

lected. Any fair average specimen will take the prize at an exhibition against the finest specimens of other sorts. It is seldom, very seldom that we come across a novelty that marks such a long step in advance in the culture of vegetables. Besides being a "prizetaker" it will also prove to be a "prizetaker." a word to a wise is sufficient. 10

### PARSNIP

CULTURE. They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich, but fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is some-

times slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet or two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to four to the foot.

HOLLOW CROWN.  
Roots comparatively short, ending some-



what abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by its leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

## PEAS

CULTURE.- For early peas the soil should be light, warm and sheltered, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, or rich or mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the expense of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early peas maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few

of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later. The peas will mature earlier if covered only an inch deep, and where earliness is the most important they may be treated that way, but larger plants and more of them will be produced, if the seed is planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with one or two inches of soil until the plants are

GUNNISON



above the surface, then filling the trenches; This will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season.

GUNNISON. A very large, wrinkled variety of good quality and productive. Quite early. Pods good size and plump. Fine to sow broadcast. Vines stout and thrifty, hardy. S

### Eugenia

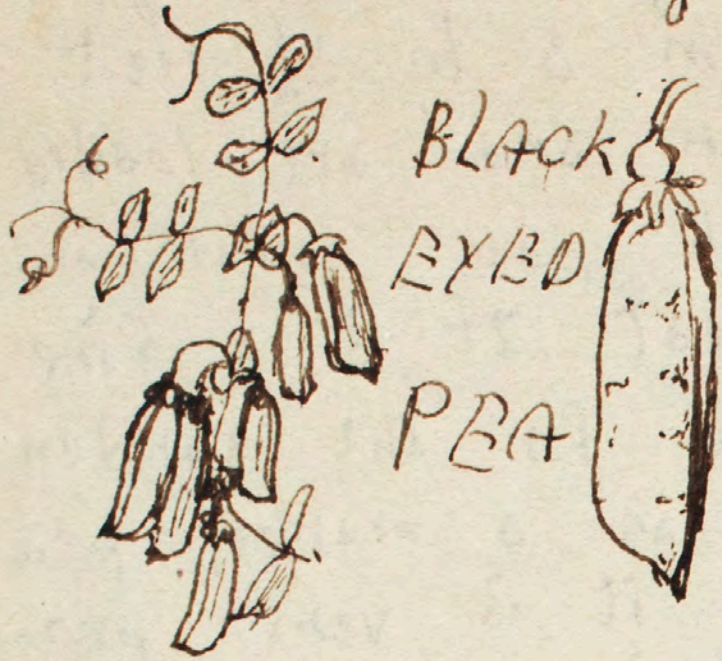


EUGENIA. A new late variety. This grand pea has been greatly admired, The peas are rather small, but very sweet, the vines are

sturdy and strong in growth, They grow from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and are loaded with pods small and great. It is a fine pea for the garden or as a market pea as it is very productive. For a small family this is just the pea and no one should be without it S

BLACK EYED. This is hardy and productive and is used mostly for field culture. It is a very thrifty grower though a little later than sum. Pods large and peas smooth and yellow all but a small black eye from which it derives its name. A fine flavored pea and good baked

in the winter. Peas are often times ground



BLACK  
EYED

PEA

and fed to hogs to fatten them but is better if ground with barley. Peas are also often roasted and used for coffee and with a little roasted barley added is not bad.

## PEPPER

CULTURE.- The seed should be planted early and kept in strong heat, as a continuous growth is what is wanted and any check given it when young will always retard it, In some lat-

itudes farther south it can be sown out doors early in the spring and do well, Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

RED CLUSTER. A single plant will bear hundreds of coral red colored handsome little

RED CLUSTER

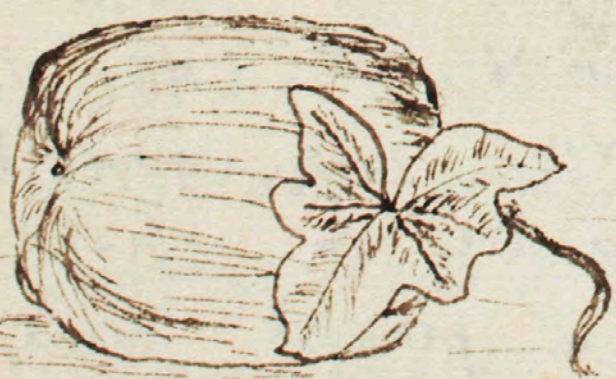


peppers which are very hot and pungent in flavor

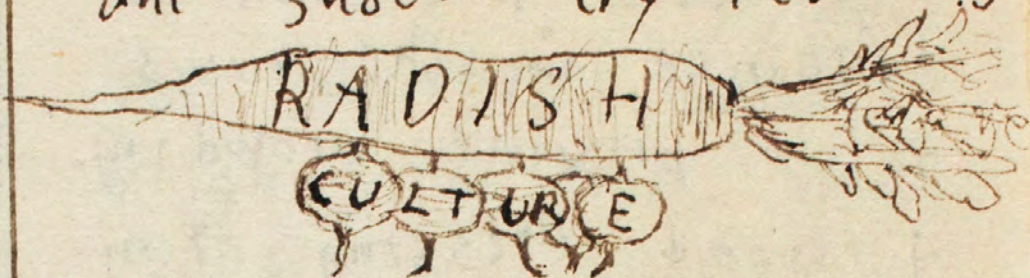
## PUMPKINS

CULTURE.- Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons and cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between or in hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves.

NELSONS IMPROVED FIELD.- A medium sized nearly round yellow pumpkin, It is prolific bearing two or three good pumpkins on one vine, under good conditions. Meat thick, fine



grained and of excellent flavor. One of the best for feeding purposes and excellent for pies every one should try it.



For the home garden sow on rich sandy soil as early in the spring as possible after fit to work. For forcing sow in hot beds, having very rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level, scattered evenly over the whole surface from sixty to one hundred an fifty seeds to the square foot, cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in

twenty-one to thirty days after planting.

In open ground culture sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin to such a distance in the rows as to prevent crowding.

A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender brittle roots. Successful sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a succession. After the hot weather of summer begins it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough or stringy like the earlier sorts.

Radishes are subject to the root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy

for this pest. The best preventative measures will be to avoid strong manure and sowing on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous.

**CHINA ROSE WINTER.**  
A bright, rose colored, winter variety. Sow in

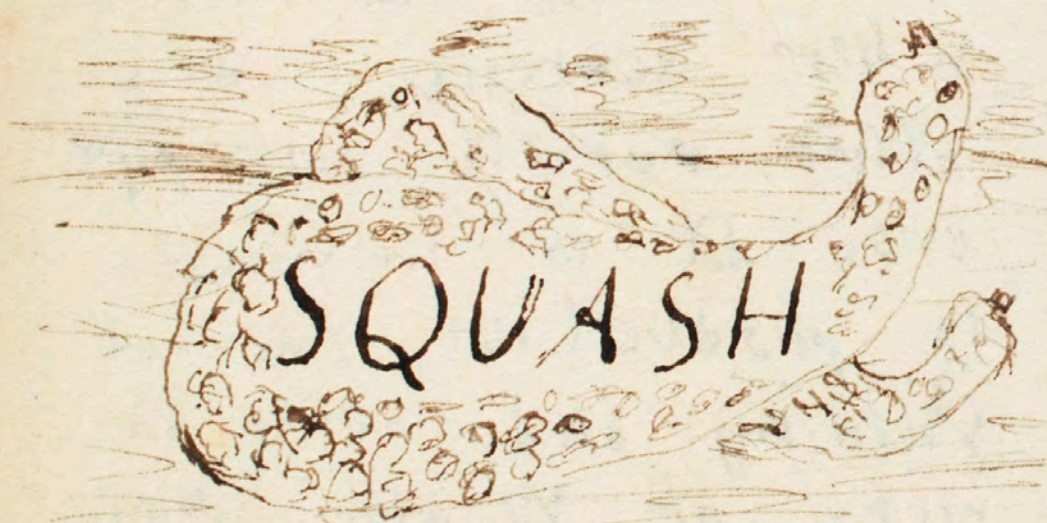


summer the same as turnips. This is of excellent quality, and is certainly one of the best varieties for winter use 10

**QUEEN OF THE MARKET**  
A very early radish, a globe in shape and of a pinkish color, flesh crisp and tender, splendid as a market

radish, by sowing every ten days, or two weeks a continuous crop can be kept up, we advise all to plant it. §

SUMMER VARIETIES MIXED.- Some of the best summer varieties mixed, for the use of families who have small gardens, as you have a great variety in small space 10



CULTURE.- The plants are very tender and sensitive to the cold, and planting must be delayed till settled weather. The general principles of culture are the same as given for cucumbers and melons,

but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for one hill, care should be taken not to break the stems from squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

FORD HOOK. The size will be found most convenient for family use, and the appearance is most handsome, of a bright yellow outside, and straw-yellow within. The flesh is as "dry as Pike's Peak and much

sweeter<sup>ss</sup> - making it the best in quality of all winter squashes. It seems incapable of rotting, and placed in a cool dry room, keeps in perfect condition throughout the winter and spring, until late in June, when summer squashes are ready.



from the photograph will be noticed the thin, hard stem, in striking contrast to the thick, fleshy stems of other varieties of winter Squashes. This characteristic also applies to the roots, which

are likewise slim and hard, furnishing absolutely no food for the squash borer.

It is also a strong and rapid grower, so that the striped bug has never injured it, as it "grows away from them" - being earlier in ripening than any other winter Squash. It matures far North where scarcely any other variety ever ripens. It is immensely productive, far out yielding and other variety of Winter Squash.

A most valuable characteristic is the fact that while such a remarkable keeper, the skin is so very thin and delicate that the squashes are prepared for cooking by cutting them in to length-wise, then cook



ing, skin and all, at any time through-out the winter. The rind is very thick and seed cavity small. Another feature is that the green squashes can be used at any time during their growth; when sliced and fried they are of such consistency that they never fall to pieces. Served in this manner they are most delicious; "Fried Fordhook" is a dish esteemed by every who has tasted it, and would never be recognized as a squash, so rich and distinct is the flavor 10

**HUBBARD.**— This is a superior variety; and one of the best winter squashes known; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavor.

ed; keeps perfectly through out the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is es-



teemed by to be as good baked as sweet potato 5

**BOSTON MARRON.**— A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston market. Of oval form; skin thin, when ripe, bright orange mottled with



light cream color; flesh  
rich salmon yellow,  
fine grained, and for  
sweetness and excel-  
lence, unsurpassed, but  
not as dry as the  
Hubbard. Our stock  
is true. 5

SUMMER CROOKNECK  
The old standard sort;  
very early and pro-  
ductive. It is small



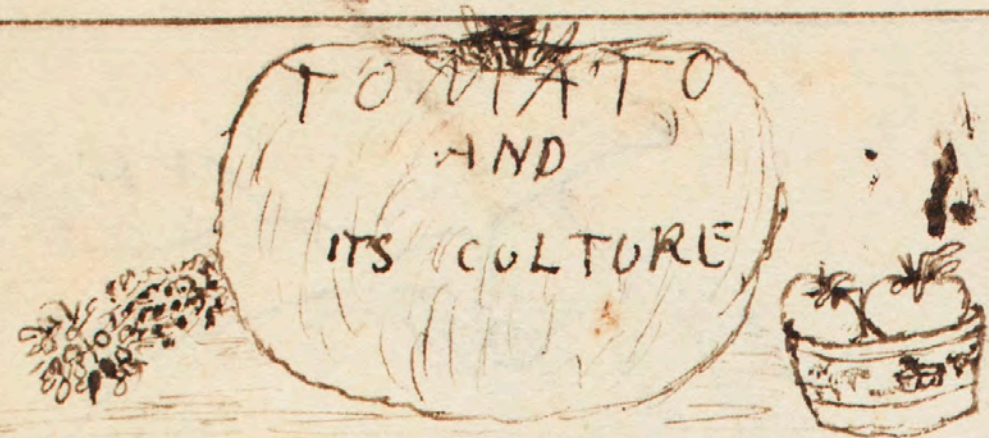
with crooked neck,  
covered with warty  
excrescences; color  
bright yellow, shell  
very hard when ripe. 5

BUY NIELSONS  
Squash Seeds they  
are true to  
name, try them.

## SUNFLOWER

CULTURE.— Sow the seed  
as soon as the ground  
is fit for corn in the  
North, later will do just  
as well in the South, in  
rows three and one-half  
feet apart and ten in-  
ches in the row. Cul-  
tivate the same as for  
corn. In the autumn af-  
ter the first hard frosts,  
cut the heads off the  
stems with a corn  
knife, and pile loose-  
ly in a rail pen with  
a solid floor, or in a  
corn crib. After cur-  
ing sufficiently so that  
they will thresh easily,  
flail out and run through  
a threshing machine, let  
the seed remain in the  
chaff until danger of  
heating is over, then  
clean with an ordinary  
panning mill.

JUMBO. A very large and  
productive sort. See nov-  
elties on Page 5 10



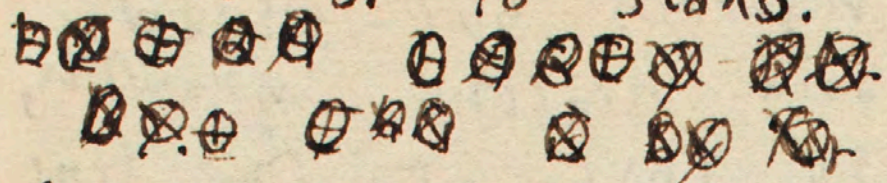
Tomatoes do best on light, warm soil, not over rich, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out doors, or if

• smaller quantity is wanted the seed may be sown in boxes and set in the window and then transplanted out doors when danger from frost is over; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and

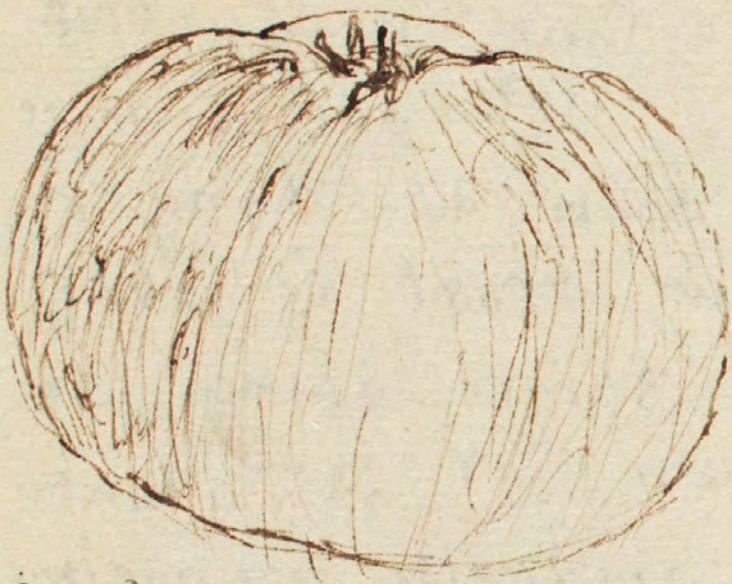
endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky.

A slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the

vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.



LIVINGSTONS PERFECTION.- A good productive and solid tomato, originated by Mr. Livingston, who produced the Paragon



and Acme 10

ALTHINE.- This is a fair sized tomato of very good flavor and thrifty. Tomatoes smooth and fair and of a lighter color than some but of a good rich color, productive and thrifty, excellent for sauces, vines of good height 10



J. J. BELL.- One of the earliest in cultivation. Stock limited 10

BROOM CORN

Should be planted the same a field corn, so that it may be cultivated easily

NELSONS EARLY.- A very early variety, recommended for all northern growers, brooms made from it are of the best. All the farmers should plant it as it often comes handy.



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