for $1.00.

Madderia Vine.—A rapid growing vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshly, heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and in late summer numerous racemes of feathered flowers of powerful fragrance. A very beautiful and popular vine which succeeds admirably everywhere and should be extensively planted, being so cheap, quick of growth, beautiful and fragrant. The roots may be stored in a cellar in winter and planted out again in spring. Bulbs: 1 for 10c; 4 for 25c; 12 for 50c.

Golden Glow.—Golden Glow is very hardy, the plants becoming more sturdy each year. It begins blooming in July or August and for weeks is a mass of lemon yellow flowers as large and pretty as a cactus dahlia. As an ornamental plant or for cut flowers it is very valuable. On account of its hardiness and free blooming habit it should be grown by every property owner. Plants: 1 for 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for $1.00.

Saltia or Scarlet Sage Plants.—See another page for engraving and full description of this beautiful plant. Our plants will be ready to send out about May 15. Prices: 1 for 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for $1.00; 25 for $2.00.

PICKLES.

Cucumbers in Brine.—Make the brine of salt and water, strong enough to hold up an egg or potato. Pick small cucumbers, cut off from the vine, and always have a short piece of stem on each. If necessary brush off the dirt, but do not wash or rub off the little black specks. Cover with round piece of board and weight with a rock or brick to keep the cucumbers pressed under the brine.

Chili Sauce.—One peck of green tomatoes, three teaspoonfuls of peppers and two onions. Chop the vegetables mix with one tea-cupful of salt, stand over night and drain. Then add one teaspoonful of sugar, three pints of vinegar, three teaspoonfuls of cloves, three of cinnamon, two each of ginger and nutmeg. Boil three hours.

ROBERT H. JEIFFERIES, OTTAWA, KANSAS, SEEDS, PLANTS AND BULBS.
How to Cook Vegetables

It is just as essential to know how to properly prepare vegetables for the table so they will be healthful and palatable, as to know what to cook them. No food is more healthful and nourishing than properly prepared vegetables. Below are a few recipes furnished by some of the leading cooks of the country. Follow directions faithfully and we believe you will be pleased with results.

VEGETABLE SOUPS.

Bean Soup.—Put one pint of dried beans and half a pound of ham to the gallop, add two quarts of water and cook three hours. Season with salt and pepper.

Bean and Tomato Soup.—Cook one quart of beans until nearly done, salt to taste, and cook until done. Press through a sieve, season with salt and pepper and simmer a few moments. Rub smooth three tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour, add a bunch of chopped celery, an onion if liked, and a pint of stewed or canned tomatoes. Roll up, strain through a coder and serve.

Corn Soup.—Grate or cut the corn from six ears of corn, put the cobs in a kettle with a half gallon of water, boil slowly for half an hour, remove the cobs and add the meal cooked and cook until done, season with salt and pepper and simmer a few moments. Rub smooth three tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour, add a head of chopped celery and a sliced carrot, stew gently for half an hour, add three spoonfuls of gravy, stew until the vegetables can be rubbed through a sieve, season with pepper and salt.

Potato and Onion Soup.—Put three sliced potatoes, three sliced onions and half a cup of rice to cook in three pints of water. When perfectly done, pour through a colander, add salt and pepper. When scalding hot, pour into a tureen and liven someegasus of water and a few broken crackers or bits of toasted bread.

Tomato Soup, No. 2.—Scald, peel and slice one quart of tomatoes in one quart of water, boil half an hour, add one-half cupful of grape or white flour, mixed in a cup with cold water, a tablespoonful of sugar, salt and pepper to taste; add one and a half cups of milk, bring to a boil and serve.

Baked Tomatoes.—Take twelve large ripe tomatoes, cut in halves, fill each half with finely grated bread crumbs mixed with salt and pepper, lay a bit of butter on each, set in a well buttered dish and bake slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot.

CABBAGE.

Cold Slaw.—One tablespoonful sugar, one of butter, one well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt, stir into one pint of boiling vinegar. Pour over chopped cabbage.

Cabbage and Onions.—In some pork dressings fry brown three or four sliced onions, then add one teacupful of water, some sliced cabbage, salt and pepper. Cover closely and cook over a slow fire.

Fried Cabbage.—Put finely cut cabbage into a skillet containing some hot butter or dippings, add a little water, season with salt and pepper, cover closely and stir often to prevent burning.

CORN.

Remove husks and silky threads. Cook ten to twenty minutes in boiling water. Place on platter covered with a napkin; draw corners of napkin over corn, or cut from cob and season with butter and salt.

Or the ears may be dropped unhusked into boiling water and let boil briskly for fifteen minutes. When cooked in this way the silk is easily removed with the husks. What is left over from a meal also keeps better than if husked and may be warmed over either in hot water or in the oven.

Roast Corn.—To roast sweet corn leave the husks on the cob, put in a slow oven and bake one-half hour. Do not remove husk till ready to serve.

To Dry Corn.—Prepare it for boiling, then cut off the kernels and scrape out all the milk. Set the corn in a pan over the kettle of boiling water, and stir it often as the starch begins to thicken. It will be nearly dry by night.

PEPPERS.

Stuffed Green Peppers.—Slice the stem end from sweet peppers. Cut away inside seed and pulp, and fill with a mixture made of one cup fine crumbs, one grated onion, one-half cup chopped nuts, one teaspoon salt and two teaspoons of melted butter. Set in a pan containing a little water, pour over melted butter and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour, basting occasionally.

Pepper Mangoes.—Take large green peppers, cut a slit in the sides and remove the seeds, stand in strong salt water for twenty-four hours. Take out and stuff with chopped cabbage seasoned with salt, mustard seed and celery seed. Tie together, place in a jar and cover with good vinegar. Unripe mangos may be pickled in the same way and are very nice.

ONIONS.

Stewed Onions.—Boil ten onions in salted water till tender, drain and add one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, boil then stir in one teaspoonful of flour mixed smooth in milk. Season with salt and pepper.

Boiled Onions, No. 2.—Boil in salted water until done, drain and pour over them drawn butter sauce, prepared in this way: Half a cup of butter rubbed well into two tablespoonful of flour, add nearly a pint of boiling water and a little parsley. Stir well.

HENRY S. JEFFERIES, OTTAWA, KANSAS.