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STECKLER'S SEED CATALOGUE

—AND—

GARDEN MANUAL

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

1904.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

518-526 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

Any of the following list of Rural Book written by the best authorities on the different subjects, will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of price stated:

Gardening for Profit	\$2 00
Truck Farming at the South	2 00
Cabbage and Cauliflower	75
Celery for Profit	30
Practical Floriculture	2 00
Broom Corn and Broom	75
Success in Market Gardening	1 50
The Rose, its Cultivation, Varieties, etc	2 00
The Beautiful Flower Garden	60
Feathered Pets	30
Farmer's Book on Grasses	50
Profits in Poultry	1 50
Tobacco Culture	69
The Spraying of Plants	1 50
Insects and Insecticides	2 00
Tile Drainage	50
Asparagus Culture	89

Left Overs Made Palatable	\$2 00
Tomato Culture	60
Fungi and Fungicides	2 00
Gardening for Young and Old	1 75
Ginseng	1 00
Alfalfa	1 00
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	1 00
Animal Breeding (By Thos. Snow)	2 50
Peach Culture	1 75
Plums and Plum Culture	2 75
Charlton's Grape Growers Guide	1 50
Strawberry Culture	60
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	2 50
The Nut Culturist	3 00
Diseases of Dogs	1 00
New Egg Farm	1 75
Duck Culture	60
Broilers for Profit	1 00
Home Pork Making	1 00
Our Farm of Four Acres	60
Bonner's Method of Making Manure	60
The Peanut Plant; its Cultivation & Uses	1 00

Special Collections.

The following collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds will be mailed to any address in the world upon receipt of One Dollar in U. S. Currency. No substitution allowed in these collections. Order simply by number.

Collection No. 1—Vegetable Seeds—Fifteen Large Papers, viz: Corn, Peas, Beans, Swiss Chard, Cress, Endive, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Asparagus, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Collards.

Collection No. 2—Vegetable Seeds. Twenty-five Small Papers, viz: Peas, Beans, Carrot, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbage, Turnips Spinach, Mustard, Parsley, Musk and Watermelon, Onions, Beets, Leeks, Celery, Requette, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Tomatoes, Hot and Sweet Peppers, Pumpkin, Collards.

Collection No. 3—Flower Seeds. Thirty Small papers. Balsam, Zinnia, Amaran-

thus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia, Sunflower, Gomphrena, Pettwinkle, Coleus, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Pansy, Asters, Pinks, Daisies, Lobelias, Reseda, Phlox and Verbena, Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Rosa Montana, Hyacinth, Calendula.

Collection No. 4—Twenty Large Papers of Flower Seed—Cannas, Columbine, Love Lies Bleeding, Flosadonis, Scarlet Phlox Asters, Hollyhocks, Rosa Montana, Morning Glory, Sweet Peas, Larkspur, Pansy, Verbena, Marigold, Balsam, Marvel of Peru, Coleus and Monkey Flowers; Everlasting Flower, California Poppy and Hyacinth Bean.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

During the proper season we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice, providing the weather permits.

	25c. per doz.	\$1 50 per 100	\$12 00 per 1000
Artichoke plants, Genuine Globe	10	60	4 50
Cabbage plants of all seasonable varieties	10	1 00	7 50
Cauliflower, " "	10	40	3 50
Leeks, leading varieties	10	75	6 50
Celery plants, leading varieties	15	1 50	10 00
Egg Plants, New Orleans Market	20	1 00	7 50
Pepper plants, all varieties	15	75	6 50
Tomato plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Beet plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 00
Lettuce plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Kohlrabi, White Vienna	10	40	3 50
Creole and Bermuda Onion plants	10	40	3 50
Brussels Sprouts	20	1 00	7 50
Sweet potato slips, all varieties in season	50	25	2 50
Herb plants	75		
Mint plants			

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH.

One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The Tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during the summer and high soil. Price, 15c. per bunch.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

Founder of the Business carried on by this Company.

Established 1865.

SPARKS' EARLIANA TOMATO.

The Earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size and flavor now in cultivation. It was developed in southern New Jersey where the greatest competition exists among growers to be first in the market. The earliest shipment often brings from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per half bushel basket for smooth, well-colored fruits. Mr. GEORGE C. SPARKS, of Salem Co., has been most successful in this respect, and the seed we offer is from select stock of his *choicest extreme-early free fruiting strain*. It has been all grown either in Bucks County, Pa., or in "*South Jersey*," where this famous variety originated.

The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are a deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through, and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed-cells, slightly acid flavor. A specimen plant had by actual count *forty-five ripened fruit at time of first picking and thirty-five green ones of good size, and the whole plant could be completely hidden by an ordinary bushel basket!* Our seed is the **Best** it is possible to produce.

Per pkt. roc.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; per oz. 60 cts.: 2 ozs. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; per lb. \$6.00.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS—Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should in all cases, be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every pound. Price, 60c. per pound.

HORSE RADISH SETS—15c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS—15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

VENEERED TREE PROTECTORS.

Our improved Tree Protectors are made from wood Veneer 10 inches wide by 20 inches long. The Tree Protector should be soaked in water before applying to prevent splitting, and then wrapped about the tree. A wire or string should then be fastened around it to keep it permanently in its place. If a couple of small holes are bored through the Protectors while they are still in the bundle, about 4 inches from the top and bottom, and 1 or 2 inches from one side and the string or wire run through these holes, it will prevent the fastenings from slipping down. One of our customers who has been using them quite extensively, recommends that a common leather punch (such as frequently used around a barn) to repair harness, be used. He says that he can punch 3 at a time and do the work very rapidly and without danger of splitting the protector. They should never be removed except to hoe around the tree. \$2.50 per 100; 35c. per doz.; single protector 5c. each.

Otaheite Orange. A grand pot plant of great beauty and novelty. It is a dwarf Orange which grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. The fruit is about one-half the size of ordinary oranges. The blossoms are produced in great abundance, delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume. As a pot plant this lovely dwarf orange is one of the most novel and beautiful that can be grown. It blooms most freely during winter, though it is likely to bloom at any and all times a year. With one or two pots of it any one can raise an abundance of the far famed, delicate and fragrant orange blossoms. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Russian Mulberry. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower and hardy for the South. It should be in every yard or orchard. Price, 75 cents each.

Established 1865.

Incorporated 1896.

Cable Address Steckler, New Orleans.

—ALMANAC—

—AND—

Garden Manual 1904.

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

—OF THE—

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

The Veteran Seedsman of the South,

DESIGNED

To Give Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables, Flowers and Plants
As Practiced in the South.

Store and Office, Nos. 518 to 526 GRAVIER STREET,

Warehouse, 306 to 312 BANK PLACE.

Nursery, Garden and Poultry Farm, 3402 to 3412 ESPLANADE AVENUE, Opp. St. Louis

Cemetery, and 1368 to 1378 MOSS STREET. PHONE 134.

HENRIETTA HOG FARM,

Gentilly Road between Marigny Avenue and Bayou St. John.

P. O. DRAWER 463.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE 428.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at eight cents per pound, or one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, **nine cents per pound, postage has to be added to the price of seeds, to peas, beans and corn, 15 cents per quart.**

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly if kept over a summer in the South; to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in Autumn as in Spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in this country we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time that they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January, shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission, have only those from the winter previous.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and you can include four papers of either corn, peas or beans in that selection of fifteen papers. Or for the same amount, we will mail twenty smaller papers, including four papers of either corn, peas or beans within the selection of 20 small papers. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of all cultivators of all vegetables, that most seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow*, and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

On all goods ordered C. O. D., one-half the amount of the bill must accompany the order; otherwise the same will not be filled. All bills are payable in New Orleans or New York Exchange. No individual checks on country banks on amounts under ten dollars.

This Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

M. T. FROTSCHER,
President.

JOSEPH STECKLER,
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

RICHARD P. STECKLER,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

INTRODUCTION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 1, 1904.

Another year has rolled around, and it gives us great pleasure to place before you the Eighth Annual Catalogue of our business since we succeeded Mr. Richard Frotscher.

It is needless for us to repeat that the same high standard we have always maintained as the original Frotscher successors will be fully kept up, and that planters and gardeners will come to realize that "Good Seeds" and "Steckler" are synonymous.

In no other line of business is the public compelled to rely so completely on the good faith of the merchant. Old seed and new seed look alike. You have only the dealer's word for it that the seed is fresh and genuine. It is therefore absolutely necessary to get good seed from a reliable source. We do not propose to handle any cheap seed; it is dear even if given away. We will as heretofore, supply country merchants with our seed, which we sell under our name.

Our Seed Catalogue and Garden Manual will be sent free to all applying for it. It is the best book of its kind in the country. The instructions for planting, etc., are based on the results of over thirty-two years' practical experience in our southern climate and can be confidently depended on.

Our Greenhouses and Nurseries have been greatly enlarged during the past year and we are fully able to furnish our patrons with anything they may desire in plants, palms, shrubs, trees, etc.

Our Poultry and Live Stock Department is still maintained at its usual high standard, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly.

Thanking our patrons for the numerous courtesies bestowed on us during past years, and hoping to merit and maintain their confidence, we are,

Very truly,

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

1904.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and in the Southern part of Alabama. In Autumn, directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern part of Florida sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

SEARCY & PFAFF, LTD.,
PRINTERS,
Cor. Canal and Camp Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

1st Month.

January, 1904.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Fall Moon	2d.	11h.	47m.	After.
Last Quarter	9d.	3h.	10m.	After.
New Moon	17d.	9h.	46m.	Morn
First Quarter	25d.	2h.	41m.	After.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	Moon sets. h. m.
1	Friday	6 56	5 11	5 1
2	Saturday	6 53	5 11	6 3

1. 2d Sunday after Christmas.

Day's Length, 10h. 16m.

3	SUNDAY	6 56	5 12	rises
4	Monday	6 56	5 13	7 12
5	Tuesday	6 57	5 14	8 29
6	Wednesday	6 57	5 14	9 26
7	Thursday	6 57	5 15	10 31
8	Friday	6 57	5 15	11 32
9	Saturday	6 57	5 17	morn

2. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 20m.

1	SUNDAY	6 57	5 17	0 32
	Monday	6 57	5 18	1 31
2	Tuesday	6 57	5 19	2 28
13	Wednesday	6 57	5 20	3 24
14	Thursday	6 57	5 21	4 17
15	Friday	6 57	5 22	5 9
16	Saturday	6 57	5 23	5 57

3. 2d Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 26m.

17	SUNDAY	6 57	6 23	sets.
18	Monday	6 57	5 24	6 35
19	Tuesday	6 57	5 25	7 27
20	Wednesday	6 56	5 26	8 19
21	Thursday	6 56	5 27	9 11
22	Friday	6 56	5 28	10 3
23	Saturday	6 55	5 28	10 55

4. 3d Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 34m.

24	SUNDAY	6 55	5 29	11 49
25	Monday	6 55	5 30	morn
26	Tuesday	6 54	5 31	0 45
27	Wednesday	6 54	5 32	1 43
28	Thursday	6 53	5 33	2 42
29	Friday	5 53	5 34	3 43
30	Saturday	6 52	5 35	4 43

5. Septuagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 10h. 44m.

31	SUNDAY	6 52	5 36	5 40
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JEWISH CALENDAR.

Jan. 18—Shebat (year 5664.)

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips and Leeks may be sown, also early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose. Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can be sown. Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Brocoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather. Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown; also Roquette and Sorrel. If the hot-bed has not been prepared already during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow now Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former. Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Stratagem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties, like First and Best, Little Gem and Alaska may be planted. Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November. Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried now, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets, should sow the seeds towards the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out early in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed. It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too large if sown in this month. Northern seeds will not make any sets in our climate. Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjoram, Bane, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood. Cucumber seeds can be planted now for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in flower pots first, and when the third leaf is developed, transplant into the hot-bed. Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than those planted in November.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Potatoes The Early Rose should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out this month; also Red Oats may be sown. We consider this and the German Millet, which ought to be sown in March, two of the best annual forage plants for Louisiana.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange should be planted.

Sow Pecans now This and the following may be considered the best months to set out fruit trees. Plant Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet, Sage Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium and in the Greenhouse in Pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa, and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

Special Prices on Large Quantities of any of Our Seeds,

2nd Month.

February, 1904.

29 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	1d	10h	33m	Morn.
Last Quarter.....	8d	3h	56m	Morn.
New Moon.....	16d	5h	4m	Morn.
First Quarter.....	24d	5h	8m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Monday.....	6 52	5 36	rises
2	Tuesday.....	6 51	5 37	7 5
3	Wednesday.....	6 50	5 38	8 13
4	Thursday.....	6 50	5 39	9 18
5	Friday.....	6 49	5 40	10 22
6	Saturday.....	6 49	5 40	11 23

6. Sexagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 10h. 53m.

7	SUNDAY	6 48	5 41	morn
8	Monday.....	6 47	5 42	0 22
9	Tuesday.....	6 46	5 43	1 19
10	Wednesday.....	6 46	5 44	2 14
11	Thursday.....	6 45	5 45	3 6
12	Friday.....	6 44	5 45	3 55
13	Saturday.....	6 43	5 46	4 40

7. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 5m.

14	SUNDAY	6 42	5 47	5 21
15	Monday.....	6 41	5 48	sets
16	Tuesday.....	6 41	5 49	6 14
17	Wednesday.....	6 40	5 49	7 6
18	Thursday.....	6 39	5 50	7 58
19	Friday.....	6 38	5 51	8 50
20	Saturday.....	6 37	5 52	9 43

8. 1st Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 11h. 17m.

21	SUNDAY	6 36	5 53	10 38
22	Monday.....	6 35	5 53	11 33
23	Tuesday.....	6 34	5 54	morn
24	Wednesday.....	6 33	5 55	0 31
25	Thursday.....	6 32	5 55	1 29
26	Friday.....	6 31	5 56	2 27
27	Saturday.....	6 30	5 57	3 24

9. 2d Sunday after Lent.

Day's Length, 11h. 29m.

28	SUNDAY	6 29	5 58	4 18
29	Monday.....	6 28	5 58	5 8

JEWISH CALENDAR.

February 16—Adar, (year 5654.)

Fast of Esther, Adar 13, Feb. 29.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnip and Leeks; also the early varieties of Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohl-rabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower may be sown. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower and Cabbage plants should be transplanted. Shallots divided and set out again; also sow Sorrel, Rocket, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning, if not sown already.

All varieties of Peas can be planted in this month, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

This is the proper month to sow Asparagus seed, also to plant the roots of this vegetable, if not done so previously.

Hot-beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

You may begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be planted, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes covered with glass, as most gardeners do here; there is no risk at all.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use, Adams' Extra Early and Early White Flint are planted. We recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; but as they are more tender than the preceding, they should only be planted during this month if the weather is extremely favorable, otherwise it is better to wait until March. They are just as large as the above mentioned varieties, especially Stowell's Evergreen, which is as large as any grown. We consider it the best for family use.

IN THE FIELD.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown this month for stock food. Sweet potatoes may be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Plant fruit trees of all kinds, especially Orange and Pecan trees. Pecans may be sown during this month to raise trees from.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental Shrubs, Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candy-tuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisy for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan, Phlox and Verbena may be sown yet. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Corceopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobaea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

3rd Month.

March, 1904.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	1d.	8h.	48m.	After.
Last Quarter.....	8d.	7h.	0m.	After.
New Moon.....	16d.	11h.	89m.	After.
First Quarter.....	24d.	3h.	37m.	After.
Full Moon.....	31d.	6h.	44m.	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Tuesday	6 27	5 59	rises
2	Wednesday	6 26	5 59	6 56
3	Thursday	6 25	6 0	8 1
4	Friday	6 24	6 1	9 6
5	Saturday	6 22	6 2	10 8

10. 3d Sunday in Lent.
Day's Length, 11h. 41m.

6	SUNDAY	6 21	6 2	11 9
7	Monday	6 20	6 3	morn
8	Tuesday	6 19	6 4	0 5
9	Wednesday	6 18	6 4	0 59
10	Thursday	6 17	6 5	1 51
11	Friday	6 15	6 6	2 37
12	Saturday	6 14	6 6	3 19

11. 4th Sunday in Lent.
Day's Length, 11h. 54m.

13	SUNDAY	6 13	6 7	4 0
14	Monday	6 12	6 7	4 38
15	Tuesday	6 11	6 8	5 13
16	Wednesday	6 10	6 9	sets
17	Thursday	6 9	6 9	6 45
18	Friday	6 7	6 10	7 39
19	Saturday	6 6	6 11	8 33

12. 5th Sunday in Lent.
Day's Length, 12h. 6m.

20	SUNDAY	6 5	6 11	9 25
21	Monday	6 4	6 12	10 25
22	Tuesday	6 3	6 12	11 22
23	Wednesday	6 1	6 13	morn
24	Thursday	6 0	6 14	0 18
25	Friday	5 58	6 14	1 13
26	Saturday	5 57	6 15	2 6

13. Palm Sunday.
Day's Length, 12h. 19m.

27	SUNDAY	5 56	6 15	2 27
28	Monday	5 55	6 16	3 45
29	Tuesday	5 54	6 17	4 31
30	Wednesday	5 52	6 17	5 14
31	Thursday	5 51	6 18	rises

JEWISH CALENDAR.

March 17—Nisan, (year 5664.)

First of Passover, Nisan 15, March 31.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Sow Beets, Radishes and early varieties of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard and Leek; also Celery for cutting, Parsley, Rocket, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Sow the Royal Cabbage Lettuce; also Drumhead and Perpignan. The White Paris Cross is a favorite variety for spring; the Butterhead will run into seed too quickly, and should not be sown later than the middle of February in this latitude.

Plant now all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of this month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted; set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, and therefore hardly any are planted at this time of the year for shelling purposes.

IN THE FIELD.

At the end of this month sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn and Millo Maize for stock food, also Teosinte. Sow Lespedeza at the beginning of this month.

Potatoes may still be planted, but all depends upon the season. Some years they do as well as those planted during the previous month. In fact we have seen the finest crop raised from Potatoes which had been planted on the 15th of this month. Sweet Potatoes can be planted yet.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

Our Japanese Soluble Insecticide has never been found Wanting.

4th Month.

April, 1904.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	7d.	11h.	53m.	Morn.
New Moon	15d.	3h.	53m.	After.
First Quarter	22d.	10h.	54m.	After.
Full Moon	29d.	4h.	36m.	After.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
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1	Friday	5 50	6 15	7 48
2	Saturday	5 49	6 19	8 52

14. Easter Sunday.

Day's Length, 12h. 32m.

3	SUNDAY	5 48	6 20	9 53
4	Monday	5 47	6 20	10 50
5	Tuesday	5 46	6 21	11 43
6	Wednesday	5 44	6 21	morn
7	Thursday	5 43	6 22	0 31
8	Friday	5 42	6 23	1 16
9	Saturday	5 41	6 23	1 53

15. Low Sunday.

Day's Length, 12h. 45m.

10	SUNDAY	5 39	6 24	2 36
11	Monday	5 38	6 24	3 12
12	Tuesday	5 37	6 25	3 47
13	Wednesday	5 36	6 26	4 21
14	Thursday	5 35	6 26	4 57
15	Friday	5 34	6 27	sets
16	Saturday	5 33	6 27	7 22

16. 2d Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 12h. 56m.

17	SUNDAY	5 32	6 28	8 20
18	Monday	5 31	6 29	9 17
19	Tuesday	5 30	6 29	10 14
20	Wednesday	5 29	6 30	11 10
21	Thursday	5 27	6 30	morn
22	Friday	5 26	6 31	0 3
23	Saturday	5 25	6 32	0 52

17. 3d Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 8m.

24	SUNDAY	5 24	6 32	1 39
25	Monday	5 23	6 33	2 24
26	Tuesday	5 22	6 34	3 8
27	Wednesday	5 22	6 34	3 51
28	Thursday	5 21	6 35	4 34
29	Friday	5 20	6 35	rises
30	Saturday	5 19	6 36	7 34

JEWISH CALENDAR.

April 15—Iyar (year 5664.)

Second day of Passover, Nisan 16, April 6, 1904.

Eighth day of Passover, Nisan 22 April 7, 1904.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In this month sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Rockette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

It is rather late to sow Cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early.

It is always best to make several sowings, so that in case one should fail, the other may be used.

The Italian Cauliflower is harder than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage fly off. The plants should be overlooked daily, and all green Cabbage-worms and other vermin removed.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Sweet Potato slips for early crop, dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cashaw and field Pumpkins.

German Millet should be sown this month. The ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantity to be sown per acre. After sowing, roll the ground well and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown, and this will effectively cover the seed. For hay it should be cut when in flower.

Every planter should give this forage plant a trial.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Little is to be done during this month, except, perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata Stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Torenia and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea, Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus, and Tuberose bulbs.

Chicken Founts from 1-4 Gallon to 2 Gallons.

5th Month.

May, 1904.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	7d	5h	50m	Morn.
New Moon	15d	4h	58m	Morn.
First Quarter	22d	4h	18m	Morn.
Full Moon	29d	2h	54m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
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18. 4th Sunday after Easter.
Day's Length, 13h. 18m.

1	SUNDAY	5 18	6 36	8 35
2	Monday	5 17	6 37	9 31
3	Tuesday	5 16	6 38	10 23
4	Wednesday	5 15	6 38	11 10
5	Thursday	5 14	6 39	11 54
6	Friday	5 13	6 40	morn
7	Saturday	5 12	6 40	0 34

19. Rogation Sunday.
Day's Length, 13h. 30m.

8	SUNDAY	5 11	6 41	1 12
9	Monday	5 11	6 42	1 46
10	Tuesday	5 10	6 42	2 20
11	Wednesday	5 10	6 43	2 55
12	Thursday	5 9	6 44	3 31
13	Friday	5 8	6 44	4 7
14	Saturday	5 7	6 45	4 45

20. Sunday after Ascension.
Day's Length, 13h. 39m.

15	SUNDAY	5 7	6 46	sets
16	Monday	5 6	6 46	8 8
17	Tuesday	5 5	6 47	9 5
18	Wednesday	5 5	6 47	9 59
19	Thursday	5 5	6 48	10 51
20	Friday	5 4	6 49	11 40
21	Saturday	5 4	6 49	morn

21. Pentecost Sunday.
Day's Length, 13h. 54m.

22	SUNDAY	5 3	6 50	0 25
23	Monday	5 3	6 51	1 7
24	Tuesday	5 2	6 51	1 48
25	Wednesday	5 2	6 52	2 29
26	Thursday	5 2	6 52	3 10
27	Friday	5 1	6 53	3 53
28	Saturday	5 1	6 53	4 38

22. Trinity Sunday.
Day's Length, 13h. 54m.

29	SUNDAY	5 0	6 54	rises
30	Monday	5 0	6 54	1 3
31	Tuesday	5 0	6 55	9 3

JEWISH CALENDAR.

May 15—Sivan (year 5664.)

Feast of Weeks, 1st day, Sivan 7, May 20, 1904

Feast of Weeks, 2nd day, Sivan 7, May 21, 1904.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month very few vegetables can be sown. Hardly any of the winter varieties if sown now will do well. The ground should be occupied by growing crops.

Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

No Cabbage excepting the Creole can be sown this month, as this is supposed to stand the heat better than other varieties, but it does not form a solid head and runs into seed as early as the end of November.

Yellow and White Summer Radishes and Enlive may be sown.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. The Perpignan is the best for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower may be sown.

Lima or Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Proflific is the best variety for late planting.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas can be planted now between the Corn; or the Crowders in rows, the latter is the best to be used green. If Cow Peas are sown for fertilizing purposes, one bushel per acre should be used and plowed under when the ground is well covered with vines, or sometimes they are left until fall, when they commence to decay, and then plowed down. It is best, however, to plow them down when they have the most foliage, that is whilst they are blooming, as they then contain the most fertilizing properties. We consider Cow Peas the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizer for worn out land.

Sweet Potato slips can be set out yet, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the top of Shallots get dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up.

Pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days, and then store away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Sorghum can still be planted and as it resists considerable drought, will do fairly well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Besides Budding, nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for last month.

When in Doubt, Consult Steckler.

6th Month.

June, 1904.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	5d	11h	53m	After.
New Moon	13d	3h	10m	After.
First Quarter	20d	9h	10m	Morn.
Full Moon	27d	2h	23m	After.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Wednesday	4 59	6 55	9 49
2	Thursday	4 59	6 56	10 31
3	Friday	4 59	6 57	11 10
4	Saturday	4 59	6 57	11 46

23. 1st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 59m.

5	SUNDAY	4 59	6 58	morn
6	Monday	4 59	6 58	0 20
7	Tuesday	4 58	6 59	0 54
8	Wednesday	4 58	6 59	1 28
9	Thursday	4 58	7 0	2 3
10	Friday	4 58	7 0	2 41
11	Saturday	4 58	7 1	3 21

24. 2d Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 3m.

12	SUNDAY	4 58	7 1	4 5
13	Monday	4 58	7 1	sets
14	Tuesday	4 58	7 2	7 52
15	Wednesday	4 58	7 2	8 47
16	Thursday	4 58	7 2	9 37
17	Friday	4 58	7 3	10 24
18	Saturday	4 58	7 3	11 8

25. 3d Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 4m.

19	SUNDAY	4 59	7 3	11 50
20	Monday	4 59	7 3	morn
21	Tuesday	4 59	7 3	0 30
22	Wednesday	4 59	7 4	1 11
23	Thursday	4 59	7 4	1 52
24	Friday	5 0	7 4	2 34
	Saturday	5 0	7 4	3 19

26. 4th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 4m.

26	SUNDAY	5 0	7 4	4 8
27	Monday	5 1	7 4	rises
28	Tuesday	5 1	7 5	7 44
29	Wednesday	5 1	7 5	8 27
30	Thursday	5 1	7 5	9 7

JEWISH CALENDAR.

June 13—Tamuz (year 5664.)

Fast of Tamuz 17, June 30, 1904.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding; that is, not a great deal can be sown. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast now.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears; also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month, generally do well; but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than any other variety. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips.

Sow Yellow and White Summer Radishes; Endive for salad, also Royal and Peripignan Lettuce.

To sow Lettuce during the summer month, requires a great deal of attention; in fact, it requires more care than most people are willing to bestow.

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out put in a piece of cloth and place in a cool spot under the cistern, or if convenient in an ice box. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Some late Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months; but we consider this month too early for Cabbage seed, as the plants become too hard and long-legged before they can be transplanted.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may be sown in the early part of this month; towards the end Early Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough, at once from the seed-bed into the open ground; others plant them first into flower pots, and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes can yet be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips for a late crop.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for April.

We have a varied Assortment of Shade Trees of every description.

7th Month.

July, 1904.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	3d	4h	54m	After.
New Moon.....	12d	11h	27m	After.
First Quarter.....	19d	2h	48m	After.
Full Moon.....	27d	3h	42m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon sets h. m.
1	Friday.....	5 2	7 5	9 45
2	Saturday.....	5 2	7 5	10 20

27. 5th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 59m.

3	SUNDAY.....	5 3	7 5	10 54
4	Monday.....	5 3	7 5	11 28
5	Tuesday.....	5 4	7 5	morn
6	Wednesday.....	5 4	7 5	0 2
7	Thursday.....	5 4	7 4	0 37
8	Friday.....	5 5	7 4	1 15
9	Saturday.....	5 5	7 4	1 56

28. 6th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 3m.

10	SUNDAY.....	5 6	7 4	2 43
11	Monday.....	5 6	7 4	3 34
12	Tuesday.....	5 7	7 4	sets
13	Wednesday.....	5 7	7 3	7 28
14	Thursday.....	5 8	7 3	8 18
15	Friday.....	5 8	7 2	6 4
16	Saturday.....	5 9	7 2	9 49

29. 7th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 52m.

17	SUNDAY.....	5 10	7 2	10 31
18	Monday.....	5 10	7 1	11 12
19	Tuesday.....	5 11	7 1	11 53
20	Wednesday.....	5 11	7 1	morn
21	Thursday.....	5 12	7 0	0 35
22	Friday.....	5 12	6 59	1 19
23	Saturday.....	5 13	6 59	2 5

30. 8th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 46m.

24	SUNDAY.....	5 13	6 59	5 54
25	Monday.....	5 14	6 58	3 44
26	Tuesday.....	5 14	6 57	4 35
27	Wednesday.....	5 15	6 57	rises
28	Thursday.....	5 16	6 56	7 34
29	Friday.....	5 16	6 56	8 21
30	Saturday.....	5 17	6 55	8 54

31. 9th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 37m.

31	SUNDAY.....	5 17	6 54	9 28
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JEWISH CALENDAR.

July 13—Ab (year 5664.)

Feast of Ab 9, July 21, 1904.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also, some Corn for roasting ears.

If the weather is favorable, Corn may be planted also for stock food. Cucumbers can be planted for pickling; also Early Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Yellow and White Summer Radishes.

In new ground some Turnips and Buta Bagas can be sown, but it is better to wait until next month, as they are apt to become hard and stringy.

After the 15th of this month, Cabbage, such as Frot-scher's Superior Late Flat Dutch, Improved Drumhead, Crescent City Flat Dutch, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil and Brunswick may be commenced with. The above are the leading kinds.

It is very hard in our climate to say which is the best time to sow, as our seasons differ so much.

Some seasons we have early frosts, to her seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small, or half grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or three sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

September, in our experience, is the most unfavorable month for sowing Cabbage; as generally plants raised from seed sown in September are ready to head when frost sets in, and therefore, more liable to be hurt. Still there are some exceptions. Some years ago, the seed sown in September turned out best, because we had no frost until very late in the season.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All Cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized, with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate; but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

The standard varieties, Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, should be sown at the end of this month and during the next.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially after a mild winter, very plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems, cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent. Still sometimes even these remedies will fail.

In the Field, Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done this month.

Our Carolina Seed Rice has given the best results the past season.

8th Month.

August, 1904.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	4d	8h	3m	Morn.
New Moon	11d	6h	58m	Morn.
First Quarter	17d	10h	27m	After.
Full Moon	25d	7h	2m	After.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Monday	5 18	6 54	10 2
2	Tuesday	5 19	6 53	10 36
3	Wednesday	5 18	6 52	11 12
4	Thursday	5 20	6 51	11 51
5	Friday	5 20	6 51	morn
6	Saturday	5 21	6 50	0 24

32. 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 27m.

7	SUNDAY	5 22	6 49	1 22
8	Monday	5 22	6 48	2 15
9	Tuesday	5 23	6 47	3 15
10	Wednesday	5 24	6 46	4 12
11	Thursday	5 24	6 45	sets
12	Friday	5 25	6 44	7 42
13	Saturday	5 26	6 43	8 25

33. 11th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 17m.

14	SUNDAY	5 26	6 43	9 8
15	Monday	5 27	6 42	9 51
16	Tuesday	5 27	6 41	10 34
17	Wednesday	5 28	6 40	11 28
18	Thursday	5 28	6 39	morn
19	Friday	5 29	6 38	0 4
20	Saturday	5 30	6 37	0 52

34. 12th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 6m.

21	SUNDAY	5 30	6 36	1 41
22	Monday	5 31	6 34	2 32
23	Tuesday	5 31	6 33	4 23
24	Wednesday	5 32	6 32	4 16
25	Thursday	5 33	6 31	5 9
26	Friday	5 33	6 30	rises
27	Saturday	5 34	6 29	7 30

35. 13th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 12h. 54m.

28	SUNDAY	5 34	6 28	8 3
29	Monday	5 35	6 27	8 37
30	Tuesday	5 35	6 26	9 13
31	Wednesday	5 36	6 24	9 50

JEWISH CALENDAR.

August 11—Ellul (year 5664)

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also continue to sow Late Cabbages, Drumhead, Savoy, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale. Sow Early Italian Cauliflower at the early part of this month. This is the proper time to sow the Half Early Paris and other varieties.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but if the weather should be very dry, these seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush, until it begins to come up.

Yellow Turnip and White Strasburg Radish may be sown during this month, and towards the end commence to sow the red varieties, such as Scarlet Turnip, Half Long French and Long Scarlet, also Black Spanish.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be put in ground; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Carrots may be sown in the latter part, if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry, it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

White Solid, Dwarf Large Ribbed and Perfection Hartwell Celery should be sown now.

Set out Shallots. Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Set out Tomato plants for late crop, if not done so last month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

IN THE FIELD.

Early Rose and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole.

IN THE ORCHARD.

If the weather is favorable Orange trees may be transplanted during this month, and will generally do better than those transplanted in February.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscorn, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1st.

We took first prize for Araucarias at last Flower Show.

9th Month. **September, 1904.** 30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	2d	8h	58m	After.
New Moon	9d	2h	43m	After.
First Quarter	16d	9h	12m	Morn.
Full Moon	24d	11h	49m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Thursday	5 36	6 23	10 30
2	Friday	5 37	6 22	11 14
3	Saturday	5 37	6 21	morn

36. 14th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 12h. 42m.

4	SUNDAY	5 38	6 20	0 3
5	Monday	5 38	6 18	0 58
6	Tuesday	5 39	6 17	1 58
7	Wednesday	5 40	6 16	5 3
8	Thursday	5 40	6 15	4 10
9	Friday	5 41	6 15	sets
10	Saturday	5 41	6 12	7 5

37. 15th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 12h. 29m.

11	SUNDAY	5 42	6 11	7 44
12	Monday	5 42	6 10	8 28
13	Tuesday	5 43	6 9	9 13
14	Wednesday	5 43	6 7	9 59
15	Thursday	5 44	6 6	10 47
16	Friday	5 44	6 5	11 37
17	Saturday	5 45	6 4	morn

38. 16th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 12h. 17m.

18	SUNDAY	5 45	6 2	0 28
19	Monday	5 46	6 1	1 19
20	Tuesday	5 46	6 0	2 12
21	Wednesday	5 47	5 59	3 5
22	Thursday	5 48	5 58	3 57
23	Friday	5 48	5 56	4 48
24	Saturday	5 49	5 55	rises

39. 17th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 12h. 5m.

25	SUNDAY	5 49	5 54	6 37
26	Monday	5 50	5 53	7 12
27	Tuesday	5 50	5 51	7 49
28	Wednesday	5 51	5 50	8 29
29	Thursday	5 52	5 49	9 12
30	Friday	5 52	5 48	9 59

JEWISH CALENDAR.

September 19—Tishri (year 5665).
 New Year (5665), Tishri 10, September 10.
 Day of Atonement, Tishri 10, September 19.
 Feast Day of Tabernacles, 1st day, Tishri 15, September 24.
 Feast Day of Tabernacles, 2d day, Tishri 16, September 25.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mostly all the seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant early varieties of Peas, such as Extra Early, Early Alaska, Washington. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected. Our planters and truck farmers in the neighborhood of the city make their first sowing by the 15th of this month. If the weather is hot and dry, it is necessary to cover the seed-beds with moss, after the seed has been sown; it will keep it moist and insure its coming up. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, the moss must be taken off. For main crop the end of this month is the proper time.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown, but Cabbage sown in this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out Shallots, divide and transplant Sorrel; sow Turnip-rooted Celery.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop, Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

During this month Flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Aster, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

To grow plants successfully always remember the Japanese plant food.

10 Month.

October, 1904.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	2d	7h	52m	Morn.
New Moon.....	8d	11h	25m	After.
First Quarter.....	15d	11h	54m	After.
Full Moon.....	24d	4h	56m	Morn.
Last Quarter.....	31d	5h	18m	After.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
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1	Saturday	5 53	5 46	10 51
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40. 18th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 52m.

2	SUNDAY	5 53	5 45	11 47
3	Monday.....	5 53	5 44	morn
4	Tuesday.....	5 54	5 43	0 47
5	Wednesday.....	5 55	5 42	1 51
6	Thursday.....	5 56	5 40	5 56
7	Friday.....	5 56	5 39	4 3
8	Saturday.....	5 57	5 38	5 11

41. 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 40m.

9	SUNDAY	5 57	5 37	sets
10	Monday.....	5 58	5 36	7 2
11	Tuesday.....	5 59	5 34	7 49
12	Wednesday.....	5 59	5 33	8 37
13	Thursday.....	6 0	5 32	9 25
14	Friday.....	6 1	5 31	10 20
15	Saturday.....	6 1	5 30	11 14

42. 20th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 37m.

16	SUNDAY	6 2	5 29	morn
17	Monday.....	6 3	5 28	0 7
18	Tuesday.....	6 3	5 27	1 0
19	Wednesday.....	6 4	5 26	1 51
20	Thursday.....	6 5	5 25	2 42
21	Friday.....	6 5	5 24	3 34
22	Saturday.....	6 6	5 23	4 26

43. 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 15m.

23	SUNDAY	6 7	5 22	5 18
24	Monday.....	6 8	5 21	rises
25	Tuesday.....	6 8	5 20	6 28
26	Wednesday.....	6 9	5 19	7 10
27	Thursday.....	6 10	5 18	7 56
28	Friday.....	6 10	5 17	8 46
29	Saturday.....	6 11	5 16	9 40

44. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 3m.

30	SUNDAY	6 12	5 15	10 37
31	Monday.....	6 13	5 14	11 38

JEWISH CALENDAR.

October 9—Heshvan, (year 5665.)

Feast of Conclusion, Tishri 22, October 1.

Rejoicing of the Law, Tishri 23, October 2.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can still be sown up to the 10th of this month; but it is better to get it in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Towards the end of this month, Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

Salsify, which does very well here, must in order to obtain the best results be sown now; it is generally sown too late. It requires a fine mellow ground, which has been deeply spaded, as the size and smoothness of the roots depend upon the preparation of the soil.

Do not manure the beds fresh, but use such lands for Salsify as have been well manured in the spring. At the end of this month some of the Celery which has been planted early may be earthed up. Water it frequently with soap water.

IN THE FIELD.

Rye, Barley and Red Oats should be sown for stock-food; also Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees yet on to sour stock, but not on Trifoliata.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Michael's Early, Ocean City, Klondyke, Lady Thompson and Hoffman are the favorite varieties for this market.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stock and Poppy.

We carry a selected Line of all Garden Implements.

II Month. **November, 1904.** 30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	7d	9h	36m	Morn.
First Quarter.....	14d	6h	35m	After.
Full Moon	22d	9h	12m	After.
Last Quarter.....	30d	1h	38m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
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1	Tuesday	6 13	5 14	morn
2	Wednesday	6 14	5 13	0 41
3	Thursday	6 15	5 12	1 45
4	Friday	6 15	5 11	2 50
5	Saturday	6 17	5 10	3 55

45. 23d Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 53m.

6	SUNDAY	6 17	5 10	5 2
7	Monday	6 18	5 9	sets
8	Tuesday	6 19	5 8	6 24
9	Wednesday	6 20	5 8	7 15
10	Thursday	6 20	5 7	3 8
11	Friday	6 21	5 7	9 1
12	Saturday	6 22	5 6	9 55

46. 24th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 43m.

13	SUNDAY	6 23	5 6	10 49
14	Monday	6 24	5 5	11 43
15	Tuesday	6 25	5 5	morn
16	Wednesday	6 25	5 4	0 35
17	Thursday	6 26	5 4	1 27
18	Friday	6 27	5 3	2 19
19	Saturday	6 28	5 3	3 11

47. 25th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 33m.

20	SUNDAY	6 29	5 2	4 3
21	Monday	6 30	5 2	4 58
22	Tuesday	6 31	5 2	5 53
23	Wednesday	6 31	5 1	rises
24	Thursday	6 32	5 1	6 40
25	Friday	6 33	5 1	7 35
26	Saturday	6 34	5 1	8 32

48. 1st Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length, 10h. 26m.

27	SUNDAY	6 35	5 1	9 32
28	Monday	6 36	5 1	10 33
29	Tuesday	6 36	5 0	11 36
30	Wednesday	6 37	5 0	morn

JEWISH CALENDAR.

November 8—Kislev, (year 5665.)

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

Superior Large Late Flat Dutch and Improved Drum-head Cabbage sown in this month will make fine heads in the spring, also other late and second early varieties. Artichokes should be dressed if not done already last month.

Sow Black Eye Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans may be planted yet; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after; it ought not to be over one month old.

Throw it together in a heap, and when heated fork it over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed.

The first vegetables generally sown in hot-beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two or three inch pots, and when they have two rough leaves, transplant them into their place; two good plants are sufficient under one sash.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to sow Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, all varieties of Grass seed, Red, White and Crimson Clover and Alfalfa. Set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants and work those set out during the previous month.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant, and set out Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered about half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well.

When You Buy from Us You get the Best.

12th Month. **December, 1904.** 31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon.....	6d	9h	46m	After.
First Quarter.....	14d	4h	7m	After.
Full Moon.....	22d	0h	1m	After.
Last Quarter.....	29d	9h	46m	Morn.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon rises h. m.
1	Thursday	6 38	5 0	0 39
2	Friday	6 39	5 0	1 42
3	Saturday	6 40	5 0	2 46

49. 2d Sunday in Advent.
Day's Length, 10h. 19m.

4	SUNDAY	6 41	5 0	3 51
5	Monday	6 41	5 0	4 54
6	Tuesday	6 42	5 1	5 57
7	Wednesday	6 43	5 1	sets
8	Thursday	6 44	5 1	6 46
9	Friday	6 44	5 1	7 42
10	Saturday	6 45	5 1	8 37

50. 3d Sunday in Advent.
Day's Length, 10h. 15m.

11	SUNDAY	6 46	5 1	9 31
12	Monday	6 46	5 1	10 25
13	Tuesday	6 47	5 2	11 18
14	Wednesday	6 48	5 2	morn
15	Thursday	6 48	5 2	0 10
16	Friday	6 49	5 3	1 0
17	Saturday	6 50	5 3	1 52

51. 4th Sunday in Advent.
Day's Length, 10h. 23m.

18	SUNDAY	6 50	5 3	2 46
19	Monday	6 51	5 4	3 41
20	Tuesday	6 51	5 4	4 37
21	Wednesday	6 52	5 5	5 34
22	Thursday	6 52	5 5	rises
23	Friday	6 52	5 6	6 22
24	Saturday	6 53	5 6	7 24

52. Christmas.
Day's Length, 10h. 13m.

25	SUNDAY	6 54	5 7	8 26
26	Monday	6 54	5 7	9 30
27	Tuesday	6 54	5 8	10 34
28	Wednesday	6 55	5 9	11 37
29	Thursday	6 55	5 9	morn
30	Friday	6 55	5 10	0 39
31	Saturday	6 56	5 11	1 42

JEWISH CALENDAR.

December 8—Tebeth (year 5666.)

Feast of Maccabees (Chanukah) Kisler 25,

December 30.*

*Feast of Maccabees (Chanukah) last 8 days.

What to Plant this Month.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop may be planted, some Potatoes could be risked; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Rocket, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower, such as Early Erfurt, Le Normand, Half Early and Extra Early Paris in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February. Of Early Cabbage, sow Early and Large Early York, Oxheart and Winningstadt.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed, the best kinds for that purpose are the Extra Early Dwarf and the Dwarf Champion. The former is really a good acquisition; it is very productive and of good size, and bears the fruit in clusters.

These varieties will only sell for the first, as the fruit is not as large as the Livingston varieties, which come in later.

IN THE FIELD.

Sow Alfalfa, Red, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food, which, if the weather is favorable, will do well yet.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare ground for Fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant some.

Sow Pecans to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotropium, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

A Few Remarks on Raising Vegetables
for Shipping.

Truck Farming or the raising of Vegetables for shipping to the Northern and Western markets is a very important and growing industry.

With better facilities for placing our truck on the markets, a greater knowledge acquired by past experience, of the best methods of packing etc., and the natural advantage of our climate, this business can be made a very profitable one.

Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites, Never Fails.

Almost every kind of Vegetables are shipped from here, but Beans, Cucumbers, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peas form the bulk of shipment. For Beans, the Dwarf Wax, Improved Valentine, "Best of All," Extra Early Refugee, are principally planted for shipping purposes; the last two carry well and find ready sale. The Wax varieties do well in a dry season, but in a wet one they are very apt to spot, which makes them unfit for shipping. The Wardwell's Kidney Wax and Dwarf Flageolet have the preference amongst the dwarf sorts. The Flageolet Wax Pole is the best kind and follows the dwarf varieties in close succession. If they have had a good season to grow, so they arrive in good order at destination, they will sell higher than any other variety. The "Crease Back,"—a green podded Pole Bean introduced here by the late Richard Frotseher, is well adapted for shipping. It is very early and will follow the Dwarf Beans closely in maturing. Thousands of bushels of green pods are shipped from here to the Western markets. They are generally stenciled "Mobile Beans," which name is wrongly applied. Very few of this variety are planted at that place.

In the way of Cucumbers, the Improved White Spine and New Orleans Market are the best varieties, as they bear abundantly, keep their color better; and are superior for shipping to any other. We have been supplying the largest growers in this vicinity in that line with seed, the stock of which cannot be surpassed in quality. Of Beets, only the Dark Red Blood Turnip or the Egyptian should be planted for shipping purposes. The Egyptian is a very quick growing variety, and should not be sown quite so early as the Blood Turnip, which ought to be sown in September and October; for the former variety January is time enough. The strain of Beets which we have been selling for years is raised for us in Connecticut; it is dark red, very early and cannot be surpassed for shipping purposes. Several new varieties have come into cultivation, some lighter in color, like the Lentz and Dewings; they are a trifle earlier, but do not come up to the strain of Extra Early Dark Blood Turnip we are selling. The Eclipse is another good variety but is smaller. Also introduced by the late Richard Frotseher.

For Tomatoes, the Extra Early Dwarf comes in bearing first, but should be planted only for the first crop, as when large varieties come in the market the former do not sell as well. Great improvements have been made of late years in Tomatoes; the varieties raised and introduced by Livingston's Sons are perfect, and hardly any improvement can be made on such varieties as the Paragon, Favorite, Acme and Beauty. New Orleans is not a good point to ship Tomatoes from, as they hardly ever arrive at destination in good condition. Along the Jackson railroad, where the land is more sandy, a better article is raised for shipping.

Lettuce is shipped quite extensively; the New Orleans Improved Passion is used principally, and cannot be excelled for that purpose by any other variety.

The Onion crop is one of the surest and most profitable. From Creole seed, failure to make a crop is almost unknown.

Early Potatoes pay well, but this is one of the most uncertain crops here.

Cabbage is by far the most important and profitable crop we have. It is the mainstay of the truck farmer.

The Musk Melon is also usually a good paying crop. In favorable seasons, when the quality is good, the demand is large and prices high.

Egg Plants have been of late years, shipped in large quantities.

Carrots and Turnips ship well, and paying prices generally to be had.

Radishes have also proved to be a profitable shipping crop.

Gardeners and others who contemplate raising vegetables for shipping are invited to give us a call. From the fact that all staple articles are raised for us by contract, in such sections best suited to mature the varieties we need for our climate, and the interest we take in the seed business, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the same, enables us to assist in making selections of seeds for the purpose. The interest of our customers and ours are identical. Our stock is the best selected and the largest in the South.

We will fill all orders for fruit trees; a list of the choice leading varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We desire to call special attention to Letters on Pecan culture to be found herein. An interesting treatise on pecan growing by Mr. Wm. Nelson and price list of budded trees will be sent to all applicants.

We have a choice lot of orange trees on Trifoliata Stock all sizes and prices; a list of varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We will also fill all orders for plants, trees and shrubs, roses, greenhouse-plants, etc. Low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

We aim to supply our patrons with everything needed for the garden. Seeds, trees, plants, horticultural tools and implements. Money can be saved by having your orders all filled at one house, time gained, and the trouble of sending orders to several different houses avoided.

Use Whale Oil Soap as a Insecticide, it is worth double its cost.

The Vegetable Garden.

The size depends upon the purposes for which it is intended; whether the family is large or small, and the time which can be devoted to its cultivation. The most suitable soil for a garden is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy, it ought to be made light by applying stable manure and working up the ground thoroughly. Trenching as done in Europe, or North, is not advisable, at least where there is any cocoa, as by trenching the roots of this pest will get so deeply incorporated with the soil that trouble will be met with afterwards to get rid of it. Exposure towards the east is desirable. If there are one or more large trees in the garden, or on the immediate outside, their shade can be used in which to sow Celery, Cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months, which will be an advantage. The seed beds for this purpose should be so arranged as to receive only the morning and evening sun. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, otherwise it will be impossible to raise good vegetables. The most reliable manure for general purposes is well decomposed stable or barn yard manure. Cow manure will suit best for light, sandy soil, and horse manure for heavy, stiff clay lands. For special purposes, Peruvian Guano, Commercial Fertilizer, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial manures may be employed with advantage. Of late years most gardeners who work their land with a plow, use Cow Peas as a fertilizer with excellent results. They are sown broad-cast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and when large enough they are turned under. When the land is very sandy, Cotton Seed Meal has the most lasting effect. For quick growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers, etc., the Commercial Fertilizer and Guano applied in the hills are very good. Soap Suds are good for Celery; it is astonishing to perceive the difference in the size of those stalks which are watered every few days with the suds, and others on the same ground which are not. Wood ashes are best for Peas, either used as top dressing when the Peas just come out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. The New Orleans market gardeners raise as fine vegetables as can be produced anywhere; in fact, some varieties cannot be excelled, and very few gardeners use anything but stable manure which can be had for the hauling.

Rotation of crops is another important item. Beets, Carrots and other roots should not be grown in succession on the same ground, but should be changed to those which grow above ground, such as Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc. Good seed, good ground and good cultivation are essential in order to raise good vegetables. When plants are up, the ground should be stirred frequently; weeds ought not to be suffered to go into seed, but should be destroyed as soon as they appear. Hoeing and working the young crops during dry weather is very beneficial, because the weeds are then easily killed, and hoeing the ground will make it retain moisture better than if were left alone.

Sowing Seeds.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes or plaster before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters in this neighborhood sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For

Steckler's Hare Slobber Cure should be used by every Breeder.

covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and Corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

Germinating Seeds.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those which are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seeds too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule, is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing theseed.

Approximate Time for certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed; we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating.

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.
Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.
Beans from 5 to 10 days.
Beets from 10 to 20 days.
Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.
Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.
Celery from 14 to 20 days.
Chervil from 13 to 25 days.
Collards from 5 to 12 days.
Corn Salad 14 days.
Corn from 8 to 14 days.
Cress, curled from 3 to 5 days.
Cress, broadleaved from 5 to 12 days.
Cress, water from 12 to 14 days.
Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.
Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.
Endive from 3 to 7 days.

Kohlrabi from 5 to 12 days.
Lettuce from 3 to 5 days.
Melons, Cantelopes from 5 to 10 days.
Melons, water from 8 to 15 days.
Mustard from 3 to 7 days.
Okra from 8 to 15 days.
Onions from 7 to 14 days.
Parsley from 20 to 30 days.
Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.
Peas from 5 to 10 days.
Pepper from 8 to 20 days.
Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
Radish from 3 to 5 days.
Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
Spinach from 8 to 14 days.
Squash from 5 to 10 days.
Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.
Turnip from 3 to 5 days.

Field and Grass Seeds

Clover Seed from 25 to 35 days.
 Clover Seed, Japan from 30 to 40 days.
 Clover Seed, Burr from 60 to 90 days.
 Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
 Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
 Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.
 Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Dhoro Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
 Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.

FIELD and GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
 Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
 Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
 Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Anise from 12 to 15 days.
 Balm from 8 to 12 days.
 Bene from 12 to 15 days.
 Basil from 8 to 12 days.
 Borage from 8 to 12 days.
 Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
 Dill from 12 to 15 days.
 Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
 Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
 Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
 Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
 Rue from 5 to 10 days.
 Sage from 12 to 15 days.
 Savory from 5 to 10 days.
 Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
 Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.

The Hot Bed.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep, throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North; by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground, is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

Seeds requisite to produce a given number of Plants and sow a given amount of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz to 500 plants	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	Hemp	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Asparagus, 1 oz to 200 plants	5 lbs	Kale, 1 oz to 3,000 plants	4 ez
Barley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Kohlrabi, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu	Leek, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill	4 lbs
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Lettuce, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs
Beet, garden, 1 oz to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs	Melon, Musk, 1 oz to 100 hills	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill	6 lbs	Melon, Water, 1 oz to 25 hills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz to 3000 plants	5 oz	Nasturtium, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs
Broom Corn	10 lbs	Oats	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz to 3000 plants	5 oz	Okra, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs
Buckwheat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Onion Seed, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill	4 lbs
*Cabbage, 1 oz to 3,000 plants	5 oz	“ “ for transplanting	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Carrot, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	“ “ for sets	30 lbs
*Cauliflower, 1 oz to 3,000 plants	5 oz	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill	8 bu
*Celery, 1 oz to 10,000 plants	4 oz	Parsnip, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill	5 l's
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 lbs	Parsley, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill	8 lbs
“ Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson		Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu
“ Trefoil	8 lbs	“ field	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu
“ Medium	10 lbs	Pepper, 4 oz to 1,500 plants	4 oz
*Collards, 1 oz to 2,500 plants	6 oz	Potatoes	16 bu
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills	8 qts	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills	4 qts
Cress, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs	Radish, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill	4 lbs
Cucumber, 1 oz to 80 hills	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	Rye	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 2,000 plants	3 oz	Salsify, 1 oz to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs
Endive, 1 oz to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs	Spinach, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill	10 lbs
Flax, broadcast	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Summer Savory, 1 oz to 500 feet of drill	2 lbs
Gourd, 1 oz to 25 hills	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Squash, summer, 1 oz to 40 hills	2 lbs
Grass, Blue Kentucky	2 bu	“ winter, 1 oz to 10 hills	3 lbs
“ Blue English	1 bu	Tomato, 1 oz to 3,000 plants	3 ez
“ Hungarian and Millet	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Tobacco, 1 oz to 5,000 plants	2 ez
“ Mixed Lawn	$\frac{3}{4}$ bu	Turnip, 1 oz to 260 feet of drill	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top,		Vetches	2 bu
“ Fowl Meadow & Wood Meadow	2 bu	Wheat	1 to 2 bu
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb to 10 feet of drill	2 bu		

*The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. of Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	6 feet	1,210	12 feet	302
1 foot	43,560	4 feet by 1 foot	10,888	7 feet	889	15 feet	193
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	19,360	4 feet by 2 feet	5,444	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	4 feet by 3 feet	3,629	9 feet	573	20 feet	108
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	6,869	4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	10 feet	435	25 feet	69
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	5 feet by 5 feet	1,742	11 feet	360	30 feet	49
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260						

Standard Weight of Seed.

Alfalfa Clover	per bushel 60 lbs.	Grass Seed Johnson	per bushel 25 lbs.
Alsike Clover	“ 60 “	“ Meadow Oat	“ 14 “
Barley	“ 48 “	“ Rescue	“ 14 “
Beans	“ 60 “	Hemp Seed	“ 44 “
Broom Corn	“ 46 “	Irish Potatoes, heaped measure	“ 60 “
Buckwheat	“ 48 “	Millet, German and Italian	“ 50 “
Canary Seed	“ 60 “	Mustard	“ 58 “
Castor Beans	“ 46 “	Oats	“ 32 “
Clover Seed, Red	“ 60 “	Osage Orange	“ 33 “
“ White	“ 60 “	Onions	“ 54 “
“ Crimson	“ 60 “	Onion Sets	“ 36 “
“ Japan	“ 25 “	Peas, Cow	“ 60 “
“ Burr, measured	“ 8 “	“ English, smooth seed	“ 60 “
Corn, shelled, Adams	“ 50 “	“ wrinkled	“ 56 “
“ Sugar, measured	“ 56 “	Rape Seed	“ 50 “
“ Field	“ 70 “	Rye	“ 56 “
“ on ear	“ 56 “	Radish Seed	“ 50 “
Flax Seed	“ 56 “	Sweet Potatoes	“ 56 “
Grass Seed, English Rye	“ 20 “	Sorghum	“ 50 “
“ Italian Rye	“ 20 “	Sunflower, Russian	“ 24 “
“ Meadow Fescue	“ 15 “	Teosinte	“ 59 “
“ Orchard	“ 14 “	Turnip	“ 58 “
“ Kentucky Blue	“ 14 “	Wheat	“ 60 “
“ Timothy	“ 45 “	Vetch	“ 60 “
“ Hungarian	“ 46 “		

Hammers and Anvils for beating French Blades.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), ARTISCHOKE (Ger.), ALCACHOFA (Sp.)

✓ **Large Green Globe.** This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the natives as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during the winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and of superior quality, we can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of the year at 25c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100, \$12.60 per 1000.

Green Globe Artichoke.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.), SPARGEL (Ger.), ESPARAGOS (Sp.)

Conover's Colossal.

Columbia White Mammoth.

Palmetto.

Columbia White Mammoth.

✓ **Conover's Colossal.** The Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South, not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more Northern latitudes. It seems that they are short-lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

✓ **Columbia White Mammoth.** A new and entirely distinct variety, which has been tried and found to do well in the South. It is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it need not be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mistake; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth, that is, the crowns of the plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

✓ **Palmetto.** Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

Use Raffia for Budding, Tying, Etc., Cheaper than Twine and lasts longer.
Also Dyed Raffia for fancy work.

The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and we find that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North, three years old. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between, or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seed in each hill, when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter when the stocks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fishbrine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows, and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them. See list of Rural Books on inside front cover for Best Methods of Asparagus Culture, 75c.

BUSH BEANS.

CULTURE.

Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July, will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.

POLE BEANS.

Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in the spring. Strong Poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat; and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

Improved Valentine.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

Our Aquariums of Gold Fish are Unsurpassed.

BEANS.

(Dwarf, Snap or Bush.)

HARICOT (Fr.), BOHNE (Ger.), PRIJOLENANO (Sp.)

*Currie's Rust Proof Wax.**Pride of Newton.**Early Mohawk Six Weeks.**Early Yellow Six Weeks.**White Kidney.**Red Kidney.**Best of All.**Improved Valentine.**Extra Early Refugee.**Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax.**Grenell's Improved Golden Wax.**Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean.**Detroit or Rust Proof Wax.**Dwarf Butler Wax Beans.**Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.**Dwarf Flageolet Wax.**Henderson's Bush Lima.**Burpee's Bush Lima.**Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.**Davis Wax.**Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.**White Valentine.**Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.**White Wax. Refugee Wax.*

Pride of Newton. This is a robust, strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much hardier.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, not much planted.

Red Kidney. A kind largely planted for the New Orleans Market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

Best of All. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose. The cut is a good representation as it grows; it shows only two-thirds of its natural size. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Improved Valentine. This variety has all the good qualities of the old Valentine; only it is ten days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.

Extra Early Refugee. It is an improvement on the well known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with market gardeners for shipping. Pods round and fleshy.

Best of All Beans. $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

Flowering annuals to be had in their planting season.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax. This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax. An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same in color as that kind. The pods are straight, long, and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "*Rust Proof*," quite an object with us here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the Spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and harder than the ordinary Golden Wax Bean.

We had this bean thoroughly tried and found it so superior to the ordinary Golden Wax that we have concluded to drop the last named variety from our list.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax. This splendid wax bean is of recent introduction, and is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans when well grown are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "*spotted or rusted*," while most of the other varieties were unsalable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.

Dwarf Butter Wax. This variety is also sold under the name of "*Bismark*" and "*Rust Proof Wax*." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seeds are of a dark purple color when dried.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. Undoubtedly the best dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of

Pride of Newton Bean.

Dwarf Golden Wax Bean.

Poultry Punches for Marking Chickens.

similar shape to the Golden Wax, but longer; color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax Bean that we know of. The color of the bean is somewhat like the Golden Wax but more kidney shaped and more spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of all the many new kinds we had tried, we found none to excel it.

Dwarf Flageolet Wax. A German variety which figures as *Perfection Wax*, also *Scarlet Flageolet Wax*, in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst gardeners who still give the *Wardwell's Kidney* the preference.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is a dwarf Butter Bean which requires no poles, it grows from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called *Dwarf Carolina or Sewee Bean*, as the pods are the size of that variety. Recom-

mend same for family use, or where it is difficult to obtain poles.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the long looked-for bean, combining hardiness and productiveness with fine quality.

A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold.

The pods are meaty and well filled, thick flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed the plant continues to furnish a

Our Bird Gravel speaks for itself.

good supply for an unusually long season.

This bean was brought out about five years ago. Properly speaking, it is not a Bush Bean, but a half climber; grows 6 to 8 feet high; should have some bush to run upon. Otherwise the qualities are as described by the introducer.

✓ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean.

Without any exception it surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor. The illustration herewith, taken from nature, shows the handsome, straight, green pods; all are absolutely stringless and of the beautiful fleshy appearance shown. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Extra Early Red Valentines—in fact even earlier than the Early Yellow Six Weeks, which, as all know, is valuable only for its extra earli-

Our Aquariums of Gold Fish are unsurpassed.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

ness, being of inferior quality. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD is of immense value, not only to the marketgardener who plants for profit, but also to the amateur who seeks the finest quality for the home table.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Dwarf Bean.—With all the merits of its namesake, it has in addition larger pods and is more productive. Pods of this variety are

one-third larger than Valentine, and it is claimed that it is earlier; not so early as the original Stringless Green Pod, but it is desirable to plant with that variety for a succession. It retains all the characteristics and good qualities of its parent, but with a very much larger and more showy pod. In quality, no variety surpasses it. Gardeners and truckers should give it a thorough trial.

STECKLER'S

New Perfectly Straight Round
Bush Bean.

This is a strong, upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is fully two weeks earlier than the long favorite 'grown around New Orleans, the "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City and pronounced the best green Bush Beans yet introduced; it cannot be recommended too highly.

STECKLER'S

Hammers and Anvils for Beating French Blades.

Davis Wax. Without doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

White Valentine Beans. Another splendid variety with green pods, round, stringless, succulent and curved in form. Pods reach maturity 35 days after germination. Seeds are white.

Refugee Wax. A perfect Extra Early Refugee, with long, round, wax pods of a golden yellow color, and of the finest quality. Bears immense crops, free from rust.

White Wax Bean. A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and

semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All Beans. (Bush)—We have been fortunate enough in securing a limited supply of the Original Stock of this well known green snap Bean from Germany. American soil and culture will not reproduce the same variety that is grown in the Fatherland. In order to make a distinction between the two varieties, we have decided to adopt the above name, which will be a guarantee that our customers will secure the genuine article.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING.

HARICOTS A RAME (Fr.) STANGEN BOHNEN (Ger.) FRIGOLO VASTAGO (Sp.)

Large Lima.
Carolina or Sewee.
Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter.
Dutch Case Knife.
Southern Prolific.

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best on our list.

White Sickle Pole Bean. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved, and the pods are a little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed, and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety, and is grown with great success in the South where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation.

Crease Back.
Early Golden Cluster Wax.
Lazy Wife's.
Kentucky Wonder.
White Sickle.

Large Lima. A well known and excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

Carolina or Sewee. A variety similar to the Lima; the only difference is, the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated, being more productive than the Large Lima.

Southern Prolific. No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer.

If planted in July or August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter. This is a variety which is grown by the market gardeners about New Orleans; the pods and beans are the same as the Sewee or Carolina Bean; it is quite distinct in the leaves, being narrow like the willow. It stands the heat better than any other Butter Bean, and is very productive. Originated here, and was introduced by the late R. Frotscher.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned toward the end.

White Crease Back Pole Bean.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.

Crease Back. A variety of Pole Beans which has been cultivated in the South for a long time, but has never come into the trade until introduced by the late Richard Frotscher, some years ago. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white: pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes; and when in season cannot be surpassed. For early summer the Southern Prolific is preferable, standing the heat better. Several years ago Mr. Frotscher received half a bushel from near Mobile, Ala., and all the beans of this variety in the whole country can be traced back to this half bushel. He supplied two growers in Georgia where it was not known at that time. There is a light brown bean streaked and mottled with dark brown and black of the same name; but it is not equal to the white variety. In some localities this kind is called "Calico Crease Back." The white seeded variety is also known in some sections by the name of "Fat Horse." This is the original stock: the quality is so fine that no improvement can be made on it.

Garden Hose and Reels, all Lengths.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole.

This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance of the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its pro-

ductiveness and delicious flavor.

Lazy Wife's. A Pole Bean from Pennsylvania. The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor when cooked. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.

Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean.

ENGLISH BEANS.

GOURGANNE OR FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.) PUFF BOHNEN (Ger.) HABA COMUN (Sp.)

Broad Windsor. Not so much cultivated here as in some parts of Europe. It is much liked by people of the Southern part of Europe. Ought to be planted in

drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, every 6 inches 1 bean, during November: as, if planted in the spring, it will not produce much.

All Kinds of Implement Handles.

BEETS.

BETRAVE (Fr.), SALATHETE (Ger.), REMOLACHA (Sp.)

*Extra Early or Bassano.**Dewing's Early Red Turnip.**Early Blood Turnip.**Edmond's Early Blood Turnip.**Long Blood.**Half Long Blood.**Egyptian Red Turnip.**Steckler's Extra Early.**Crosby's Egyptian Red Turnip.**Eclipse.**Long Red Mangel Wurzel.**White French Sugar.**Silver or Swiss Chard.**Lentz.**Chicago Early Blood Turnip.**Frotscher's $\frac{3}{4}$ Red Beet.*

CULTURE.—The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about 1 inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seed over night and roll in plaster before sowing.

Egyptian Red Turnip Beet.

Extra Early or Bassano. is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled. Earliness is not of much value here, where there are beets sown and brought to the market the whole year round. In the north it is different, where the first crop of beets in the market in spring will bring a better price than the varieties which mature later.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light red color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans.

Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is of a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet. A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.

Steckler's Extra Early Beet. The earliest variety in cultivation. Unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation.

It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small.

Market gardeners should not fail to give it a trial.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

Eclipse. A new beet from Germany; very regular, of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

Large Red Mangel Wurzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not sta-

White French Sugar Beet.

bled during the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.

Long Blood. It is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety, and therefore not planted at all for the market, and very little for family use. In the north it is chiefly planted for winter use; here we have Turnip Beets the whole winter from the garden; therefore it has not the same value.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety of a half long shape; a good kind for family use.

Egyptian Red Turnip. This is a well known variety, very early, tender, deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are

Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.

Dewling's Early Red Turnip Beet.

Seed Potatoes a Specialty, Eastern and Tennessee Grown.

also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.

✓ **Crosby's Egyptian.** An improvement on the foregoing sort; being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly; it will take the place of the old variety for market purposes.

✓ **White French Sugar** is used for stock food in our climate; not much planted.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet,

BROCCOLI.

CHOUX BROCCOLI (Fr.), SPARGEL-KOHL (Ger),
BROCCOLI (Sp.)

✓ **Purple Cape.** Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. We raise such fine Cauliflower here that very little Broccoli is planted.

✓ **Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.** This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

✓ **Lentz.** A strain of Blood Turnip Beet which originated with one of the most prominent market gardeners around Philadelphia. This beet, as selected and grown by him, has had a great reputation in the surroundings of the above place, but the seed has been carefully guarded and kept until recently, when it fell into the hands of a seed grower, from whom we have received our supply. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, but larger and of better quality; and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.

✓ **Frotscher's Three-quarter Red Beet.** A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip; excellent beet for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

CHOUX-VERT (Fr.), GRUENER KOHL (Ger.), BRETON (Sp.)

✓ **Dwarf German Greens.** A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts.

The Purple Cape is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being hardier.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOUX DE BRUXELLES (Fr.), ROSEN or SPROSSEN KOHL (Ger.), BRETON DE BRUSSELAS (Sp.)

A vegetable cultivated the same as Cabbage, but very little known here. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.

CABBAGE.

{CHOUX POMME (Fr.), KOPFKOHL (Ger.) REPOLLO (Sp.)

✓ <i>Early York.</i> ✓ <i>Large York.</i> ✓ <i>Early Large Oxheart.</i> ✓ <i>Early Winningsstadt.</i> ✓ <i>Jersey Wakefield.</i> ✓ <i>Early Flat Dutch.</i> ✓ <i>Early Drumhead.</i> ✓ <i>Large Flat Brunswick.</i> ✓ <i>Improved Early Summer.</i> ✓ <i>Improved Large Late Drumhead.</i> ✓ <i>Crescent City Late Flat Dutch.</i> ✓ <i>All Season.</i>	□ <i>Frotscher's Sup'r Large Late Flat Dutch.</i> ✓ <i>Stein's Early Flat Dutch.</i> ✓ <i>Solid South.</i> ✓ <i>Red Dutch, for pickling.</i> ✓ <i>Green Globe Savoy.</i> ✓ <i>Early Dwarf Savoy.</i> ✓ <i>Drumhead Savoy.</i> ✓ <i>St. Denis, or Chou Bonneauil.</i> ✓ <i>Succession.</i> ✓ <i>Pride of the South.</i> ✓ <i>Sleckler's French Market.</i> ✓ <i>Sleckler's New Leader.</i>

These three heads of Cabbage were grown by M. Popovich, at Tunisburg, La.

During the past "World's Exposition" there was exhibited by the late Richard Frotscher different vegetables as they were in season. Many visitors will recollect the specimens of Cabbage, Beets, Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, etc., they saw

Hand Corn Planters, all Good Ones.

there displayed. He received a prize for "Frotscher's Flat Dutch Cabbage" and Early Blood Turnip Beets. Ten heads of Cabbage, devoid of all outside leaves, weighed one hundred and seventy-three pounds. They were raised on Captain Marcy's place, one mile below Algiers. They were not exhibited for competition, but merely to show our Northern visitors what fine vegetables we have here during the winter, when at their homes everything is covered with snow and ice. The Committee of Awards on Vegetables gave the prize without any solicitation on his part—they thinking it well merited.

CULTURE.

Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from end of October to end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years. Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer—the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to set dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco stems chopped up and scattered between the plants and in the walks between the beds, are a preventive against the fly.

Early Winningstadt.

Early Large Oxheart.

Early York. An early variety, but very little grown here except for family use. As we have cabbage heading up almost the whole year, it has not the same value as in Northern climates, where the first cabbage in spring brings a good price.

Large York. About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

Early Winningstadt. This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good for family use, but does not suit the market, as no pointed cabbage can be sold to any advantage in the New Orleans market.

Jersey Wakefield. Very popular in the north, but little planted here. It is of medium size and heads up well.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if

Try Our New Velvet Fig Trees

raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

Early Drumhead. A similar variety to the above; a little earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced here about 31 years ago by the late Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a

premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. Requires very rich ground if sown for winter crop, and should be sown early, as it is a little more susceptible of frost than the Superior Flat Dutch. It is well adapted for shipping, being very hard, and does not wilt so quick as others. At Frenier, on the Illinois Central Railroad, this is the kind principally planted, and is preferred over all other varieties. The people living there plant nothing else but cabbage, and have tried nearly all highly recommended varieties, and this

Large York.

Early Flat Dutch.

St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil.

Green Globe Savoy.

Improved Large Drumhead.

Drumhead Savoy.

is their choice. At that place the seeds are sown in October and November. The bulk of the cabbage raised there is shipped north in April and May, and is the finest which comes to the Chicago market.

Improved Early Summer. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It is not quite so large as the Brunswick; for fall it can be sown in August; for spring, in November and as late as January; heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves. It is hardier than the Brun-

swick, and stands the cold and heat better. The fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds.

In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the

Improved Early Summer.

wick, and stands the cold and heat better. The seed we offer is the best strain cultivated, and can be planted closer together than the late varieties—say about 8,000 to the acre. The finest crop of this variety (one hundred and fifty thousand heads of cabbage) we ever saw, was raised a few

Crescent City Flat Dutch.

directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.

Crescent City Flat Dutch. This variety has been sold for the past few years under the name of No. 1. It is the most

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

years ago near the city. The grower could commence on one end of the row to cut, and continue to the end, all well headed. They averaged about 7 pounds.

Improved Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in

Large Flat Brunswick.

uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

Trowels, Weeding Hoes, Transplanting Forks, Potato Hooks, Etc.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has increased almost double since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

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Steckler's French Market Winter.

Early York.

Solid South. A cabbage introduced by C. L. Allen, one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.

Red Dutch. Mostly used for pickling or salads. Very little cultivated.

Early Dwarf Savoy.

All Season.

Green Globe Savoy. Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.

Early Dwarf Savoy. Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent, of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Drumhead Savoy. Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the two foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish head.

St. Denis or Chou Bon-neuil. This was, at one time, one of the most popular varieties grown for this market, but during the past few years has

Succession.

Seed Sowers, All Makes.

not done so well as formerly, and is, therefore, planted very little now. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.

Succession. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uniform; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

All Season. Not exactly new in our section, as it has been tried years ago by Mr. Norbert Trepagnier, and pronounced by him to be a good market variety. The heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.

Steckler's French Market Winter.

This is a new and fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early. Fine for shipping.

Pride of the South. An excellent new variety, resembling the German Brunswick

Solid South.

closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety.

The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for a spring crop, and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

Pride of the South.

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

Steckler's New Leader or No. 1 Cabbage. This is a Cabbage of recent introduction; was introduced last year for the first time. We have tested it for the past three years in connection with different varieties of cabbage; it has also been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly. It resembles somewhat that of the Brunswick, but not quite so flat and broad, but about the same season. It is a regular header and uniform.

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOUFLEUR (Fr.), BLUMENKOHLE (Ger.), COLIFLOR (Sp.)

Extra Early Paris.

Half Early Paris.

Early Erfurt.

Le Normands (short stemmed).

Large Algiers.

Early Italian Giant.

Late Italian Giant.

Early Snowball.

This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.

Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

Leg Bands for Tagging Poultry.

✓ **Extra Early Paris.** The earliest variety; heads small, very tender.

✓ **Half Early Paris.** The most popular in the New Orleans Market. Heads of good size, white and compact.

✓ **Early Erfurt.** This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

✓ **Le Normands,** is a French variety, and largely cultivated here. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads. Not so popular as the Half Early Paris in this market, but there is no good reason why it should not be, as it is an excellent kind in every respect; stands the heat better than any other.

✓ **Large Algiers.** A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands, but a surer producer. It is one of the best kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been in-

Large Algiers.

troduced. It has become the leading market variety.

✓ **Early Italian Giant.** Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season it will head with certainty, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

✓ **Late Italian Giant.** This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to a considerable extent in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

✓ **Early Snowball.** An extra early dwarf variety similar to the Dwarf Erfurt; good to sow for late in spring. It will produce flowers as early as the Extra Early Paris, but larger.

Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower.

CARROT.

CARROTTE (Fr.), MOERHE OR GELBE RUBE (Ger.), ZANAHORIA (Sp.)

✓ *Early Scarlet Horn.*

✓ *Half Long Scarlet French.*

✓ *Improved Long Orange.*

✓ *Long Red, without core.*

✓ *Oxheart.*

✓ *St. Valerie.*

✓ *Half Long Luc.*

✓ *Danver's Intermediate.*

✓ *Chantenay Half Long Scarlet.*

Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

✓ **Danver's.** An intermediate American kind of recent introduction. It is of a bright orange color; very smooth; symmetrically formed; somewhat stump-rooted like

the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

Seed Sowers, All Makes,

Long Red Carrot without core.

Half Long Scarlet
French Carrot.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. It is not much cultivated in this section, and the flavor is not so fine as that of the two preceding kinds. Valuable for field culture.

Chantenay Half Long. A half long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

Early Scarlet Horn. A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor. Not cultivated for the market.

Half Long Scarlet French. This is the most popular variety and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor.

Long Red, without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive,

St. Valerie Carrot.

Denver's Intermediate Carrot.

Half Long Luc Carrot.

When in Doubt, Consult Steckler.

Consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.

Half Long Luc. An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

St. Valerie. Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in

the leaves. This is one of the finest carrots, and will in the course of time take the place of the Half Long. It is very smooth.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

CELERY,

CELERI (Fr.), SELLERIE (Ger.), APIO (Sp.)

Large White Solid.
Perfection Hartwell.
Dwarf Large Ribbed.
Golden Self Blanching.

Large White Plume.
Giant Pascal.
Cutting or Soup.
Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery.

Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; latuniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table. Which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.

Giant Pascal Celery.

Dwarf Large Ribbed Celery.

Large White Solid. This variety used to be planted exclusively, but since the introduction of half dwarf and dwarf kinds,

it has been dropped, more so by market gardeners. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the following kinds.

Best of all Beans, we know of no better for all Purposes.

Perfection Hartwell. This variety is in size between the Large White solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind was brought here several years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety for this section.

Golden Self Blanching. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Large White Plume. A handsome, thick ribbed variety lately introduced in the South, of a yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached, requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally. The originator claims that up to but a few years ago this variety has always had a tendency to revert to the old green type, and it has always produced a proportion of green plants, but persevering selection for years enables them now to produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered. Our stock was obtained from the originator.

Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the New Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this kind.

It bleaches with but little earthing up and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Is very popular in some parts of Europe, but hardly cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery,

Perfection Hartwell Celery.

inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

Celery for Soup. This is sown in the spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.

Large White Solid Celery.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

✓ CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), KERBELKRAUT (Ger.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

✓ COLLARDS.

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage. Not so popular as in former years, and very little planted in this vicinity.

✓ CORN SALAD.

MACHE DOUCET (Fr.), ACKER SALAT (Ger.), VALERIANA (Sp.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broad-cast or in drills 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

Budded Pecan Trees is a Sure Investment.

CORN—Indian.

MAIS (Fr.), WELSCHKORN (Ger.), MAIZ (Sp.)

✓ *Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.*✓ *Adams' Extra Early.*✓ *Frotscher's Adams' Early Large.*✓ *Early Sugar or Sweet.*✓ *Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.*✓ *Golden Dent Gourd Seed.*✓ *Early Yellow Canada.*✓ *Large White Flint.*✓ *First in the Market.*✓ *Tuscarora.*✓ *Best of All Corn.*✓ *Country Gentleman.*✓ *French Market Corn.*✓ *Blunt's Prolific Field.*✓ *Improved Leaming.*✓ *Golden Beauty.*✓ *Champion White Pearl.*✓ *Mosby's Prolific.*✓ *Hickory King.*✓ *White Rockdale Corn.*✓ *Improved Yellow Creole Corn.*✓ *White St. Charles Red Cob.*✓ *Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg.*✓ *Mexican June Corn.*✓ *Pop Corn.*

Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams' Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June.

Improved Leaming.

New Orleans Market Cucumber should be planted over any other.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar. This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

Adam's Extra Early. The earliest kind, but ears are small, and not as desirable as the Adam's Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

Adam's Early. This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only, same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell hundreds of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn, to be planted for the market to be sold green.

Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.

Golden Dent Gourd Seed. A field variety which is very productive at the North. It makes a fine corn South, but has to be planted here several years in succession before it attains perfection, as during the first year the ears are not well covered by the husk, which is the case with all Northern varieties. When selected and planted here for a few years it becomes acclimated and makes an excellent corn, with large, fine ears, grain deep and cob of medium size.

Early Yellow Canada. A long eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both the field and garden. It does well here.

Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted here for table use principally, but like the Golden Dent, makes an excellent kind for field culture after it has been planted here for two or three years.

First in the Market Sugar Corn. A new variety of Sugar Corn for which we claim to be the earliest in the market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep

Early Sugar or
New England Corn

Evergreen
Sugar Corn.

Champion White Pearl Corn.

Garden Hose and Reels, all Lengths.

pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produces two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best, if not the best, of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use.

Best of All Corn. This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are very large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.

New Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar Corn. Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of the north.

Tuscarora Corn. This Corn, like Adams Early and Extra Early Adams, is a substitute for Sugar Corn. Tuscarora corn has more sugar and sweetness in it than either sort of Adams. The Tuscarora corn comes in use about the same time as the Adams Early, with long ears 8 to 10 inches long, 8 and 10 rowed, with broad creamy white grains. It is a very pretty corn when in the green state, being white as chalk. It is a fine yielder, never blights, and does not smut. It is a strong favorite wherever used by market gardeners or private planters.

White St. Charles Corn. Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round field corn and always gives satisfaction.

Mexican June Corn. This latest addition to our large and selected list of corns best adapted for the South has been thoroughly tested the past season, and has proved all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drouth well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of July.

Pop Corn. is one of the smallest varieties of kernel or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of in hills. Very extensively used for pop corn candy. We are handling the

best two varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl, for seed purposes or planting.

Blunt's Prolific Field Corn. This is a very excellent variety, either for field or for the table. It is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are of medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

Improved Leaming. An extra early field variety. It is not hard and flinty, but sweet

Hickory King Corn.

Best of All Corn.

Golden Beauty Corn.

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No Matter what You Want for the Garden We Have It.

White Rockdale Corn.

Extra Early
Sugar Corn.

and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety we have ever tried. It is adapted to any variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil; it has shown itself as very reliable.

✓ **Golden Beauty.** This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shrivelled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

✓ **Champion White Pearl.** This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, two of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted here a good deal for the market.

✓ **Mosby's Prolific.** This is a Southern Corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is, purely white; small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too

soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands the drouth better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

✓ **Hickory King.** This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

✓ **White Rockdale.** This new Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven to be everything that was claimed for it. It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

✓ **Improved Yellow Creole Corn.** That corn which will produce well with little cultivation, which is not affected by drought or by excessive rains; which is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; which resists the attacks of the birds in the field, and the weevil in the barn, is a valuable corn indeed. Such a corn is the Improved Creole. Long yellow ears filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shuck; generally two or more ears growing high upon a tall firm stalk. This corn will yield in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring. Loss of stock by feeding corn that is in the least degree wet or tainted with rot at the time of putting

We are Dealers for Field Peas in their Season.

away, is quite frequent. The Improved Creole Corn is so well protected by its long firm shuck against the dampness arising from the many climbing vines, always wet with the frequent summer rains, that loss from this cause is insignificant and danger to stock life in its feeding practically nothing. This corn may be planted at any time from the latter part of February to end of June. It will yield its best if drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet, and thinned to one stalk every 12 or 15 inches. Fertilizing the land will, of course, increase the yield. Planted early and a good stand secured, it will give a good yield, provided the land is not previously exhausted, with three workings, two in March and one "lay-by" working in

April, and will be ready for gathering the last week in July or first week in August, and will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

French Market Corn. A white variety about one week later than Large Adams; it comes between Large Adams and White St. Charles; well filled, large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners here.

Country Gentleman. A remarkably satisfactory and delicious Corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness; and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please.

CRESS.

CRESSON (Fr.), KRESSE (Ger.), BERRO (Sp.)

Used for salad during winter and spring. Sow broadcast or in drills six inches apart

Curled or Pepper Grass. Not much used in this section.

Broad-leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress, a variety which does not well succeed here. Is considered a very wholesome dish.

Water Cress We have this year succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of the Celebrated Water Cress plants.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.), GURKE (Ger.), PEPINO (Sp.)

Improved Early White Spine.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

Early Frame.

Long Green Turkey.

Early Cluster.

West India Gherkin.

Japanese Climbing.

Steckler's Private Stock.

Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered.

Early Cluster.

West India Gherkin

Early Frame.

special Prices on Large Quantities of any of our Seeds.

Steckler's Private Stock Longest Everbearing Green Cucumber.

—This is a very long green Cucumber. with white spines, being a cross between our famous New Orleans Market and the Japanese varieties, yet decidedly distinct in appearance, and bearing qualities, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our selected list of Cucumbers, as well as of profitable interest to all market gardeners. We recommend same highly.

Improved Early White Spine. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines, and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners

for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market. This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by the late

Plant Bermuda Grass for a Summer Lawn from March to June.

Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect Cucumbers and but few culls; the largest growers of Cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some.

Early Frame. A good, early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly, therefore gardeners do not plant it much.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters.

West India Gherkin. This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, and of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant. Has given entire satisfaction the past season.

EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE (Fr.), EIERPFLANZE (Ger.), BERENGENA (Sp.)

The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.

New York Market.

Large Purple, or New Orleans Market. This is the only kind grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three ordinary specimens and represents the true form. This season we will have enough Southern grown seeds to supply our patrons.

Early Dwarf Oval.

New Pearl White Eggplant. The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape, resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is very delicious, fine grain and well flavored.

Early Dwarf Oval. This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Eggplant, but equal in flavor. For market it will not sell as well as the former; desirable for family garden.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

The New York Market Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems; not very popular

here. Shippers and gardeners always give the New Orleans Market variety the preference.

New Orleans Market.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE (Fr.), ENDIVIEN (Ger.), ENDIBIA (Sp)

A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broad-cast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early.

Green Curled Endive.

We Carry a Selected Stock of all Garden Implements.

Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

Green Curled. Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the following sort, and is the favorite market variety.

Ex ra Fine Curled. Does not grow quite so large as the foregoing, and is more apt to decay when there is a wet summer. Better adapted for winter.

Broad-leaved or Escarolle. Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.

GARLIC.

Garlic. There is more Garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State, or in all States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about six inches in the drills and

one inch deep. The distance between the rows depend upon the mode of cultivation; if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry airy place, and will keep from six to eight months.

KOHL RABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.). KOHLRABI (Ger.), COL DE NABO (Sp.)

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broad-cast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded; or they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna. The finest variety of all, and the only kind we keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so called large White or Green is not desirable.

Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.), LAUCH (Ger.), PUERO (Sp.)

A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broad-cast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer.

Large London Flag. Is the kind most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a French variety which grows to a very large size; takes the place of the former.

Rouen. A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either the London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than any of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.

Large London Flag.

Budded Pecan Trees are a Sure Investment.

LETTUCE.

LAI TUE (Fr.), LATTICH (Ger.), LECHUGA (Sp.)

*Early Cabbage or White Butter Head.**Improved Royal Cabbage.**Brown Dutch Cabbage.**Drumhead Cabbage.**White Paris Coss.**Perpignan.**Frotscher's N. O. Imp'd Large Passion.**Trocadero.**Steckler's French Market.**Big Boston.*

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broad-cast, when large enough plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others; for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.

White Paris Coss Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

Early Cabbage or White Butter Lettuce.

Early Cabbage or White Butter.

An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.

Improved Royal Cabbage. This is the most popular variety in this State. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind, and does not run into seed so quickly.

Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.

Perpignan Lettuce.

Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hard kind, forms a solid head; not so popular as many other kinds; good for winter.

Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

White Paris Coss. This is very popular with the New Orleans market gardeners, as it is the favorite with the French population. It grows to perfection and forms large, fine heads, particularly in the spring of the year.

Try Our New Velvet Fig Trees.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion. This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by the late Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size; grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring, and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Trocadero Lettuce. A new Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion

Trocadero Lettuce.

Steckler's French Market. This new Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. Is very crisp, tender, and olive green in color. Has been largely planted the past year, and gave most gratifying results.

Big Boston. A fine large heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in coldframes during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanching and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter Lettuce for shipping North.

Steckler's French Market Lettuce.

Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner, and, therefore, not so well adapted for shipping. It is excellent for forcing for home market.

Perpignan. A fine German variety, which forms large, light green heads, and which stands the heat better than the Royal. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter part of spring.

MELON.

MUSK OR CANTELOUPE.

Texas Cannon Ball.

Rockyford.

Osage.

Netted Nutmeg.

Netted Citron.

Pine Apple.

Early White Japan.

Paul Rose.

Preserving Citron.

Persich or Cassaba.

New Orleans Market.

New Early Hackensack.

Emerald Gem.

Long Island Beauty.

Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten to twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, But How Good

the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Osage Musk Melon. This variety is cultivated largely for the Chicago market. It is small and does not look very attractive, but is of excellent flavor. Recommend it highly for family use. It will not sell well in this market. People here are accustomed to roughly netted melons, such as the New Orleans Market. The Osage is smooth and very slightly netted.

Netted Nutmeg. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early, and of fine flavor.

Netted Citron. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.

Pine Apple. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of very fine flavor.

Early White Japan. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

Persian or Cassaba. A large variety, of oval shape and very delicate flavor. The rind of this kind is very thin, which is a disadvantage in handling, and prevents it from being planted for the market. Very fine for family use.

Rockyford Musk Melon. Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, sound, green fleshed melon in cultivation; nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Very thick meat with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed. Flesh light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.

Osage Melon.

New Orleans Market Melon.

Preserving Citron. This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is only used for preserving and for making pies and sauces.

Texas Cannon Ball Muskmelon. This melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

New Orleans Market. A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for this market; large in size, very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so

fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised at the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market.

Northern grown seed do not thrive here. It requires a Southern sun to bring the seed to perfection. Small varieties of melons will improve in size if cultivated here for a number of years, and if care is taken that no Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkins are cultivated in the vicinity. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

New Early Hackensack. A newly introduced variety, resembling the well known Hackensack, but not quite so large. It is productive and of good flavor. The seed we offer are Southern grown. It is earlier than the New Orleans Market. Recommend same highly.

Emerald Gem. A medium size Melon

which originated in Michigan. It is almost round, of very good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. Good variety for family use.

Long Island Beauty. A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the earliest of all.

Paul Rose. This splendid new melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, and superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and long keeper; has a very small seed cavity. It has a deep orange-colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, averaging a uniform diameter of about five inches.

MELONS—Water.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.), WASSERMELONE (Ger.), SANDIA (Sp.)

Mammoth Iron Clad.

Pride of Georgia.

McIvers Wonderful.

Kleckley's Sweets.

Rattle Snake.

Kolo Gem.

Early Dark Icing

Sweetheart

Bradford.

Florida's Favorite.

Early Triumph.

Black Diamond.

Ice Cream, white seeded.

Seminole.

Lone Star.

Duke Jones.

Alabama Sweet.

Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean till the vines touch.

Mammoth Iron Clad.

No Matter What You Want for the Garden We Have It.

Ice Cream. (WHITE SEEDED.) A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in the rind it is not so well adapted for the market as the other kinds; notwithstanding this it is grown exclusively by some for that on account of its earliness. It has come into general cultivation more and

more every year, as it is very sweet, and sells readily in the market.

Mammoth Iron Clad. Highly recommended North. It did not do as well as Southern raised seed. We have the seed now grown in Florida, and no-doubt it will give better satisfaction.

Florida's Favorite.

Rattle Snake. An old Southern variety which has come into notice of late years. It is of large size, light green, with large dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands

transportation better than most other kinds; has been the standard market melon till the Kolb Gem was introduced. However it always will remain a favorite with market gardeners. The seed we offer o

Kolb Gem.

New Orleans Market Egg Plant Cannot be too well Recommended.

this variety is especially grown for us by one of the best growers in Georgia. It is one of the purest strains that can be found.

Kolb Gem. Only a few years since this variety has been introduced, but the shipping qualities are so good that the bulk of Melons raised for the market are of that kind. Flesh crimson, very thin but tough rind; fine flavor and full of flesh; no hollow in the middle. It is the heaviest Melon for its size. What we offer are Southern grown seeds.

Florida's Favorite. This Melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety; prolific, earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattle Snake or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for the table. It is not as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately, flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons.

Pride of Georgia. A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains a large size when well cultivated. Very good for family use.

Seminole. A novelty of recent introduction. A very early melon, oblong in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early. The seed we offer has been grown from headquarters by a careful grower of Georgia. It is a good shipper. We recommend it highly.

Early Dark Icing Water Melon. This is an early variety, round with thin, dark skin, yet very solid and of superior quality. Not well adapted for shipping purposes.

Lone Star.

Lone Star. This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. Nat. Henderson, of Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor, it cannot be excelled by any variety. It is excellent for

market as well as for family use. When better known it will become one of the leading varieties for the South. Recommend same very highly.

Early Triumph, True Strain. This new melon has been largely planted the past two years, and has proven so successful that we consider it worthy of being classed as one of our leading varieties. It is the best market and shipping melon thus far introduced. The rind is dark green, the flesh deep red and very sweet.

As a Winter Lawn the English Rye is Unexcelled.

Pride of Georgia.

The melon is very large, weighing from 40 to 80 pounds.

Melvers Wonderful Water Melon.

An oblong shaped melon of uniformly large size and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading

into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.

Early Triumph Tone Strain.

Bradford Water Melon. This melon is similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings. In shape it is long, and color dark green, with darker wavy bands; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. Seed white, an excellent variety.

Alabama Sweet. The best melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific. We cannot recommend this melon too highly. Fancy selected southern grown seed.

Black Diamond. We have tried very hard the past two seasons to popularize this fine, large melon, but our customers do not "take to it" as they should. Do not be partial and cling too long to old favorites. We admit that but half the so-called "novelties" are really novel or an improvement on others, but when we KNOW that we have an IMPROVED variety, we do not hesitate to recommend it. Put at least a portion of

Try Our New Velvet Fig Trees.

your melon patch in Black Diamond and you will plant more of it the next season. It is nearly round; solid; rind black-green in color; good shipper, and of fine quality. Yields larger than any other variety of late introduction.

Sweet Heart. A new shipping melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm, flesh bright

crimson, sweet and tender. This melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily, and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.

Kleckley Sweets. This is one of the best flavored melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.

Seminole.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.), SENF (Ger.), MOSTAZA (Sp.)

White or Yellow Seeded London.

Chinese very Large Cabbage Leaved.

Black or Brown London.

Large Leaved Curled.

Giant Ostrich Plume.

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. The large leaved or Curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

Large Leaved Curled. The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large, and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage Leaved. A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It is not the

same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Giant Ostrich Plume. This is a splendid variety for the market, gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beauti-

Shears, Pruning Knives, Pruning Saws, Hedge Shears, Etc.

fully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

White or Yellow London. This is the common White Mustard of commerce,

used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

Black or Brown London. Used for the same purpose as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), INDIANISCHE KRESSE (Ger.), CAPUCHINA (Sp.).

Tall and Dwarf.

Planted here only for ornament. (For description see List of Climbing Plants.)

OKRA.

Green Tall Growing.
Dwarf Green Prolific.

White Velvet.
French Market Dwarf Prolific.

This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.

French Market Dwarf Prolific.

Tall Growing. This is the variety most cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and keep tender longer than the square podded kind.

Dwarf Green Prolific. This is an extra early variety, very prolific; the pods are

Tall Growing Okra.

close together, from which the name. If planted for market it will be only in demand up to the time the long podded varieties come in, as in this market no ribbed pods sell well.

Buy Your Horse Radish and Rhubarb Roots From Us.

White Velvet Okra.

✓ **White Velvet.** A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

✓ **French Market Dwarf Prolific.** One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the White Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

ONIONS.

OGNON (Fr.), ZWIEBEL (Ger.), CEBOLLA (Sp.)

Red Bermuda.

White Bermuda.

Frotscher's Creole or Louisiana.

Danver's Yellow Globe.

Red Wethersfield.

The Prize Taker.

New White Queen.

The cut on next page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Frotscher's Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high; the past season the crop was very small. Different varieties of Italian kinds have been tried here, but none produce good bulbs but the **True Red Bermuda**, which is raised at Teneriffe and the coast of Africa. It is a flat shaped onion, a little lighter in color than the Creole, earlier, and does not shoot up like that kind; comes in the market just after the shipping from the West is exhausted and hits the market at the proper time. We would recommend the Bermuda for home use and home market, but for shipping to distant markets it is unfit, as it decays quickly, and when dry peels off. The Creole has the preference, even shot up onions sell for a better price than the Bermuda. *None of the Northern grown seed sown here will produce any Onions.* Also the American Red and White Bermuda Onions, Southern grown.

✓ **White Bermuda.** This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the only difference is in the color, which is pure white. Very good for family use.

Frotscher's Creole or Louisiana has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe; we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Rassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties,

Pruning Saws, Knives, etc., an extensive and varied collection.

but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 10th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broad-cast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Latanias for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops.

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the onion will be ready to be taken up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good sized Onion. Growers here use very little, if any fertilizers, but it can be used

Largest Seed House in the South.

with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Bermuda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for us by an experienced Onion grower at Lafourche. No better stock can be found. We do not depend upon chance purchases; very often seed raised from shot up Onions are sold very low, but will not produce good merchantable Onions, having a tendency to go to seed again before the bulb is matured. Most gardeners here know all about the cultivation of the Creole Onion; these remarks, therefore, are made for those who live in adjoining States where the Creole Onion can be successfully cultivated—more so in Texas, Mississippi and Florida. The demand for Creole Onion seed from these sections increases every year, especially from Texas.

Danver's Yellow Globe. An excellent variety North, where thousands of barrels are annually grown for home consumption and for shipping to Southern markets at the time when our Creole Onions are consumed and new crops not expected before several months after. In the southern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida the Danver's Onion will not bulb, but in the middle States and further north it will do well enough, still it does not come up to Louisiana or Creole. In shape it is globular,

of medium size, very firm and solid; of a yellowish red color and of a mild flavor. Where the Bermuda and Creole do not succeed the Danver's may be tried and invariably will do well.

Red Wethersfield. Another good Northern variety, not adapted to our southern climate and soil. Will do well in the middle and northern States, where the Bermuda and Creole do not succeed. In shape it is not quite as globular as the preceding variety, of a deep red color, medium size and very firm. It is an excellent shipper and good keeper.

The Prize Taker. One of the largest onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of a yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor. Does better in the South than either of the above.

ITALIAN ONION.

New White Queen. This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy; very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table. It cannot be too highly recommended.

ONION SETS.

Creole Onion Sets. The advantage of planting Onion Sets instead of the seed is that you have onions one month to six weeks earlier. As it is known the earlier you are in the market the more profitable your crop will be, therefore we advise planting Sets; they are used largely in our Southern country.

SHALLOTS.

ESHALLOTTE (Fr.), SCHALLOTEN (Ger.)

A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.), PETERSILIE (Ger.), PERJIL (Sp.)

Creole.

Plain Leaved.
Double Curled.

Improved Garnishing.

Market Gardeners' Curled.

Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

Creole Parsley. Planted in the spring. This is identical to that of plain Northern Parsley, except that the seed are grown in

the South. It is claimed by some to last longer without going to seed than other varieties.

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades and Rakes, all Makes.

Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for the New Orleans market.

Market Gardeners' Curled. A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are

handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

PARSNIP.

Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown or Sugar, is the kind generally cultivated, it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

PEAS.

POIS (Fr.), ERBSE (Ger.), GUISANTE (Sp.)

EARLIEST.

Gradus or Prosperity, 3 feet.
Prince of Wales, 2½ feet.
Daisy, 2½ feet.
Early Alaska, 2½ feet.
Extra Early or First and Best, 2½ feet.
Early Washington, Early May or frame 3 ft.
Early Tom Thumb, 1 foot.
Laxton's Alpha, 3 feet.
American Wonder, 1½ feet.
Blue Beauty, 2 feet.
Nott's Excelsior, 1 foot.
Steckler's Sealed First and Best Peas, 2½ ft.
Eclipse, 2½ feet.
Melting Sugar, 2½ feet.

SECOND CROP.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod, 1½ feet.

Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground manured the previous season. else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing the dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil.

The Extra Early, Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted; but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Early Alaska. This is an extra early Pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific, the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

Extra Early or First and Best. This was the earliest Pea cultivated until the introduction of the Alaska; very popular with the small market gardeners here, who have rich grounds. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before "Extra Early."

Champion of England, 5 feet.
McLean's Advancer, 3 feet.
McLean's Little Gem, 1½ feet.
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod, 3 feet.
Eugenie, 3 feet.
Carter's Stratagem, 2½ feet.
Carter's Telephone, 5 feet.
Paragon, 3 feet.

GENERAL CROP.

Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.
Royal Dwarf Marrow, 3 feet.
Black Eved Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Large White Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Dwarf Sugar, 2½ feet.
Tall Sugar, 6 feet.

Blue Beauty. An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks but simply the earth drawn around the roots. It is productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A green wrinkled variety of very fine flavor; not profitable for the market, but recommended for family use.

McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

As a Winter Lawn the English Rye is unexcelled.

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are nearly all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

Early Tom Thumb. Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

Laxton's Alpha. This is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation; of delicious flavor and prolific. This variety deserves to be recommended to all who like a first-class pea. It will come into general cultivation when better known.

American Wonder. A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; 10 to 12 inches high, is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

Carter's Stratagem. This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4-5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive. Recommend it highly.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green narrow pea of good quality. Pods are long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.

Eugenie. A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

Prince of Wales. Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Pods producing abundantly in pairs near top of vine. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height 2½ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

Grados or Prosperity. This is the earliest, large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with

Carter's Stratagem.

dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches long, nearly round and well filled with large, handsome peas. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time.

Nott's Excelsior Peas. This pea re-

Carter's Telephone.

sembles in habit Carter's Premium Gem, but is more dwarf and uniform in growth; of medium height, between American Wonder and Gem, being more uniform and productive and earlier than either. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder. Height 12 inches.

■ **Carter's Telephone.** Another wrinkled English late variety; grows about from 4½ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas.

■ **Paragon.** It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods, containing six to nine peas. Short, stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green; quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known. It will stand more heat than any other variety, not affected by mildew.

■ **Dwarf Blue Imperial.** A very good bearer if planted early, pods are large and well filled.

■ **Royal Dwarf Marrow.** Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

■ **Daisy or Dwarf Telephone.** Habit dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Very uniform in height and little or no tendency to sport. Exceedingly productive. Plants frequently bearing from five to seven pods. The height under favorable or ordinary culture averages from 15 to 16 inches.

■ **Black-Eyed Marrowfat.** This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about four feet high.

■ **Large White Marrowfat.** Similar to the last variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

■ **Dwarf Sugar.** A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod. Three feet high.

■ **Tall Sugar.** Has the same qualities as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger. Neither of these two varieties are very popular here.

■ **Steckler's First and Best.** A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

■ **Eclipse.** The earliest of the wrinkled peas.

■ **Melting Sugar.** This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in our country, while abroad it is considered a great relish.

THE PEA BUG.

■ All peas grown in this country have small holes in them, caused by the sting of the Pea Bug, while the pod is forming, when it deposits its egg in it. Later the insect perfects itself and comes out of the dry pea, leaving the hole.

The germ of the pea is never destroyed, and they grow equally as well as those without holes. Market gardeners in this neighborhood who have been planting the Extra Early Peas for years, will not take them without holes, and consider these a trade mark.

FIELD or COW PEAS.

■ There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand, and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap beans, and if dried, like dried beans, make a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small white, with a black eye; they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety of cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

■ **Canada Field.** For sowing broadcast as a fertilizer; used as common Cow Peas.

■ **White, Red and Speckled Sugar Crowder or Forty Day Peas.** These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support. Very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods. These Peas are planted early in the spring by market gardeners here and sold in bunches as early Peas.

■ **Lady Peas.** These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

■ **Black-Eyed Field Peas.** A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family.

Look in this Book for Our List of Roses. Prize Winners.

IMPROVED VELVET BEAN.

THE IMPROVED VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.—The Improved Velvet Bean, or more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family) is a vining or climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that Orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. When planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivated once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep.

Velvet Beans are cheaper at \$4.00 per bushel than Cow Peas at \$1.25, as it requires but 1 peck per acre, whereas Cow Peas require 1½ bushels.

PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.), SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.), PIMENTO (Sp.)

✓ *Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.*
✓ *Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.*
✓ *Golden Dawn Mango.*
✓ *Bell or Bull Nose.*
✓ *Long Red Cayenne.*
✓ *Red Cherry.*

✓ *Bird Eye.*
✓ *Chili.*
✓ *Tabasco.*
✓ *Red Cluster.*
✓ *Celestial.*
✓ *Columbus.*

Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot to a foot and a half in the rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.

✓ Sweet Spanish or Monstrous Pepper.

✓ **Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.** A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.

✓ Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

✓ **Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.** This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably

Hoes, Shovels, Spades and Rakes, all Makes.

mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Spanish Monstrous. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits, making this variety both productive and profitable. A decided acquisition.

Golden Dawn Mango. In shape and size it resembles the Bell. Color, a bright waxy golden yellow; very brilliant and hand-

some. Single plants ripen from twelve to twenty-four fruits, making them productive and profitable. They are entirely exempt from any fiery taste or flavor, and can be eaten as readily as an apple.

Bell or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

Red Cherry Pepper.

Celestial. The handsomest of pepper varieties. The plant grows stout and bushy, producing a large quantity of fine colored rather thick pods, and as it continues to bloom and set fruit almost the entire season, these pods are of a different color. When quite young they are of a light green, changing to a pure white, when almost fully grown they become of a bright yellow, and when fully ripe of bright scarlet.

Columbus. A large and popular variety of sweet pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.

Red Cherry. A small roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Bird Eye. Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

Tabasco Pepper.

Chili. A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

Tabasco. This variety of pepper is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very

prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.

Don't Forget we Handle Plants of all Descriptions.

Red Cluster. A new variety of which the pods grow in bunches, upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and orna-

mental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.

Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.

Red Cluster Pepper.

POTATOES.

POMME DE TERRE (Fr.), KARTOFFEL (Ger.)

Burbanks.

Early Rose.

Breeze's Peerless or Boston.

Extra Early Vermont.

Beauty of Hebron.

White Elephant.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved

Bermuda.

Early Ohio.

The following varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans, among 150 different kinds tested they gave about the best results, both in yield and quality.

Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, bone dust, or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small, each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. Field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and hilled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may just be peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting.

All new kinds introduced have been tried here, but of late so many have come out that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. New varieties of potatoes come out

Steckler's Southern Grown Seeds are Always Reliable.

with fancy prices, but these prices for new potatoes do not pay here, as we can keep none over for seed, and any person raising for the market would not realize a cent more for a new fancy variety per barrel than for a barrel of good Peerless or Early Rose. Earliness is no consideration, as we plant from December to end of March. Somebody may plant Early Rose in December and another in February, and those planted in February come to the market first; it depends entirely upon the season. If late frosts set in, early planted potatoes will be cut down, and those just coming out of the ground will not be hurt.

Up to now the Peerless is the standard variety.

Among the new kinds tried here we find the White Elephant to be a fine potato. It is a very strong grower, tubers oblong, very productive, good quality and flavor. The Extra Early Vermont, Beauty of Hebron, Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda, Early Ohio and Early Rose for early, and Peerless, White Elephant and Rural New Yorker for late, are as good varieties as exist, and it is not likely that we will have anything better by new introductions. The Rural Blush, which was introduced some years ago, may be added to the late varieties; it is of excellent quality, strong grower and yields heavily. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.

Early Rose

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

One of the best of all early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless with the excellent qualities of the Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red. It is rapidly growing in favor, and will soon become a standard variety.

Early Rose. This is, without any doubt, the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. It has not become so popular as it deserves as a market variety, as pink or red potatoes do not sell so well here as the white kinds. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties; but they want rich light soil to grow to perfection.

Breese's Peerless or Boston. Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted; eyes

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. As white potatoes are more saleable than pinkish kinds, and as this variety is handsome in appearance and of good quality, it has become the general favorite in this section.

Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the tubers are more

uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

Beauty of Hebron. We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier than Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality; more mealy than the Early Rose.

White Elephant. This variety has again given entire satisfaction. The tubers are large and of excellent quality; planted alongside the Peerless it produced fully one-third more than that variety.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. Of recent introduction. This potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

Early Ohio. This Potato is not exactly a novelty, as it has been in commerce for

Early Ohio.

about three years, but as it is comparatively little known in the South, and has proven to be one of the best of the early varieties, we think it worthy of some special mention, and therefore add it to our list. The originator claims that it is a hardier and more productive potato than the Triumph, and from what we have seen we are fully convinced that the claims are not exaggerated.

Breeze's Peerless or Boston.

The potato in appearance bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not

rot as easy during a wet season as do the Early Rose or even the Triumph.

Burbanks. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.

THE SWEET POTATO.

Convolvulus Batatas.

The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. Good for man and beast. It is a plant of a warm climate. Much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out.

VARIETIES GENERALLY CULTIVATED IN THE SOUTH.

The Spanish Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

Southern Queen. Very similar to the former but smoother, the tubers have no veins, or very few; it is earlier.

Shanghai or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

Vineless or Bush Yam. One of the latest, and as far as known, the only improvement made in the Sweet Potato family; as good as the old pumpkin or Spanish yam in flavor, but of much superior yielding qualities. The best feature of them is that they do not degenerate or run out, as the general case in the sweet potato family. They can be planted planted early or as late as July and give excellent results.

Yellow Pumpkin Yam. A slender, long, yellow fleshed potato; the sweetest of the sweet potato family; one of the best bearers.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger), CALABAZA (Sp.)

Kentucky Field.

Large Cheese.

Connecticut Field.

Cashaw Crook Neck, green striped.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

Small Sugar.

Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.

Connecticut Field. A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

Small Sugar. Very handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow, fine grained, sweet and excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

Kentucky Field. Large, round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best of stock.

Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained and used for table or stock feeding.

Cashaw Crook Neck. This is extensively cultivated in the south for

Graen Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST.

table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with light yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine grained, yellow, very sweet and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of the Winter Squashes, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here since a century and never was found North or West; within a few years it has been brought out by Northern seedsmen as "**Japan Pie Pumpkin.**" We had this kind grown alongside of the Southern Striped Casbah and found it one and the same.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

Golden Yellow Mammoth. This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to

the store weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

RADISH.

RADIES RAVE (Fr.), RETTIG (Ger.), RABANO (Sp.)

Early Long Scarlet.
Chartier's Long Radish.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Golden Globe.
Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped.
White Summer Turnip.
Scarlet Half Long French.
Scarlet Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast.

Black Spanish, Winter.
Chinese Rose, Winter.
White Strasburgh.
White California Mammoth.
New and Earliest White.
Brightest Scarlet or $\frac{3}{4}$ Long.
White Vienna.
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
Rosy Gem.

This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburgh are best for planting during the summer months. The Half Long Scarlet French is the only red kind raised for the New Orleans market, and all the other cities in the United States taken together do not use as many of that one variety as New Orleans does.

Early Long Scarlet. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color, short top and brittle.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Chartier's Long Radish. A long Radish, described as deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

Golden Globe. This stands the heat

better than the foregoing kinds. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing. The variety we keep is of the finest strain, and as good as any ever sold.

Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter, and not quite so bright in color. It is early and of good quality. Top short.

We Took First Prize for Crotons at Last Flower Show.

✓ **White Summer Turnip.** This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape. skin white, stands the heat well, but not much used.

✓ **Scarlet Half Long French.** This is the most popular Radish for the market. It is bright scarlet color, and when well grown from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

✓ **Scarlet Olive-shaped, White tipped, or French Breakfast.** A handsome Radish of the same shape as the foregoing kind, with end and root white. Quite tender.

✓ **Black Spanish.** (WINTER.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

✓ **Chinese Rose.** (WINTER.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip.

Scarlet Half Long French.

Golden Globe.

✓ **White Strasburgh.** An oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severe heat, and grows very quickly. The seed can be planted throughout the summer, and fine large roots will be rapidly formed. It is an excellent variety for family use as well as for the market.

✓ **White California Mammoth.** This is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all the Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 in diameter.

✓ **New and Earliest White Radish.** Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive-shaped; very little top, quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender. Never gets woody. Adapted as well for forcing or growing out of doors. The finest all the year round Radish.

✓ **Brightest Long Scarlet Radish.** A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color.

Early Long Scarlet Radish.

Largest Seed House in the South.

White Vienna Radish. Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped, from two to nearly three inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short, rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk, leaves rather large, broad and of a light green color. This is an early variety. The roots take four or five weeks to become fully formed; the flesh is very tender, crisp and juicy.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forc-

ing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

Rosy Gem Radish. A king among the early varieties, perfectly round, of a beautiful deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp, and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE (French.)

Sown from September to March. It is used as a salad; resembles the Cress in taste.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

SALSIFIS (Fr.), HAFFERWURZEL (Ger.), OSTRA VEGETAL (Sp.)

Sandwich Island Mammoth.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart, and thin out from three to four inches in the rows.

Sandwich Island Mammoth Salsify.

Sandwich Island Salsify (Mammoth.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.

SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.), SPINAT (Ger.), ESPINAGO (Sp.)

Extra Large Leaved Savoy.

Broad Leaved Flanders.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.

Extra Large Leaved Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

SORREL.

OSEILLE (Fr.), SAUERAMPFER (Ger.), ACEDERA (Sp.)

Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.

Garden Implements of all Kinds, See List in this Book.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.)

Early Bush or Patty Pan.
The Hubbard.
Boston Marrow.

Orange Marrow.
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.

Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

Early Bush or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and only popular kind here. All other varieties are very little cultivated, as the Green Striped Cashaw Pumpkin takes their place. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

Orange Marrow Squash. This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit, and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

The Hubbard. This is a winter Squash highly esteemed in the east, and should be in every person's garden here.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.

Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.

The Hubbard.

Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality, but not so popular.

Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.), LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.), TOMATE (Sp.)

King of the Earlies.
Extra Early Dwarf.
Dwarf Champion.
Early Large Smooth Red.
Selected Trophy.
Large Yellow.
Acme
New Purple Cluster.
New Early Freedom.

Paragon.
Livingston's Perfection.
Livingston's Favorite.
Livingston's Beauty.
Tree Tomato.
Ponderosa.
Livingston's Stone.
Cleveland's Extra.

Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three

Don't Fail to Read Our Novelty List.

inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May and during June.

King of the Earlies. This variety was introduced here by the late Richard Frottscher a few years ago. It is very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston varieties, that it should be planted for the first. The latter kind are so handsome in shape that they will sell better than any other, when the market is once well supplied.

Dwarf Champion. This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

Early Large Smooth Red. An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.

Selected Trophy. A very large, smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the Large Red; but more solid.

Livingston's Favorite. This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the finest specimen of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.

Livingston's Favorite.

Extra Early Dwarf. This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the following kind, and more flat, bright scarlet in color and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.

Livingston's Beauty. This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very

Extra Early Dwarf,

glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple; (lighter than the Acme.) It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sort.

Acme. This is one of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Paragon. This is a very solid variety, of a bright reddish crimson color, comes in about the same time as the Tilden, but is heavier in foliage and protects its fruit. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

Livingston's Perfection. Very similar to the foregoing in shape and color.

Special Prices on Large Quantities of any of our Seeds.

Tree Tomato. A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

Ponderosa. Although not new still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.

Dwarf Champion.

New Early Freedom Tomato. The plant is medium in size. Fruit borne in clusters, perfectly round, having no sign of depression at the base, of a bright, brilliant shade of scarlet. The flesh is remarkably solid, seed cavity very small. The flavor is perfect, absolutely free from any acidity. Early as the earliest and matures at first picking more than double of other early sorts. One of the most prolific of any yet brought out, and the largest very early Tomato known to the trade to-day.

Cleveland's Extra Early Purple Advance Tomato. This is the earliest perfectly smooth tomato ever offered. Vines

are medium in size, strong growers, great bearers, and continue bearing throughout the season. Ten days earlier than the dwarf Champion. Fruits medium in size, similar to the Dwarf Champion or Acme. Ripens up evenly, of fine quality and beautiful dark or purple red in color. Very profitable for market gardeners or truckers.

Livingston's Beauty.

When in Doubt Consult Steckler.

Livingston's Stone. An excellent variety, introduced about five years ago, and found to be one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. In Florida, where Tomatoes for shipping are grown more extensively than in Louisiana, and where tough skinned varieties of good quality with full, solid and tender flesh are the most desirable, the Stone has been selected as one of their principal varieties. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from there to southern and northern markets, and no variety has given better satisfaction than this. The Favorite and Beauty are excellent, and the Perfection holds its place, but the Stone is not only their equal but in some points their superior. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite and perfectly smooth and glossy.

Paragon.

New Purple Cluster Tomato. This new and very distinct variety has been tried up north where it gave entire satisfaction. The fruit is of a very dark purplish red color, grows in clusters and gets very large. It ripens even and perfect to stem.

Selected Trophy.

TURNIP.

NAVET (Fr.). RUEBE (Ger.), NABO COMUN (Sp.)

- ✓ *Early Red or Purple Top (strap leaved.)*
- ✓ *Early White Flat Dutch (strap leaved.)*
- ✓ *Purple Top Globe.*
- ✓ *Large White Globe.*
- ✓ *Pomeranian Globe.*
- ✓ *White Spring.*
- ✓ *Yellow Aberdeen.*
- ✓ *Seven Top.*
- ✓ *Large Cow Horn.*
- ✓ *White Hanover or Sweet German.*
- ✓ *Golden Ball.*
- ✓ *Amber Globe.*
- ✓ *Early Purple Top Munich.*
- ✓ *Improved Ruta Baga.*
- ✓ *Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga.*
- ✓ *Extra Early White French, or White Egg Turnip.*

Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long it should receive a top dressing of land-plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, but also good for autumn.

✓ **Early Red or Purple Top.** (Strap-Leaved.) This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

✓ **Early White Flat Dutch.** (Strap-Leaved.) This is similar to the above in shape, but considered about a week earlier. It is very popular.

✓ **Purple Top Globe.** Of same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

✓ **Yellow Aberdeen.** This is a variety very little cultivated here. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

✓ **White Spring.** This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large, it is

early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

✓ **Robertson's Golden Ball.** Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked. This kind ought to be more cultivated.

Munich Extra Early Purple Top.

Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved.)

✓ **Amber Globe.** This is very similar to the above kind.

✓ **Large White Globe.** A very large kind; mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops very large.

Steckler's Southern Grown Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.

Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)

Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga. This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smoother than the foregoing variety, the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature. The stock we have is expressly grown for us on Long Island and cannot be surpassed. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Extra Early White French or White Egg. This is a lately introduced variety; is said to be very early, tender and crisp. The shape of it is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet. It will never become a favorite market variety, as only flat kinds sell well in this market. It has to be pulled up soon, as it becomes pithy shortly after attaining maturity.

Large Cow Horn. A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock.

Vegetable Pear.

Sweet German, or Hanover. Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth; it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties.

Seven Top Turnip.

This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sechium Edulis.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of "One-Seeded Cucumber." Like most of the Gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a

Pomeranian Globe. This is selected from the foregoing. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring. When pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should always be sown in rows or ridges.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Recently introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender, and of fine flavor.

Extra Early White French.

Hammers and Anvils for beating French Blades.

trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either Eggplants, Squashes or Pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways; either stewed, baked or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Imported Havana. We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A well known American variety.

Genuine Grand Point Perique Tobacco. This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality the far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market. Sold in 20c. packages only.

Virginia "One Sucker;" large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

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SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medicinal properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them—some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.

Balm, *Melissa Officinalis*.

Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocimum Basilicum*.

Bene, *Sesamum Orientale*.

Borage, *Borago Officinalis*.

Caraway, *Carum Carvi*.

Catnip, *Nepetella Cataria*.

Coriander, *Coriandrum Officinalis*.

Dandelion.

Dill, *Anethum Graveolens*.

Fennel, sweet, *Anethum Foeniculum*.

Horehound, *Marubium Officinalis*.

Lavender, *Lavandula Vera*.

Marjoram, sweet, *Origanum Majorum*.

Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis*.

Pennyroyal.

Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis*.

Rue, *Ruta Graveolens*.

Sage, *Salvia Officinalis*.

Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis*.

Thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris*.

Tansy, *Tanacetum Vulgaris*.

Tarragon, *Astragalus Communis*.

Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

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GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

We have often been asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best for this latitude, but so far we have never been able to answer this question satisfactory. For hay we do not think there is anything better than the Millet. For permanent grass none of the grasses used for this purpose North and West will answer. Barley, Rye, Red Oats and Rescue Grass will make winter pasturage in this latitude. Different kinds of Clover answer very well during spring, but during the hot summer months we have never found anything to stand and produce except the Bermuda and Crabgrass, which are indigenous to the south.

Of late years the *Lespedeza Striata*, or Japan Clover, has been sown extensively, a description of which will be found on page 90.

The Bermuda, in our opinion, is better suited for pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. Having tried Guinea Grass we find that it will not answer here, from the fact that it will freeze out every year. It will produce a large quantity of hay or green fodder, but has to be resown every spring. The seeds that are raised here are light, and do not germinate freely. To import seed every year is rather troublesome. The Johnson Grass advertised by some as Guinea Grass, is not Guinea Grass; it is much coarser, and can hardly be destroyed after having taken hold of a piece of ground. Some are enthusiastic about Alfalfa or Lucerne; others, whose opinion ought also to be respected, say it will not do here. There exists a great difference of opinion in regard to which grass seed is the most suitable for the South.

STECKLER SELLS THE BEST SEEDS.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover,

Rescue Grass. A forage plant from Australia. It grows during winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, but not before the weather gets cool, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm, Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed to the acre.

German Millet. Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom.

Pearl or Cattail Millet. Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Will largely out yield German Millet. This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet. when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Six to eight lbs. to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturage at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

Alfalfa or Chili Clover, or French Lucerne. This variety does well here, but the ground has to be well prepared and deeply plowed. It will not do in low wet ground. Should be sown in the fall of the year, or January and February; eight to ten pounds per acre. It is stated that it does much better in heavy than in sandy soil.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be.

As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil.

In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January or February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably since a few years. From 8 to 10 pounds should be sown per acre.

Meadow Fescue. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) As a pasture grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses for pasturing. It grows quickly, much more so than the Blue Grass. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre. (See extract from 'Farmers' Book of Grasses,')

It grows during winter. Sow the seed in the fall

Red Clover,

Meadow Fescue Grass,

White Dutch Clover,

a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Rye. Is sown during the fall months as late as December, for forage, and for pasturage during winter and spring.

Barley. Can be sown fall and winter, but requires strong, good soil. Used here for forage during its green state.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. It is only a few years since these Oats have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet, this can not well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Early Winter Turf Oats. Since a few years a new oats has come into notice. It is claimed that they stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than any other varieties. If they do not rust they are an acquisition.

RED TOP GRASS.

Agrostis Vulgaris.

This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top, Burden's and Borden's Grass. Varying greatly in character, according to soil, location, climate and culture; some botanists have styled it a *Polymorpha*. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows

well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land.

Rescue Grass.

Orchard Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Poa Pratensis.

This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names. But Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. Should be sown in dry soil, two bushels per acre.

ENGLISH or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Lolium Perenne.

This is the first grass cultivated. It grows rapidly, and yields heavy crops of seed, makes good grazing and good hay. But, as with all the Rye Grasses, to make good hay, it must be cut before passing the blossom stage, as after that it deteriorates rapidly. The roots being short, it does not bear drought well, and exhausts the soil, dying out in a few years. In these respects it is liable to the same objection as Timothy. The stem, one to two feet high, has four to six purplish joints and as many dark green leaves; the flexuous spiked panicle bearing the distinct spiklets one in each bend.

Red Top Grass.

roots may sometimes become bulbous. The average annual nutrition yielded by this grass in the southern belt is probably twice as great as in Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. In the northern States it should be sown from May to September for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the southern States until September or October for winter pasture.

WINTER or HAIRY VETCH.

Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Borley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops.

BERMUDA GRASS.

Cynodon dactylon.

Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only lately that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots. Six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; when once up it grows very rapidly.

WILD RICE.

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth in to the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift off into too deep water.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL EGG AND CHINA NEST EGGS.

English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades being easily affected by frost become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown in August or September, at the rate of 50 pounds per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Dactylis Glomirata.

Will grow well on any soil containing sufficient clay and not holding too much water. If the land be too tenacious, drainage will remedy the soil; if worn out, a top dressing of stable manure will give it a good send-off, and it will furnish several good mowings the first year. It grows well between 29 degrees and 48 degrees latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to the latitude.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, from the 31 degree parallel southward it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than two bushels (28 pounds) per acre should be sown. Like Timothy on inhospitable soils, the

RESCUE GRASS.

Ceratochloa or Bromus Shraderii.

It is a very pretty grass in all its stages, and especially so when the culms, two or three feet high, are gracefully bending the weight of the diffuse panicle with its many pedicelled flattened spikelets, each an inch or more long and with twelve to sixteen flowers.

We would not, however, advise sowing this grass on poor land with the expectation of getting a remunerative return. It tillers abundantly under favorable conditions.

JAPAN CLOVER

Lespedeza Striata.

There is now so much inquiry about this plant, so much confusion, lack of knowledge and confounding with or mistaking for it another worthless species, and also the same errors in regard to a small genuine clover, that it is deemed proper to give some correct information on the subject.

HISTORY.

To botanists this plant has been known for many generations in its native habit in China and other eastern parts of Asia. Finding its way to Japan it encountered congenial climate and soil, and rapidly spread over the entire country occupying all waste places, which it has continued to possess and improve for much more than a century. Here as on the continent it was of dwarfish habit and received a name indicative of the fact.

Finally, a few seeds arriving in the United States, germinated, contested a few feet of soil with other native and exotic plants that had long pre-occupied the land. It gained strength and increased in yield of seed till becoming somewhat abundant, it commenced its westward

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

invasion, simultaneously extending its conquests northward and southward, firmly holding all conquered territory. Since 1870 its strides westward have been immense. It now extends from the Atlantic seaboard across the Mississippi, and its outposts are pushed far towards the western border of Texas.

On rich soil it doffs the dwarf and dons the tree-style, justifying the American name of "bush clover," sending its long tap roots deep down into the subsoil and its stem two to three feet up into the light and air, with its many branches thickly set with leaves, inviting tooth and blade.

It subdues broom grass and holds equal contest with Bermuda grass; in some localities one yielding, in other spots both maintain equal possession; or one year one may seem to rule, and the next year the other

VALUE.

On sands, gravels, or denuded clay hill tops no other plant known to us is so valuable for grazing. Taking a succession of ten years, the same assertion would not be far out of the way for rich lands while few forage plants on these would yield so much or so valuable hay.

The analysis of red clover gives 16 per cent. albuminoids and 41 carbohydrates. The average of two analysis of Japan clover gives 15.85 albuminoids and 56 carbohydrates, placing it above red clover in nutritive value.

PRODUCT OF HAY.

On medium to good land it ranges from one to three tons per acre; and this may be obtained after haying during the summer harvested from the same land a good crop of grain and straw.

Japan Clover.

QUALITY.

Some of our farmers who have been mowing *Lespedeza striata* for five or ten years, regard it as the soundest, best, most wholesome and palatable hay they ever used. These mowings have ranged from two to three hundred tons on a single farm in one season. Yet no complaint as to quality, or relish of animals for it, or as to its nutritive value and good effect on the stock has ever reached us. Those who have used it longest and in largest quantities and kept animals—cattle, sheep, horses and mules—in best condition, commend it most.

SEEDING.

A measured half bushel of seed per acre may be sown broadcast the first week in March south of parallel 32 degrees of latitude, a few days later as we proceed northward for each degree or two. Sown in the fall or winter it springs up, but freezes often throw it out and destroy it. As already stated, it germinates and grows well on land in any condition, if the surface is not so loose as to let the seed sink too deep. When land has been prepared for or sown in grain, the winter rains put it in about the best condition for growing this plant for heavy crops of hay.

English Rye Grass.

Ornamental Fern Pans Complete for Center Dining Table.

BURR CLOVER.*Medicago Macculata.*

This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the States under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay. As there is no way of removing the seeds from the pods of Spotted Medick, it is necessary to sow the burr-like pods, say one-half bushel per acre. The planting should be done early in the fall, so the pods may have time to rot and release the seed. Should be covered very lightly.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted these few years past and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are:

1st—Restoring worn out land. 2d—Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention. 3rd—Is easily eradicated when desired. 4th—Requires no cultivation. 5th—Is relished by all forage grazing stock. 6th—Does not interfere with the growing of other crops, and is sown like oats. Six pounds will plant an acre.

STECKLER CO.'S MIXED LAWN GRASS.

For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

STECKLER CO.'S GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

For meadows and pastures. No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering please state condition of soil and location.

Steckler Co.'s Special Hog Pasture Mixture—Makes one of the best pastures for hogs.

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DESCRIPTIVE LIST**OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF THE SORGHUM FAMILY****SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.**

Sorghum is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; three or four quarts per acre. It makes excellent green fodder.

As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the Amber Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years, imported from Kansas. After several cuttings, the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so for seed than forage. The Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new here are the following.

White Millo Maize, or Branching Dhouro, should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good feed for fowls. We have dropped the Yellow Millo Maize, as fowls do not eat the seed as readily as the white. See Price List.

KAFFIR CORN.*[Sorghum] Kaffrorum.*

This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closing on either side of the stalks.

It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints; producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Amber Sorghum.

The average height of growth on good strong land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet; on thin land $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or the fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed, cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it, and its quality is not surpassed by any other known variety. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost.

The Kaffir Corn may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes, and also on thin land if forage mainly is desired. No plant can equal it for quality and quantity of grain and forage on thin lands. Use 5 pounds of seed per acre. See price list.

TEOSINTE.

Reana or Euchloena luxurians.

One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known.

In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage.

In order to be successful with Teosinte, it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April.

For green fodder, Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet.

In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may therefore be considered an annual.

The seed which we have on hand is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any.

DHOURO, or EGYPTIAN CORN.

Sorghum Vulgare.

This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring, the seed will not come well; they require more heat than the other Sorghums.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM or MILLO MAIZE.

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while the others are drooping. The seeds are smaller but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drills four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills.

JERUSALEM CORN.

This belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre.

Vegetable Plants Constantly on hand in Season.

BROOM CORN.

Can be planted the same as corn; put the hills closer together in the row. Six quarts will plant an acre.

JOHNSON GRASS.

Sorghum Halapense.

This has been called Cuba grass, Egyptian grass, Means grass, Alabama and Guinea grass. It seems pretty well agreed now, however, to call it Johnson grass, and leave the name Guinea grass for the "*Panicum jumentorum*," to which it properly belongs. 1½ bushels per acre.

Note—Great care must be taken not to sow this grass near cultivated lands. If done so, it should not be allowed to go to seed, as the wind will blow them off from the stalks, and when it gets among cane or other crops it causes a great deal of trouble. It is almost impossible to get it out of the land.

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FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which is desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on an average, sell much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather. The other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages, 15 and 20 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more of one variety in order to get all the colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved of late years, and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

Alyssum Maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants, about 6 inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Aster. Trufant's Pæony-flowered Perfection. Large double pæony-shaped flowers, of fine mixed colors, one of the best

Trufant's Pæony-Flowered Aster.

When in Doubt Consult Steckler.

varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three or four plants together and they will show better. They can be cultivated in pots.

Aster. Queen Margaret. German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high.

Adonis autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.

Amaranthus caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus Tricolor.

Amaranthus bicolor. Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia. Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well known flower of easy culture. Requires a good ground to produce double flowers.

Balsamina. Improved Camelia-flowered. Very double and beautiful colors. The strain which we offer of this variety is very fine; but to have them perfect they should

not be sown too soon. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.

Balsamina camelia flora alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets; about two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Double Daisy.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia elata major. A free blooming plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Begonia tuberosa. A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25c.

Begonia Rex. A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25c.

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow from February till May.

Calendula Officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

Canna indica. Indian Shot. Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and

When You Buy from us You Get the Best.

Balsamina Camelia-Flowered.

Calendula Officinalis.

Celosia Cristata.

spotted flowers of great attraction. As Cannas grow well in our climate we have concluded to add them to our list of Flower seeds, considering them a good acquisition to our already large collection. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter. Price per package, 10 cents.

■ **Celosia cristata.** Dwarf Cock's Comb. Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

■ **Cheiranthus Cheiri.** Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, but does not grow very perfectly here, and seldom produces the large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

■ **Campanula Speculum.** Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

Centaurea Cyanus.

Centaurea cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.

Centaurea suavolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December till April.

■ **Cineraria hybrida.** A beautiful green house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in spring. Must be kept in a green-house. Per package, 25 cents.

■ **Cineraria Maritima.** A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Cacalia Coccinea.

Coleus. A well known and beautiful bedding plant, which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Cyclamen Persicum. Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture; it should not be missing in any collection of green-house plants. Sow in August and September in pots, trans-

plant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in greenhouse or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price per packet, 25 cents.

Correopsis. (Calleopsis.) Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture; two to three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Chrysanthemum tricolor (carinatum.) Summer Chrysanthemum. Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

Cosmos bipinnata hybrida. A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant, which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer; 1 foot high; from October to April.

Dianthus Heddewigii. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Centaurea Suavolens.

Dianthus Plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double,

Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.

of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package, 50c.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Margaritae robustus fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnations. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks

Dianthus Barbatus.

are exceeding strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated, occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations, which are biennial and only bloom the second year.

Dianthus pumila. Early Dwarf flowering Carnation. If sown early this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Delphinium ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

Delphinium Chinensis. Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

NOTE—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

Dahlia. Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Lorentziana. Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants which con-

Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February till August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of

Delphinium Chinensis.

tinue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena alba and purpurea. White and Crimson Bachelor Button or

Purple Globe Amaranth.

different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Heliotropium.

Mathiola Annua.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.

Geranium pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties, 25 cents per package.

Geranium odoratissima. Apple scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants, and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Heliotropium. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in a hot bed if sown early.

Helichrysium monstrosum album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysium monstrosum rubrum. Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in the flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

Iberis amara. White Candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis umbellata rosea. Purple Candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the center. One foot. January till April.

Geranium Pelargonium.

Lobelia erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

LAYER POTS AND JARDINIÈRES.

Ice Plant.

Lobelia Erinus.

Double Matricaria.

Lycchnis chalcidonica. Lycchnis. Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Mathiola annua. Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Ice Plant. Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

Mimulus tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Matricaria capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling the Daisy, but smaller; are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Blue Grove Love.

Mimosa pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

Mirabilis jalapa. Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture, producing flowers of various colors. It forms a

root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Does not succeed so well here as in Europe, of which it is a native. Half foot high. December till March.

Nemophila insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white centre. One foot high.

Nemophila maculata. Large white flowers, spotted with violet. One foot high. December till April.

Nigella damascena. Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Oenothera Lamarckiana.

Nierembergia gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot high. November till April.

Oenothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose. Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.

Papaver Somniferum. Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

Papaver ranunculus Flowered. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Petunia Hybrida. Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

Double Large Flowering Petunia. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Package, 25 cents.

Phlox Drummondii. Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. All

fine colors mixed; one foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, Stellata Splendens. This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora alba. Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca grandiflora fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with

Dianthus Chinensis Double.

Nigella Damascena.

Gaillardia Bicolor.

Petunia Hybrida.

Primula Veris.

Tagetes Erecta.

Send a Dollar for 20 of Our Southern Rose Bushes, Postpaid.

semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Primula veris. Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.

Reseda odorata grandiflora. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

Scabiosa nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Early Dwarf Carnation Pink.

Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or greenhouse plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Vinca Rosea and Alba.

Primula Chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A greenhouse plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed, per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum aurea. Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border if massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.

Torenia Fournieri.

Saponaria calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembles somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

Silene America. Lobel's Catchfly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere; red and white. 1½ feet high.

Scabiosa Nana.

Tagetes erecta. African or Tall growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

Chicken Founts from 1-4 Gallon to 2 Gallons.

Tagetes Patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Torenia Fournieri A plant from Mexico of recent introduction, but which has become very popular in a short time. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

Verbena hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Verbena Candidissima. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Vinca rosea and alba. Red and White

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.

Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola odorata. Sweet violet. Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Violatricolor maxima. Large flowering English Pansy. This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

Large Trimardeau Pansy. This is the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are well formed, generally three spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

Non Plus Ultra. Benary's Elite Pansy. This new variety from Germany is the finest of all Pansies. Endowed with well formed flowers in endless colors and shades; they form a valuable acquisition to our many

Large Trimardeau Pansy.

WHEN IN DOUBT CONSULT STECKLER.

varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden. Price, 25 cents per packet.

Cassier's Improved Pansy. A beautiful variety with large flowers of most perfect form, exquisite coloring and very compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25c. per packet.

Bugnot's Improved Blotched Pansy. This new variety is certainly the hand-

Zinnia elegans, fl. pl. Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall, producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

Zinnia elegans pumila, fl. pl. Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

Hybridized Verbena.

Dianthus Caryophyllus.

Reseda Odorata.

somest of all the Pansies, and like the Odiers are fine-blotched and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25c.

Zinnia elegans grandiflora robusta plenissima. A new variety recently introduced here from Germany. The plants of this new class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from 4 to 5 inches in

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA

COPYRIGHTED
BY
J. STECKLER SEED
CO. LTD.

Spraying Pumps, largest assortment carried by any Seedsman.

diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

Steckler's Giant Zinnia. This new Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the *Elegans Pumila*, fl. pl., and the *Elegans grandiflora* robusta varieties. The flower measures from tip to tip fully 6½ inches; half early, semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors, 15 cents per package.

Tagetes Patula.

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CLIMBING PLANTS.

Antigonum Leptopus. Rosa Montana. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant in the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Balloon Vine.

Aristolochia elegans. A new variety of the well known "*Dutchman's Pipe*," (which, however, will not grow here); of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter

without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

Cardiospermum. Balloon vine. A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobaea Scandens. Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should

Climbing Cobaea.

be sown in a hot bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Convolvulus major. Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

Cucurbita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of ornamental gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites Never Fails.

**Cucurbita Lagena-
ria dulcis.** Sweet
Gourd. A strong grow-
ing vine of which the
young fruits are used
like squash. February
till April.

Dolichos Lablab.—
Hyacinth Beans. Free
growing plant, with pur-
ple and white flowers.
March till April.

Ipomæa Bona Nox.
Large Flowering Even-
ing Glory. A vine of
rapid growth, with beau-
tiful white flowers which
open in the evening.
Twenty feet high. Feb-
ruary till June. This is the Moon Flower
advertised in Northern catalogues as a
novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it
has been known here for the past century.

Ipomæa Quamoclit rosea. Red Cy-
press Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foli-
age of rapid growth, with scarlet star-
shaped flowers.

Ipomæa Quamoclit alba. White Cy-
press Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beau-
tiful flowers of all colors, very showy.
Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. De-
cember till April.

Morning Glory.

Hyacinth Beans.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Mau-
randia. A slender growing vine of rapid
growth. Rose, purple and white colors
mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mina Lobata. A showy plant from
Mexico of the well known *Ipomæa* family,
with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellow-
ish white flowers. The buds are at first of
a bright red, but soon change to orange
yellow and when in full bloom to a yellow-
ish white, forming a fine contrast with the
dense and luxuriant foliage. This plant
does well in sunny situations and cannot be
surpassed for evening arbors, trellises, etc.,
but is however sometimes affected by our
heavy and lasting summer showers. Should
be sown early in order to get it to perfec-
tion, as it blooms only when fully grown.

Giant Imperial

**Japanese Morning
Glory.** This is a type
of the well known
Morning Glory. The
vines are of a strong
and robust growth, at-
taining a height of
from 30 to 40 feet.
The foliage varies
greatly, some plants
having yellow or sil-
very foliage, while
others are blotched
and mottled; but the
great charm of this
wonderful introduc-

Giant Imp'l Japanese Morning Glory.

Mixed Thunbergia.

tion lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type. They consist of many varieties, beautiful colors, and most wonderful shades and markings of exquisite beauty. They are of easy culture, succeeding well in any sunny position. Our seeds are imported direct from Japan, and contain the finest and best varieties that can be obtained.

Luffa acutangula. Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd fam-
ily. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as
a rag. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain some medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Tropæolum majus. Nasturtium. Trailing plants with elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eyes. Six feet high. February till May.

Maurandia Barclayana.

:O:

BULBOUS ROOTS.

THESE PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE OR EXPRESSAGE.

Anemones. Double flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Dahlias. Fine double-named varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February

till May, and thrive best in rich loamy soil. They should be tied up to stakes, which ought to be driven into the ground before or when planting the bulbs. To have them flower late in the season they should be planted late in the spring, and the flower bulbs nipped off when they appear, treated in this way they will produce perfect flowers during fall. Undivided roots. \$3 per dozen; 25c. each.

The roots we offer are of the very best type, having taken special pains to discard varieties which did not flower well here.

Gladiolus. Hybrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved of late years, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermilion. When planted

Anemones.

Gloxinias.

LAWN SPRINKLERS, A COMPLETE LINE.

at intervals during spring they will flower at different times, but those that are planted earliest produce the finest flowers. The roots should be taken up in the fall.

Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 10 cents each; 60 cents per dozen.

Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 10 cents each.

Hybrids mixed, 40c. per dozen.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous green-house plants but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden, or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. The leaves are velvety, and some varieties very large. They should be planted early in spring; require sandy ground and a good deal of moisture during flowering time. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Hyacinths. (Roman.) In colors, white, pink, rose and blue. For florists' use, Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blossoming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so as to have them in bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price each 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.

Hyacinths. (Dutch.) Double and single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Narcissus. Bulbs of the easiest culture, planted from November to January. Double white, sweet scented, 50c. per doz. Paper White, (single); price 5c. each; 50c. per doz. Trumpet Major, (single), very fine, 50c. per doz. Von Sion, 50c. per dozen.

Jonquils. Double, 60c. dozen; single, 60c. dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word "Sacred" has been added since as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chinese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water; 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium tigrinum. Tiger Lily. A well known variety, very showy and of easy culture. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium tigrinum fl. pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regularly as a camelia flower. Very fine; 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Harrisii. Bermuda Easter Lily. This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph's

Dahlias.

Hyacinth.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Longiflorum. The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old standby with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decorations on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph's Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Freesia refracta alba. An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists' use. The tubular pure white flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture. 25c. per dozen.

New Oxalis Buttercup. This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants. 40c. per dozen.

Calla Aetheopica. Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant which

Lilium Tigrinum fl. pl.

Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.

is of easy culture will bloom in the greenhouse as well as in a room near the window or even on the veranda as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fishpond or tank in a greenhouse and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the months of October, November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March. Have bulbs on hand, which we sell at 20c. each, or \$2.00 per doz.

Black Calla Lily. ARUM (DRACUNCULUS.) A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, *Calla Aetheopica*, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 20c.; per doz \$2.00.

Crocus. Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per doz., 25c.; per 100 \$1.50.

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JAPAN LILIES.

Lilium auratum. Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep.

The past season we had occasion to see several of these noble lilies in bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported di-

rect from their native country. Flowering bulbs 20 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium album. Pure white Japan Lily, 25 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum. White and red spotted, 15 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium roseum. Rose spotted, 15 cents each.

These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from October till January. Perfectly suited to this climate.

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

Tuberoses Double Flowering.

Ranunculus.

Scilla Peruviana.

Ranunculus. Double Flowering. The roots can be planted during fall and winter, either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in the open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. French Ranunculus, 25c. per dozen.

Scilla Peruviana. These are greenhouse bulbs at the North, but here they are hardy, and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties—the blue and the

white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till January; 20 cents each.

Tulips. Double and single. Tulips thrive better in a more northern latitude than this, but some years they flower well here, and as they are cheap, a few flowering bulbs will pay the small amount they cost. They should not be planted later than January, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. Single and double 50c. per dozen.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden, and very valuable for making bouquets, on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

Lillium Auratum.

Tulip.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Roses, Palms, Bedding Plants and Ornamental Shrubs.

This Department of our business is no longer an experiment, as our large business of the past two seasons will testify to, and we are now prepared to fill any order, no matter how large the contract nor how small the purchase may be.

We strongly advise shipping all Plants by Express whenever practicable, this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery.

TO LOVERS OF THE CHOICEST ROSES:

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements, we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our own nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our Roses are grown in pots, which give more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We do not grow any plants for their flowers specially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock, having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce express charges soil is removed to some extent.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. IF ORDERED BY MAIL ADD 20 PER CENT OF THE VALUE OF PLANTS TO COVER POSTAGE.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL NEW VARIETIES.

Helen Gould or Balduin. One of the most remarkable roses of recent date. As strong growing as the best of the H. P.'s, with large, handsome foliage, flowers of the fullest form and largest size, which is equalled in profusion by no other rose of its size that we have ever seen. The color is bright glowing carmine. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

The Dinsmore. After thorough trial we find this rose outranks all others of the large varieties. We have so few of the true hybrids which bloom all the year around, which this rose does, while it does not surpass the American Beauty in size it does in color, and is quite as profuse in flowering, and no garden or collection of roses is complete without it; flowers large

We Carry a full Line of Planet, Jr., Hand Tools.

and perfectly double, color rich crimson scarlet. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

Gruss au Teplitz. As a bedding rose, this is one of the finest and most useful varieties of recent years. Many of our customers who bought it in the spring of 1900 are realizing its value. It will take rank with *Hermosa*, *Malmaison* and *C. Soupert*. The color is scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Madame Masson. It may not be generally known among our customers that this is one of the really superb roses, and fully the equal of any variety in this collection. We think it one of the very finest roses in existence for garden cultivation; it is entirely hardy, blooms nearly all the time, bearing in profusion numbers of large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; color clear bright rose. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Madame E. Duranthum. This is one of the most unique colored roses in existence. It produces a distinct globe shaped bloom. It combines the delicate shades of *Princess Beatrice* with the more ruddy coloring of *Madame Margottin*. This is indeed a beauty. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Mrs. Mawley. This grand variety embodies so many good qualities that it is difficult to describe it. We could say no more in its praise than to say it is like *Maman Cochet*, only several shades lighter in color. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Queen Olga of Greece. This rose comes to us very highly praised. It is a strong grower and very free bloomer, bearing large flowers of the most delicate pink shade. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Killarney. Flowers large and beautifully formed, with enormous petals, bud as long as *Niphetos*. Color salmon pink, deepening to rosy pink. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Coronet. The sweetest, largest and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in cultivation. In the bud the color is a deep, rich carmine, which as the flowers open, lightens to a soft, clear pink, with each petal distinctly edged with silvery gray. The effect is beautiful. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Frances E. Willard or President Cleveland. (Climbing Marie Guillot. A new rose. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

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CHOICE VARIETIES.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA. Identical with *Malmaison* except in color of flower, which is white.

ENCHANTRESS. This variety belongs among the leaders. It blooms with astonishing freedom, bearing its large, globular, double flowers in immense clusters. Color creamy white, tinted buff in centre.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A flower of grand build, habit of growth strong and vigorous, the finest summer blooming white rose in existence.

MADAME A. CHATENAY. (New.) Size of stem and flower enormous, good strong grower and will make stems three to four feet long, color an exquisite shade of light pink, perfectly grand.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT. The peer of any pink rose. Habit strong and vigorous, size of flower immense, color charming, very free. Try it.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. (New.) A grand acquisition. Growth and freedom of bloom excellent; color a beautiful shell pink, strong and vigorous.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAID. Can be described as one, they being the most popular of all tea roses, belonging to the *Mermet* family. Habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled, the color in these varieties are the finest white and pink. They are

their namesakes' favorites and are the principal forcing roses of which thousands are grown and shipped annually. They are used especially for cut blooms.

CHRISTINE DE NOUE. (Double Papa Gantier.) A great bud of immense size, color rich crimson, borne on strong stems, double to the centre, well furnished foliage and of the most rapid growth.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. It is the leader of the *Soupert* family. White with pink centre, resembling a *Camelia* in appearance. A very pleasing variety.

PINK SOUPERT. A sport from *Clotilde Soupert*; color a fine rosy pink; style of growth same as *Clotilde Soupert*.

MOSILLA SOUPERT. Can also be described with the two foregoing, except color, which is a grand lemon yellow, really exquisite.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. An old favorite with all, its fine satin pink color and freedom of bloom and general good qualities have given it a wide reputation. No Southerner can afford to be without one, as it is the Queen of the garden.

ETOILE DE LYON. (Star of the Lion.) Extra large blooms with long, substantial stems. A fine yellow free blooming rose of great substance; clean healthy grower.

We Carry a Selected Stock of all Garden Implements.

GOLDEN GATE. (New.) A choice rose borne on long, graceful stems, and certain to give satisfaction. This rose has become a forer of notoriety the past two years. Color a most beautiful creamy white with a distinct pink edge. Fine foliage and good habit.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. Another strong free bloomer of good merits; color a pleasing blending of white and pink, combination perfect.

MAMAN COCHET. Deserves to rank as the best in its class; the growth made in one season is greater than any other, flowers are large and full and borne on strong stems, and fine foliage, color a most pleasing pink with light centre. This rose requires a warm climate, and is therefore at home in this section.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Same as preceding except color is pure white.

MARIE GUILLOT. In its class hard to duplicate. Will give more first class white roses than any other. Borne on medium stems, a clean grower, sturdy habit.

SAFRANO (Safron) AND ISABELLA SPRUNT (yellow.) Our grandmother's favorites. Always in bloom, rich in color and produce the very finest form of buds found in any rose; stiff stems holding the flowers straight up.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. This is one of the most popular of garden roses. Its beautiful flesh color and perfectly double flowers and free flowering habit being so well known needs no further comment.

Prices, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong plants 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen. By freight or express not prepaid.

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STANDARD EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES.

Archduke Charles—Dark red changing to light red.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red; double and sweet.

Hermosa—Beautiful pink flowers borne in clusters.

Louis Philippe—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, free and beautiful.

Monthly Cabbage—A lovely pink rose, very fine. A comrade to Archduke Charles.

Mrs. DeGraw—Rich, glossy pink, hardy.

Queen's Scariet—A grand bedding rose of the richest scariet.

Striped Malmaison—Just what its name indicates.

Beauty Stapleford—Bright pink and rich rose crimson.

Duchess of Albany—(Red La France.)—Charming rose; speaks for itself.

La France—Center of petal clear peach pink, outer edge silvery rose. A general favorite.

Meteor—Dark, rich red rose, none better.

Striped La France—Same as La France, except the color is pink with light stripes. Superb.

Souvenir of Wootton—Rich crimson rose, large clusters.

Souvenir de Madame Eugene Verdier—Creamy white, shading to yellow. Very desirable new rose.

Souvenir D'un Ami—Deep rose color.

Triumph de Pernet Pere—Magenta red, passing to rich crimson, a very fine variety.

Viscountess Folkstone—Creamy white, faintly tinted fawn. Extremely large and double.

White La France—White; faintly tinted fawn.

White Bon Silene—Same as Bon Silene, except color is pure snow white.

White Bougere—Identical with Bougere, except the color is white.

Bon Silene—Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose.

Catherine Mermet—Large, clear rosy pink. **Comtesse Riza du Parc**—Coppery rose, shaded with crimson.

Devoniensis—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white with flesh tint.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger—Deep shaded coppery yellow.

La Princess Vera—Rich snowy white, shaded with coppery colors.

Madame Welche—Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

Madame de Watteville—This is called the Tulip rose, color pink edge with white center.

Madame Camille—Remarkable shade of salmon.

Madame Lambard—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn.

Marie Van Houtte—A beautiful pale canary yellow.

Papa Gontier—Rich, bright red and very large.

International Poultry Food, 25 Cents per Package

Rainbow—The description of this rose can be taken from the name.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot—(New.)—Coppery rose, center shaded orange. Very beautiful.

Sylph—(New.)—Flowers ivory white, tinted with peach color. A very beautiful blending of colors.

Silver King—The largest and best hardy pink rose.

Sombriul—Pure white edged with silvery rose.

The Queen—Beautiful long buds. The color is a pure snowy white.

H. M. Stanley—Pink.

Liberty—Crimson.

Helen Gambier—White, buff center.

Mme. Schwaller—Rose pink.

Mme. de Vatry—Red.

Muriel Graham—Very light pink.

Empress Eugenie—Pink.

Princess Sagan—Crimson.

Jules Finger—Rosy red.

Mme. Caroline Kuster—Yellow.

Andre Schwartz—Red.

Visc Wattier—Pink.

Mme. Cecil Brunner—Pink.

Countess de Frigneuse—Yellow.

Charles Le Grady—Red.

Mme. Honore de Fresne—Yellow.

Marechal Robert—White, shaded pink.

Marion Dingee—Crimson.

Snow Flake—White.

Gen. de Tartas—Red.

Pierre Guillot—Crimson

Burbank—Rose.

Maurice Ravier—Red.

Clara Watson—Salmon tinted pink.

Prince of Bulgaria—A very vigorous grower, with large, bright green foliage, beautiful in form of bud; the outer petals are extremely large, of superb rosy flesh color. 50c. each.

Maid of Honor—Deep pink.

Perle des Jardins—Yellow.

Prices—10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong plants 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Lady Battersea—This variety has long, oval buds, sharply pointed, very striking in form. The color is a bright, cherry crimson, the stems are stiff and extremely long for a red rose, a vigorous grower. 50c. each.

The Dinsmore Rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Alister Stella Grey—(Golden Rambler.)—This is a grand rose.

Bardou Job—The saucer rose, richest colored of all roses. Deep velvety crimson, almost black. Semi-double, very handsome.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Clear golden yellow.

Climbing Brides' Maid—Identical with Bridesmaid; lovely pink buds.

Climbing La France—A beautiful peach pink color of delicate shade. Very hardy.

Climbing Meteor—Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine. Hardy.

Climbing Malmaison—A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.

Climbing Paul Neyron—(Madame Wagram) Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—Deep golden yellow.

Climbing Wootton—Deep, rich red, fragrant.

Crimson Rambler—Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy. Try this rose and wait results, you will never regret it.

Climbing Devoniensis—Pink.

As a Winter Lawn the English Rye is unexcelled.

Cermine Piller.
 James Sprunt—Crimson.
 Lamarque—Pale canary yellow, almost white.
 Mrs. Robt. Peary, or Climbing Kaiserina—The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand rose.
 Marechal Niel—Everybody's favorite; deep golden yellow.
 Mary Washington—Pure white in large clusters. Hardy.
 Mme. Alfred Carriere—White.
 Pink Rambler—(New)—Deep, rich pink, very handsome; hardy.
 Reine Marie Henriette—Cherry red, sweet scented.
 Reve d'Or—Buff yellow; good.
 Royal Cluster—Pink.
 Solfaterre—Fine clear sulphur yellow.
 White Rambler—Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.

Waltham Queen—Rich red flowers of magnificent size.
 W. A. Richardson—Orange yellow. Coppery shades.
 White Marechal Niel—Same as Marechal Niel except the flowers are creamy white.
 Lady Banks—Yellow.
 Lady Banks—White. The Lady Banks roses are noted for their peculiar fragrance.
 Aglaia (Yellow Rambler)—This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.
 Zelia Pradel—Pure white, full and sweet.
 Prices—10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong plants 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.
 Extra strong Climbers, Marechal Niel, Henriette, etc., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.
 We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Niels, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.
 By freight or express not prepaid.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

American Beauty—A universally admired rich red rose.
 Ball of Snow—White.
 Captain Christy—Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.
 Coquette des Blanches—Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.
 Chas. Lefebvre—Rich crimson with dark shadings.
 Coquet des Alps—White.
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.
 Giant of Battles—Crimson.
 John Hopper—Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.

Mrs. R. B. Cant—A fine garden variety of even shade of salmon rose, round and full. A very free grower and free bloomer. 50c. each.
 Jubilee—Crimson.
 La Reine—Clear bright rose.
 Louis Van Houtte—Brilliant vinuous crimson.
 Madame Chas. Wood—Bright fiery scarlet.
 Magna Charta—Pink.
 Mme. Plantier—White.
 Paul Neyron—Dark pink, shaded carmine.
 Pierre Notting—Very dark, blackish red, shaded violet crimson.
 Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red.
 Prices—25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Plant Department.

ABUTILON.—Singularly beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Extra large plants 25c. and 50c. each.

ROBERT GEORGE—A free and continuous bloomer. Flowers are broad, their large, overlapping petals incurved, color orange, veined with crimson.

SHOWER OF GOLD—A beautiful, dwarf-growing variety, the whole plant being covered with a profusion of beautiful golden yellow blossoms.

THOMSONI PLENA—New. Has perfectly double flowers that resemble in form a double Hollyhock. Color a rich, deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson. The foliage is delightfully variegated.

SPLENDENS—A beautiful velvety crimson.

SCARLET GEM—A rich, bright scarlet.

ECLIPSE—This is an elegant foliage plant, and one of the prettiest we know. It is new, and the flowers, which are produced in profusion, set the plant off to good advantage.

SOUVENIR DE BONNE—New. This is a charming plant. The body of the leaf is a deep, rich green, bordered and edged with purest white. It is

We have a varied Assortment of Shade Trees of every description.

a lovely plant to go with Palms or other decorative plants.

Abutilon.

ACALYPHA SANDERII—The Most Sensational Introduction of the Century.—Under a variety of names this remarkable new plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Philippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure, totally unlike any other plant now known. At the great exhibition which is held at Ghent, Belgium, every five years, to which the plantmen of Europe bring their finest novelties, this great plant won the distinction of being the most striking novelty exhibited. Strong plants, 30 cents each, 2 for 50 cents.

ACALYPHA—A showy class of foliage plants that is becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much harder and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.

MARGINATA—Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose.

MILTONIANA—Beautiful foliage, bright green, edged creamy white, leaves long and pointed.

TRIUMPHANS—Very bright, ovate pointed leaves, light red, shaded and marbled darker.

MACAFEANA—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices 10 to 20 cents each, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.

ACHYRANTHUS—LINDENI—Of a rich, dark red color, admirably adapted for ribbon bows, or the edging of flower beds.

MCNALLI—Very decided improvement, dwarf, compact and splendid show; 10 to 20 cents each.

BEIMUELLERI—Dark, metal red foliage. Its strong point is its low spreading, symmetrical growth, does not exceed six inches in height, a very useful novelty, 10c. to 20c. each.

ALTERNANTHERAS—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow, 5 cents each, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA—Lemon Verbena—This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the Lemon, really exquisite, 10, 15, 25 and 35 cts each.

AGAYA AMERICANA—Century Plant, green and variegated, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

ASPIDISTA—Tough hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden.

LURIDA—Beautiful dark green, price 25 and 50 cents.

LURIDA VARIGATA—Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white, 10 cents each, large specimens 75 cents and \$1.00.

ANANASSA SATIVA—Pineapple—Strong plants 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS—The upright flowering fuchsia, a fine bedding and house plant bearing brilliant scarlet flowers in great abundance; 10 cents to 25 cents each.

ALTHAEA VARIEGATA—Variegated-Leaved Rose of Sharon—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

DOUBLE WHITE—Continuous bloomer, 15 to 50 cents each. Extra large plants \$1.00 each.

DOUBLE PURPLE—Continuous bloomer; 15 and 35 cents each. Extra large plants \$1.00 each.

DOUBLE ROSE—Very delicate rose; 15 to 35 cents each. Extra large plants \$1.00 each.

BANNER—New—(Rose of Sharon.) The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub; 25 and 50 cents. Extra large plants \$1.00 each.

BLANCHE—New. A great improvement on the double white althaea now in cultivation. The flowers of this new variety are much more perfect than the parent, being larger, of better substance, and more double, while the color shows almost pure white, the carmine threading at base of petals being very faint; 25 and 50 cents.

Acalypha Sanderii.

ALLAMANDA WILLIAMSII—Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer; 25 and 50 cents each.

HENDERSONII—Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; 25 and 50 cents each.

ASPARAGUS—SPRENGERI—A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration or for planting in hanging baskets, where it makes

a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green; 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents Extra large plants \$2.00

PLUMOSUS NANUS—An excellent plant for window culture, the lace-like texture of its foliage excelling that of Maiden Hair Fern in grace and daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decorations the sprays are almost indispensable; 15 cents each; large plants 30, 50 and 75 cents each. Extra large plants \$1.50.

Azalea Indica.

AZALEA INDICA—Chinese Azalea—Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine this year, every plant being a perfect specimen.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for winter and early spring flowering in the house. Name the color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10 inch crowns, \$1.50; 12 in crowns, \$1.75; 14 inch crowns, \$2.00; 16 inch crowns, \$2.50; 20 inch crowns, \$3.00; 22 inch crowns, \$4.00.

AZALEA MOLLIS—10 in. crowns, \$1.50; 12½ in. crowns, \$1.75; 16 in. crowns, \$2.50; 20 in. crowns, \$3.00; 24 in. crowns, \$4.00.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA—Norfolk Island Pine—This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size; 13 inches high, \$1.50; 15 inches, \$2; 18 inches, \$3; 24 inches, \$5.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA—Chinese Paper Plants—A beautiful free plant of recent introduction, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 25, 35 and 50 cents each.

BEGONIA REX—These handsome foliage plants far out-show all others, their lustrous tints making irregular blotches and shades of color combination classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place, when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price, 15 and 25 cents each; extra specimens, 50c. each.

BEGONIAS—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well in the average dwelling house.

FLOWERING VARIETIES—GENERAL COLLECTION.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style of *B. Rubra*, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

RUBRA—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, makes it one of the best plants for house.

WASHINGTONII—Upright grower, very large leaf.

DEW DROP—A dwarf grower, very bushy round leaves, white flowers, blooms freely.

M. DE LESSEPS—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves with silvery spots, it blooms in clusters, flowers white; 15 and 25 cents each.

FAIRY—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers; 15 and 25 cents each.

THURSTONII—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

DUCORAS—Long leaf with silver spots, vigorous grower and has large clusters of white bloom.

WETTSTEINI—A beautiful upright growing sort, flower bright coral red in pendant panicles; very free flowering.

ARGENTEA GUTTATA—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with flowers. An excellent pot plant.

ALBA PICTA—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted silvery white; flower white.

Price, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; larger plants, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Except where noted.

BEGONIA GLOIRE DE LORRAINE—New—The very finest Begonia in existence. Clean vigorous plants 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 each.

BANANA—Tall variety, 50c., \$1 to \$3 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb. Cavendish, 75 cents each; Oronoco, 75 cents each; Hart's Choice, 75 cents each.

BOUVARDIA—HUMBOLDTII CORYANBIFLORA—The largest white flowering sort out, the flower tubes are three inches long, very fragrant.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD—A double pink. This is a sport from the double white bouvardia, A. Neuner; novel and handsome.

ROSA MULTIFLORA—This is a sort of the well-known *B. Elegans*. While inheriting the vigorous growth of its parent, it has larger dark pink flowers of a distinct and handsome shade, but its greatest characteristic is that it is really ever blooming variety.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—A splendid novelty; extra large, strong, vigorous growth, 15 and 25 cents each.

We took first prize for Crotons at last Flower Show.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Special Varieties.

TIMOTHY EATON.—The sensational novelty of the year and the greatest introduction for many years. It is the largest white globular Japanese incurved variety yet raised. Price, 25c. each.

COL. D. APPLETON.—A very large, deep and golden yellow Japanese incurved flower. Price, 25c. each.

LORD CROMER.—This is a grand English variety with very long, drooping florets incurving at the tops, rich rosy crimson. Took first prize for vase of red at the late New Orleans show. Price, 25c. each.

CHOICE VARIETIES.

The following is what we consider twenty of the best varieties for all purposes and forms a good collection. Price 10c. each. Purchasers' selection, \$1.00 per dozen; our selection, 75c. per dozen.

MIZPAH.—This is a beautiful new single variety growing only about 12 inches high and forming one of the finest border plants for large beds, even when not in bloom, the foliage being beautifully cut and fern-like. The flowers are a deep rose pink and completely cover the plant. Every one should include this in their order. 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

NESOTA.—A Japanese variety of largest size, long, broad strap petals loosely arranged, giving a very artistic appearance; dwarf sturdy growth, with fine foliage; color light yellow.

H. L. SUNDERBUCH.—A grand early yellow. Both for cut flowers and plant growth and general habits are perfect.

BLACK HAWK.—Largest and most beautiful dark crimson scarlet yet raised. Looks like crimson velvet and does not show a trace of the reverse color, being of fine form.

FRANK HARDY.—A pure white sport from Good Gracious, one of the very best whites. Grand.

Mrs. H. ROBINSON.—A large pure white Japanese incurved variety. Good for all purposes, especially All Saints Day.

Mrs. WEEKS.—Beautiful white Japanese incurved; very broad petals; very pure.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Enormous reflexed flowers; color bright yellow. One of the most popular varieties.

GOLDEN GATE.—A very large golden bronze with broad petals. One of the best exhibition varieties.

HARRY BALSLEY.—Unequalled amongst pinks; extra fine.

NIVIUS.—Grand white globular and full; fine grower and easy to manage. One of the best.

NYANZA.—Broad incurving petals so arranged as to show both the crimson scarlet lining and golden reverse. Extra.

SILVER CLOUD.—A delicate salmon pink of Japanese form.

SILVER WEDDING.—A large, pure white reflexed flower of good substance; very broad petals, some being nearly one inch in width.

THE QUEEN.—A very large Japanese incurved white, of fine form and finish. Very popular.

Mrs. S. L. MURDOCK.—Good for all purposes, especially large specimens. Excellent stem and foliage; color soft pink.

Mrs. JEROME JONKS.—Grand stem and beautiful foliage; dwarf; beautiful waxy white flowers, broad incurving petals. Still a prize taker amongst whites.

M. E. WALLACE.—A fine large violet or lilac pink; very fine and high built form, strong stem, with foliage up to the flower.

MAJOR BONNAFFON.—Very soft clear yellow of perfect incurved form, dwarf habit. The most popular Chrysanthemum to date.

Mrs. E. ROGER.—The nearest approach to a green Chrysanthemum now in cultivation. A broad petaled Japanese flower, outer petals creamy white, center light green. Very attractive.

MODESTO.—Rich yellow Japanese incurved flower of large size. The best of its color, winner of the first prize for vase of yellow at the late New Orleans show.

OSTRICH PLUMES.

Louis Boehmer.—Magenta pink, good vigorous habit. Fine for large specimens.

Mrs. Higginbottom.—A large incurved flower with extremely broad petals, bright pink. Very fine.

Enfant des Deux Mondes.—A grand sport from Louis Boehmer. We consider this the finest white Ostrich Plume.

Monarch of Ostrich Plumes.—A grand yellow, rather tall grower, 25c. each.

General Collection.

Gold Mine—Yellow.
 Souci—Yellow.
 White Bonnaffon—White.
 Miss Anna Hills—Pink.
 Petaluma—Bronze.
 Lady Playfair—Pink.
 Autumn Glory—Pink.
 Black Beauty—Crimson.
 Chito—Yellow, striped red.
 Dorothy Spaulding—Pink.
 E. Dailladouze—Yellow.
 Fee du Champsaur—White.
 Fishers Torch—Red.
 G. W. Childs—Red.
 Good Gracious—Pink.
 Helen Bloodgood—Pink.
 Mrs. J. Peabody—White.
 Mrs. Egan—White.
 Mrs. O. P. Bassett—Yellow.
 Phenomenal—Buff.
 Red Warrior—Red.
 Rough Rider—Pink.
 Rustique—Bronze.
 Shilowa—Red.
 Simplicity—White.
 Spotswood—Yellow.

Sunstone—Bronze.
 The Bard—Red.
 Thornden—Yellow.
 Western King—White.
 Mrs. Warren—Yellow.
 Cyrus McCormick—Bronze.
 Invincible—White.
 Liberty—Yellow.
 Maud Dean—Pink.
 Mlle. Lucie Faure—White.
 President Smith—Pink.
 V. H. Hallock—Pink.
 Zoraida—White.
 Louis Boehmer—Pink.
 Enfant des du Mondes—White.
 Mrs. Higginbottom—Pink.
 Monarch of Ostrich Plumes—Yellow.
 Dorothy Toler—Pink.
 Lorna Doone—White.
 Mde Ferlat—White.
 Eureka—White.
 Mrs. Pierce—Yellow.
 Mrs. G. Pitcher—Yellow.
 Mrs. Col. Goodman—White.
 Mme G. Henry—White.
 M. Benjamin Giroud—Red.
 Hicks Arnold—Bronze.
 Iora—Pink.
 Jennie Falconer—Yellow.
 John Shrimpton—Red.
 Lady Hanham—Yellow.
 Le Grand Dragon—Yellow.
 Mayflower—White.
 Mizpah—Pink.
 Minnie Wanamaker—White.
 Mme Carnot—White.
 Mrs. A. J. Drexel—Red.
 Mrs. F. A. Constable—White.
 Mrs. Glessner—Yellow.
 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

COLEUS.—The cream of choice varieties, we have them in all the colors known to this class of plants. 50c. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

CROTONS.—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please every one. We offer strong plants 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; large 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra large 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CALLA AETHEOPICA.—Ease of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable. 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

SPOTTED CALLA.—Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

THE TRUE BLACK CALLA.—Arum Sanctum—Well known as one of the most magnificent and stately plants. A native of the Holy Land. Flowers sweet scented, very large, often measuring a foot in length and five to eight inches wide. Inside of flower purplish black, outside pleasing green. The centre spadix rises from the flowers to a height of ten to twelve inches and is deep black. We imported our stock direct from Palestine. Sure to grow and bloom. 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

CARNATIONS.—There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have selected eight of the very choicest kinds, including all colors of this delightful flower and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. Small plants 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz. Large plants in bud and bloom during season, 25c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

White Calla.—The most perfectly formed and finished carnation yet raised; quite circular in outline, and nicely rounded out with petals. Brings an enormous crop of flowers. Clean and healthy

—fine stem. Compared with Flora Hill it is not so early, does not continue so late, and is not so large, but surpasses it in finish and in constant stiffness of stem.

Flora Hill.—The largest, earliest, freest and best white variety to date with the majority of growers. Don't forget its value as a very early variety, and also an early summer bloomer.

Melba.—A light pink variety, intermediate in color between Daybreak and Mrs. Joost. Not equal to the largest in size, but choice in color and build. Healthy, free. Calyx and stem both good.

G. H. Crane.—Another early, continuous all season bloomer; 3 inches across; well formed flower and calyx, 16 to 18 inch stem. Color, brilliant scarlet. Habit good, robust grower, free from disease. Scored 92 points before the American Carnation Society.

General Maceo.—Very full, nicely fringed flower 2½ inches in diameter. Stem 12 to 18 inches long, slender and wiry. Color, dark scarlet with maroon shadings; color very fine; very free in bloom.

The Marquis.—This variety has met a phenomenal early sale, running well up toward a hundred thousand at this writing. Has received five first-class certificates, including that of the American Carnation Society, and the Silver Cup at Philadelphia for best Pink; also Silver Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. It is, without doubt, the finest Pink Carnation ever introduced, and has been so pronounced by experts.

New York—Bright Pink, very early very free; continuous, dwarf. Flowers of medium size. One of the freest and the earliest.

Mrs. Bradt.—The largest, finest and most profitable of all fancy carnations. Clear white, heavily edged and striped with scarlet.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM.—Especially desirable for green-house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb

Fancy-Leaved Caladium.

should be dried off in October and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—Elephant's Ears—A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups, also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter, and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular. 15c. each.

CANNAS.—The Cannas is a specialty with us, our collection comprises the best varieties in commerce. There is a genuine treat in store for all who plant them. Of the easiest cultivation, they quickly grow to perfection in ordinary yard or

garden soil. For summer blooming they are unequalled. They are hardy. Plant after all danger of frost is past and take up again when the tops are killed by frost in the fall and store away in a cool, dark place. Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Flamingo—The grandest crimson variety now known. The color is intense and clear, while the flowers are beautifully made, of large size and borne in immense trusses with the greatest profusion. The most graceful and gorgeously colored *Canna* in the entire list.

Austria—Giant flower; golden yellow, petals dotted with carmine. Superb; 5 feet.

Chicago—Extra large flowers, petals 1½ inches wide, five in number; color clear, deep vermilion, extremely rich. A superb *Canna* with splendid green foliage. 5 feet.

Egandale—Splendid dark foliage with large scarlet flowers of nice form and excellent substance. An extra good variety. 3½ feet.

Italia—Gigorous flowers 8 inches across; very distinct. One thousand dollars was refused by the introducer for one plant of it and *Austria*. Immense trusses of bloom; each flower has five petals; color bright scarlet surrounded by a golden yellow band. Massive foliage. 7 feet.

Madame Crozy—The standard by which others are judged; known everywhere. Large flowers and brilliant scarlet border with golden yellow; blooms nicely. 4 feet.

President Cleveland—One of the grandest introductions ever made in *Cannas*. Color bright distinct orange scarlet; very showy; compact and vigorous in growth, producing massive trusses of large flowers.

Burbank—Gigantic flowers like *Austria* and *Italia*; wonderfully profuse. Color canary yellow, lower petals spotted crimson. 6 feet.

GIANT PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.—The new giant flowered Persian *Cyclamens* are considered by experienced florists the most beautiful and decorative of all pot plants when in bloom. The foliage is broad, massive and graceful, of a dark olive green, beautifully variegated with silver and rose colors. The immense, fairy-like flowers are carried on long stems and produced in boundless profusion, and are delightfully perfumed. 50c. each; extra large 75 cents.

Camelia Japonica.

CAMELIA JAPONICA.—The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy green and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the *Azalea*, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible.

When set with flower buds great care must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices, 12 inch plants, \$1.00 each; 16 inch, \$1.50; 24 inch, \$2.00; 30 inch, \$2.50; 40 inch, \$3.00; 3¼ to 4 feet \$4 to \$5.

CISSUS DISCOLOR.—A highly colored vine of very rapid growth. 15 and 25 cents.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS—Umbrella Plant—This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a *Palm* for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Price, 15 and 25 cents each. Large plants, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CINERARIA—Hybrida—These are among the most gorgeous flowering plants. The colors range through all the shades of blue, violet, crimson, pink, maroon and white. They are in bloom only until the month of May. 25 and 50 cents each.

DAHLIAS—General Collection—Our collection of this beautiful flower is unrivaled. We import

Fuchsia.

annually all the new varieties of merit, and none are retained in our collection that do not come up to the standard of perfect flowers. It now embraces all the finest show flowers in cultivation. Strong plants. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DEUTZIA—Crenata—Very stately; flowers double; white tinged with rose. Blooms profusely in June. 50 and 75 cents each.

Gracilis—Dwarf, snow white bells. 50 and 75 cents each.

DRACENAS—We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties, such as *Terminalis*, *Lord Wolseley*, *Imperialis*, *Hybrida*, *Lindenii*; Frangans and many others. Price, 25, 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

FICUS—Repens—A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or wood work with the greatest tenacity. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

When You Buy from Us You get the Best.

FICUS ELASTICA—India Rubber Plant—A most hardy decorative house plant. Our stock is very large, and we recommend them to you strictly first-class properly grown stock, and will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well colored leaves. Price, strong, well shaped plants, 6 to 8 inches high, 25c.; 10 to 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 75c.; 22 to 25 inches high, \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Ficus Elastica Belgica

FUCHSIA—A good collection. Prices 15 and 25 cents.

FEVERFEW—Little Gem—Fine plant for cut flowers, bearing long stems with clusters of white bloom. 10c. each \$1.00 per doz.

GESNERIA DISCOLOR—A very attractive plant. Healthy grower, round velvety leaves of several colors. 15 cents each.

GRAVELIA ROBUSTA—Australian Silk Oak Tree—A beautiful fern-like leaf with a silky appearance and a fine grower. 50 and 75 cents and \$1.00.

GERANIUMS.

Specials.

AMERICA—This is one of the most wonderful new Geraniums of recent years and the finest pot variety we have, being very dwarf and sturdy grower and wonderfully floriferous. The flowers are borne in immense trusses with great profusion. They are a beautiful clear salmon pink, and no collection of Geraniums is complete without this variety. 20c. each, \$2 dozen.

General Collection.

Atkinson, single—Dark crimson scarlet, a good showy sort.

Benjamin Schroeder, single—Bright pink with large white marking on upper petals, one of the best.

Geraniums.

Mrs. E. G. Hill, single—The best single salmon. Beaute Potevine, semi-double—The best double salmon.

La Pilote, double—Brilliant scarlet, dwarf habit and good.

Heteranthe, double—Orange scarlet, one of the best.

Acteon, double—Similar to Heteranthe and very good.

J. J. Harrison, double—Bright orange scarlet than the above two and a very good variety.

Countess de Castris, double—A pure pink and very good.

Bonnot, double—A shade darker than the above equally as good.

La favorite, double—An old standard double white.

Mme. Buchner double—Pure white, both of these are fine.

S. A. Nutt, double—The one dark crimson red to plant. We have one house planted to this variety, and can supply it in almost any quantity.

Manteau de Feu, double—Dazzling scarlet, dwarf habit, one of the best.

Tamative, double—Clear bright red.

Fen de Jole, double—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit and very good.

Triomphe de Nancy, double—Carmine red, white markings, a novel and fine variety.

E. Dangled, double—Purple with white markings, a striking color and very effective.

L. Contable, double—Light pink, always in demand.

M. H. Tillmant, double—Light pink, marked white.

Eulalie, double—Bright salmon, a fine sort.

Mme. Landry, double—Clear salmon fine.

Jaquerl, single—Dark scarlet, very showy.

Crabbs, single—Cherry red, immense florets, a fine variety.

Dryden, single—Rosy red marked white, very effective.

We Carry a Selected Stock of all Garden Implements.

Andrew Lang, single—Glowing scarlet, with large white blotch on upper petals, an extra fine sort.

Mark Twain, single—Similar to the above.

Jules Lemaitre, single—White, edged deeply with bright pink.

Mme. J. Cibet, single—Bright pink, white eye, an extra fine one.

Cabon, single—Rosy salmon, a fine sort.

Jean Viaud, semi-double—f the Bruant type. Bright pink with two white blotches, the finest of all double pinks.

Marquis de Castellane—A magnificent red variety with large double flowers and good big trusses, one of the best bedders in existence.

Apple Geranium—This is the old fashioned Geranium, the fragrance of whose foliage resembles ripe apples. It is very desirable, and much sought after, being very scarce, 25c each.

Rose Geranium—This is the old fashioned rose scented geranium. 20c. each.

Ivy Geranium—A fine collection of all the best varieties and novelties, including double red, double pink and double white.

Prices on the above 10c. each, \$1 dozen, except where noted.

GLOXINIAS—This class of gorgeous summer-blooming bulbous rooted plants can be grown successfully with ordinary care, flowering in six or eight weeks after the bulbs are placed in the soil. 25 and 50 cents each.

HELIOTROPE—Of these popular fragrant blossoms, we have selected those which are most adaptable to our southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance, our standpoint in selection.

Reine des Violets—Color dark blue, very free and of great substance.

Jean Poitevene—A most pleasant shade of light blue with small white eye, very fragrant and flowers in great abundance.

Snow Queen—A strong variety; habit strong and vigorous, and also very fragrant; color clear white.

Sapphire—Violet blue, one of the best.

La Duse—Plant about 12 inches tall, with the prettiest foliage of any heliotrope extant, small stiff and glossy; the habit, also, is unique, as the stiff stems are quite uniform in height and support enormous trusses of bloom that are semi-globular in form, making a great spread of color, which is blue shading to lavender; the odor is exquisite. In the recent very dry summer this grand variety was the one noticeable sort in the field, growing and blooming persistently. What it will be like in a season of normal moisture, we can hardly predict. Price, 25c. each.

Prince Charmant—Another variety with handsome foliage, extremely free in bloom, color a lovely tint of bluish mauve. Like all of the Bruant type, this variety has panicles of bloom of enormous size. Is dwarf and compact in growth, and a great advantage on older sorts. Price, 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

HYDRANGEAS—Beautiful blooming plant adapted to rather shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

Otake—A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance through the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.

Thomas Hogg—This is the finest of all hydrangeas. It is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable. The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue in flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

New White Fringed—The flowers are formed in immense trusses, sometimes nine inches in diameter; the bracts are of the purest white, fringed, having a crimson spot in the center. This variety we find to be not only finer but harder than the old white hydrangeas, Thomas Hogg. Price, 25c., 35c., 50c. and \$1 each.

Hibiscus Sinensis.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS—This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot altogether into the ground, the soil to cover the surface two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully recovered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, yellow and salmon. Price, 10c. each; larger plants 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

HOYA CARNO-A (Wax Plant.)—Has thick, fleshy leaves, growing moderately fast and bearing umbels of beautiful flesh colored flowers, from which are exuded large drops of honey-like liquid. One of the best plants for house culture, as it stands the extremes of heat and cold better than most plants, and is not injured by neglect. 25c., 35c., 50c. to \$1.00

JASMINS.

Jasminum Grandiflorum—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmynes. It flowers nearly the whole season and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star shaped, pure white and very fragrant. 20 and 50 cents each.

Maid of Orleans (new Jessamine)—A magnificent new variety, with large, double flowers; blooms profusely all summer; large double waxy white flowers of great substance, produced freely throughout the summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this, the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Price 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany (new Jessamine)—A magnificent ever-blooming plant with large double waxy, creamy white flowers, with the most deli-

cious fragrance of any flower we know; sweeter than a Tuberosa; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Price, 15, 25, 50 and .5 cents each.

Cardenia Florida (Cape Jessamine)—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine)—Flowers white, very profuse bloomer. 15 and 25 cents; large plants 50 and 75 cents each.

Cestrum Nocturnum (Night Blooming Jasmine)—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Revolutum—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine. 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Gracilis—Beautiful climbing Jessamine bearing long racemes of pure white sweetly scented flowers in the fall months, 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasmine (Confederate or Mayalan)—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant. 25 and 50 cents.

LANTANAS—A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

LANTANAS—Weeping—Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

MYNIA ERECTA—A shrubby growing plant of dark green leaves, and has a fine blue flower with long throat; 10 and 20c.

OLEANDERS—Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. May be wintered over in any cellar where it does not freeze. White, pink, rose; 15, 25 and 50 cents and \$1 each.

PARIS DAISIES—French Marguerites—A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flowers white and yellow. 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Price, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

PHLOX—Perennial—A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson. 15 cents each.

Steckler's blue perennial Phlox, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen. Used very largely for border plants.

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM—An elegant pot plant. The leaves are bright, pale green, beautifully variegated with white and gold, the variegations being extremely diversified. In some leaves the whole area is white. In others only one-half, in others again it is confined to the interspaces between two or three of the nerves, while in others it is reduced to a few stripes; 25 and 50 cents each.

PILEA—Arborea (Artillery Plant)—A pretty little plant of drooping habit, resembling the fern; it is a fine basket plant. Price, 20c. each; large plants, 50 cents.

PLUMBAGO—Capensis—A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer or growing in pots for single specimen plants. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Capensis Alba—Equally as desirable as Plumbago Capensis and identical in every respect but color, which in this variety is beautiful creamy white; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

PLUMBAGO—Sanguinea (New)—This Plumbago is very distinct from the other two, having large leaves, making a dwarf, bushy plant, and the trusses of bloom are larger, often measuring ten inches in length. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

PRIMULA—Chinese Primrose—Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose, blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

PRIMULA OBCONICA—A lovely perpetual blooming primrose and admirably adapted to growing in a cool greenhouse. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white,

and possess the true primrose fragrance. It is in bloom fully nine months of the year and some plants have kept up a succession of bloom during the entire season. 25 cents each.

PENTAS CARNIA (New)—Short growing plant of fine quality. Flowers of waxy pink blooming in clusters. 20 to 40 cents each.

PENTAS ALBA—Same as above, the difference being in the flower, which is a pure white. 20 to 40 cents each.

PETUNIAS (Double)—In all colors. 15 and 25 cents each.

POINSETTIAS—Double Flowering. The bracts of this new kind are gathered into clusters, which fill up the center. It is strikingly gorgeous, of a most brilliant and vivid scarlet color. 25 to 75 cents each. Extra specimens, \$1.50.

Poinsettias.

PULCHERRIMA—A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the lower being in well known specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet. 25c., 50c., and \$1 each.

RHODODENDRON—The most showy and magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. Will thrive on any good soil in the blaze of the sun. Prefers well-prepared soil of leaf-mold, muck and peat mixed, and partial shade. Grand foliage: in June the plants are in magnificent array of gorgeous flowers in clusters, beautiful beyond description. During the winter protect with leaves and brush. We offer strong, bushy, imported plants, well set with flower buds, sure to bloom this year, including the finest collection of named varieties. Strong plants \$1.50. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

RUDBECKIA—Golden Glow—Grows 3 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds on long, graceful stems, exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants, 15c. each, larger plants 30c.

RUSSELLIA—Russellias are our finest basket and vase plants, and these two

Steckler's is the Place to go to get your Garden Implements.

new varieties are worthy of special attention.

MULTIFLORA—Strong and vigorous grower, of graceful drooping habit. Flowers bright coral red, produced freely all over the plant. 15 and 25 cents each.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Somewhat finer stemmed than Multiflora, but fully as graceful in growth. Flowers soft red completely enveloping the plant. 15 and 25 cents each.

JUNCEA—A most useful basket, or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular, and of brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom. 15 and 25 cents each.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA—A new decorative plant of great beauty and value. 25c. and 50c. each.

SWAINSONIA or **SWANFLOWER**—A superb ever-blooming plant. Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 to 40 flowers.

SWAINSONIA ALBA—(White.) Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

SWAINSONIA SPLENDENS (Pink)—An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants price 25, 50 and 75cts. each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggests the name Drooping Spikes for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy, and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet, and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price 15 cents, 2 for 25c.

STROBILANTHUS DYERIANUS—An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture. 15 and 25 cents.

VIOLETS.

THE CALIFORNIA—New Violet.—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation, excepting only the new Princess of Wales. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance. 10 cents; 75 cents per dozen.

LADY HUME CAMPBELL—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure-blue; richly perfumed. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

SWANLEY'S WHITE—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom. 15c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Swanley's White Violet.

MARIE LOUISE—The well known double lavender blue. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

THE GIANT—Large dark purple violet of great substance. 5c. each; 30c. a doz.; \$2.00 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

MEXICAN—The old favorite; its productiveness in our climate is unsurpassed by any. 5c. each. 25c. per dozen.

PRINCESS OF WALES—Far ahead of California and all other Violets known. Of hardy, vigorous growth, the plants are wonderfully free-flowering, with stems from 10 to 12 inches long; large green leaves of a thick, leathery texture. Price, 15c. each; 2 for 25c., or 9 for \$1.00.

VERBENAS—We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

FINE FERNS.

Choice varieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plants, and we take great pride in growing them to the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.

We have one greenhouse devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have the most popular varieties by the hundreds, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.

ALSOPIHILA AUSTRALIS (Australian Tree Fern).—25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra specimens, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

BOSTON FERNS—A large stock in various sizes; 25, 35, 50 cents and \$1.00. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRESTATA—A most popular Fern. 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Steekler's is the Place to get your Flower Seeds.

NEPHOLEPSIS CORDATA COMPACTA—Compact sword Fern adaptable for hanging baskets. 25 and 50 cents. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

NEPHOLEPSIS DAVOLIODES FURCANS—Crested Boston Fern. 25, 50, 75, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES. 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00:

Adiantum—Aemulum.
Adiantum—Aneifense.
Adiantum—Bausel.
Adiantum—Concinnum.
Adiantum—Cuneatum.
Adiantum—Cuneatum Variegatum.
Adiantum—Cuneatum Grandiceps.
Adiantum—Farleyense.
Adiantum—Formosum.
Adiantum—Gracillimum.

BOSTON FERN.

Adiantum—Bellum.
Adiantum—Pubescens.
Adiantum—Wiegandi.
Blechnum—Occidentale.
Cyrtomium—Falcatum.
Davallia—Fijiensis Plumosa.
Dictyogramme—Japonica.
Dicksonia—Antarctica.
Gymnogramme—Sulphurea.
Lastrea—Aristata Variegata.
Lastrea—Opaca.
Lomaria—Gibba.
Microlepia—Hispidula.
Onychium—Japonicum.
Polypodium—Aureum.
Polypodium—Setosum.
Pteris—Adiantoides.
Pteris—Argyraea.
Pteris—Cretica Alba Lineata.
Pteris—Cretica Magnifica.
Pteris—Hastata.
Pteris—Interata.
Pteris—Ouvrardii.
Pteris—Serrulata.
Pteris—Tremula.
Pteris—Palmata.
Pteris—Stolobium circutarium.
Pteris—Selaginella Emilliana.

CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—Boston or Japanese Ivy—A most satisfactory and beautiful climber; it is entirely hardy and can adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls. Strong field grown plants 25c. and 50c. each.

ARKEBIA QUINATA—Japan Arkebia. A new twining climber, suitable for pillar or trellis, handsome and distinct foliage, and chocolate colored, fragrant flowers, very desirable. 25c. and 50c. each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS—The Mountain Beauty of Rosa Montana—A handsome climber of Mexican origin, quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; center of a much deeper tint. 15, 25 and 50 cents.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS—A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. Strong plants, 15 and 25 cents each.

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Creeper. One of our handsomest, hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely. Price, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA—A very well known vine, will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 50c. each.

FINE HARDY CLEMATIS—Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong plants on their own roots, superior to grafted plants.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—Purple, immense flowers.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI SUPERBA—Immense pure white flowers.

CLEMATIS, THE GEM—Deep lavender, very striking; any of the above, first size, 75c.; extra size, \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS PANTICULATA—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white. Strong field grown plants 50 cents each.

COBAEA SCANDENS—A rapid growing climber, attaining a length of 15 to 30 feet. Rich purple flowers 2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches across. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CLERODENDRON BALTICUM—A most satisfactory plant for pot culture, a vigorous, rapid and healthy grower, producing an abundance of blooms, which are bright crimson surmounted by pearly white petals. Strong plants 25 and 50 cents each.

IPOMOEA BONA NOX—Large flowering evening glory. A great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price 15c. each.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY—Well known Ivy of rapid growth either as a climber or for covering unsightly objects. Give plenty water early spring and summer;

When you are in Doubt Consult Steckler.

leaves beautifully marked and variegated 30 and 50 cents each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle—Aurea reticulata. Golden netted, a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35 to 50 cents each.

LONICERA BELGICA—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants 35 and 50 cents each.

MINA LOBATA—An annual climber from Mexico. Attains a height of 20 feet or more. The buds are vivid red, then orange yellow and the flowers are a creamy white. Very striking and beautiful. Price 25 cents each.

MADEIRA VINE—A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our Southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities, flowers very fragrant, white foliage, olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10 cents.

MANETTIA VINE—One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and continuous bloomer. 10 to 25 cents each.

Adiantum Cuneatum Fern.

MAURANDA—Graceful climbers, for parlor, basket or outdoor purposes, with rich purple, white and rose, fox-glove shaped blossoms. Price, 10 cents each.

IPOMEA NOCTIFLORA. Moonflower—best white moon vine, rapid grower, large flowers and wonderfully prolific. 15 cents each.

THE BLUE MOONFLOWER. (*Ipomea Laeri.*)—This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower. Price, strong plants 25c. each.

PASSIFLORA—Constance Elliott. Pure ivory-white flowers, without a trace of the bluish tinge peculiar to the type; inner surface of the sepals and petals is white; the coronal threads being ivory white, tinged with yellow; hardy. 25c. each.

PASSIFLORA—*Quadranglaria.* The largest and most rapid growing of this class, having a very attractive bloom. 15 and 25 cents.

SMILAX—One of the most popular of all decorative vines. Known everywhere. Fine plants 15c. and 25c. each.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM. (Blue Solanum)—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are bright lilac blue, produced in large pentulous clusters. The bloom is followed by dark red fruit and remains on the plant for a long time and adds a great deal to its beauty. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

VINCA—Periwinkle. Vinca can be trained either as a climber, trailing or hanging vine. 15c. and 25c. each.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15 to 25 cents each.

WISTARIAS—For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the Wisteria is of superior excellence, and the decorative features which their long, graceful blossoms afford make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers, and easy to cultivate. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

WISTARIA, CHINESE BLUE—One of the most beautiful of all Wistarias; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely, rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. First size, 35 cents; large, 50 cents. Extra heavy plants, 75 cents each.

WISTARIA, SINENSIS ALBA—Same as above except color, which is pure white. 50 and 75 cents each.

Blue Wistaria seed 10c. per pack.

Our Leading Specialty in Plants.

We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South. Our stock of Phoenix alone requires a large greenhouse, and all other varieties on hand in proportionate quantities.

We took first prize for Crotons at last Flower Show.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our measurement of plants, where given, as in the case of Palms, etc., means height of the plant from the top of the pot to the top of the plant in its natural position. We make this explanation of our way of measuring, as many growers contend that the proper measurement is from the bottom of the pot to the tip of the longest leaf, and make their offers in that way.

ARECA LUTESCENS—25, 50, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

CARYOTA URENS. Fish Tail Palm—50 and 75 cents each.

COCUS PLUMOSA—\$1.00, \$3.00 and \$10.00.

CORYPHA AUSTRALIS—50c., \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

COCUS WEDDELIANA—The finest table Palm. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

CHAMEROPS EXCELSA—50c., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Extra large, \$5.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. Sago Palm—Price 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

FICUS ELASTICA. India Rubber Plant—Price, strong, well shaped plants, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

KENTIA BELMOREANA—Four inch pot, 10 to 12 inches high, 15 cents each; 6 inch pot, 15 to 16 inches high, \$1.25 each; 8 inch pot, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pot, 20 to 24 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

KENTIA FORSTERIANA—Prices same as Kentia Belmoreana.

LATANIA BORBONICA. African Fan Palm—Two inch pots, 25c.; four inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1.00; 6 inch pots, 13 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pots, 24 to 30 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra fine plants, large, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

LIVISTONIA ROTUNDFOLIA—Nicely furnished. Plants \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

OREDOXIA REGIA. Royal Palm—Nice young plants, 75c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. The Date Palm—The plants offered are fine decorative stock. 2 inch pots, 25c.; 5 inch pots, 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cents each; 6 inch pots, 30 to 36 inches high, \$1.00, and extra strong, \$1.50 each; extra specimens, \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

PHOENIX RECLINATA—Prices same as above. Specimen plants \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

PHOENIX RUPICOLA—This variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

PANDANUS VEITCHI. Variegated Screw Pine—Prices range from 25c., 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.00 each; extra fine specimens, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

PANDANUS UTILIS—Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders its most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets or as a single specimen. 50c. to \$2.00 each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS—75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA—We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm,

PANDANUS VEITCHI.

which is used so exclusively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. Seedlings, 25c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; larger 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA—At same as above prices.

Annuals for Fall Planting.

Plants Ready From November 1st.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed or separate colors, 40c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 50c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

For Spring Planting.

Plants Ready from April 1st.

Amaranthus, in variety, 40c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Cockscomb, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cosmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

CRAPE MYRTLE. Lagerstræmia Indica—delicious shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known.

CRAPE MYRTLE, WHITE. \$1.00 each.

CRAPE MYRTLE, SCARLET.

CRAPE MYRTLE, PINK. Price 50c. and \$1.00; large plants \$2.00 each. Extra large, \$3.50.

When You Buy from us you get the Best.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA Weeping habit yellow flowers.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA, **VERDIS-SIMA**, Lovely bright golden bell-shaped flowers. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

JAPANESE BAMBOOS, In variety, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

LILAC, New Persian,—Deep purple, very fragrant, 50c. and \$1.00.

LILAC WHITE, Rare and beautiful. Very sweet, 50c. and \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA, Banana Shrub,—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

OLEA, **Fragrans**—(Tea or Sweet Olive)—One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50.

PIITOSPORUM TOBIRA—Fine shrub which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Plant 1 foot high, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50c. each, 10 for \$4.00.

PHILADELPHUS, **Syringa** or **Mock Orange**,—**Aurea** (Golden Leaved **Syringa**).—Of medium growth; foliage golden yellow, which it keeps the entire season. A valuable variety. 50c., 75c., and \$1.00.

SPIRÆA, OR **BRIDAL WREATH**, Spring bloomers, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00

OPULIFOLIA AUREA, Leaves golden yellow; flowers white. 50c. to \$1.00.

THUNBERGII—Dwarf; flowers white, very early in spring. This variety is suitable for a low hedge for cemetery lots, 50c and \$1.00.

VAN HOUTTEI—Large white flowers, 50c. to \$1.00.

ANTHONY WATERER—Red **Spiræa**, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

TREE MIGNONETTE—A very fragrant blooming shrub, containing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing. 15, 25, 50c and \$1.00 each.

YUCCA FLAMENTOSA—Adam's Needle—Spannish Dagger, Fine, stately lawn plants; 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

EVERGREENS.

On account of their increasing demand we give this class of trees and shrubs our special attention.

CEDRUS—Cedar—**Deodara**.—(The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.) A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

RETINOSPORA—Japan Cypress—**Plumosa**, or **Plume Like**—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c to \$1.00.

ARGENTEA—Of dwarf, compact growth and foliage tipped with light yellow. 50c to \$1.00.

AUREA—Similar to **Plumosa**, but foliage tipped with gold, 50c. to \$2.00.

THUYA—**Arbor Vitæ**, **Hovey's Golden**—A small tree, globular in form; foliage

light green with a golden tinge, and very compact; hardy, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

COMPACTA—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50c and \$1.00 each.

OCCIDENTALIS—**American Arbor Vitæ**, 50c and \$1.00.

ORIENTALIS—**Oriental Arbor Vitæ**. These two very desirable, of easy culture. 50c and \$1.00. Large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

SICUS Vitidæ—**Box Tree**—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—**Armour River Privet**—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of **California Privet** (**Ligustrum ovalifolium**) which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the **Armour Privet** retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. And are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. Strong plants 10c each, \$8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 15c each, \$12.00 per 100. Small plants, \$6.00 per 100.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—**Japan Hardy Lemon**—This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than **Osage Orange**. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after third year. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. Prices, 10c each, \$4.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000; extra large bushy plants 20c each, \$8.00 per 100. Specimen plants 50c each. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Citrus Trifoliata seeds, cleaned, 1-4 lb, 30c.; 1 lb, \$1.00. In the hull or orange 75c per lb. Get prices on larger quantities.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

AMERICAN ELM—Large leaf elm, healthy quick growth, long lived. A very desirable shade tree in every way. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CATALPA TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID—Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance. \$1. and \$1.50.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA—The **Camphor Tree**—This tree is perfectly hardy and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Prices of plants 50c, 75c, 1.00 and \$2.00. Seed, packages, 10c. Specimen, 20 foot trees, \$10.00 each; 10 feet, \$5.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE—Best evergreen shade trees; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra specimen, 8 feet \$3.00 each.

LINDEN—A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens, \$1.50 each.

Armour River Privet Hedge.

MAPLE-SYCAMORE—A free, upright, rapid grower, large, deep green foliage, \$2.00.

MAGNOLIAS-Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot crown, 1 foot. 50c; 2 feet, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00. Fine specimens field grown, \$1, \$1.25 and \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA—A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolia, bearing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREAE—A very distinct Magnolia, bearing clear purple flowers of large size. \$1, and \$1.50 each.

OAK—Live Oak—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

WATER OAK—Very popular. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

LAUREL OAK—Similar to Live Oak. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

PIN OAK—\$1 and \$1.50.

WHITE OAK—\$1 and \$1.50.

POPLAR CAROLINA—A vigorous healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park and street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere, \$1.50 each.

POPLAR—Lombardy—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. \$1.50.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE—*Melia Azederach Umbraculiformis*—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella;

is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 5 feet, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen; 7 feet, 75c each, \$6.00 per dozen. Extra large trees, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Price of seed, 1-4 lb. 15c; 1-2 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c.

Japanese Plant Food is essential to Plant Life.

KILMARNOCK WEeping WILLOW—A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock. Price \$1.50 each.

WEeping BEACH—A remarkable vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Price, \$2.00 each.

THE BEAUTIFUL TEA WEeping MULBERRY—A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price, first size, \$2.00 each; second size, \$1.50 each. Extra size \$3.00.

Weeping Mulberry.

COTTON WOOD—\$1.50 to \$2.00, according to size.

NEGUNDO POPLAR—\$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

BOX ELDER—\$1.00 and \$1.50.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE—\$1.50 each.

SUGAR MAPLE—\$1.50 each.

WEeping WILLOW—50c and 75c each.

FRUIT TREES.

A few of the best varieties of acclimated Fruit Trees, suitable for the Southern States. Our Fruit Trees are Southern grown and consequently are worth double the price of Northern stock, as Southern grown stock is best adapted to our climate and soil.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plow and prepare the soil for fruit trees, we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions.

Make the ground thoroughly mellow at least 15 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet wide each way, if holes are to be dug, thorough

plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine, mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the loose soil firmly down with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 2 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCES APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet apart; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be planted 20 to 24 feet apart. Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Le Conte Pear.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cythiana, etc. which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows three feet wide.

LE CONTE PEAR—This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large pale yellow, juicy, melting and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. Time of ripening begins about the middle of July. It promises to be the pear for the South. Rooted one year old trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each; \$15 per 100; \$2.00 per dozen; two-year-old trees, 6 to 8 feet high, 30c each, \$8.00 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

White Fantail Pigeons, \$3.00 per Pair.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID PEAR—A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett both of which resembles it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September or beginning of October. It is an excellent sort for preserving. One year old trees, branched and fine, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen; two year old trees, branched and fine, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

BARTLETT PEAR—This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success, that is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are imparted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR—Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

HOWELL PEAR—One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR—A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture; juicy, with a rich, delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

JEFFERSON PEAR—Another blight proof Pear, very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. Cannot be stated yet under what particular type or species it should be classed. It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, color bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek, it is ripe and marketed before La Conte is ready to ship. It is poor in flavor. One year old, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

GARBER'S HYBRID PEAR—An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by the late R. Frotzcher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock, 40c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

APPLE TREES—Owing to the large demands we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price 40c each:

Early Harvest, Red Astrachan,
Ben Davis, Yellow Pippin

SATSUMA or BLOOD PLUM—This Plum is from Japan and has been fruited in California a few years ago. The flesh is dark red solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor. Price 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

OGAN AND BOTAN PLUMS—Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous handsome growers, branches smooth with rich light green foliage.

The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good keeper and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

MARIANA PLUM. This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, 5 to 6 feet high, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

SEEDS Mariana Plum.

APRICOT PLUM—Prunus Simoni—This plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermilion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculi. It will carry any desired distance. Tree very trifly, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one year old trees, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

WILD GOOSE PLUM—A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM—The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other plums for canning and drying and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price 30c each, \$3 per dozen.

JAPANESE MESPILUS PLUM. Erythrina Japonica—The Japanese Mespilus,

Chicken Founts from 1-4 Gallon to 2 Gallons.

which by the way is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been able to secure a lot of very fine trees, which we offer at 50c., 75c., \$1 and \$2 each.

BAILY PLUM—30c. each, \$3 per dozen.

BURBANK PLUM—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE PLUM—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties, hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

QUINCE TREES—We have added to our assortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 40c. each.

APRICOTS—The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price 40c. each, \$4 per dozen.

PEACH TREES—We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees, selected from a very reliable nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

Free Stone—Jessie Kerr, Amsden, Alexander, Elberta, Early Louise, Fleitas St. John, Mountain-Rose, Foster, Early Rivers, Lady Ingalls, Amelia, Stump the World, Thurber, Old Mixon, Crawford's Late, Smock, Picquet's Late, Lady Parham, Crawford's Early, Early Sneeds, Honey Peach.

Cling Stone—General Lee, Old Mixon, Heath, Butler, Chinese, Stonewall Jackson, Lemon, Nix White Late, Stinson's October, Columbia, Indian Cling.

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15 per hundred.

Peach Seedlings, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SOUND PEACH PITS—In the South the Peach Pits are usually planted in the Spring. Price 25c. per pound, 6 pounds or \$1.

GRAPE VINES—Have selected some varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

MOORE'S EARLY—Large size and very early; good for table use. Price 25c. each.

DELAWARE—Well known. Regarded as best American Grape; it does well in the South, with good soil and high culture. Price 20c. each, \$2 per dozen.

GOETHE—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price 20c. each, \$2 per dozen.

TRIUMPH—This is a late variety, bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price 20c. each.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—An unfailing, never rotting red wine grape of fine quality. Price, 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

CYNTHIANA—Very much like the Concord; same price.

CONCORD—Early; very popular; good for market. Some years it rots. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

IVES—Ripens with the Concord. Good for wine; vigorous and productive. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

HERBEMONT (McKee)—A most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

THE NIAGARA—The Niagara grape is the best of the white varieties. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 25 cents each.

SCUPPERNONG—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Scuppernong grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine-making; they are excellent for the latter purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 25 cents each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON—(Hyakume Zempl, Triumph)—This new valuable fruit

Japanese Persimmon [Hachiva.]

has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind; very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted named varieties. Price, 30c. each, \$3 per dozen, large size.

CELESTE, OR CELESTIAL FIG—We have a good supply of one year old trees of this variety, also three year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in a sandy loam, are well rooted and raised to a single stem; not in sprouts, as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The cultivation of this fruit has rather been neglected, which should not be so, as the fig is always a sure crop, with very little attention. It has commenced to be an article of commerce when preserved; shipped from here it sells quite readily North, put up in that way. The Celeste is the best for that purpose; not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and sweeter than the other dark skinned kinds. One year old, price 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1000. We have a few hundred of extra sized trees which have been transplanted. Price, extra size, one year old trees, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; three year old, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; extra large, \$1.50 each.

JAPANESE VIOLET FIG—As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special selected stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each.

BRUNSWICK OR MADONNA FIG—The Brunswick is a large, purple fig turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 50c. each.

BROWN TURKEY FIG—This is a very large fig; color violet brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market. 40c. each, \$4.00 per doz.

BROWN ISCHIA FIG—A small, brown fig; pyriform, when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with densest shade; as a fruit and shade tree the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 50c. each.

NEW WHITE ADRIATIC FIG—The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality, the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet, with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price 40c. each, \$4 per dozen. Extra large size trees, 50c. each.

THE LEMON OR MAY FIG—This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, pro-

ducing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

CURE FOR BORE WORM ON FIG TREES—A solution of common coal oil and carbolic acid, use in the proportion of 1:50 part of carbolic acid to 1 of coal oil. Syringe infected part freely and cover sore with a cloth saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always careful at proper season, and use above solution over the worm.

CHERRY TREES—Cherry trees, with few exceptions will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries, being the hardest, answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy.

The trees we handle are the best for our climate and at 50c. each.

NEW POMEGRANATE "SPANISH RUBY"—This new variety of the well known Pomegranate is one of the most beautiful and finest of all fruits of our temperate climate. Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. A fine shipper. Price, 30c. each; extra size, 50c. each.

LARGE SWEET POMEGRANATE—Some as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

THE MULBERRY TREE—Black and white; we also have the Weeping Tea Mulberry, each \$2.00. The Mulberry tree with its delightful refreshing fruit, ought to be in every family garden whenever space permits. It is not only an excellent fruit tree but also good shade tree, and above all very ornamental. We will have the best of the Black Everbearing varieties for our climate, as well as the White, the leaves of which are used in feeding silk worms, on hand during the planting season and sell them at 40c. each, \$4.00 per doz.

NECTARINES—Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August. 40c each.

PSIDIUM (Guava)—Cattleyanum (Yellow Cattley)—A small tree or tall bush, producing the well known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 3 inch pots, 40c each; 6 inch pots, \$1.00 each.

ALMONDS—Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. Price, \$1.00 each, either hard or soft shell.

THE JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT—*Castanea vesca* var *Japonica*—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, 75c per pound; also trees at 75c each.

JAPANESE WALNUTS—*Juglans Japonica Cordiformis*—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned chestnut. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, 75c per lb., also trees at 75c each.

ENGLISH WALNUTS—At 75c. per tree.

KLONDIKE STRAWBERRY—We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolute true and pure Klondike. 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

OCEAN CITY PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY—A splendid new berry which originated in Worcester county, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, \$1 per 100; \$7 per 1000.

MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY—We have various sorts of seed in Louisiana and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. There are but few varieties which adapt themselves to all soils and latitudes, hence the importance of planting those which experienced fruit growers have tested and found profitable. Price 60c per 100, \$5 per 1000.

PURE IMPROVED HOFFMAN—Southern growers needing an extra early, ultra firm, very large and brilliantly colored berry to captivate the eye of the dealer retailer or consumer, should plant Pure Improved Hoffman. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness enables it to carry fresh

Ocean City Prolific Strawberry.

and bright a very long distance without ice. Price 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

LADY THOMPSON—The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates for the south. Price, 75c per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.

NUMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

Twelve inches apart in row.

11,000 to acre, 4 foot rows.

11,500 to acre, 3 1-2 feet rows.

14,000 to acre, 3 foot rows.

12,000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

BLACKBERRIES—Early Harvest—Large and very sweet. Ripens fully two weeks before the earliest of the old field berries. Is not a Dewberry but a regular bush. Strong one year old plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES—Thrive best in a deep, moist well drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries the land should be able to withstand drought well. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

OLIVES—Picholine—A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. 15 to 18 inches high, 75c. each; 24 to 30 inches, bushy. \$1.00 each; 4 for \$1.00, \$35.00 per 100.

PECANS—It is now an established fact, admitted by all that have given any attention to the subject that Pecan trees are by far the most profitable of all fruit trees to plant. As a proof of this we call to your notice the fact that we usually paid \$183 for the crop of one tree. Those who planted some of our budded trees 10 to 12 years ago are now getting returns of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per tree annually. These returns will regularly increase as the years go by.

To attain these results the best varieties should be planted.

Those who contemplate planting must be sure they are planting the right kinds. Irresponsible agents have been selling what they represent to be extra fine varieties which after years of waiting prove to be worthless, being mostly wild seedlings dug up in the woods and swamps.

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

WEIGHT OF PECANS $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ. EACH OR 32 PECANS PER POUND
 " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " CLEAN MEAT.

In these cases an irreparable loss of time was the result, to say nothing of the cost of the trees up to the time of fruiting.

Your only safe-guard against fraud is to buy your trees from responsible parties only. The best time to plant is as soon after the leaves fall as possible. About the middle of November. Planting may be done up to the time growth starts in the spring, about 1st March.

The varieties we handle are the best. All of established merit and standing of repute, as the returns now coming in conclusively prove.

They are Rome, Centennial, Frotcher's Egg Shell and Steckler's Mammoth.

Prices of these, except the Mammoth, budded and grafted trees in three grades as follows:

2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

Steckler's Mammoth of which the supply this season is very limited. \$5 per tree.

Nuts for planting of all the above varieties, selected with special care. \$1.60 per lb. Steckler's Mammoth, \$2.00 per lb.

If sent by mail add 10c. to cover postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotcher's Egg Shell, Rome, or Centennial Pecans at \$3.00 per 100. Three eyes to a Bud or Graft.

SEEDLING PECAN TREES — We have on hand a large quantity of seedlings suitable for stools to bud or graft upon.

The Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites Never Fails.

1 to 2 feet, 20 each, \$1.60 per 10, \$13.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 10c. per lb., \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

We wish to caution those contemplating planting budded trees to order early, supply limited.

NELSON'S ANNULAR BUDDING KNIFE, for budding Pecan trees, \$3.50 each.

GALBRAITH'S PECAN BUDDER—\$3.75 each.

KIN KAN OR KUM QUAT ORANGE—Trees, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Budded Orange Trees of the following varieties: Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Pomelo or Grape Fruit, Jaffa, Brazil, Washington Navel, Louisiana Sweet, Parson Brown. Healthy, thrifty trees. All of the above named varieties in proportion to sizes and ages.

1½ feet.....	60c each.....	\$5.00 per doz.
2 feet.....	70c each.....	6.00 per doz.
3 feet.....	80c each.....	7.00 per doz.
3½ feet.....	90c each.....	9.00 per doz.
4 to 5 feet, Balled,		\$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

The celebrated Oonshiu Orange Trees, direct from Japan, 2 feet high, 75c each.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLANET, JR., IMPLEMENTS.

NOTE—The prices on the Planet, Jr., Implements are made by the manufacturers and no one is allowed to deviate from them.

It is compulsory that all parties handling these goods must abide by this rule or else they will lose all right to sell them.

THE PLANET, JR., No. 3.

Hill Dropping Seeder. Sows either in hills or in continuous row. This Drill sows in a continuous row in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity, but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with a broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by imperfect seeders. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after cultivation. Price \$10.50.

No. 4—Drill only. Price, \$8.50. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and single wheel hoe, no rakes, price \$10.50.

PLANET, JR., No. 25.

*Combined Hill and Drill Seeder,
Double Wheel Hoe, Plow
and Cultivator.*

This new machine practically combines in one tool the No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts or about 5 lbs. of onion seed. It will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed hill dropping mechanism and automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut off seed index with brass thumb screw adjustment. The change (if desired) from Drill to Wheel Hoe and back again is quickly made and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfaction. Price, \$13.50.

"PLANET, JR.," No. 1.

Combination Drill and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. No Rakes.

It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments can be quickly made ready for use. Price \$9.50.

Send a Dollar for 20 of Our Southern Rose Bushes. Postpaid.

No. 12, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

Price with attachments as in cut. \$7.00. One pair of 6-inch Hoes, two pairs of Cultivator Teeth, one pair of Plows.

No. 13. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

PRICE, \$4 75.

This tool is the No. 12. with 6 inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12, may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.

STECKLER'S IMPROVED No 19.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The wheel is high and made with stiff steel rim and spokes, and a combination steel and malleable iron hub. The wheel arms are steel and the frame of the

tool is attached adjustably to the wheel arms, so that the height of the handles may be readily changed to suit man or boy. The Standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy and by means of an adjustable malleable filling piece, the same standard is made to carry perfectly all the steels that come with the machine.

THE TOOLS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A Large Garden Plow of hard steel, smoothly polished, throwing a neat furrow; useful from spring to fall for opening, covering and for plowing to and from various crops. Ten Inch Sweep. This is the latest and best pattern. is thin and is a perfect weed killer, for ten inch rows or over. Six Inch Sweep. Same pattern as the ten inch, completes the work between six inch rows at one passage and is useful in wider work. Four Inch Cultivating Tooth. For deep cultivation and for all thorough work. Two Inch Cultivator Tooth. For still deeper work and for marking out for onion sets, etc.

The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made and can be quickly set so as to be useful whether in the hands of a man or woman, boy or girl. Strength, variety of tools and cheapness are its great virtues. Price, \$3.75.

The Chautauqua Corn and Seed Planter, Price, \$2 25.

When You Buy from Us You get the Best.

THE "FIRE FLY."*Wheel Garden Plow.*

This tool is intended for those who have small gardens and a moderate amount of time to work in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with small expenditure of labor and time. Price, \$2.35.

No. 17. SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, \$5.00. One pair of 6 inch Hoes, three Cultivator Teeth and a large Garden Plow.

No. 17½. SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

With Hoes, Cultivator Teeth and Leaf Lifter. Price, \$4.50.

The Eclipse Corn Planter.

This implement is in the working parts similar to the foregoing except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other and will do as much work as the best. Price, \$2.00.

The "Planet, Jr.," Grass Edger. The grand secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house is extreme neatness. The "Planet, Jr.," Grass Edger assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will do either straight or curved edging at a speed of a mile an hour. It should be the constant companion of the lawn mower.

Strawberry growers will find the Grass Edger with the hoe removed, a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. Price, \$6.00.

The Acme Seed Drill. A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, \$1.00.

Matthew's Hand Cultivator. It spreads from 6 to 14 inches, and cuts all the ground covered, even when spread to its greatest extent. Its teeth are of a new and improved pattern and thoroughly pulverize and mellow the soil. The depth of cultivating may be accurately gauged by raising and lowering the wheels, which is quickly done by the use of a thumb screw. Price, \$5.00.

The Eureka Kitchen Garden and Hot Bed Seed Drill.

It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines and infinitely better and faster than hand work. \$1.50 each.

Eureka Seed Drill.

Perfection, Jr., Seed Sower.
Price, \$2.50.

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

"PLANET, JR.," No. 16.*Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.*

This tool is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe; having almost similar attachments it is capable of doing nearly the same kind of work. It is furnished with one pair of rakes, one pair of curved point hoes, three cultivator teeth, one large garden plow and one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are steel hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is useful for cultivating both sides of the row at one passage. \$5.85.

Matthews' Seed Drill. Is composed of a wooden frame in which is set a heavy wheel in front provided with pins on the side which keep the agitator constantly in motion. Price, \$9.00.

Cleve's Angle Trowel. This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.

Improved Planting Dibble.

This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions and similar plants. Price, 40 cents each. If ordered by mail 10 cents extra must be added for postage.

Combination Weeder.

Planting Dibble.

The Combination Weeder. Combining as it does both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and most perfect weeder on the market. Price, 40c. each.

The Levin Pruner. This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners for the size. The cut is very smooth. Price, No. 1, 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut, \$1.25; No. 2, 7 inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cut, \$1.50.

30¢
By MAIL
PREPAID

Excelsior Weeding Hoe, 15c. each.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5, three pieces.....	\$1 00
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, three pieces.....	1 50
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 1	30c.
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2	40c.

French Perfection Shear.

Saynor's Pruning Knife No. 294.

We Carry a Selected Stock of all Garden Implements.

D Handle Spading Fork.....	90c. and \$1 25
Long Handle Spading Fork.....	1 00

Cast Steel Garden Trowel.

Strawberry or Transplanting Fork.

Lewis' Combination Force Pump. This Pump is made of heavy mandrel drawn brass tubing, is 32 inches long and about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It is a combination of three very useful instruments or machines. A Force Pump, an Agricultural Syringe and a Veterinary syringe or nozzle for a round and solid stream. As a Force Pump, with its three feet hose attached, it will throw a good sized stream of water from fifty to sixty feet. The pump part unscrews near the base, opposite where the hose is attached and the perforated or syringe nozzle is screwed on in its place. This can be used for syringing plants. Price, \$6.00 net.

Deakin's New Syringes The cheapest all brass Syringes made; full length or barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. They are all brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$3.00; letter K, \$2.25.

The Acme Pump.

The Acme Hand Force Pump. Wherever vermin and insect pests can be reached with the various solutions the Acme will be found invaluable as an exterminator. For use in Orchard, Green house and Garden it answers all requirements. The Acme is useful for washing carriages and handy in case of fire. The discharge end of the nozzle is so shaped that it can be used for Veterinary purposes. Price, \$6.00.

The Daisy Sprayer. A cheap but very effective Spraying Pump, made entirely of tin. This is not an ordinary single barrel syringe, but a regular force pump. The cylinder is provided with a suction valve, and the discharge pipe is sufficiently wide to act as an air chamber, thereby enabling the pump to throw a continuous stream. Price, \$1.75.

Lewis' Agricultural Syringe. This exterminator is 26 inches long, by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Expansion Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube, except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, zinc, \$1.50; brass, \$2 50.

The "Little Gem" Spraying Pump This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 lbs. The price with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot, is \$5 00.

The Vapor Gem Sprayer. For house plants, greenhouses, flower garden, etc. The best insecticide distributor known. Uses every kind of poisonous spray. Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenical Mixture, Kerosene and Rosin Emulsion with great effect. Price, \$2.25.

Tyrian Rubber Plant and Flower Sprinkler. Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz. 80c. each; 8 oz. 90c. each; 10 oz. \$1.00 each; 4 oz. Bent Neck, 90c. each; 6 oz. \$1.00 each; 8 oz. \$1.10 each; 10 oz. \$1.25 each

Caterpillar Exterminator. For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used gives satisfaction. It is ball shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The

Steckler's Southern Grown Seeds are always Reliable.

ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches; the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price, \$1.00.

New Era Tri-Jet Sprayer. The cheapest spraying apparatus in the market at price quoted, and is more effective than many other sprayers at ten times the cost. For spraying Potato vines, shrubs, Plants and Cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of Henneries it has no equal. Price, \$1.50.

Garfield Knapsack Sprayer. One of the best, strongest and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is therefore easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$15.00. Additional hose 30c. per foot.

The Cornell Knapsack Sprayer. This is substantially the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand more rough handling than the "Garfield" we are certain it will give better satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet hose, brass hand tube 14 inches long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, \$10.50. Additional hose 30c. per foot.

The Lenox Sprayer. This sprayer is made similar in style as the Eureka only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial

for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes, cauliflow-ers, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knap-sack in the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Has been lately improved by having an automatic Agitator placed inside. In walking this agitator moves forward and backward, thereby thoroughly mix-ing the liquid used. Price, complete, \$4.50.

Ladies' Favorite Flower and Plant Sprinkler. This is the ne-test Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It con-sists of a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb contain-ing a fine nickel plate rose or spray. Price, \$1.50.

Garden Hose. Three ply, standard size. Price per section of fifty feet, \$5.00.

Brooks' Improved Hand Force and Spray Pump. A complete hand apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 5-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, \$4.75.

Deakin's Improved Brass Garden Syringes, American. No. A, Ladies' Fa-vorite, length of barrel, 6¾ inches, \$1.50. No. A, Length of barrel, 12 inches, diameter 1 inch, with one stream and spray rose. Price, \$2.50.

No. 2—Ladies Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches, diameter 1½ inches, with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, \$4.75.

No. 3—Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.

No. 11—(Second quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Open Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream Side attachment. Price, \$4.75.

No Matter what you Want for the Garden We Have It.

Woodason's Bellows—
Double Cone (for insect powder.) \$3.50.

Single Cone (for insect powder.) \$1.50.

Atomizer (for liquid and powder.) \$2.50.

Pure Pyrethrum Powder for

above bellows, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound box, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 25 cents; 1 pound boxes, 50 cents.
Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot, \$2.00 each.

The Lightning Bug Exterminator. One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is very light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, tinned, \$1.50; brass, \$2.25.

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PRICE LIST OF GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Lawn Queen Rake. No. 1, 46 Teeth, 90c. No. 2, 42 Teeth, \$1.25. No. 3, 36 Teeth, \$1.00. No. 4, 20 Teeth, 70c. No. 5, 24 Teeth, 80c.
Paragon, Wooden Head—No. 6, 24 Teeth, 60c. Wooden Rakes, 10 Teeth, 40 cents. Wooden Rakes, 20 Teeth, 60c.

Lawn Queen Rake.

Jumbo. Extra heavy, 42 Teeth, \$2.00.

Nineteenth Century Rake. This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60 cents; 14 teeth, 70 cents; 16 teeth, 80 cents.

Iowa Lawn Rake. A light, yet strong rake for raking up leaves etc., on the lawn. The head is made of wood, while the teeth are strong round wire, slightly curved, numbering twenty-four. A fine rake for the lawn. Price, 75 Cents.

READY FOR USE

Galvanized Tomato Supports. Price, 25c. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Leg Bands for Tagging Poultry.

LAWN SPRINKLERS.

Maid of the Mist.....	\$1 50 and \$2 00
Rain Maker Lawn Fountain.....	1 75
GREEN HOUSE AND LAWN HOSE.	
Made of Best Rubber. Sold Only in Lengths of Fifty Feet.	
Extra 3-ply, ¾-inch hose, at.....	12c. per foot
Extra W. 3-ply, ¾-in. hose at.....	16c. per foot
Warren 3-ply, ¾-in. hose at.....	15c. per foot
Victoria 4-ply, ¾-in. hose, at.....	16c. per foot
No. 49 Victoria 3-ply ¾-inch hose, at.....	19c. per foot
Special 3-ply, ¾-in. hose, at.....	15c. per foot
Waterbury 5-ply, ¾-in. hose, at.....	22c. per foot

FORKS.

D. Handle Manure.....	\$1 00 and \$1 25
Manure Geneva, long handled, 4 time strapped).....	80 and 90
Manure Geneva, long handled, 5 time strapped).....	1 00
Manure Geneva, long handled, 6 time strapped).....	1 10
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 ft. handle.....	65
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 ft. handle.....	65
Oxford Hay Forks, 4 tine, 6 ft. handle.....	70

HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 000, field without handle.....	1 00
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana No. 00, field without handle.....	1 13
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 0, field without handle.....	1 20
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1, field without handle.....	1 30
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana No. 2 field without handle.....	1 40
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 000, field without handle.....	50
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 00, field without handle.....	70
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina No. 0, field without handle.....	80
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 1, field without handle.....	90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle.....	50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 6 without handle.....	55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 3 0, without handle.....	55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, No. 4, without handle.....	50

Enterprise Socket with handle.....	50
Two Prong Weeding, with handle....	50
Harper's Hoe and Rake combined....	60
Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, American.....	60
Dutch or Scuffle, without handle, Saynor & Cooke, 5 inches, 60c, 7 inches.....	80
Solid Shank Planters, with handle No. 2.....	55
Solid Shank Planters, with handle No. 4.....	65
Hercules, New, Light and Strong, with handles 6½ in., 50c., 7½ in., 60c., 8½ in.....	70
4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes.....	95
3-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes.....	70
2-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes.....	80
1-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes.....	90
No. 1 H. B. German Handled Hoes..	82
No. 2 H. B. German Handled Hoes..	1 00
No. 5-0 H. B. German Handled Grub.....	70
German Pattern Two Prong Grape with handle.....	85

KNIVES.

Saynor & Cooke's Pruning.....	\$1 00 to \$2 00
Saynor & Cooke's Budding.....	\$1 25 to 1 75
Maher & Grosch's budding, cocoa handle.....	80
Maher & Grosch's budding, ebony handle.....	1 00
Fine American Pocket Knives, 2 blades, shell and stag handles....	75
Henckel's Pruning and Budding Knife.....	\$1 50 to 1 75

PRUNING KNIVES.

Saynor & Cooke No. 0-15, with saw.....	3 00
Saynor & Cooke, No. 0-15.....	70
Saynor & Cooke, No. 32.....	1 60
Saynor & Cooke, No. 10.....	1 50
Saynor & Cooke, No. 11.....	1 75
Henckel's 2-blades, 718 St.....	1 75
Henckel's 2 blades, 769 St.....	1 50
Saynor & Cooke's, 197.....	1 60
Saynor & Cooke's two blade, No. 196..	2 50
Maher & Grosch's, No. 0-91.....	1 00
Maher & Grosch's, No. 0-99.....	1 35
Maher & Grosch's, No. 87.....	1 25
Saynor & Cooke's, 194.....	2 00
Saynor & Cooke's, 162.....	2 25
Maher & Grosch's straight knife.....	25
Saynor & Cooke's, 82.....	1 50
Graef & Schmidt, No 32 C.....	1 50
Graef & Schmidt, No. 3 C.....	1 25
Graef & Schmidt, No. 2 C.....	1 00
Graef & Schmidt, 769 P. S. T.....	1 75

BUDDING KNIVES.

Saynor & Cooke's, No. 204.....	2 25
Henckel's No. 747 W.....	1 60
White Handle, No. 716 I.....	2 00
White Handle, No. 717 B.....	1 50
Coco Handle, No. 11 C.....	1 25
Coco Handle, No. 755 B.....	1 00
White Handle, No. 779 I.....	1 50
Graef & Schmidt shear and knife combined, No. 11.....	3 00
Graef & Schmidt Shear and knife combined, No. 10.....	3 25
Saynor & Cooke's white handle, No. 316.....	2 75
Graef & Schmidt, No. 715 B.....	1 50
Graef & Schmidt, No. 9067.....	1 25
Graef & Schmidt, No. 12.....	1 50

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handle, 4 tine (Goose Necked) Geneva.....	60
Long Handled, 6 tine.....	75

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

Long Handled, 4 tine (round).....	60
Long Handled, 4 tine, extra heavy....	65
Long Handled, 5 tine, extra heavy....	75
Combination potato hook and fork, 4 tine	75

PRUNING SAWS.

Diston's 12-inch, No. 7.....	80
Diston's Compass, 14 inch.....	60
Diston's Crescent, 12 inch.....	35
Diston's Duplex, 16 inch.....	1 10
19-inch, No. 7.....	1 20

STEEL GARDEN RAKES.

10 Teeth Garden Rakes.....	50
12 Teeth Garden Rakes.....	60
14 Teeth Garden Rakes.....	70
16 Teeth Garden Rakes.....	80
Cast Steel bow, 10 teeth (braced).....	45
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth (braced).....	50
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth (braced).....	60
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth (braced).....	70
Challenge (malleable iron) 10 teeth....	40
Challenge (malleable iron) 12 teeth....	45
Challenge (malleable iron) 14 teeth....	50
Challenge (malleable iron) 16 teeth....	60
Harper's (malleable iron) 10 teeth....	40
Harper's (malleable iron) 12 teeth....	45
Harper's (malleable iron) 14 teeth....	50
Harper's (malleable iron) 16 teeth....	60
Wood Head, wrought iron teeth 50 and	75
English Wrought Iron Rakes, without handles, 10 teeth.....	60
Wooden Hay Rakes.....	40

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	1 20
Favorite Long Handled.....	1 00
Rowland Long Handled.....	1 00
French Steel, bright, without han- dles	1 35 to 1 95
Toys for Ladies or Boys.....	55
Extra Heavy Toy.....	1 30

SHOVELS.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point	75
Hadwin's Long Handled, square point	85
Favorite Black, round point.....	1 30

SCYTHE SNATHS.

Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge.....	55
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel.	75

SICKLES.

English Welded, No. 3.....	50
Scotch Riveted Back No. 1.....	60
French Sickles, No. 1.....	45
French Sickles, No. 2.....	50
French Sickles No. 3.....	55
English Rice Sickles, No. 2.....	50

SHEARS.

English Grass Shears.....	1 50
Hedge Shears, 7 inches.....	2 25
Hedge Shears, 8 inches.....	2 50
Hedge Shears, 9 inches.....	2 75
Hedge Shears, 10 inches.....	3 00
Hedge Shears, 11 inches.....	4 00
Hedge Shears, 12 inches.....	5 25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A.....	1 85
Pruning Shears No. 2, Wiss. A.....	1 75
Pruning Shears, No. 3, Wiss. A.....	1 60
Pruning Shears, No. 4, Wiss. A.....	1 50
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. B.....	1 75
Pruning Shears, No. 3, Wiss. B.....	1 60

Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss. B, Steel Sp'gs., 9 inch.....	2 25
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B, Steel Sp'gs., 10 inch.....	2 60
Pruning Shears, No. 111, Wiss. B, Steel Sp'gs., 11 inch.....	2 75
Wiss. Practical Orange Clippers.....	1 10
Wiss. Orange Shears.....	1 00
Pruning Shears, Hessenbruch (Ger- man) No. 565-23c-m.....	1 75
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 37 -14c-m	1 25
Grape Shears, from.....	75c. to \$1 10 each
Rose Shears, which holds the roses when cut, No. 3333.....	\$2 50 each
Flower Gatherer, No. A 58-6.....	\$1 25 each
English Eagle Claw Shears, from \$1 75 to.....	\$2 25 each
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 1 and 2, green painted.....	75c each
Sheep Toe Shears Nos. 33 and 21, black painted	75c each
Pruning Shears, American, No. 4665, 9 in.....	\$2 00 each
American Shears, 4771, 9 in.....	\$2 50
Henry's Grape Shears.....	\$1 25 each
American Shears, No. 16.....	1 50 each
American Shears, No. 4665.....	\$1 00 each
American Shears No. 18.....	\$2 25 each
Pruning Shears, French Perfection, No. 1.....	\$3 00
Pruning Shears, French Perfection, No. 2.....	2 75
Pruning Shears, Extra Heavy, French, (Pat. Brass Spring) Nos. 1 and 2.....	3 50
Pruning Shears, Heavy French, (Fa- ber) No. 2.....	3 25
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 1, Saynor & Cooke.....	2 75
Slide Pruning Shears No. 2, Saynor & Cooke.....	3 00
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 3, Saynor & Cooke	3 50
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 4, Saynor & Cooke.....	4 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, English No. 1.....	3 30
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, English No. 2.....	3 25
Eagle Pruning Shears, American.....	2 75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet.....	2 00
Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet.....	2 25
Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet.....	2 50
Telegraph, to be attached to a pole..	1 75
Automatic Fruit Pickers.....	each 2 00

SCYTHES.

French First Quality, (polished) 18 inches	1 09
French First Quality, (polished) 20 inches	1 05
French First Quality, (polished) 22 inches	1 10
French First Quality, (polished) 24 inches	1 15
French First Quality, (polished) 26 inches	1 20
French First Quality, (polished) 28 inches	1 30
French Second Quality, (blue) 22 inches	90
French Second Quality, (blue) 24 inches	75
French Second Quality, (blue) 26 inches	1 05
French Second Quality, (blue) 28 inches	1 15
French, Croix brand, 22 inches.....	85

French, Croix brand, 24 inches.....	30
French, Croix brand, 26 inches.....	35
French, Croix brand, 28 inches.....	1 05
Have also the above blades bridled 50c. extra each.	
American Grass, 26 to 28 inches.....	75
American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches....	75
Blood's Champion Bramble, 26 to 30 inches	75
The French Scythe Blades are im- ported by us, and are of best qual- ity; none better can be had.	

WATERING POTS.

2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	20
4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	25
6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	40
8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	50
10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	65
12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	75
16 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	90
4 Quarts, Galvanized.....	50
6 Quarts, Galvanized.....	60
8 Quarts, Galvanized.....	70
10 Quarts, Galvanized.....	85
12 Quarts, Galvanized.....	95
16 Quarts, Galvanized.....	1 25
Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made,	
No. 1, 20 Quarts.....	2 00
No. 2, 16 Quarts.....	1 75
No. 3, 14 Quarts.....	1 50
No. 4, 10 Quarts.....	1 25
No. 5, 8 Quarts.....	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Transplanting Trowels, 5 in.....	20
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5 inch 45c., 6 inch 50c.; 7 inch	
Transplanting Forks (malleable iron) each 15c., 20c., and.....	25
American Briar Hooks.....	1 10
Fork Handles.....	20
Hoe Handles.....	20
Rake Handles.....	20
Spade and Shovel Handles.....	20
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 35c.....	50
Hand Plow used same as hoe, but is a plow.....	
Diston's 10 inch Flat Files.....	25
Diston's 12 inch Flat Files.....	35
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best qual- ity, per lb 40c., per 1-4 lb.....	15
American Indian Pond Whetstone....	10
American Bera Whetstones.....	15
French Whetstones.....	15
Round English Whetstones, an all round quick worker for sharpen- ing large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price each.....	25
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes.....	1 60
Hammer or Anvil, separate, each	1 00

RAFFIA is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fibre. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and rebannas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to

risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. 1-4 pound, 10cts.; pound, 30 cts.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.--We have on hand a large stock of material for Kinder Garten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound, 10c. per 1/4 pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange Red, 10c. oz., 60c. per pound.

No. 0, Fine Reed, \$1.50, 15c. oz.; No. 3, Medium Reed, \$1.25, 15c. oz.; No. 6, Heavy Reed, \$1.00, 15c. oz.

REEDS FOR WORKING RAFFIA--No. 2, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 7, 90c.; No. 8, 90c.

INSECTICIDES.

STECKLER'S TOBACCO DUST. We have a large supply of this well known insecticide, which is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are so injurious to and destructive to cabbage and cauliflower plants, and also for cucumbers and melons.

Used very extensively by the largest cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. The past season we had opportunity to have a thorough test made of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice, not only through our own experience, that we have found it to be the best insecticide for henneries, under setting hens, etc., we have had it tested by a number of poultry men, who pronounce it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. 10c. per pound. If by mail add 9c. per pound postage. Price, 10 lb. pkgs, 40c.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; \$1.50 per 100; single lb. 10c.; 5 lbs for 25c.

Prices on tons given on application.

STECKLER'S TREE WASH. For Insects, Ants, Scale, etc., on Orange and other fruit trees. Twenty pound package will make fifty gallons of insecticide. Always strain before using. Use sediment for fertilizing. Price, 10lb. package, 50c.; 20 lb. package, 75c.

STECKLER'S INSECT SOAP. A sure preventive for Lice Scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25 cents a package.

FIR TREE OIL. The cheapest and best of all Insecticides. For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at the root or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, brown and white Scales, Aphids, Ants, etc. Price, 1/2 pint 60c.; 1 pint 90c.; 1 quart \$1.60.

TOBACCO STEMS. Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are also extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price \$1 per sack.

KING OF GERM KILLERS. The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25 cents per package.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER. Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price 15 and 25 cents per package.

PARIS GREEN—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-pound 35½c.; pound 20c.; 1-4 pound 15c. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

JAPANESE SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE. This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is sure remedy for Cabbage worms, Turnip and Beet fleas, Rose lice, green fly, scale, mealy bug, red spider, aphids, etc. For green house, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure deaths to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15 cents extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use and only requires to be dusted on to the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five pound packages, 40 cents; in bulk, \$7 per 100 pounds. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 60 cents; ½ gallon size, 50 cents.

WHALE OIL SOAP. Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add five gallons of cold water; apply with water-

ing pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk 15 cents per pound. If sent by mail 9 cents per pound postage must be added.

FORMULA TO PREVENT SCAB, BEETLES AND BLIGHT ON POTATOES.

Potatoe—Beetles, Scab, Blight.—First Application—For Scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes. Second Application—When beetles or the larvae appear, Paris green 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. Third Application—Repeat whenever necessary. Fourth Application—When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux. Fifth Application—Repeat if necessary.

The Following Mixtures Have Been Found to Be Very Effective in Destroying all Parasites and Insects on Fruit Trees.

KEROSENE EMULSION—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all the destructive Icterya or Cottony Cushion Bug, on orange and other fruit trees.

The following formula will be found one of the best:

Dissolve half a pound of Whale Oil Soap in half a gallon of boiling water, then add one gallon of Kerosene Oil, churn the mixture with a force pump till it forms a cream which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. This mixture can be very easily made by any person using the above ingredients.

ARSENICAL MIXTURE—Two pounds of White Arsenic, two pounds of washing Soda, two gallons of water; mix and boil down to one gallon. Slake two pounds of Quicklime in sufficient of water, strain and add enough water to make the whole 41 gallons. Now add one pint of the Arsenical Mixture to the 40 gallons of lime water, mix thoroughly, and use as a spray. This is the most effective Insecticide known.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Dissolve six pounds of powdered Sulphate of Copper in 4 gallons of boiling water. Slake 4 pounds of fresh Lime in 4 gallons of cold water, mix both solutions slowly and thoroughly and strain them through a fine sieve. Before using dilute to 22 gallons with water.

CARBONATE OF COPPER MIXTURE—Dissolve 3 ounces of Copper Carbonate in 1 quart of liquid ammonia and dilute to 22 gallons.

GOOD'S CAUSTIC WHALE OIL SOAP—Per barrel lots (about 450 pounds) 7½c per lb. Less quantity, \$1.25 per gallon.

Empty Cans for Same—1 gallon 30c each; 2 gallons 40c each; 3 gallons 50c each; 5 gallons 75c each

Largest Seed House in the South.

LION BRAND POWDERED HELLEBORE—For destroying insects on currant bushes, vines, plants, shrubs, etc. Price, 15 and 25 cents per package.

of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf Mould will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff, in combination with Japanese Plant Food, to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c per lb.; single bag, 125 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 50c.; 5 lbs., 30c.; 1 lb., 10c.

Raw Ground Bone, Superphosphate, Acid Phosphate, Kainit, Vegetable Superphosphate, Dissolved Bone, Champion Farmer's Choice, Orange or Fruit Tree Fertilizer, High Grade Sugar Fertilizer, McCall's Formula Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Potash. Price, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.

Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia. Price, 10c. per pound.

Prices per 100 pounds and ton lots on application.

POTTING SOIL.

Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden. Price per 100 pound bag, \$1.50; 60 pound bag, \$1.50; 25 pound bag, 75c.; 10 pound package, 50c.; 5 pound package, 30c.; single pound, 5c.

Well Rotted Manure, adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas and beans, early vegetables, flower beds and lawns. Price, single load, \$2.00; three loads and over, \$1.50 per load.

Pure River Sand, same price as above. These prices are for New Orleans delivery only, when shipped prices on application.

Japanese Plant Food and Fertilizer.

[Odorless.]

This is a safe and high grade Plant Food and Fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and out-door use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. It contains all of the ingredients of plant food necessary for the highest development of plants and flowers. It is very soluble and readily assimilated, so that marked improvement is usually noticed in two weeks time. It is nice and dry, and easily applied by either sprinkling on the surface of the soil as a top dressing or dissolved in water. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

STECKLER'S LEAF MOULD.

All plant life thrives in it. Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and general Conservatory and Framework, increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because

Strawberry Shooks or Dirt Bands.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. The time to start them in this way varies as seasons and localities differ. It is not well to start them too early, as the plants get weak and spindly if kept too long in frame. From the middle to the end of February is the usual time to plant the seed in this locality, New Orleans. When large enough to plant out, which will be in from four to five weeks after planting, take the boxes with the plants in them out of the frame, by slipping a spade under the box. Plant without breaking the ball of soil on the plants. Price, 75c. per 100, or \$2.50 per 1000.

Strawberry boxes with bottoms for shipping berries, quarts \$4.50 per 1000, \$1.00 per 100, pints \$3.75 per 1000, 75c. per 100.

Tacks for Dirt Bands and boxes, 1/4 lb 15c., pound 50c.

Crates for Strawberry Boxes, containing 24 quarts, price 25c. each.

We have a varied Assortment of Shade Trees of every description.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTIVATING COTTON.

For the benefit of every one directly interested in the growing of this most valuable staple of commerce, we submit the following directions in brief and concise form:

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide, and hills 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it is small in order to let the heat of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plough very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its form, but plough very shallow. Never stop ploughing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices, then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed required to plant an acre of land.

Petit Gnlf	\$0 75	per bushel of 30 pounds.
Peterkin	1 25	" 30 "
Allen, Long Staple	2 00	" 30 "
Boyd's Prolific	1 50	" 30 "
Peerless	2 00	" 30 "
Sea Island	2 50	" 40 "
Hagermen	1 50	" 40 "
Russell's Big Boll	2 00	" 30 "
King's Early Improved	2 00	" 30 "
Hawkins' Extra Prolific	2 00	" 30 "

PETERKIN IMPROVED COTTON—We recommend the Peterkin Cotton as one that will not disappoint the grower. It is a vigorous grower, a good producer, withstands dry weather better than the common seed. Prolific, open growing or branching, excellent staple large bolls, small seed and yields full forty per cent. of net lint cotton.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON—This Cotton was among the first in point of yield out of twenty-five varieties tested in 1900, making 2,091 pounds seed cotton to the acre. The stalks grow from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, producing large, long limbs at the bottom and shorter ones up the stalk. From 36 to 40 bolls weigh one pound, and 40 to 100 bolls grow on each stalk.

KING'S EARLY IMPROVED COTTON—This short staple Cotton, which was originated by Mr. T. J. King, of North Carolina, has wonderfully increased in popularity. Mr. King claims for it that is "extra early," wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. Mr. King's locality being in the extreme northern portion of the Cotton belt, is an advantage in maintaining his claim for earliness—naturally seeds from latitudes north of us come earlier when planted here.

HAWKINS' EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON—Earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, most superior lint and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root, resisting drought, from two to four limbs near the surface branching, two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls, large boll, small seed, lightly grey or dark green, yielding from 39 to 41 per cent.

CHUFAS.—This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spire so much like Cocco it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spire a multitude of others form rapidly. At the foot of each spire is a nut never more than two inches in the ground. Price, 40c. per pound, \$1.75 per peck, \$5 00 per bushel.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. They yield very heavily. Price per bushel, \$2.50; per gallon, 35c.; \$5 per barrel.

STECKLER'S WHITE MAMMOTH PEANUTS.—This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. Sold in quart packages only, 15c.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price per pound, 15 cents; by mail, prepaid, 25c.; per peck, 65c.; per bushel, \$2.25.

Have also the white Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 10 cents per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 10 cents per pound; if by mail, 9 cents extra must be added.

AMOUNT OF PEANUTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE—Planting Peanuts in three feet rows, twenty to twenty-four inches in drill requires about a bushel per acre; this is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more, but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.

Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.

When You Buy from us you get the Best.

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

MALTESE CATS.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, \$4.00 each, \$7.00 per pair.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens 50 cents each; Cocks, 75 cents each. GUINEA PIGS, \$2.00 per pair.

PEACOCKS.

Price—\$10.00 Per Pair.

GAME FOWLS.

In offering our Game Fowls we know that we have as fine a strain of game (fighting birds) as are to be found in America. These fowls are bred and sired by cocks that have proven their ability in the pit, and only bred from cocks that have won half dozen fights or more against first-class competitors, and having been cut and tried out, and are known to be good. The hens, as a matter of course, from the same kind of stock.

We have a cross that show a very small tassel, or top knot, in many instances, which have a reputation in New Orleans pits as being the finest strain of fighting fowls fought in years. Price, Pullets, \$3.00; Hens, \$3.50; Stags, \$4.00; Cocks, \$5.00. Eggs per dozen, \$2.00.

GAFFS.

No. 2, \$4.50; No. 2½, \$4.50. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer, producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying, and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. Fine breeding stock.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

This variety of the Wyandotte family has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. best known.

White Wyandottes.

Light Brahmas.

Our birds compare with the

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns are so well known that it is quite unnecessary to describe them in detail. They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black; have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet, juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. If you once breed them you will certainly like them on account of their excellent egg producing qualities. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

(Single Comb.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. The large red combs, white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. In size they are about the same as the Brown variety. They are non-sitters and splendid layers of good sized eggs; are good foragers if left to roam, and yet bear confinement well. They mature early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00; Cockerells, \$2.00 each. Very fine breed.

BLACK MINORCA.

The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are

White Leghorns.

We took first prize for Crotons at last Flower Show.

hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable; their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular and suited to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. Their legs are featherless, clean and of a dark slate color. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb which is very large, single, straight as an arrow, and evenly serrated; has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face in a peculiar double fold, similar to those of the Leghorn, but much larger. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Beautiful stock.

We have Black Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes stock and eggs, same price as White Wyandottes.

Cornish Indian Games, setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00; Pullets, \$2.00; Cocks \$5.00; Cockerells, \$3.00.

We have Bantam Fowls of different colors. Price, Hen \$1.50, Cock \$2.00; Trio \$5.00.

BUFF COCHINS.

We cannot show the beautiful color which its name indicates, as a clear uniform buff; sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the most desirable in color. Buff Cochins are nearly as large as Brahmas, but different in shape; are more fluffy, deeper and broader astern than the Brahmas. Buffs are practically found to be hardy and good layers during the winter months, and if not too old, and kept in good condition, will moult and lay early and consequently become broody early; and those who wish to have early chickens can use them for sitting, as they are extremely reliable for sitters. When full grown, cocks weigh 11 lbs. and hens 9 pounds. They breed true to feather, hardy, easily kept in confinement and are very docile. Of late years they have become quite popular. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2 each; Cocks, \$5 each; Cockerels, \$3 each. They are fine breeding stock.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round. Chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock Chickens and Eggs, same price as barred.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

The Langshans belong to the grand old Asiatic class of fowls. No variety of fowls have risen to distinction and prominence more rapidly than have the Langshans. They have gained the entrance to the front ranks in the poultry fraternity. Langshans were imported to this country twenty years ago—origin claimed to have been in the northern part of China. They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they will show some white feathers in wings after they are feathered out, but after they moult those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is most extensively raised. They are large white duck, in many instances they are a rich creamy white, but this rich color does not show at all times, only when they are in full feather and in prime condition. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. If kept in large flocks they do not lay so well. Their eggs usually hatch well, and ducklings are strong and vigorous. It is erroneous to say ducks or geese must have running water to thrive well. We have seen ducks and geese raised, and were remarkably thrifty, with only plenty of water to drink, and no water to swim in at all. But they enjoy themselves much more if they are provided with water to swim, or at least to wash themselves in. We have bred both ducks and geese for many years and consider them very profitable to raise. Pekin Ducks usually weigh from 7 to 9 pounds each. Setting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drake, \$3.00; Hen \$2.00.

Imperial Pekin Duck.

POODLE DUCKS—Hens, 75c, each; Drakes, \$1.00 each.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY.

Are more domestic in disposition than Bronze varieties. They present a very fine appearance either in the flock or when dressed. They are great layers and make good mothers for their young, not being

We took first prize for Crotons at last Flower Show.

much inclined to roam about and get the poults wet and chilled. Mature Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, and Hens 16 to 18 pounds. This variety is coming into great favor, and we consider them an excellent one. The young are very hardy and quite easily raised. We have a choice flock of these excellent Turkeys, giving them free range on a farm. Give them a trial; \$10.00 per pair; Hens \$4.00 each, Gobblers \$6.00 each; Bronze Turkeys, \$10.00 per pair; Hens \$4.00 each, Gobblers \$6.00 each. Ordinary Turkeys, \$4 per pair, Hens \$2, Gobblers \$3 each. Toulouse Geese, \$3 per pair; Common Geese, \$3 per pair.

ORDINARY PIGEONS—\$1.00 per pair. Homer Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair.

WHITE FAN TAIL PIGEONS—\$3.00 per pair; Buff Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3 per pair; Colored Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Blue Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Black Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Ruff-neck or Jacobins Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Carrier Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Tumblers Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Pouters or Blowers Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Turbit Pigeons, \$3. per pair.

STECKLER'S POULTRY TONIC AND EGG PRODUCER.

This preparation is not Food but a Tonic and Stimulant, vegetable ingredients forming the very highest percentage in its mixture. By a carefully calculated combination of the different ingredients' it not only keeps the fowls healthy, but increases their vitality, infuses warm blood through the system, and protects them against the cold. As an egg producer it has no equal. Full directions accompany each package. Put up in one pound packages only. Price 20c. If ordered by mail add 16c. extra.

STECKLER'S DEATH TO CHICKEN LICE AND MITES.

This is our preparation and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen houses, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, etc., it cannot be beat. We have given it a thorough trial, and now offer it to our many patrons knowing it will please them. Put up in 4 pound packages only. Price, 50c.

STECKLER'S ROUP AND CANKER CURE.

An invaluable remedy for the cure of Roup and Canker in their various stages among Poultry. Full directions accompany every package. Price per 1/4 pound package, 50c. By mail, 5c. extra.

CHINA NEST EGGS.

These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of setting hens. With ordinary care they will last a life time. Price, 5c each.

Bird Tonic.....	25c. per bottle.
Song Restorer.....	25c. per package.

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD.

This egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes large fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Rouns, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per package, 26 oz., 25c. Pratt's Egg Producer, 60c. for 5 pounds. Pratt's Animal Regulator 25 and 50c. per package. Pratt's Stock Food, 7 pounds 50c.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL INSECTO—The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cockroaches ever discovered. Price 15c. each. Full directions accompany each one.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL EGG—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders,

etc., in the nest, one of these eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free of vermin. 10 cents each.

POULTRY FOOD—Steckler's feed for Poultry, \$2.50 per 100 pounds, composed of all nutritious grain suitable for Poultry. Wheat 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Millet 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Rye 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Hemp Seed 10c. per pound, 2 pounds for 15c.; Russian Sunflower 20c. per pound, in 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; Ground Oyster Shell 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Ground Poultry Bone (coarse or fine) 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 pounds; Washed Silver Gravel 5c. and 10c. per box; Mann's Crystal Grit 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 pounds, coarse, medium and fine; fine Ground Dried Blood 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 pounds; Bone and Meat Meal 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., \$4.00 per 100 pounds; Meyer's Royal Poultry Spice 10c. to 35c. per package.

STECKLER'S CRUSHED OYSTER POULTRY FOOD—Is of superior quality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster shells (without first being baked or burned, which destroy the essential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in Poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Every Poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of Crushed Shells, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. 5c. per lb., 6 lbs. 25c., 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Japanese Plant Food is essential to Plant Life.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE—A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin such as lice on horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package, 50 cents, too heavy for mailing; 1 pound package, 25 cents, by mail 25 cents extra; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound package, 15 cents, by mail 5c. extra.

GROUND CHARCOAL—For Chicken feed, 5 pounds, 25 cents; \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

CONKEY'S ROUP AND CANKER CURE AND CHICKEN MEDICINE—Roup and Canker Cure is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents cold and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. 50c. per package, postage 4c. extra.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS—We took advantage of the opportunity to acquire these 300 egg latest improved Prairie State Incubators with automatic turning trays and nursery, feeling they were of a convenient size, as they can be run as economical and as well with as few eggs as desired as when filled to their capacity. This Incubator is used by all the largest broiler plants in this country and by the United States Experimental Stations. These particular machines, from an amateur point of view, are more valuable from the fact that they have all been tested under our supervision and found to operate successfully, a condition that is not always the case when ordered direct from the factories of any of the various makes. This machine would cost you \$32 in Homes City, if ordered direct, and we have them on sale here at \$30.00 each. These Incubators have been used about three months, but are in fine condition, the plant not stained at all.

CHICKEN FOUNTS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	30c
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " "	40c
1 " " " " "	75c
2 " " " " "	\$1 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon M. L. Founts each	50c
1 " " " " "	80c
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " W. R. " " "	60c
1 " " " " "	70c
2 " " " " "	1 00

THE RELIABLE SPRING LEVER POULTRY PUNCH—For keeping a record of your chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. By mail, postpaid, 45 cents.

RELIABLE COPPER PLIANT POULTRY LEG BANDS—The most successful, the most durable, quickest and easiest attached, and the best band on the market. They are made of the best grade of copper. Can be adjusted for any size legs in three sizes and all marked with different numbers. Large size, 4 inches long; medium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; small $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. By mail, postpaid, 25c per doz.; 100 for \$1.25.

EGG PACKING CASES—For shipping eggs or separating them, our cases are as neatly and well made as any on the market. Will hold 13 large

size eggs. Made from heavy paste board, is strong and neatly finished. Price, 20 cents each.

MANN'S NEW GREEN BONE CUTTERS—Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Green Cut Bone. We have cutters in these sizes: No. 1, B. M., with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand, \$13.00; No. 4-B., with Balance Wheel, \$18.50; No. 4-B. M., with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand, \$21.50; No. 5-B., with Balance Wheel, \$9.75; No. 5-C., \$8.00 each; No. 5-B., \$10.00 each.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED—We make a specialty to put up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary, Hemp, German Rape and German Millet, all re-cleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartoons; this is of the very best quality and also re-cleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons 25c. Have also in bulk the above as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet. Cuttle Fish Bone 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

STECKLER'S PREPARED FOOD for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings' Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price per box 30c.

BIRD GRAVEL—Small sized box 5c., large sized box 10c.

Red Bird Feed, 10c. per pound; postage 9c. extra.

Belgian Hare Prices.

Three months old	\$5 00 per pair
Three months old Single Buck	3 50
Three months old Single Doe	3 00
Nine months old	15 00 per pair
Nine months old Single Buck	9 00
Nine months old Single Doe	8 00
Nine months old Bred Doe	10 00

STECKLER'S HARE SLOBBER CURE—This remedy will be hailed with delight by all lovers of this interesting and bonnie little animal. Applied just in the beginning when the disease shows itself, the cure is rapid and sure; one application is all that is necessary, although sometimes two and even three applications are necessary. Put up in bottles, price 50 cents each.

Largest Seed House in the South.

STECKLER'S HARE SNUFFLE CURE—The symptoms of this disease is usually shown by the animal continually sneezing and rubbing its nose. As this disease is contagious it is advisable to check it in its early stages. Price per package 50c.; postage 5c. extra.

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COLLIE DOGS.

In Collies we have spared neither time or money to secure the best. When we sell our pups in a new locality it is sure to bring orders for more. They are truly a noble breed of dogs, very intelligent and capable of being taught most anything. They take naturally to driving stock and are of great service in caring for cattle, sheep, etc. They are also of great help in keeping turkeys, chickens, etc., in their proper places. They are very active, always wide awake and are good watch dogs. In color we breed Black and Tan and Sables, some being marked more or less with white. They have fine intelligent heads, long wavy coat and are in fact typical Collies. We make a specialty of selling pups at five to ten weeks of age. Prices, Pups, 6 to 10 weeks old, males, \$12.00 to \$20.00 each. Females, \$10.00. Older Dogs, Brood Bitches, etc., a matter of correspondence. We can also furnish any breed of dog desired. Write us your wants.

DOG COLLARS—30 cents, postage paid, **DOG CHAINS**—50 cents, postage paid.

IDEAL BEEF CRACKLING DOG FOOD—Per pound 10c., 3 pounds 25c.

IDEAL DOG BISCUITS—Per pound 10c., 3 pounds 25c.

PRATT'S IMPROVED DOG BISCUITS—These biscuits contain healthful, nutritious ingredients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to secure a perfect natural dog food. They are so carefully and cleanly put up that many eat them while gunning. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores and the coat glossy, and will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price per lb., 10c., by mail 16c. extra.

H. CLAY GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES—Distemper Cure, \$1.00 per bottle; Mange Cure, 50c. bottle; Vermifuge, 50c. bottle; Cough Medicine, 50c. bottle; Blood Purifier, 50c. bottle; Fit Cure, 50c. bottle; Liniment, 50c. bottle; Digestive Pills, 50c. package; Condition Pills, 50c. package; Liver Pills, 50c. package; Comp. S. Tablets, 50c. package; Tape Worm Capsules, 50c. package; Worm Capsules, 50c. package; Canker Wash, 50c. bottle; Eye Lotion, 50c. bottle; Tonic, 50c. bottle; Diarrhea Cure, 50c. bottle; Disinfectant, 50c. bottle; Soap, 25c. per bar.

STECKLER'S WORM MEDICINE FOR PUPPIES—Price, 75c. per bottle, postpaid.

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GOLD FISH.

GOLD FISH—These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed, and serve as a beautiful object lesson to young and old, who can hereby carefully watch and study every graceful movement and outline as they dart through the water. We have two varieties as follows: European Gold Fish, small \$1.00, large \$2.00 per pair; Japanese Fantail Gold Fish, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.

Fish Globes and Aquariums.

FISH GLOBES— $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.75; $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon, \$2.00; 1 gallon, \$2.25; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2.50; 2 gallons, \$3.00.

AQUARIUMS— $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, \$1.75; 1 gallon, \$2.00; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2.25; 2 gals., \$2.50; 3 gals., \$3.00.

HANGING FISH GLOBES—No. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, 75c.; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$1.50; No. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$1.75; No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.00; No. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.25; No. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.50.

FISH FOOD—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price per package, 10c.; by mail 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen, very essential for an aquarium.

Registered Berkshire Hogs.

Our Henrietta herd of Registered Berkshires is headed by the great Royal Victor II, 47,893, a 700 lb. boar, assisted by Betsy Lee's Boy, 53,322, he by Gov. Lee, 47,971, the champion boar of 1899. Our sows include Miss Hagar, 52,736, who won first premium in her class at the Louisiana State Fair, 1900; Princess Belle, 57,16, also a prize winner at said fair; Henrietta X, 50,725, our great Baltimore sow; Oxford Bell, 53,309, and others, all of which are the best obtainable specimens of the breed; no care or expense being spared in securing first class specimens of the most popular strains.

We are now offering a handsome lot of young gilts which we will breed to Royal Victor II, 47,893, for spring farrow. We guarantee them safe in pig. We have also a choice lot of summer and fall pigs sired by Royal Victor II, 47,893, and other boars, out of our prize winning sows, now ready to be shipped.

Orders for early spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Inspection solicited.

Our prices are as follows: 8 weeks old Sow, \$12.00; 8 weeks old Boar, \$15.00; 8 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$20.00; 10 weeks old Sow, \$15.00; 10 weeks old Boar, \$20.00; 10 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$30.00.

FANCY RIDING AND DRIVING SHETLAND PONIES—Give us full description, stating what you desire in color, quality and sex, and we will give you prices.

We Carry a Selected Stock of all Garden Implements.

Novelties and Specialties.

Water Hyacinth.

WATER HYACINTHS—Easily grown; floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of feathery blue roots, growing downward into the water.

The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as handsome as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for \$1.00, or \$1.25 per dozen. \$5.00 per 100.

ASSORTED COLORS HYACINTH GLASSES—Low and tall, 30c. each, or \$3.00 per dozen.

THE NEW FERN, NEPHROLEPIS PIERSONI—The feathery, plume-like fronds grow broad and heavy, measuring at least six inches across when fully developed, increasing in beauty as they develop. On account of the weight of the foliage, the plant assumes an exceedingly graceful appearance, and owing to the fullness of the fronds, even small plants are well furnished, making much more symmetrical and beautiful plants than the Boston Fern. The divided pinna, or the miniature fronds, keep growing constantly, showing two distinct shades of green, the ends being a light green, while the center and main part of the fronds show a dark, rich shade, the contrast producing a very beautiful effect, greatly enhancing the beauty of the plant. Ferns, 40c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

EPIPHYLLUM MAKOYANUM.

A beautiful variety of the Crab or Lobster Claw Cactus, with bright scarlet flowers of large size and unusually bright and showy. The plants we offer are strong grafted with straight stems, 12 to 15 inches high, making fine drooping specimens. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

JAPANESE FERN BALLS AND WREATHS—Exquisitely superb hanging balls of ferns. Quite hardy, and of ordinary easy culture, of Japanese origin, and very much admired by everybody. Their delicate fronds growing forming a most graceful basket. Price each, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

RESURRECTION PLANT (Selaginella).—Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar; when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out, and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely; 25c. each.

RICINUS—Castor Oil Plant—Magnificent rapid growing foliage plants, with palm-like leaves and brilliant colored fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens on lawns they produce a fine effect; 5c. and 10c. per package; 25c. per pound.

CHINESE SWEET SCENTED HONEY-SUCKLE. A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer. 75c. each.

EXTRA EARLY PERFECT BEET—The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red Blood Beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form. It is an early beet; also a good main crop. They grow to a good size. The skin is very smooth and free from fibrous roots; the flesh is a deep purplish crimson, slightly zoned, and is one of the sweetest and tenderest beets grown. The foliage is a rich, bronze purple. 15c. per package, 50c. per ¼ pound, \$1.50 per pound.

SHIPPERS' FAVORITE RADISH—The Shippers' Favorite Radish is an extra early bright scarlet, round radish. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender; it is the very best for the market garden. 15c. per pkg., 50c. ¼ lb., \$1.50 per lb.

CREOLE CABBAGE—This is an improved variety of cabbage which is mostly planted here between May and July, when no other cabbages can be successfully grown. It does not head, but is used extensively for green bunching. 25c. per ounce, 65 cents per ¼ pound; \$2.00 per pound.

HOPS—A native of Europe and Northern America. It is a perennial herb, and is being extensively planted as a plant of much merit. Price, 25c. per root.

WINTER TOPS, OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION—In this we have an entirely new variety of onion. It differs from those raised from seed or sets, from the top onion, potato onion, or shallot

Steckler's is the Place to get your Flower Seeds.

in the fact that when once set out, without the slightest winter protection, it will come up year after year as soon as frosts break ground and grow so rapidly that it is ready for market or home use two or three weeks before any of them. The bottoms divide, making several "green onions" for spring or fall use. Never makes large bulbs. Prince 20c. per quart; 60c. per gallon; 90c. per peck; \$3.25 per bushel.

STECKLER'S NEW MONEY MAKING CABBAGE—Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902 and cannot be equalled as a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the past season only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it.

There are many reasons why this cabbage supercedes all other varieties, viz 'it is a sure header' every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, it grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst—and continues growing long after all other sorts are matured. It will stand after it matures, for weeks without bursting. Due to the sturdy nature of this cabbage it resists droughts and insects and **NEVER FAILS TO MAKE A CROP!** Reports of this character establish the fact that this Cabbage is phenomenal in all respects and that money can be made by raising this variety. The true original stock-seed of this Cabbage was procured by us, and seed offered by others is not the original "Money Making Cabbage." 50c. per ounce; \$1.50 per 1-lb pound, and \$5.00 per pound.

THOMAS LAXTON—New Extra Early Large Podded Pea—Superior in earliness, hardness and large size of pod, to the now famous Gradus or Prosperity Pea, which is one of its parents, the finest early pea yet produced. 25c. per package; 50c. per pint; 75c. per quart; \$2.50 per gallon.

PERFECTLY ROUND, STRAIGHT IMPROVED WHITE CREASEBACK POLE BEANS—Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans, have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old style Creaseback Pole beans, except that this bean is **PERFECTLY ROUND AND STRAIGHT.** Prices on same, Package, 25c.; pint, 75c.; quart, \$1.25, and gallon, \$4.00.

BISMARCK APPLE—Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 50c. each.

BERCKMAN'S—Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 50c. each.

EXCELSIOR PLUM—The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1 1-2 inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. Price 50c. each.

NORMAND—Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific. 50c. each.

WICKSON—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit. 50c. each.

RED JUNE—Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red, pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August. 50c. each.

"JUICY" PLUM—This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other there seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting Plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw. When fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 50c. each.

GLOBE REPRESENTS SIZE OF GRAPE.

This is the largest and most beautiful purple Grape in the world. The vines are very productive and grow in any soil. Its deep feeding root enable it to resist any long period of drought, which, however, while somewhat reducing the size of the fruit does not in the least affect its bearing qualities. It is decidedly free from disease—mildew and black rot! Grows in immense clusters, berries of rich purple color, fine flavor, sweet, juicy pulp, compact and even growth. A desir-

able shipping and table grape. Price, 75c. each.

TRIFOLIATA AS A STOCK FOR ORANGE TREES—Further experience with this stock confirms our opinion as to its value for our climate. It is now established beyond dispute that it has the effect of rendering any orange budded or grafted on it much harder than the same variety on its own root or on sour stock. This fact was to be plainly seen in our nurseries just after the late cold snap. In the same plot, side by side, several varieties of oranges on sour stock were badly injured. The bark on most of the trees was split from the top to the ground, while those on Trifoliata were uninjured. We strongly advise orange growers to use Trifoliata to bud on. Price, 10c. each, \$4 per 100, \$15 per 1000; seeds cleaned, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. \$1; in the hull 75c. per lb.

FENNEL FLORENCE OR NAPLES—(Fenou de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli)—Culture—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor; 5c. and 10c. papers; 1-4 pound 60c.; per pound, \$2.00.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING CASSAVA ROOT.

Cassava should be planted in 4 feet rows, 4 feet in the drill, about 2500 to 3000 plants to the acre. The ground should be drained, thoroughly pulverized and covered, or knocked off lightly with a board if the season is wet; if the ground and season is very dry better run a light roller over the seed bed. Plant March 1st to 15th, it continues to come up until the middle of June. Bed a peck or so of the seed pieces, but like we do sweet potatoes, and after they are sprouted take them up and transplant them after the first of June to the missing places in your field. By doing this you can get a perfect stand.

Planting—The stalks are cut off close to the ground or sawed into pieces each containing five to seven eyes. The main stalks are three or four inches long. The eyes occur every one-half to three-fourths of an inch along the stems and lower woody branches. Price 5c. per foot, \$3 per 100.

TARAGAN (*Artemisia Troch Estragan Drancunculus*)—A close relative of Wormwood (*A. Absinthium*). It is a perennial composite herb, native of the Caspian Sea, blossoms are borne upon numerous branching stems 2-3 feet tall. Its green parts, which possess a delicate, aromatic flavor, are widely used for seasoning salads and for flavoring vinegar, pickles and mustard. The plants may be set either in spring or in the autumn, one foot apart and cultivate like Sage or Mint. The flower stems should be removed as soon as seen, as this will force greater growth of leaves, etc. Price 50c. per root.

MASTICA—Every florist has experienced difficulty in obtaining putty (whether ordinary or white lead) for glazing, that is satisfactory for any length of time. The fact is, putty is not adapted for green house work, and cannot stand

the severe and varied tests to which it is subjected. After much study the inventor of "Mastica" decided that the composition must be of different materials than that used heretofore for this purpose, must be elastic and tenacious, and these qualities must be retained to admit of expansion and contraction without cracking. This result has been reached in "Mastica," which, when applied in a few hours forms a skin or film on the entire mass hermetically sealing the substance and preventing the evaporating of the liquids, and remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in 1 gallon cans, \$1.50.

MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE—For applying above composition. Price \$1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

MOSQUITO HEAD NET—We are handling this season a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Patent Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

Ward's Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

FRUIT GATHERERS—This is the article to pick your fruits without bruising them, it is made of galvanized wire, funnel shape, put at the end of any desired length pole. Price, \$1.00 each.

BERMUDA GRASS SOD—To enable our customers who are making summer lawns, we have this year provided a large supply of Bermuda Grass sod which enables lawns to be in growth in one-third of the time that it would take by planting the seed, as seed takes about ninety days to show any stand, whereas sodding in thirty days will show its carpet. This we offer at \$3.00 per flour barrel.

New American Wonder Lemon.

NEW AMERICAN WONDER LEMON—Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Experts pronounce it simply enormous. Price 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50 per tree.

Steckler's Okra Gloves.

STECKLER'S OKRA GLOVES—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 75c. per pair.

AWNLESS BROME GLASS—(Bromus-Inermis.)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat and cold and drought better than any other of our cultivated grasses. It has been found to do well in

the Northwest and Canada. In the South it remains green all winter. It grows with wonderful rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pasture. It will grow well on all kinds of soil, even on yellow sand, although, of course on this it does not produce so abundantly, but even under these less favorable conditions it gives a very large yield.

All kinds of stock eat it greedily and the analysis shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients.

The seed must be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Sow 35 to 40 pounds to the acre; 20c. per pound.

THE CLIMAX LAWN WEEDER—Works automatically; will grab and hold anything with sufficient grip to remove root and branch. New, simple and easy working device for ridding yards and lawns of all noxious plants and weeds. Dandelions and Plantain are easily killed by its use. Stand erect, holding the handle in one hand, push the chisel under the plant at an angle that will cut the root at any desired depth. Withdraw the chisel until the grab comes directly over the weed desired to be removed; a slight pull on the trigger will bring the Serrated Grab down, holding firmly enough to take out the plant, and all, leaving only a slight mark. Price \$1.50 each.

Ferrets.

FERRETS—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Try a pair and be convinced. Price, \$10.00 per pair.

As a Winter Lawn the English Rye is unexcelled.

Fig. 254.

BARNES NEW IMPROVED ALL-BRASS "PERFECTION" SPRAYING PUMP—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either ends, and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. By removing the brass hexagon nut at the top of the rod the Pump can be taken entirely apart, should it be necessary to repair or clean it. In taking it apart care should be used to see that the tubes are returned to their proper places, so that it will work satisfactorily. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.00; price of Fig. 254 complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.50.

CORN POPPERS—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c. each, by mail add 20c. extra for postage.

SOUR ORANGE SEED.—We have imported direct from Japan this season a fair supply of our sour orange seed, and offer same at 50c. per 1-4 pound; \$1.50 per pound.

THE "TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER—Will Sprinkle Four Times Greater Area Than Any Other Sprinkler Made—The globe, or body, of the sprinkler, is made in two parts, and by means of the swiftly revolving arms and intermediate gears, the upper half is made to revolve slowly, carrying the hose nozzle, from which a full stream of water is thrown far out beyond the sprinkle of the

Fig. 255.

sprinkle an area 80 feet in diameter. The nozzle and the tips on end of arms are adjustable and can be set so as to sprinkle any desired space, or the nozzle can be set perpendicular to send the water upwards in a straight stream like a fountain. A perforated disc, or rosette, is packed in each box and can be attached in place of the nozzle tip, discharging, instead of a straight stream, very fine mist at the center of the sprinkle of the revolving arms. Height 17 inches. Weight 6 pounds. Price \$6.00.

TWIN COMET.

Patented by J. B. FELLOWS,
in U. S. and Foreign Countries.

arms, thereby covering a much larger space than any other stationary sprinkler. With an ordinary pressure of water, 30 pounds or upward, it will thoroughly

Empire King Spraying Pump.

EMPIRE KING SPRAYING PUMP—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the Poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass

When You Buy from Us You get the Best.

spout and shut-off cock, also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with one 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Mounted on 50-gallon barrel, \$19.00; mounted on 100-gallon cask, \$23.00.

The Kohler Transplanter.

THE KOHLER TRANSPLANTER—This is the simplest and best of all Transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can escape, but retains all the soil around the roots. It is provided with stops at the Hinged Joints, thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22 1-2 inches, and complete weight 2 1-2 pounds. Price \$1.50.

ROSE BRACKETS—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines or Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozer.

SIEVES—Medium, 17 inches in diameter, all sizes from 1-2-inch to 1-8-inch mesh. Brass, \$2.00 each; iron, 80c. each, for securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small Seeds.

EASTERN NO. 2—19 inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, \$4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensable on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.

The Acme Hose Coupler.

THE "ACME" HOSE COUPLERS—No. 1—Goes on end of hose that attaches to either faucet or ground pipe. It is used with No. 2 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 2—Used on nozzle end of hose and can be connected with any nozzle by using the No. 4 as an intermediate. Used with No. 1 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 3—Screws on faucet, ground pipe, or hose crook, on any of which it may be left permanently, and to it the hose is readily attached by the lever connections. Nos. 1 or 4, 30c. each. No. 4—Screws into old style couplings on hose and attaches to No. 2 or 3. Used as an intermediate for connecting nozzle to No. 2 or 3. 30c. each.

STECKLER'S HIGH WHEEL LAWN MOWER—Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Frame work is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, \$6.00; 16-inch, \$6.50; 18-inch, \$7.50; 20-inch, \$8.00.

CHINESE OKRA—This novelty is a climber of rapid growth, bearing oblong shaped fruit peculiarly ridged. It is prepared for the table like Eggplants, Squashes and Vegetable Pear, but is of similar quality and a real delicacy. Price, 15c. per package.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE—For planting. Having received so many inquiries the past season regarding this renowned Southern product, that we concluded to catalogue it this season. We have three varieties which we offer as strictly true and genuine. Ribbon Cane, White Cane and Red Cane, 10c. each; \$1 per dozen.

OSAGE ORANGE—Used extensively in Southern Louisiana and much the world over for making permanent hedge fences; grows so dense as to prevent rabbits and small animals getting through; 50c. per pound.

UNCLE SAM SPRAYER—On the same principle as the larger sprayer. For spraying any kind of a liquid solution on all kinds of plants and applying fly removers on cattle, and in poultry houses; a fine thing for household purposes, such as spraying disinfecting liquids, and exterminating moths, bed bugs, roaches, ants, etc., as the very fine mist spray penetrates all cracks. Where only a few trees are to be sprayed it will do nicely. Sprayer can be elevated by inserting pole in the hollow handle. Holds three pints of liquid. \$3.00.

WELLHAUSEN GARDEN—This is the very best Garden Plow on the market, being light in weight, yet constructed so strongly that it cannot get out of order, it is the perfection of implements in working gardens; a boy or girl of ten years being able to keep a garden in perfect order, and as the handles are adjustable it can be quickly set to any height desired. No one having a truck farm would do without this plow after once using it. The attachments consist of 1 Turning Shovel, 1 Sweep or Weeding Blade, 1 Furrow Opener or Shovel Blade. Wellhausen Garden Plow, each \$5.00.

Japanese Plant Food is essential to Plant life.

UPLAND AND LOWLAND SEED RICE—These are the only varieties for our Southern soil. Genuine Imported Honduras seed Rice, 75c. per peck, \$2.50 per bushel, \$7.00 per barrel of 162 lbs. Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice, 75c. per peck, \$8.50 per bushel, \$7.00 per barrel. The standard weight of Rice is 44 pounds per bushel.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING UPLAND RICE—On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxey or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18 inch sweep usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough apart so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seed get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that comes up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND ORNAMENTS—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas Trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to \$10. Trees averaging from 4 to 25 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also Holders for same, as well as all the necessary ornaments, gold and silver Tinsel, Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

Christmas Tree Holders. Prices, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candles and Candle Holders, 15 cents per dozen.

TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS—Handsomely finished in different colors; very decorative and excellent to grow plants in for the hall or parlor decoration. Although glazed on the outside they are sufficiently porous to enable plants to grow well. Filled with hardy plants such as Palms, etc., they are very ornamental and will do well for a birthday or Christmas present. Prices, 5 inch, 25c; 5½ inch, 30c; 6 inch, 25c; 6 inch, 40c; 6½ inch, 60c; 6¾ inch, 60c; 6½ inch, 90c; 6¾ inch, 75c; 6½ inch, 65c; 7½ inch, 80c; 7¾ inch, 75c; 8 inch, 75c.

We have extra large Fancy Jardiniers on pedestals. Prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$25.00.

WHITE CAPE FLOWERS—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price, \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.

SPHAGNUM MOSS—Strictly best grade, clean, hand picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale \$2.00.

PLANT STICKS—Wooden Rose Sticks, 2 feet long, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 40c. per dozen; 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet, 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible, will with ordinary care last a life time. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up any ordinary plant and are almost invisible. 50c. per dozen.

Bamboo Rose Sticks, 15c per dozen; 8 to 10 feet, \$2 per 100.

Pot and Tree Labels.

Wire Tree Labels, 4 inch	30c. per 100
Pot Labels, 6 inch	25c. "
" 5 inch	20c. "
" 4 inch	15c. "
" 12 inch	75c. "

Copper Tree Labels, No. 1, 25c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100; No. 2, 50c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

LAYER POTS.

4 inch	10c each, \$1.00 per dozen
5 inch	20c " 1.50 "
6 inch	30c " 2.00 "

HYACINTH JARS.

3 by 8	25c each
4 by 9	35c "
5 by 12	50c "

FLORIDA ROSE JARS.

30 cents each.

CALLA LILY POTS.

50 cents each.

HYACINTH POTS.

Used for growing Hyacinths, 25 cents each.

FANCY CLAY HANGING BASKETS.

8 inch	25c each
9 inch	35c each

ORNAMENTAL HANGING BASKETS.

No. 406, 8 inch	75c each
No. 405, 9 inch	\$1.00 "
Chains, 20c. each extra.	

No. 406, 7 inch	50c each
No. 406, 8 inch	60c "
No. 406, 9 inch	75c "

Chains, 20c. each extra.

FLORIDA GLAZED POTS.

1 pint size	15c each
1½ "	20c "
1 Quart size	25c "
½ Gallon size	30c "
¾ "	40c "
1 "	45c "
1½ "	50c "
2 "	60c "

FLOWER POTS.

Note—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

2 inches	each	2c	20c per doz
2½ "	"	3c	25c "
3 "	"	4c	30c "
4 "	"	5c	40c "

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

5 inches	each	10c	70c	per doz
6 "	"	12c	75c	"
7 "	"	15c	\$1 25	"
8 "	"	20c	1 50	"
9 "	"	30c	2 25	"
10 "	"	35c	3 50	"
12 "	"		50c	each
13 "	"		60c	"
14 "	"		75c	"
15 "	"		\$1 00	"
16 "	"		2 00	"
18 "	"		3 00	"

AZALEA POTS—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4 inch, 10 cents each; 5 inch, 15 cents each; 6 inch, 20 cents each; 7 inch, 25 cents each; 8 inch, 30 cents each; 9 inch, 35 cents each; 10 inch, 40 cents each.

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices given on application.

Fern Pans.

Saucers to Suit.

4 by 1½ inch, 10c each	5c each
4¾ by 2¼ inch, 15c each	10c "
5½ by 3¼ inch, 20c each	15c "
6¾ by 2½ inch, 25c each	20c "

Dimensions given are outside measurements.

POT COVERS—Made of Sweet Grass and Birch Bark, in assorted colors. They are used in place of Jardiniers to decorate common flower pots. They range in prices according to size, from 30 cents to \$3.50 each. The measurements are the same as ordinary flower pots.

FERN PANS—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodium in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous, strong, and above all, very clean. To grow Ferns in the house no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and saucers in the following sizes:

Fern Pans.

Saucers to Suit.

7 by 2½ inch, 30c each	25c each
8 by 3¼ inch, 35c each	30c "
9 by 3¾ inch, 40c each	35c "
10 by 4 inch, 50c each	50c "

Minimum Thermometers, \$2 00 each.

Weather Thermometer, No. 1, \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 00, and No. 3, 75c each.

Standing Cross, 18 inch	35 cents
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	\$1 50
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1 60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	50 cents
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	80 "
Harp, 18 inch	50 "

Wax Paper, plain white	40c per pound
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	50c "
Annealed Wire, all sizes	30c "
Tin Foil	25c "

WIRE FRAMES.

Plateau, 14 inch	60 cents
Wreath, 14 inch	30 "
Wreath, 16 inch	40 "
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	75 "
Egg Wreath, 10 inch	50 "
Pillow, 16 inch	60 "
Pillow, 18 inch	70 "
Cross, 16 inch	25 "
Cross, 24 inch	30 "
Standing Cross, 16 inch	30 "
Broken Column 30 inch	\$1 50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1 05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1 20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3 00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2 25
Roman Urn	4 00

WIRE FLOWER STANDS.

Hanging Baskets, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 50c.

No. 1 Flower Stand, semi-circle	\$8 50 each
No. 2 "	8 00 "
No. 3 " two shelf	6 50 "
No. 4 " "	7 50 "
No. 5 " square	10 00 "
No. 6 " "	12 00 "
No. 7 " 3 shelf	7 50 "
No. 8 " "	8 75 "

ORNAMENTED FLOWER STANDS.

Made of Black Steel wire, will hold a 10 inch Flower Pot, to show plants to advantage in a hall or gallery. Price, \$1.50.

GERMAN GREEN MOSS.

For making background for flower work. Price per package, 10 cents.

Steckler's is the Place to go to get your Garden Implements.

PLANTERS' AND GARDENERS' PRICE LIST.

SEEDS ARE EXTREMELY SHORT THIS SEASON, ORDER EARLY.

COST OF MAILING SEED.

Orders for ounces and ten cent papers are mailed free of postage, except Beans, Peas and Corn. See page 2 in regard to seeds by mail. On orders by the pound and quart an advance of 8c. per lb. or pint and 15 cents per quart must be added to quotations for postage. On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either Peas or Beans in the fifteen papers. Or for the same amount we will mail twenty smaller papers, including four papers of either Peas or Beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seed in good sized papers in places where our seeds are not sold.

CHEAP SEEDS.

While we claim to sell good seed as low as any one in the business, we do not want a reputation for cheap seed, which in fact is only another name for a mixed, low grade, or worthless article. Many complaints reach us, from time to time, of great loss to gardeners here from purchasing from establishments advertising cheap seed. It is poor economy to try to save a few cents when we bear in mind that the cost of the seed is a small matter in the total cost of the crop. If we do not start with a pure seed, true to name and kind, of good vitality, it is self-evident that we cannot make a good crop, no matter how lavish we may be after planting in fertilizing and cultivating. We are in the business to stay and will not risk the loss of our reputation to gain a few extra dollars now.

We also wish to call the attention of our patrons to the fact that the past season has been extremely unfavorable to the seed crop throughout the whole world. The natural result of this is that higher prices than usual are asked by all growers for high grade seeds, guaranteed to be fresh. This is particularly noticeable on Peas, Beans, Carrots, Cucumbers, Water and Musk Melons, Corn and Clover varieties. YOU CAN REST ASSURED THAT WHERE CHEAP GOODS ARE OFFERED ORDERS WILL BE FILLED FROM OLD STOCK.

OUR TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No plants or live stock sent C. O. D. by express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing, and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, cartage and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

Beans of all kinds crop short, limited supply.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Extra Early Refugee, supply very limited	15	25	90	2 00	5 50
Pride of Newton	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
White Kidney	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Red Kidney	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Best of All, supply very limited	15	25	90	2 00	5 50
Improved Valentine, supply very limited	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Improved Dwarf German Wax, stringless	20	40	1 00	2 25	8 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	20	40	1 50	2 25	8 50
Grenell's Improved Dwarf Golden Wax	20	40	1 25	2 50	9 00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax, supply very limited	30	50	1 50	2 75	9 00
Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax, supply very limited	20	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Dwarf Butter (Bismark)	20	40	1 00	2 25	8 00
Detroit Rust Proof Wax	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Henderson's Bush Lima	20	40	1 00	2 25	8 00
Burpee's Bush Lima	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	25	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
New Dwarf Lima Wax	25	40	1 25	3 00	18 00
Davis Wax	20	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
White Valentine	Failure.				
Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean	25	50	2 00	3 50	12 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
White Wax	Failure.				
Refugee Wax	Failure.				

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure is the Best.

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per Gall.	Peck	Bush.
Large Lima	20	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Carolina or Sewee	20	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Southern Willow-Leaved Sewee or Butter	25	40	1 25	2 50	8 50
Dutch Case Knife	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Southern Prolific, supply very limited	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Crease Back, supply very limited	25	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife's, supply very limited	25	45	1 25	2 25	8 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax	30	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
Kentucky Wonder	20	30	1 00	2 00	7 50
White Sickle					Failure

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

BEANS—English.

Broad Windsor	20	30	1 00	2 00	6 00
Beans, Velvet	10	15	50	1 00	3 50

CORN.

Extra Early Dwarf Sugar	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Adam's Extra Early	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large	15	20	60	1 00	3 25
Early Sugar or Sweet	25	40	1 50	2 25	8 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Golden Beauty	10	15	40	50	1 50
Champion White Pearl	10	15	40	50	1 50
Golden Dent Gourd Seed	10	15	40	50	1 50
Early Yellow Canada	10	20	60	75	2 50
Large White Flint	10	20	60	75	2 50
Blunt's Prolific, Field	10	20	60	75	2 50
Improved Leaming	10	15	40	60	1 50
Mosby's Prolific	15	25	60	75	3 00
Hickory King, white	19	15	50	75	2 50
White Rockdale	15	25	60	75	2 75
White St. Charles	10	20	50	60	1 75
First in the market Sugar Corn	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Best of All corn	15	20	50	75	3 00
Mexican June Corn	15	25	60	90	3 25
Pop Corn, Rice and Pearl	10	25	60	90	3 50
French Market Corn	15	20	60	1 00	3 25
Ne Plus Ultra Sugar Corn	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Yellow Creole Corn,	10	20	50	75	2 50
Tuscarora	15	25	65	80	2 75
Country Gentlemen	20	40	1 25	2 25	8 00

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

N. B.—Prices for larger quantities given on application.

All of the above Corns sold on ears at 5c. per ear, 6 for 25c., \$4.00 per 100 ears.

PEAS.

Extra Early (First and Best)	15	25	75	1 50	5 50
Early Alaska	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Tom Thumb	20	35	1 50	2 00	7 50
Early Washington	15	25	75	1 50	5 50
Blue Beauty, supply very limited	25	35	90	2 75	6 50
Laxton's Alpha	25	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod	25	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Champion of England	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Carter's Stratagem	20	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Carter's Telephone	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 75
McLean's Advancer	25	40	1 00	2 00	7 50
McLean's Little Gem	20	30	80	1 50	5 00
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	20	30	80	1 50	6 00
Eugenie	25	40	1 00	1 50	6 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial	15	25	75	1 50	5 50
Royal Dwarf Marrow	15	20	60	1 25	4 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat	15	20	60	1 25	3 50
Large White Marrowfat	15	20	60	1 25	3 50
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods)	15	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Paragon	15	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Tall Sugar (Edible Pods)	15	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
American Wonder	20	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Prince of Wales	30	50	1 50	2 25	8 00
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
Gradus or Prosperity	35	50	1 25	3 25	10 00
Melting	20	25	1 00	1 75	6 00
Eclipse	30	50	1 25	2 25	8 00
Nott's Excelsior	25	40	1 50	2 25	8 00
Steckler's Sealed First and Best	20	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
Canada Field Pea	10	15	50	1 00	3 50

Field or Cow Peas, Market price.

We Carry a Selected stock of all Garden Implements

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

ARTICHOKE.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	Pr lb.
Large Green Globe (Loan).....	40	\$1 25	\$4 50
Artichoke plants per doz. 25c.,			
100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.00.			

ASPARAGUS.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	Pr lb.
Conover's Colossal.....	10	25	60
Palmetto.....	15	30	90
Columbia White Mammoth.....	15	40	1 00
Per 100	Per 1000		
Roots 2 year old of either			
kind 25c dozen.....	75	5 50	

BEE T.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Frotscher's ¾ Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Extra Early or Bassano.....	10	20	50
Dewey's Early Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Long Blood.....	10	20	50
Half Long Blood.....	10	20	60
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Crosby's Egyptian.....	10	20	60
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra			
Early.....	10	20	60
Eclipse.....	10	20	60
Lentz.....	10	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	10	15	40
White French or Sugar.....	10	15	40
Silver or Swiss Chard.....	10	20	60
Chicago Early Blood Turnip.....	10	25	70
Steckler's Extra Early.....	10	20	75

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

Dwarf German Greens.....	15	40	1 00
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BROCCOLI.

Purple Cape.....	30	1 00	3 50
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

.....	20	50	1 75
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CABBAGE.

Early York.....	25	50	1 75
Early Large York.....	25	50	1 75
Early Large Oxheart.....	25	75	2 00
Early Winningsstadt.....	20	60	2 00
Jersey Wakefield.....	20	60	2 00
Selected Jersey Wakefield.....	25	75	2 50
Early Flat Dutch.....	20	60	2 00
Early Drumhead.....	20	50	1 75
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch			
(very fine).....	25	75	2 25
Solid South.....	25	75	2 25
Succession, Henderson's True.....	25	75	2 25
Large Flat Brunswick, Ger-			
man imported.....	25	75	2 25
Improved Large Late Drum-			
head.....	20	60	1 75
Frotscher's Superior Large			
Late Flat Dutch.....	25	75	2 50
Crescent City Large Late Flat			
Dutch.....	25	75	2 50
Charleston Wakefield.....	25	75	2 75
Improved Early Summer,			
Henderson's.....	25	60	2 00
Red Dutch (for pickling).....	25	75	2 25
Green Globe Savoy.....	25	60	2 25
Early Dwarf Savoy.....	25	60	2 25
Drumhead Savoy.....	25	60	2 25
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil.....	20	50	1 75
Steckler's French Market			
Winter.....	25	75	2 50
All Season.....	25	65	2 00
Pride of the South.....	25	75	2 25
Steckler's New Leader.....	30	90	3 00

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

CAULIFLOWER.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Extra Early Paris.....	75	2 25	9 00
Half Early Paris.....	75	2 00	8 00
Early Erfurt, Dwarf.....	1 50	4 00	16 00
Early Snowball, Henderson's			
True.....	2 50	8 00	30 00
Le Normand's Short Stem-			
med.....	75	2 25	8 50
Early Italian Giant.....	75	2 50	9 00
Late Italian Giant.....	75	2 50	9 00
Large Algiers, fine, French			
Strain.....	80	2 50	9 00

CARROTS.

Creole.....	15	40	1 00
Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet French.....	10	25	75
Half Long Luc.....	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange.....	10	25	75
Long Red, without core.....	10	30	1 00
St. Valerie.....	10	25	75
Danver's Intermediate.....	10	25	75
Chantenay Half Long.....	10	25	75
Ox Heart.....	10	25	75

CELERY.

Large White Solid (fin'st Am).....	20	50	1 75
Perfection Heartwell, very fine.....	20	50	1 75
Dwarf Large Ribbed.....	25	50	1 75
Golden Self Blanching			
(French grown).....	40	1 25	4 50
Giant Pascal.....	20	50	1 75
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.....	20	50	1 50
Cutting or Soup.....	15	40	1 25
White Plume.....	20	60	2 00
Flavoring Celery.....	10	20	40

CHERVIL.

Plain and Curled Leaved.....	20	40	1 50
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COLLARDS.

Georgia.....	15	40	1 25
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CORN SALAD.

.....	15	25	75
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CRESS.

Curled or Pepper Grass.....	10	25	75
Broad-leaved, grey seeded.....	10	30	1 25
Water Cress. True.....	40	1 25	00

CUCUMBER.

Improved Early White Spine.....	25	75	2 50
Frotscher's New Orleans			
Market.....	30	1 00	3 00
Early Frame.....	20	60	2 00
Long Green Turkey.....	20	75	2 00
Early Cluster.....	20	60	2 00
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling.....	20	60	2 00
Japanese Climbing.....	40	1 00	3 50
Steckler's Private Stock.....	In 25c. packages only		

EGGPLANT.

Frotscher's Large Purple, or			
New Orleans Market.....	75	2 00	6 00
Early Dwarf Oval.....	50	1 10	3 50
New York Market.....	50	1 50	5 50
New White Pearl.....	75	2 00	6 00

ENDIVE.

Green Curled.....	15	50	1 75
Extra Fine Curled.....	20	50	1 25
Broad leaved, or Escarolle.....	20	50	1 30

GARLIC.

40c. per quart.

KOHLRABI.

Early White Vienna, finest.....	25	75	2 25
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Go to Steckler for Your Garden Seeds.

LEEK.

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Lon. Flag, Amr. grown.....	15	50	1 25
Large Carentan Flag, Amr.....	15	50	1 75
Large Rouen.....	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

Early Cabb'ge or White Butt'r.....	15	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	15	50	1 25
Brown Dutch.....	20	50	1 50
Drumhead Cabbage.....	15	40	1 25
White Paris Coss.....	15	40	1 25
Perpignan.....	20	50	1 50
Frotscher's N. O. Imp. Large			
Passion.....	20	50	1 50
Steckler's Co.'s Fr. Market.....	20	75	2 50
Trocadero, imp. Fr. Seed.....	20	65	2 25
Big Boston.....	20	50	1 25

MELON, MUSK or CANTELOUPE.

Netted Nutmeg.....	10	25	90
Netted Citron.....	10	30	1 00
Pine Apple.....	10	30	1 00
Early White Japan.....	10	25	90
Persian or Cassaba.....	10	30	1 00
Frotscher's N. O. Market, seed			
very scarce.....	15	30	1 00
Osage.....	15	40	1 25
Early Hackensack.....	15	30	1 10
Emerald Gem.....	10	30	1 00
Long Island Beauty.....	15	30	1 00
Rockyford.....	10	25	90
Texas Cannon Ball.....	15	40	1 00
Preserving Citron.....	15	40	1 00
Paul Rose.....	15	40	1 20

MELON, WATER.

Ice Cream, White Seeded.....	10	20	60
Duke Jones.....	10	25	60
Rattlesnake, true.....	10	20	50
Pride of Georgia.....	10	20	60
Mammoth Iron-Clad.....	10	30	90
Kolb Gem.....	10	20	50
Florida's Favorite.....	10	25	70
Frotscher's Lone Star.....	10	40	1 25
Seminole.....	10	20	60
Triumph.....	10	25	75
McIver's Wonderful.....	10	25	75
Bradford.....	20	40	1 00
Early Dark Icing.....	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet.....	10	25	75
Black Diamond.....	10	25	75
Sweet Heart.....	10	25	75
Kleckley's Sweet.....	15	40	1 25
Southern grown, Superior Quality.			

MUSTARD.

Large Curled, Southern grown.....	10	20	80
Chinese Large Leaved.....	10	25	75
White or Yellow Seeded.....	10	15	40
Giant Ostrich Plume.....	10	25	75
Black or Brown Lon. for pick'g.....	5	20	30

NASTURTIUM.

Tall.....	15	30	1 00
Dwarf.....	15	30	1 00

OKRA.

Green Tall Growing.....	10	20	60
Extra Early Dwarf Gre'n Prol.....	10	25	75
White Velvet.....	10	20	60
French Market.....	10	25	60

ONION.

Frotscher's Creole (prices sub-			
ject to market fluctuations).....	25	75	2 50

ITALIAN ONION.

New White Queen.....	25	75	2 50
Bermuda (true) Red and White			
(Teneriffe grown).....	25	75	3 00
Bermuda Red and White			
(southern grown).....	25	60	2 50
Danver's Yellow Globe.....	25	75	2 25
Red Weathersfield.....	25	75	2 25
The Prize Taker.....	20	60	2 00

ONION SETS.

	per quart.	gallon	peck.	bush.
White.....	20	60	1 00	2 75
Red or Yellow.....	15	50	75	2 50
Creole Onion Sets.....	Crop failure.			

SHALLOTS.

Red and White.....	20	60	1 00	3 00
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PARSLEY.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Creole.....	15	50	1 00
Plain Leaved.....	10	20	60
Doubled Curled.....	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing.....	15	30	75
Market Gardeners Curled.....	15	25	75

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	10	15	60
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PEPPER.

Bell or Bull Nose.....	25	75	2 25
Sweet Spanish Monstrous.....	25	75	2 25
Long Red Cayenne.....	25	75	2 25
Red Cherry.....	25	75	2 50
Golden Dawn Mango.....	25	75	2 75
Bird Eye.....	50	1 50	5 00
Frotscher's Tabasco.....	45	1 25	4 50
Chili.....	25	75	2 50
Ruby King, Sweet.....	25	75	2 25
Columbus, Sweet.....	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cluster.....	25	75	2 50
Celestial.....	25	75	2 50

POTATOES.

SPECIAL.—Owing to the long and excessive drought in Minnesota, Tennessee and Boston, the much promised large seed Potato crop has severely suffered, reducing the supply to such an extent that good sound and genuine Eastern, Tennessee and even Western Seed Potatoes will be very scarce this season. We would therefore advise our customers to send in their orders as early as possible.

	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breese's Peerless.....	50	1 50	3 75
Rural New Yorker No. 2.....	60	2 00	4 00
White Elephant.....	75	2 25	6 00
Extra Early Vermont.....	75	2 25	6 00
Vermont Early Rose.....	50	1 75	4 75
Snowflake.....	75	2 25	6 00
Improved Beauty of Hebron.....	75	2 25	6 00
Early Ohio.....	75	2 25	4 00
Rural Blush.....	75	2 25	6 00
Eastern Burbanks.....	50	1 75	3 50

Prices subject to fluctuation.

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tenn. grown..... 75 1 75 4 00

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.

Bliss Early Triumph or Im..... 75 1 75 4 00

proved Bermuda..... 75 1 75 4 00
(Drayage extra, 1 bbl. 15c., 5 bbl. lots 10c. per bbl.)

POTATOES, SWEET.

Yellow Pumpkin Yam.....	40	1 50	3 50
Spanish Yam.....	40	1 50	3 50
Southern Queen.....	40	1 50	3 50
Shanghai or California Yam.....	40	1 50	3 50
Vineless or Rush Yam.....	75	2 00	4 00

Prices vary according to mkt.

PUMPKIN.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Kentucky Field.....	10	20	50
Large Cheese.....	10	20	60
Frotscher's Cashaw crook neck			
(green striped) So. grown.....	15	25	75
Golden Yellow Mammoth.....	15	30	1 00
Connecticut Field.....	10	20	50
Small Sugar.....	10	25	75

When in Doubt Consult Steckler.

RADISH.

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Long Scarlet short top.....	20		50
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	20		50
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe.....	15		50
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	20		60
White Summer Turnip.....	20		50
Scarlet Half Long French.....	20		60
Scarlet olive-shaped, White Tipped or Fr. breakfast.....	20		65
Black Spanish, winter.....	20		60
Chinese Rose, Winter.....	20		65
Chartier, supply very limited.....	20		60
White Strassburg.....	20		60
White California Mammoth.....	20		75
New and Earliest White.....	30	1 00	
Brightest Scarlet ¾ long.....	20		60
White Vienna.....	20		60
Early Scarlet Turnip, wh. tip.....	20		60
Rosy Gem.....	20		60

RHUBARB SEED.

Linnaeus.....	25	75	2 00
Victoria.....	25	75	2 00

ROQUETTE	15	40	1 50
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SALSIFY.

Sandwich Island Mammoth.....	20	50	1 50
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SORREL.

Broad-leaved.....	15	40	1 50
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SQUASH.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.....	10	25	75
Long Gr. or Sum'r Crook Neck.....	10	40	1 00
London Vegetable Marrow.....	15	40	1 00
The Hubbard.....	15	40	1 00
Boston Marrow.....	10	25	1 00
Orange Marrow.....	10	25	80

VEGETABLE PEAR.—15c. each.

TOBACCO SEED.

Imported Havana.....	40	1 50	4 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	25	1 25	2 50
Genuine Grand Point Perique.....	50	2 00	6 00

All sold in 5c. and 10c. packages also.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

	Lbs	to Bu.	Lbs. to acre.	lb.	½ bu.	Bush.	
Red Clover, Extra Cleaned.....	60	10 to 15.....		20	5 00	9 50	
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8.....		40	10 00	19 00	
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8.....		30	6 25	12 00	
Alfalfa or French Lucerne.....	60	20 to 30.....		25	5 25	11 00	
Crimson, an annual.....	60	10 to 20.....		15	3 75	6 00	
Wild Rice.....		14 to 20.....		40			
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	50	20.....		15		6 00	
Awnless Brome Grass.....		30 to 40.....		25			
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover.....	25	½ bush.....		25	3 00	5 50	
Bush, to acre.							
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy.....	14	1.....		20	90 ⁰	1 50	
Red Top Grass, Choice.....	14	1 to 1½.....		20	90	1 50	
English Rye Grass.....	20	2 to 2½.....		10	1 00	2 00	
Rescue Grass.....	14	1½ to 2.....		30	2 00	3 50	
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned.....	25	1 to 1½.....		20	2 00	3 50	
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	14	1 to 1½.....		40	2 00	3 75	
Meadow Fescue Grass.....	15	2.....		25	2 00	3 50	
Orchard Grass, choice.....	14	1 to 1½.....		35	2 00	3 50	
Timothy.....	45	10 to 12.....		15	2 00	3 75	
Texas Rye.....	56	1½.....		10	90	1 50	
Texas Barley.....	48	2.....		10	90	1 50	
Texas Seed Wheat.....	60	2.....		10	90	1 75	
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats.....	32	1½.....		10	60	1 00	
Hairy Vetch.....	60	1½.....		25	4 00	7 75	
Teosinte.....		2.....		1 25	in 5 lb lots	\$1.00 lb	
Burr or California Clover (measured) per quart.....	15c					3 00	
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese.....				15	1 50	2 75	
	Lb.	½ bush.	Bush.	Lb.	½ bush.	Bush.	
Kaffir Corn.....	10	1 80	2 50	Steckler's Grass Seed Mixt.....	25	1 50	3 00
German Millet.....	10	1 25	2 25	Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass.....	25	1 50	3 00
Sorghum, Amber and Orange.....	10	1 50	2 50	Early Winter Turf Oats.....	10	75	1 25
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	15	1 50	2 50	Millo Maize.....	20	2 00	3 50
Dhoro or Egyptian Corn.....	20	2 00	3 50	Giant Beggar Weed.....	30	in 10 lb lots at 25c	
Russian Sunflower.....	15			Italian Rye.....	15	1 50	2 50
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixt.....	25	1 50	3 00	Bermuda Grass.....	1 25	5 lb lots	1 00
Pearl or Cattail Millet, 20c. per lb., \$12.00 per 100 lbs.							

SPINACH.

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Extra Large leaved Savoy.....	10	15	35
Broad-leaved Flanders.....	10	15	35

TOMATO.

Ponderosa.....	40	1 25	4 50
King of the Earlies.....	40	1 25	4 50
Extra Early Dwarf Red.....	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, selected.....	25	75	2 50
Large Yellow.....	25	75	2 50
Early Large Smooth Red.....	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Acme.....	25	75	2 25
" Paragon.....	25	75	2 50
" Stone.....	25	75	2 50
" Perfection.....	25	75	2 50
" Favorite.....	25	75	2 25
" Beauty.....	25	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion.....	25	90	3 25
Tree Tomato.....	30	1 00	3 50
New Purple Cluster.....	25	75	3 00
New Early Freedom.....	35	75	3 00
Cleveland's Extra.....	25	75	3 00

TURNIP.

Early Red or Purple Top.....	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved.....	10	20	50
Large White Globe.....	10	15	45
White Spring.....	10	20	50
Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	20	50
Golden Ball.....	10	20	60
Amber Globe.....	10	25	70
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island grown.....	10	20	50
Munch Early Purple Top.....	10	20	60
Purple Top Globe.....	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg.....	10	20	60
Pomeranian Globe.....	10	20	50
Large Cow Horn.....	10	20	60
White Hanover or Sweet Ger.....	10	20	50
Seven Top.....	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Penny Royal, Pot Marigold, Summer Savory, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood, Dandelion, Catnip, Tarragon. All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.

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Front Cover.

TESTIMONIALS.

Louisiana, September 29, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Steckler:—

The Frotzcher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage that I purchased from you on Aug. 21st, was planted on that date, and from 1 ounce of seed I have twelve hundred cabbages a foot high; and about five hundred more in the seed bed. They are a standing advertisement for your fine seed. My neighbors who planted _____ seed did not have one come up.

Your grateful friend,

M. E. HENRY.

Thanks for the catalogue; it is the best I have ever seen; full of useful information. I have found my mistakes in raising plants and hope to correct them by your instructions. This book fills a long-felt desire.

Yours truly,

SAM'L. NEEL.

Mississippi, August 21st., 1903.

I have been a customer for 20 years and have never had cause to complain. I prize the Robertson's Golden Ball Turnip seed highly; and the Mammoth Peanuts are up to representation.

Yours respectfully,

W. F. DOUGHERTY, Sr.

Texas, August 9th, 1903.

Please send me your Garden Manual for the Southern States, as I like your seeds very much, as they are reliable.

A. F. REARICK.

Louisiana, August 4th, 1903.

Cabbage seed ordered came O. K.

Yours,

M. ANTOLINE.

Louisiana, July 3rd, 1903.

The Improved Leaming Corn bought of you this spring is excellent.

A. J. HAWSEY, Jr.

Louisiana, July 1st, 1903.

The tomatoes and corn seed received from your company were planted and are fine. The tomato bushes are full of fine large ones, as large as I have ever raised. All of your seeds are so fresh and good and always come up well.

MRS. J. J. GREGORY.

Louisiana, May 27th, 1903.

I must say that your seeds have given entire satisfaction to all; the result is a large crop of very fine Cukes. I thank you once more for your many kindnesses.

W. NO. LUDWIG.

Louisiana, May 23rd, 1903.

Having bought of you a lot of garden seed this spring, and same proved to be the very best, as I have good results and will continue getting my seed from you every year.

A. T. FRUGE.

Louisiana, May 12th, 1903.

Your valuable catalogue just received; it fills a long-felt want, and no Southern gardeners (amateur or professional)

should be without it. Think this is a good field for your firm to work up, much dissatisfaction with the East and West seed concerns. Many thanks for your prompt reply.

F. E. DUREL.

Mississippi, May 17th, 1903.

I have been a customer of yours for ten years. I ordered of you a pair of White Wyandotte Chickens not long since; the hen has laid about 61 eggs so far, and I have about 35 young ones hatched off, which look very promising.

T. B. BENDER.

Louisiana, May 2nd, 1903.

The flowers received in good shape, and I must say that I am very well pleased with them. The price is very reasonable.

T. C. CARVER.

Louisiana, March 22nd, 1903.

Many thanks to you! The Zuckers' Eggs I find are the finest things to keep away chicken lice and all vermin chickens are subject to.

P. O. LEBEAU.

Georgia, January 5th, 1903.

We placed the nuts on exhibition at the Valdosta State Fair, with others, and many favorable comments were made.

G. M. BACON.

Texas, February 21st, 1903.

I received my seed all right; everything is good. I return you many thanks for same.

W. H. JAMES.

Louisiana, February 19, 1903.

Received Carnations O. K., and will say they are the finest I ever purchased of any flower or seed house. You will receive all my orders for seeds and plants in the future, as I know when it comes from Steckler, it is the best.

H. G. LAFFLER.

Mississippi, March 2nd, 1903.

The setting of Minorca eggs I purchased of you last Summer, twelve out of the thirteen hatched out. Two pullets from this brood laid more eggs than any six hens I had in my yard; I don't intend to have any other kind.

J. H. HAMILTON.

Mississippi, February 23rd, 1903.

Have been using your seeds for twelve years and can't do without them.

MRS. P. R. GREENE.

Mississippi, March 9th, 1903.

Your general supply of seed is far superior to the Northern seed that are sold here.

A. BIRD.

Louisiana, March 15th, 1903.

Plants came in this A. M. and arrived in fine condition. Thanks for extras.

J. N. THIBODAUX.

Mississippi, March 7th, 1903.

Both of the Leghorn (red) hens you sent me are now setting on their own eggs; having laid over one hundred eggs since they came.

F. C. HOOKER.

Steckler's List of Vegetable Seeds

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
In Hot Bed Eggplants Pepper Tomatoes	Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Parsnips Leeks Early Radish Turnips Beets Kohlrabi Lettuce Cabbage Early Cauliflower Sorrel Roquette Chervil Pole Parsley Cress Celery Peas Asparagus Bush Beans Cucumbers Squash Onions Early Corn Potatoes	Open Ground Beets Radishes Early Cabbage Kohlrabi Lettuce Spinach Mustard Carrots Leeks Celery Parsley Roquette Cress Chervil Lettuce Bush Beans Pole Parsley Lima Beans Squash Cucumbers Melons Okra Early Peas Tomatoes Eggplants Peppers Corn	Open Ground Bush Beans Pole Beans Lima Beans Corn Cucumbers Squash Melon Okra Beets Carrots Radish Lettuce Mustard Endive Roquette Cress Parsley Chervil Celery Tomatoes Eggplant Peppers Kohlrabi Cauliflower Pumpkins	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Squash Pumpkin Summer Radish Endive Lettuce Celery Cauliflower Lima Beans Pole Beans	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Spinach Pumpkins Pole Beans Summer Radishes Lettuce
Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Beets Turnips Leeks Early Radish Lettuce Endive Cabbage Broccoli Kohlrabi Early Cauliflower Cress Chervil Celery Roquette Sorrel Peas Onions Potatoes			STECKLER'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST	Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch CABBAGE LARGEST SUREST FINEST	STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET LETTUCE LARGEST SOLIDEST CRISPEST AND BEST

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Open Ground Pole Beans Bush Beans Tomatoes Corn Cucumbers Cauliflower Endive Lettuce Summer Radish Turnips Cabbage	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Cabbage Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Cauliflower Parsley Roquette Chervil Lettuce Endive Sorrel Radish Mustard Beets Cress Turnip Kohlrabi Celery Potatoes	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Radishes Carrots Beets Parsnips Salsify Roquette Chervil Parsley Sorrel Cress Lettuce Endive Leeks Turnips Kohlrabi Broccoli Early Cauliflower Kale Celery Corn Mustard Creole Onion Spinach Cabbage Potatoes	Open Ground Onion Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Lettuce Endive Parsnips	In Hot Bed Cucumbers Open Ground Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Lettuce Endive Parsnips	Open Ground Peas Potatoes Spinach Roquette Radishes Carrots Lettuce Endive Cabbage Tomatoes
Frotscher's CREOLE ONION IS THE BEST SOUTHERN ONION	PLANT STECKLER'S SOUTHERN SEEDS		GOOD CROPS FOLLOW WHEN OUR SEEDS ARE PLANTED	Frotscher's LONE STAR WATER MELON SOUTHERN GROWN SUPERIOR QUALITY	

For Full Description Including Flower and Field Seeds See Page 5 to 16 of this Book.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., New Orleans.