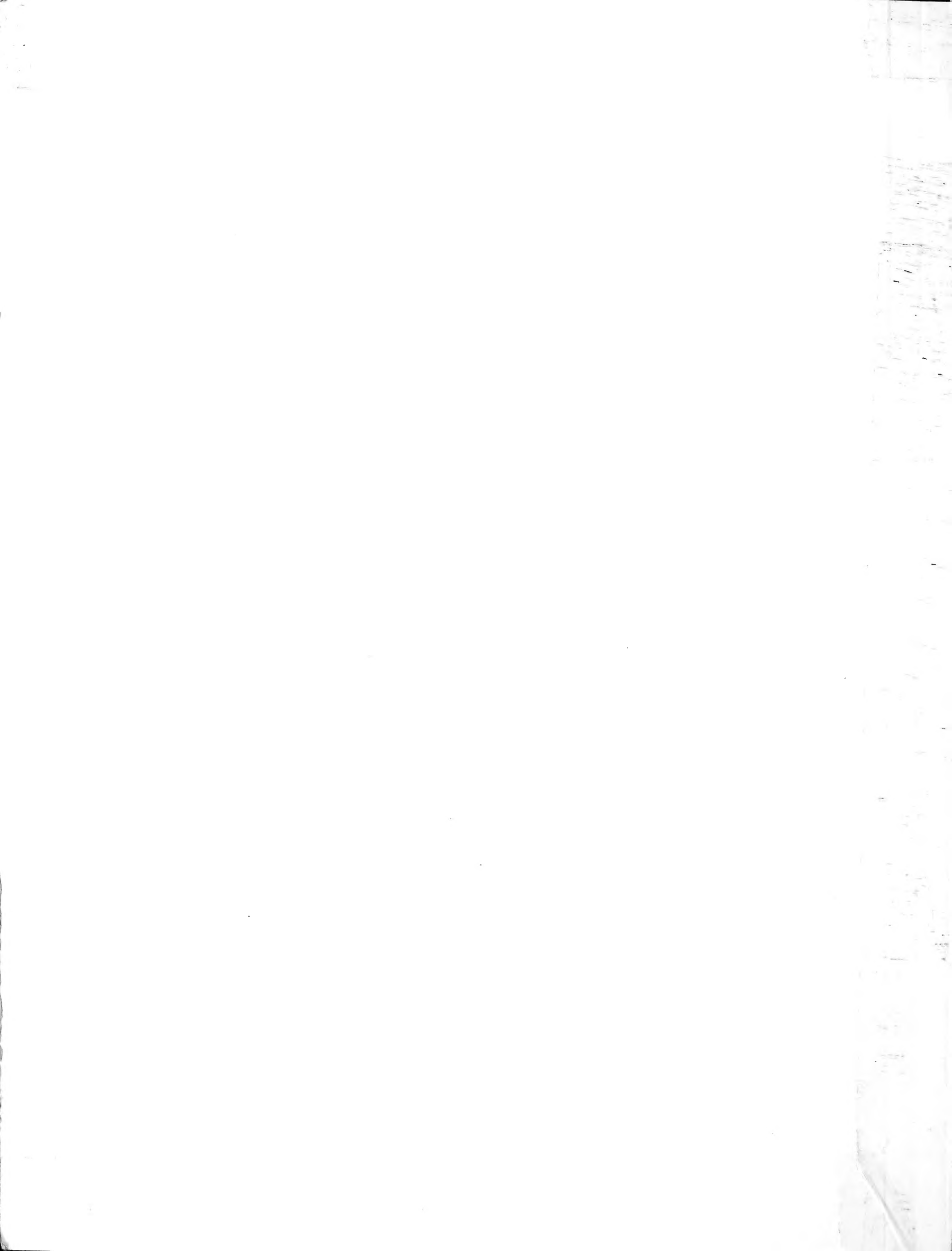


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C. P. Hartley.

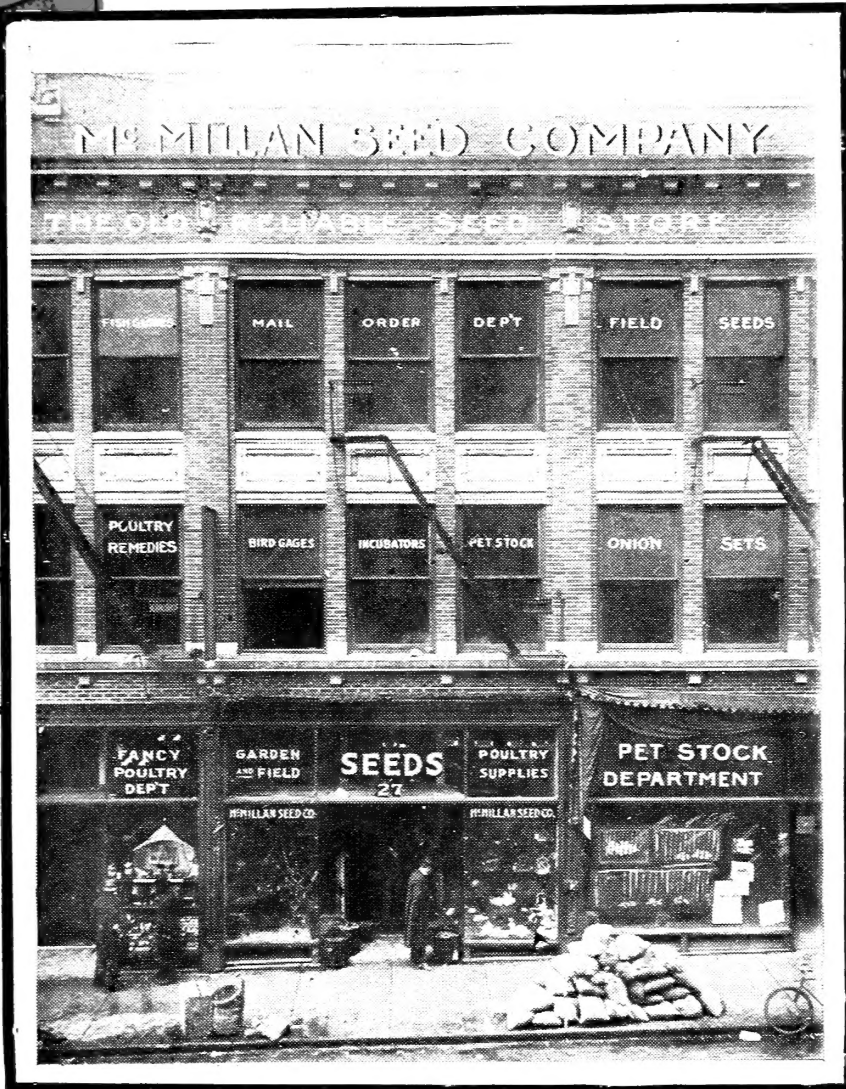
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

McMILLAN'S

HIGH GRADE

SEEDS

1911



AND GUIDE FOR THE
FARM AND GARDEN
McMILLAN SEED CO.

J. C. McMILLAN MGR.
27 S. BROAD, ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

The
45th Year
of
Our
Business



The 45th Year of Our Business

To Our Friends and Patrons

We take pleasure in handing you our Catalogue of Seeds for this season and desire to call attention to the fact that WE OFFER ONLY THE BEST VARIETIES, omitting many sorts which careful tests have proven to be unworthy the attention of gardeners, either on account of quality or productiveness. In placing your orders with us you can depend on receiving prompt attention and the best seeds that can be grown. Leave your order with us. By so doing you can save expense and annoyance in sending to distant firms. Furthermore, you are encouraging an industry in our midst. You will save money, time and receive better results and seed adapted to our section.

Fresh Seeds

The seeds we offer have been secured from one of the most reliable seed growers in America, and can not, with proper care, fail to produce the best results. But immunity from error being unattainable and success so largely dependent on outside influences, it must be understood that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, and we will not be held in any way responsible for the crop.



PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR RETAIL STORE.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

QUICK FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.—Atlanta is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS.—By special agreement the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Atlanta to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates

IN GEORGIA the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTPAID.—We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter pounds. When ordering in large quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 10 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart; except on Onion Sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES—Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, seed grain, and other field seeds fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued, the beginning of January. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest possible prices for first-class seed.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter connected with seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and the money paid will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR

Applies to Climate of Georgia and Adjoining States.

January

Prepare hot beds and sow in same early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hotbeds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm. Top dress Grass and Clover fields for fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for Spring crops. Sow in hotbeds or coldframes early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish, and in hotbeds

February

sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Asparagus Roots, Onion Sets, Horse Radish Roots and Hardy Lettuce Plants. Early planting of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hotbeds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow McMillan's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm. Sow Spring Oats, Clover and Grass Seeds, but Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards end of month Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing. This is the active month for sowing all

March

kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage Seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions and Lettuce plants, from hotbeds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Plant out Asparagus Roots. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Spanish hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

For the Farm. Sow winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover Seed, Grass Seeds of all sorts, Tobacco Seed. Plant Artichokes for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April

Plant Early Potatoes, sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzels and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets, and Asparagus roots. bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans and late in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower Seeds and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladiolus and Canna Bulbs set out.

For the Farm. Sow Spring Oats, Clover and Grass Seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzels for stock; plant Corn, Cotton, Chufas and Peanuts, etc.

May

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardness; Asparagus seeds can be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn and Tomatoes of all kinds. Plant Black-Eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper and Strawberry.

For the Farm. Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans, Chufas should be planted now, likewise Corn, Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants. Sow Tomato for late crop, likewise late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for the late use and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant late Potatoes.

For the Farm. Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, plant late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown.

July

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow early Turnips. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table and late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm. Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder, likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black Eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at last working of Corn or Cotton, Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August

Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put them out at once, likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting if the plants are large. Sow McMillan's Cabbage Lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. McMillan's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach, Kale, Turnip and Ruta Baga Seed.

For the Farm. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow Vetch and Rape, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover Seeds can be safely sown.

September

Our Fall Catalogue issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce, Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets, sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips Mustard, Corn, Salad and Kale, Dutch planted towards the end of the month. Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be Sow McMillan's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn. Set out Strawberry plants.

For the Farm. Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover Seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

Put out Onion Sets, sow Cabbage, early sorts.) Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards end of month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in coldframes for spring plants. Plant Strawberries. Put down Asparagus beds.

October

For the Farm. All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue, giving full information in regard to these crops, send for the same at once.

November

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage for cold frames. Set out Cabbage, Lettuce and Strawberry plants. Plant out Asparagus roots. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Potatoes can also be planted now to come up in the spring, but require to be planted deeper than spring-planted seed. Plant hardy Roses, and set out Fruit Trees and small fruits.

For the Farm. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Timothy and Herd's Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada Field Peas.

December

Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards end of the month in hotbeds or cold frames and Beets, Radishes and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The Winter growing of Lettuce in hotbeds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Early Potatoes can be planted in open weather up to Christmas. Canada Field Peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

McMillan's First-Crop Cabbage

We Originated
This Variety

AND CONSIDER IT BY
FAR THE

BEST CABBAGE

THAT A

**Truck Farmer
Can Plant**



It is **TEN DAYS EARLIER** than Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, and about **TWICE THE SIZE** Will Head, under favorable conditions, in Seventy-two Days. This is the

EARLIEST CABBAGE and the
BEST IN FORM and **QUALITY**

Of All the Early Varieties

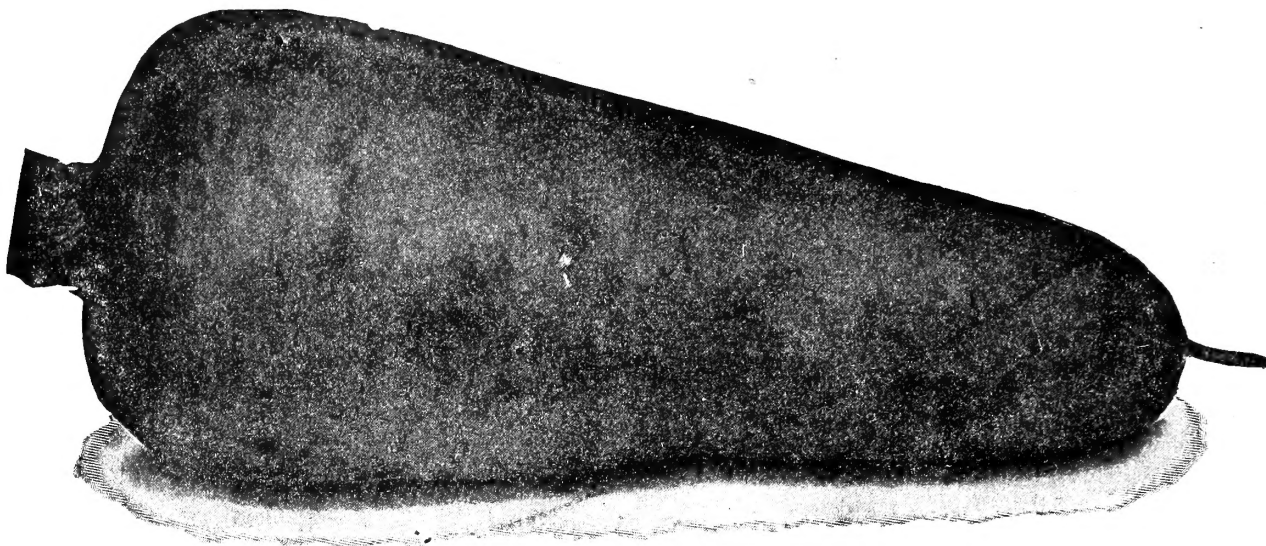
Medium size, very firm at the heart, with few outer leaves and these free from coarseness; in color, dark green with small white veins. None of our novelties which we have had in our trials are superior to this variety, and we have no hesitancy in recommending this as the very best Cabbage a market gardener could plant.

As we go to press we have a letter to hand stating that a customer who made trials of all varieties of Cabbage in

IT IS THE
Market Gardener's Best-Paying Cabbage and an
Ideal Cabbage for the Home Garden, as it takes up
and produces solid hearts sooner than any other variety known to us

1912 found this very far superior to them all. Price, 40 cents per ounce, 90 cents per quarter pound, \$3.50 per pound. It is very seldom that we so strongly advocate any certain variety of a vegetable, but after our different experiments with this particular Cabbage we believe that you will appreciate our endeavors in developing this superb variety. The cut illustrates a field of this Cabbage.

McMILLAN'S CARROT, BEET and RADISH SEEDS



McMillan's Intermediate Carrot.

A large and handsome main crop variety, the finest type of market carrot and the best for bunching. It is the connecting link between the half-long and the long carrots, with a yielding capacity in deep soils equal to any of the longs. The root, 10 or 12 inches in length, is very broad at the neck, 2 or 3 inches through, and tapers evenly to the small tap root. It grows smoothly and uniformly and combines with its other merits rich reddish orange flesh, tender, sweet and entirely free from woody coarseness

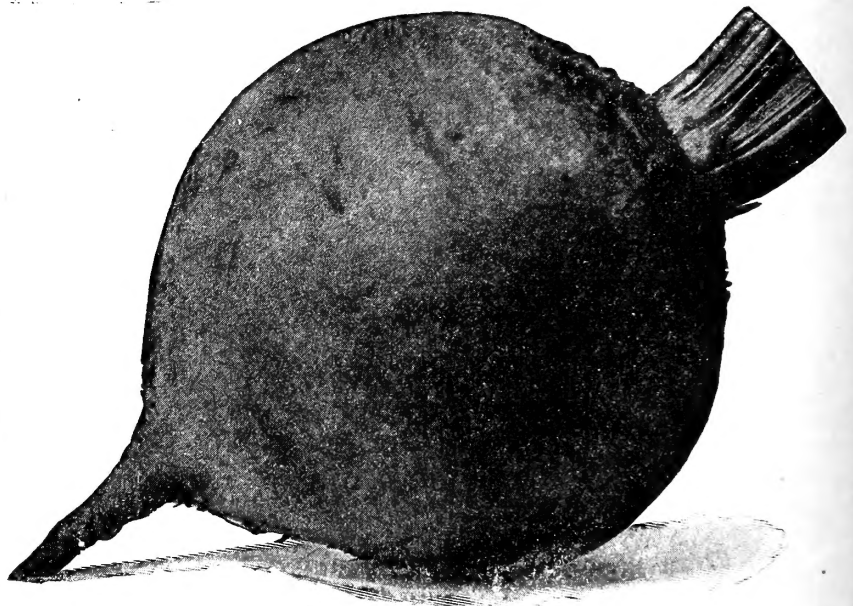
even at maturity. As a table carrot it is unsurpassed; for truckers its fine color and appearance render it more salable than any other variety. This is the first season that we have offered the seeds of this variety for sale and our supply is limited but we are desirous of you giving this grand carrot a trial and offer the seed as long as they last at 20 cts an ounce, or \$2.50 per pound.

McMILLAN'S DARK-LEAVED GLOBE BEET.

Hitherto, the improved selections of turnip rooted beet have been wanting in that important essential, a dark leaf. The novelty we offer has not only a dark leaf like the best decorative strains, but is equal in the color of the flesh to Detroit dark blood turnip beet. These two important features, coupled with its handsome form, place this variety in the front rank of this class of beets and makes it absolutely the best beet for the trucker.

It is a medium early variety, coming in between the Extra Early Eclipse and the Detroit Dark Blood. The roots are of good size and uniformly perfect, almost round, with small, very dark crimson colored leaves and a slim tap root.

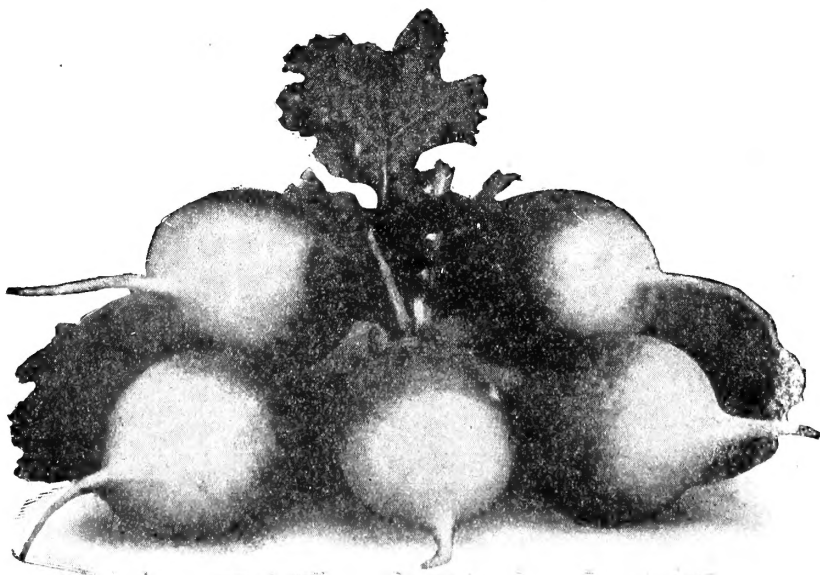
In quality and color it is peerless, very fine grained, tender and sweet, never woody or stringy.



McMillan's Dark-Leaved Globe Beet.

McMILLAN'S PERFECTION RADISH.

As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, this is a remarkably attractive variety. The white tip extends nearly half way up the root, and the brilliant color of the top shows up in strong contrast, making it the very best radish for a trucker as its beautiful appearance causes it to be the best selling radish on the market. This variety is a great improvement over the white-tipped scarlet turnip radish, the white extending a great deal higher up and the top of the root being a much brighter scarlet. It will attain a much larger size before becoming pithy and is the earliest variety yet introduced. Oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 75 cts,



McMillan's Perfection Radish.

McMillan's High Grade Vegetable Seeds

OUR CATALOGUE PRICES are very reasonable indeed; still, when truckers and gardeners require large quantities of seeds we shall take pleasure in quoting special prices on request; or, if customers will send us a list of their requirements we shall be glad to make an estimate at which we can fill their orders. In making up your order, remember that half pounds can be ordered at pound rates; half-pecks at peck rates, and half-bushels at bushel rates.

ASPARAGUS

A Bed of Asparagus Will Last for Years.

Our Asparagus Seed is Southern grown, saved from healthy, vigorous crops entirely free from the disease which has in recent years infested the crops grown in the North. Once planted, Asparagus will, with proper care and attention, last for ten or fifteen years. It is a most excellent and profitable vegetable. Asparagus is also highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, the free use of this vegetable being highly recommended as a preventive and cure for kidney disease.

Culture.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way to grow Asparagus is to set out either in the fall or spring strong roots, preferably two years old, but one-year old roots will give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, making the trenches 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Pure Animal Bone, and also an application of well rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with the soil two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of Pure Animal Bone or Kainit. If White Asparagus is desired the second spring after planting, earth up the beds 18 inches above the roots to bleach the Asparagus as it grows. If Green Asparagus is desired it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than

3 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow all the summer, and during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing same with the soil. To make White Asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

To raise Asparagus Roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart. Keep clean of weeds and thin out the plants to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of our leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety for earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced, and it always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 50 cts. Special prices on large lots.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 8 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 30 cts.

Palmetto. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 8 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 40 cents.

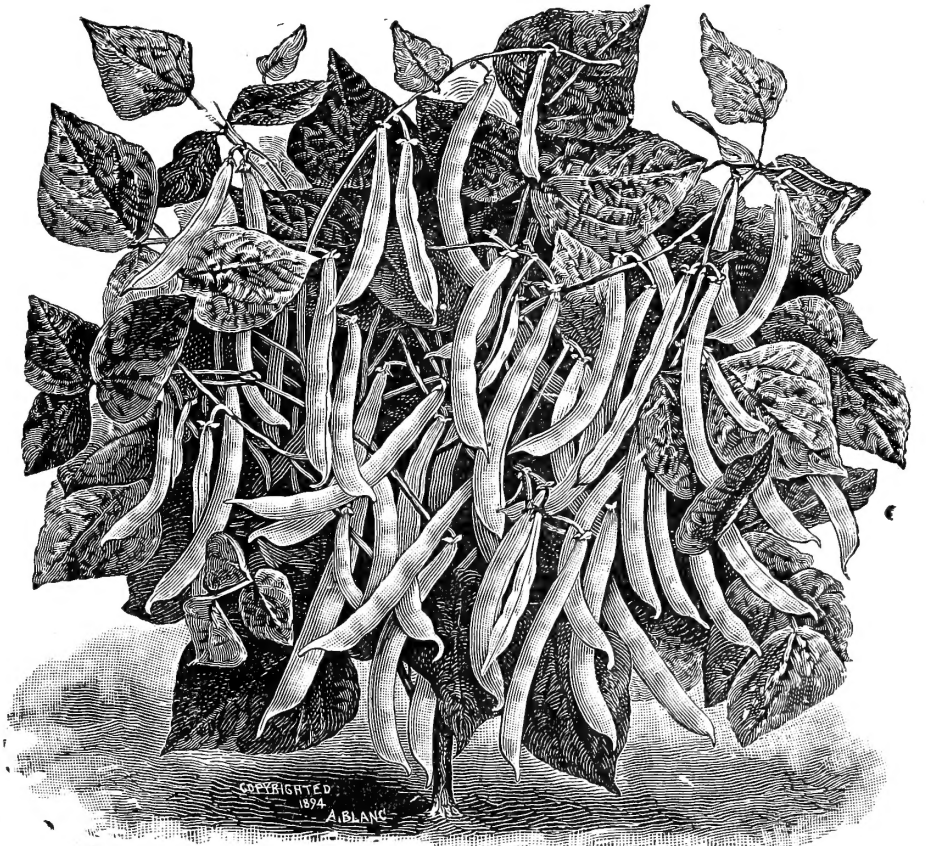
SNAP BEANS

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers, from selected stock—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as contract field crops. Quality first always is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds.

Culture.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April; further south from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession, they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or, farther south, as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. For field culture beans should be planted in rows 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart and about 5 inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be two feet apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant 100 feet of drill; 1 1-2 bushels to plant an acre.

Pints of Beans can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, half-bushels at bushel rates.

McMillan's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine, 32 days. Our stock of this is very superior, being the true round-podded Valentine, selected and grown with special reference to its productiveness, size and shape of pods. Truckers and market gardeners can rely upon this as being one of the best strains of Valentine on the market. This variety is a standard, both for gardeners and truckers and for home use. Pods are round and thick; flesh of finest quality, and unequalled in uniformity of ripening. Pkt. 5 cts; pt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.



McMillan's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine.

SNAP BEANS---Continued

Bountiful, 40 Days. An extra early Green Snap Bean of fine table qualities, and we recommend this variety very strongly as an extra-early green-podded Bush Bean, to come in at the same time as the Six Weeks or Mohawk. The plant is of remarkably handsome and thrifty growth, and is practically rust proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are of large size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, and have a delicious flavor exclusively their own. Desirable for both home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.

Longfellow, 35 Days. A most valuable new round-podded Snap Bean. Has long, green pods, always solid. Is exceedingly prolific and is really an ideal round-podded string Bean. The pods are of an attractive green color, perfectly straight and round, and is extra early in maturity. This Bean promises to be one of the most desirable and profitable varieties in cultivation, both for market gardeners and truckers. It yields more snaps to the acre, is uniform in ripening, and the pods fill baskets quicker.

It is also a most desirable bean for private garden, as it is tender and of excellent flavor when cooked. Pkt. 5 cts; pt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod, 35 Days. A most valuable acquisition in round-pod Snap Beans. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy. Is a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower. A most desirable kind, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 30 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel \$6.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod, 35 Days. The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Rufugee, or 1,000 to 1, 35 Days. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.50.

YELLOW or WAX PODDED VARIETIES

For home use, tenderness and superior table qualities, the Pencil-Rod, Golden Wax, Kidney Rustless and Black Wax are the best. For market and shipping, Currie's Rust-proof, Wardell's and Davis' Kidney Wax are the most popular

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, 32 Days. A vigorous growing and wonderfully productive Wax Bean of excellent table quality. Bears continuously for several weeks, if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of fine quality. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true Bush Wax Bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and the fine quality of beans produced. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Black Wax, 32 Days. A favorite main crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor when cooked. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, about \$6.00.

Davis' Kidney Wax, 32 Days. A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well on the round; always matures plump, full and solid, and of beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping Snaps on our list, but rather undesirable for home use, as it is not equal in table qualities to other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel, about \$7.00.

Wardell's Kidney Wax, 32 Days. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel about \$6.00.

LIMA BEANS---Pole and Bush Varieties

Lima Beans are not only popular to grow for sale as green shell Beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to grow to sell as dried beans on our market during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring very good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, by both farmers and truckers. McMillan's Prolific Bush, McMillan's Improved Pole and the small Lima are the best to grow for this purpose.

Culture.—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm, in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1 1-2 inches deep. It requires one and one-half to two pecks to plant an acre.

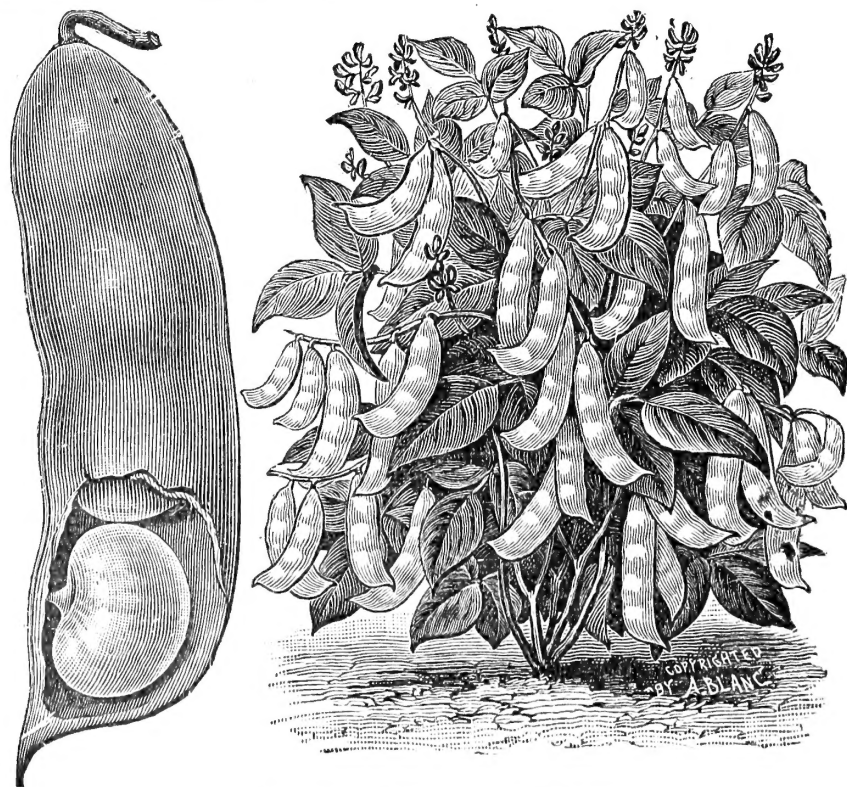
DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS.

Henderson's Bush Lima, 42 Days. The original Bush Lima Bean. One of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$3.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima, 52 Days. This is the bush form of the well known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans make it desirable. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.00.

POLE VARIETIES.

Small Lima, or Butter (Sieva), 48 Days. Earlier and more productive than the larger Lima. Very popular all through the South. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.00.



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans.

LIMA BEANS---Continued

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima, 52 Days. This is without exception the largest podded and most productive of all large Limas. It is the result of twenty years selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom or the pole, and continue bearing until frost. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 50 cts; pk. \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Large White Lima, 54 Days. The only well known sort making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.00.

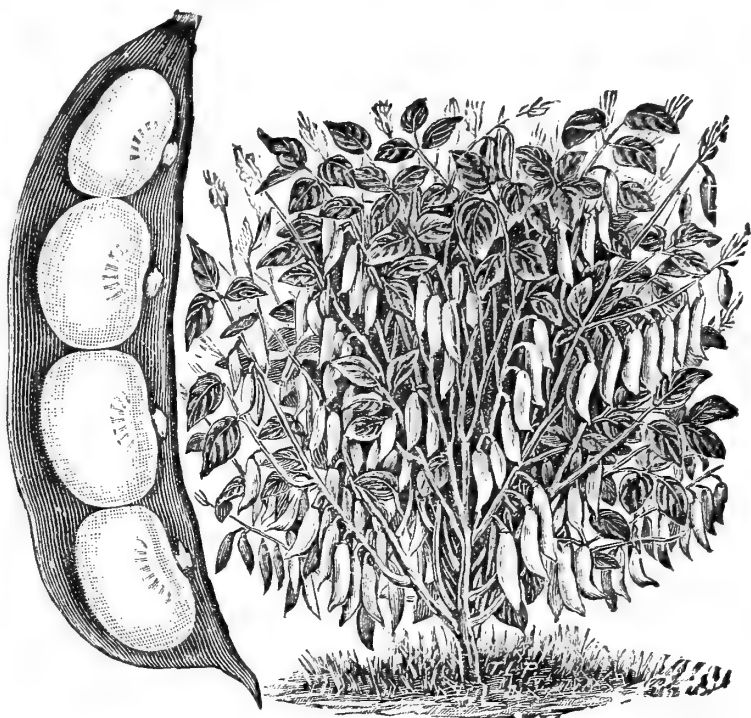
POLE or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

Very Productive and continue bearing until Frost.

Culture.—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush Beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. It requires about one pint to plant one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.

Lazy Wife, 40 Days. This is really one of the best and most popular of pole beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. It makes the finest flavored of all snap sorts. Green pods, broad, thick. Very fleshy and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shelled beans. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.60; bushel, \$6.50.

White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder, 38 Days. A stringless Green Pod Pole Bean.) The old well-known Kentucky Wonder was considered perfection in the way of a tender prolific bean. But the white-seeded Kentucky Wonder excels the



Henderson's Bush Lima.

other in being more prolific always four to six large beans on a stem. It is ten days earlier, which means money to the gardener. The seed is pure white, which makes it a profitable commercial bean. Why raise the small, white navy or the small Lady Washington when this will produce twice as many beans per acre as any the others, and is as good as any commercial dry bean? Pkt. 5 cts; 1-4 lb. 10 cts; 1 lb. 30 cts; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00. By mail ten cents per pound extra.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder, 48 Days.—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.

Cut-Short, or Cornfield, 60 Days. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Fat Horse, or White Creaseback, 50 Days. One of the earliest pole snaps; exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white seeded, and in addition to its value as a Snap Bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 30 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

October, or Horticultural (Speckled Wren's Egg), 63 Days.—This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 30 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Produces along the whole length of a stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages one or two inches in diameter; excellent flavor and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. Will have more room to grow. Sow in May or June and cultivate precisely like late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Perfection, 100 Days. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

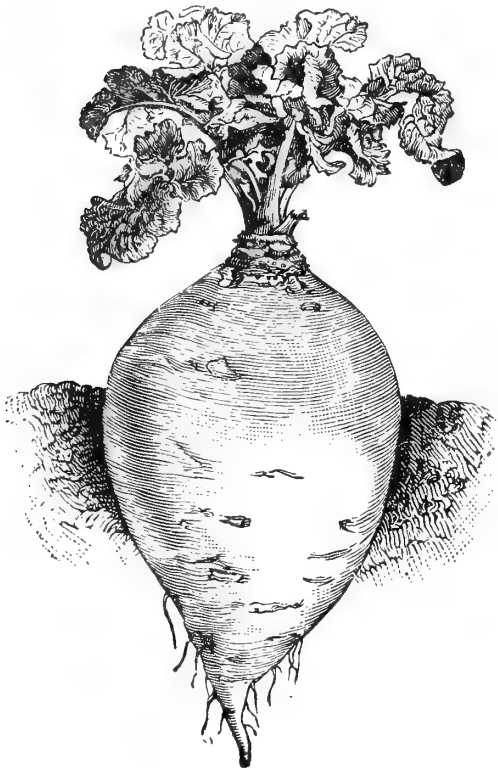


Lazy Wife Bean.

OUR FALL CATALOGUE, Issued in August, gives the fullest information about all Vegetable Seeds for Fall sowing; also about Vetches, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. This Catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

BEETS

Culture.—For earliest use sow Beets in hotbed and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter Beets and Mangles should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as early as June, although at this date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, the seed should be sown in drills 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to 4 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For small gardens the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June or July, to come for use during the fall and early winter.



Long Blood-Red Beet.

Extra-Early Bassano, or Sugar, 45 Days. Very early, Sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00

Extra-Early Eclipse, 40 Days. Very early, handsome, smooth, dark, round shape Beet. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Dirigo, 38 Days. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness. It has small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round shape. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian, 40 Days. As a first early sort, both with truckers and private gardeners, this is easily the most popular Beet in our list. It is the result of a very careful selection by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect outdoor, quick-growing variety. The results were a handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap-root and above all, quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian nor so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape and looks well, even in the early stage of its growth. This is a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; special price on large lots.

McMillan's Dark Red, 45 Days. A blood red early, turnip shaped variety. Has small upright tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Edmonds' Early Blood Turnip, 45 Days. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.

Large Smooth Blood, 45 Days. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet and remaining so when they are kept until spring. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—Sow in gentle hotbeds in January or February, and cultivate as early Cabbage. Work well, manure liberally and give plenty of water. This is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or early June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. For fall planting sow in September and transplant in November, same as early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack Cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce Saltpetre dissolved in twelve quarts of water and sprinkled on the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for green cabbage worm.

McMillan's Earliest Snowball, 100 Days. This is the best of all Cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as growing outdoors. Pkt. 20 cts; 1-4 oz. 75 cts; oz. \$2.50; 1-4 lb. \$8.00; 1 lb. \$28.50.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successive sowings as often as desired. For early salad sow in September, and, when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to make the soil firm. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large-Seeded. Pkt. 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; 1-4 pound 20 cents; pound 75 cents. 32 Days.

TO TRUCKERS AND MARKET GARDENERS

OUR pound and bushel rates are our rates to truckers and market gardeners, and will be found to compare very favorably with prices quoted by other first-class seedsmen. While these prices are as low as we can sell seeds in small quantities, still where truckers or market gardeners desire to buy seeds in large quantities, we can make special prices. If you will write us, or send us a list of your requirements, we shall be pleased at any time to advise you of the lowest prices at which we can fill your orders.

McMILLAN'S THOROUGHbred CABBAGE SEED

The largest truckers in the South pronounce McMILLAN'S Cabbage Seed unequaled in profitable crop results, and our sales of Cabbage Seed, which have always been very large, are increasing rapidly every year. This is the best evidence as to the profitable crop results from the use of McMILLAN'S Cabbage Seed and as to its superiority both for home use and market.

Culture.—For the earliest crop or earliest setting out in the spring it is best to use plants which have been wintered over, either out of doors or in coldframes. These can be set out as the weather will allow, in February or March. For setting out to follow in succession to the earliest crop, the earliest varieties of Cabbage can be sown in hotbeds of cold frames in January, February or March. Later sowings the early kinds can be made out of doors in March or April for use during the late fall and winter. Fall sowing of Cabbage, for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made about the 20th of September. If sown earlier than that, the Cabbage is likely to shoot to seed when set out in the late fall or early spring. The rows for early Cabbage should be 2 1-2 to three feet apart, setting the plants 18 inches apart in the row. Late Cabbage, being larger growing, should be given a little more space than the early cabbage; say, the rows 3 feet apart by 2 feet between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre.

Soil and Fertilizer.—Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, to grow it to best advantage, and also requires to be worked frequently and deeply. The best commercial fertilizer to be used for Cabbage is Mapes Vegetable Manure or Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both of these fertilizers are made from an animal bone basis, and give excellent results on this crop.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are slug-shot or tobacco dust; apply while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed with land plaster, or flour, is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and applied after a rain or when dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water sprinkled upon the plants is also used to advantage by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burnt and the bugs destroyed in this way.

McMillan's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Thorough-grown stock, pronounced by our leading truckers and market-gardeners as the best stock of Early Wakefield Cabbage on the market.

The most popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks, is solid, uniform and compact growing. Has small

outside foliage, and can be platted closer than the larger varieties. Our seed is specially grown for us by one of the most successful Long Island growers, and has no superior for quality or earliness. Pkt., 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb., 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Early Spring. A quick-growing and popular flat-headed early variety. It is compact in growth, has few outside leaves, which enables it to be planted closer than other

varieties 21 to 24 inches apart is amply sufficient to set these plants. It is tender and of desirable table qualities, and makes altogether a most desirable first-early. Cabbage, both for the trucker and the private gardener. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

McMillan's Charleston Wakefield

The largest and most solid heading of early Cabbage, and best main-crop early variety.

It is only a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is large in size, more solid, and not liable to burst, and is a very popular and profitable variety. Of excellent flavor, and equally valuable both for market and home use. Our stock has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 75 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Winningstaht, 60 Days. Medium early; makes very firm conical-shaped hard heads. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.



McMillan's Charleston Wakefield.

Henderson's Early Summer, 75 Days. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Early Drumhead, 82 Days. A medium-early round-headed Cabbage, makes good solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Succession. A good second-early Cabbage, making large flat heads similar to All-Seasons. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch, 75 Days. One of the most popular and reliable of medium-early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

All-Seasons. An all-season variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. Ready

for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large, solid, round, flattened on top, and of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Does well, both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

All Head Early, 75 Days. Compact, growing, hard heading flat variety, recommended principally for summer and early fall crops, but when sown late also makes excellent, solid and good-keeping winter cabbages. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main-crop Cabbages. Grows very large and solid

FROM DECEMBER TO APRIL we can furnish Out-door grown, Frost-proof Cabbage Plants at \$1.50 per 1,000. 5,000 lots or more at \$1.25 per 1,000, F. O. B. Atlanta.

CABBAGE---Continued

and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Autumn King, or World Beater, 105 Days. This variety is claimed to be the best keeper, the largest and the king of all winter Cabbage. It produces large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. The interior is close, crisp, fine-grained and white. A very popular late Cabbage in some sections, but with us has not proven to be as desirable as our McMillan's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

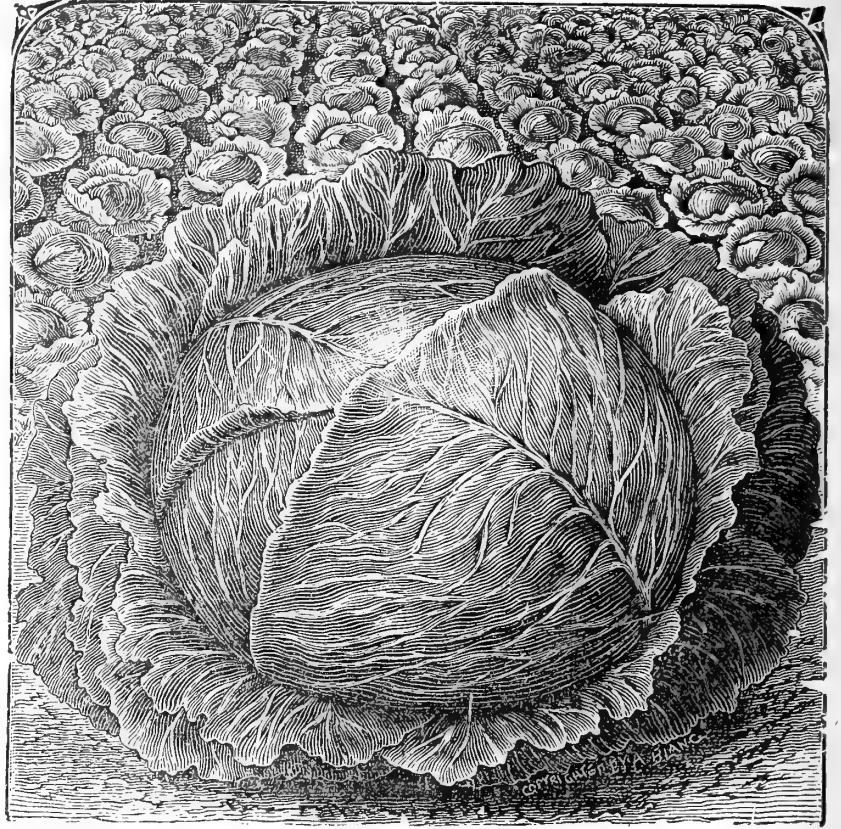
Buncombe, or North Carolina, 100 Days. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large firm heads, very hardy and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a Winter Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter Cabbages. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Large Late Drumhead, 105 Days. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

McMillan's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch, 100 Days. This is a most superior strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, and one that has given the very best crop results and satisfaction all through the South; our customers who grow it pronounce it the largest yielding and surest cropping of late fall and winter Cabbages. It is specially suited to the South, and we strongly recommend all who grow Cabbage for late fall and winter to use our Prize-Head Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy, 105 Days. The Savoy Cabbage are very tender and of fine flavor; very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter Cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large-sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.



McMillan's Atlanta Drum Head Cabbage.

Green Glazed, 105 Days. A vigorous-growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

McMillan's Atlanta Drumhead Cabbage

The Largest and Best Cabbage Ever Introduced.

Packages, 5 cents; ounce, 40 cents; 1-4 pound, \$1.00.

Red Dutch, 90 Days. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

CELERY

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in drills 8 to 10 inches apart in a bed of fine rich soil, covering to a depth of one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered out. Transplant from July to October. September plantings succeed excellently and requires less labor than setting out earlier. To prepare a bed for celery, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough, earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place the boards on top; water proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch out perfectly and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. In field culture, when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, the plants are set on surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants set six inches apart in row; or if the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use, they may be set in rows as close as 2 feet apart. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it makes growth. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart.

Golden Self-Blanching, 110 Days. Originator's Stock. French grown seed. A vigorous-growing and handsome variety, decidedly better of quality than the White Plume, and is large in size. It is of compact growth, with large, solid heart, and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Is crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor. Color beautiful golden yellow, both stalks and leaves. Largely used by our Southern truckers and gardeners. Our strain of this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 35 cts; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Improved White Plume. This matures and can be used earlier than any other Celery, being entirely white or light foliage, which requires little earthing up to blanch.

It is handsome in appearance, and of good quality, but as it is not a very good keeper, should be planted only for early use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Pink Plume, 110 Days. Similar to the well-known White Plume, except that stalks are tinged with pink; very attractive appearance and good flavor. A strong growth, requiring but little blanching to make it ready for use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Giant Pascal, 120 Days. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qual-

CELERY---Continued

ities, and is one of the best for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Celery Seed for Seasoning. Oz. 5 cents; 1-4 lb. 10 cts; 1 lb. 40 cents.

Celery Plants. We can supply all the principal kinds of celery Plants in season. 60 cts. per 1000; \$6.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

CARROTS

Our stock of Carrots is the very best, far superior to the cheap California seed, which produces large tops and rougher roots than our selected French-grown seed. Market gardeners particularly desiring roots of even form and color for bunching will be pleased with the stocks grown from our seed.

Culture.—Carrots do best in a light, rich, loamy, deeply worked soil. Sow in drills 12 inches apart and 1-2 inch deep, and afterwards thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. Fertilize with well rotted stable manure and a rapid available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from the middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; three or four pounds to the acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the Parsley or Carrot Worm attacks the foliage, use slug-shot, applying white the dew is on.

GARDEN CORN

Culture.—Plant the early Corns in well manured ground last of March or early April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July or first part of August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Pints can be ordered at quart rates; half-pecks at peck rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8c pt. 15c qt to cover post.

Early and Extra Early Corn

The first two varieties are not strictly Sugar Corn, but make most excellent Green Corn, and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.

Extra-Early Adams, 62 Days. The earliest white

Corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 15 cts; pk. 90 cts; bushel, \$1.00.

Early Adams, or Burlington, 70 Days. Similar to the Extra-Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than the Sugar Corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 10 cts; pk. 75 cts; bushel, \$3.00.

SWEET or SUGAR CORN

New White Evergreen, 78 Days. This valuable new Sugar Corn is a distinct improvement over the Old Stowell's Evergreen. It produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round Sugar Corn in cultivation. Pt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Premo, 70 Days. The earliest Sweet Corn of all. A pure Sweet Corn from 5 to 7 days earlier than the Extra-Early Adams, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Country Gentleman, 70 Days. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding

Chatenay, or Model. This is pre-eminently the Carrot for the market gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-round usefulness. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Oxheart, or Guerande. An entirely distinct variety, and deserving of general cultivation. Grows 3 to 4 inches in diameter; nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Half-Long Danvers. Thick-growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

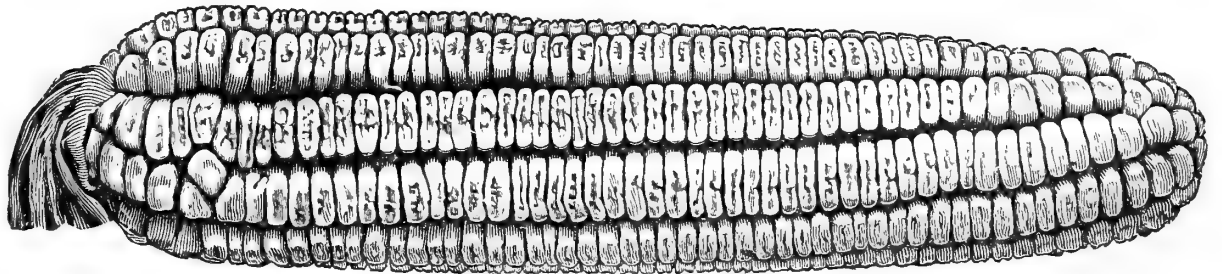
Improved Long Orange. The most popular main-crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Markets a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

North Carolina Short Stalk, 120 Days. This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards are sown both early and late, same as cabbage.

True Georgia, 120 Days. The old standard sort, in use in the South for years. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 75 cts.



Early Adams.

three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Stowell's Evergreen, 80 Days. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 20 cts; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$5.00.

POP CORN

Pop Corn grown for the local market is usually quite profitable, as there is nearly always a good demand for it for retailing at local stores. A pin-money crop for boys and girls, as well as a crop that will give them a great deal of pleasure at the winter fireside.

Rice. This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the Pop Corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5 cts; pt. 15 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1; bushel, \$3; dozen ears, 25 cents.

Queen's Golden. This is the large-eared and handsome Yellow Pop Corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about 6 feet high and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5 cts; pt. 15 cts; qt. 25 cts; dozen ears, 25 cents.

Pop Corn for Popping. 8 cts. per lb.; \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

CUCUMBER

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovel of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seed in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether watered or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For late pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills,, two pounds will plant one acre.

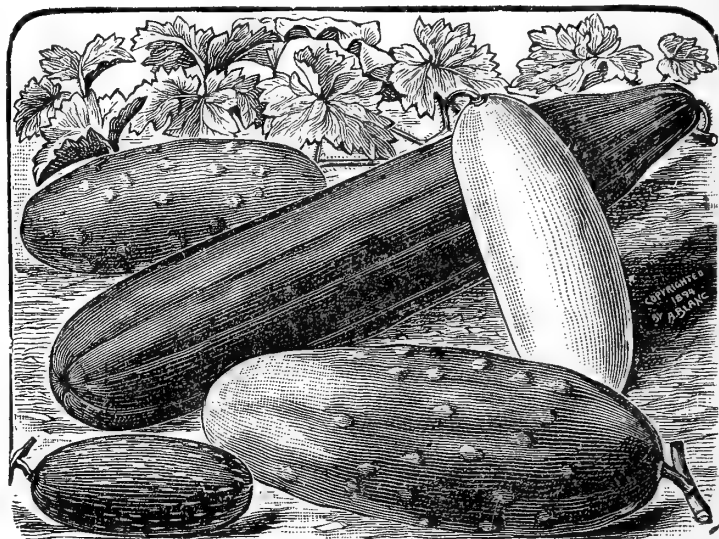
Henderson's Cool and Crisp Cucumber. An extra early, exceedingly prolific and continuance bearing variety; a very distinct and attractive variety of the White Spine class. The shape is unique, rather longer than most sorts, tapering to each end, slightly ridged throughout, with few but large "knobs." The color is beautiful dark green, shading off a little paler towards blossom end. It is one of the best Cucumbers for slicing and general use, the flesh being remarkably firm and crisp; it also yields a good number of fruits for pickling, and holds its crop for an unusually long period. Ounce, 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 35 cts; \$1.25 per pound.

Green Prolific Pickling, 60 Days. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; lb. 60c.

Improved Long Green, 60 Days. The Cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market and pickling. Of dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickles, the ripe ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. 85 cts.

Japanese Climbing, 60 Days. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber, and can be grown on poles, trellises or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific fruit, which is of dark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable, interesting novelty. Pkt. 5 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Gherkin, or Burr, 60 Days. Small pickle variety; used exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.

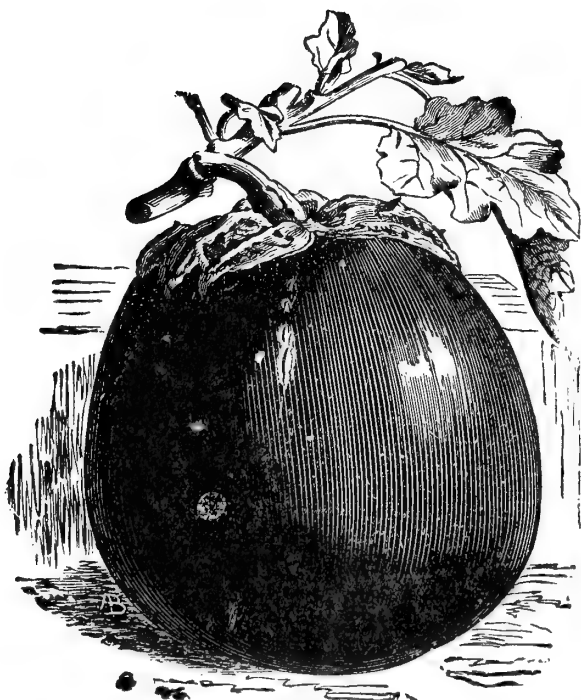


Early Green Cluster, 45 Days. Early to mature, bearing in clusters, prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 3-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Improved Early White Spine, 45 Days. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The Cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 75 cts.

EGG PLANT



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

The egg plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Egg Plants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep, rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hotbeds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slugshot. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut-worms use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton seed meal, or wrap paper around stem of plant when setting out.

Black Beauty, 110 Days. This splendid new variety is quicker to set and mature its fruit than the New York Improved, it being claimed that it is fully ten days earlier than that variety. This is a very important point for our Southern shippers and our market gardeners. The plant is broad, well rounded, branching near the ground, and produces fruit in great profusion, and one of the largest egg plant growers stated that in his patch of Black Beauty last season there was not a plant with less than ten fruits, while many bore twenty perfect fruits. The color is a rich, lustrous purplish black, its satiny gloss and rich coloring covers the entire surface. The peculiar appropriateness of its name is best appreciated by those who have seen it, while experience in growing it proves its right to an even better claim than attractive appearance, as its excellent qualities make it a most desirable introduction, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 60 cts; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75.

New York Improved Purple, 120 Days. The leading market variety. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock of this variety is especially selected both for size, shape and prolific qualities, and we recommend it particularly to those who plant for profit. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 50 cts; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$6.00.

EGG PLANT---Continued

Florida High Bush, 120 Days. A new strain of the New York Improved Egg Plant, which has proved of the greatest value to our Southern truckers and shippers in the section where it has been grown. It is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness; is very hardy, and will stand more cold weather than the New York Improved. The hot sun does not blight the blossoms, as is the case with some other sorts. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree, partly on account of its strong, upright growth. It is of large size, first-class shape and superior flavor. Its shipping qualities are the

very best, commission men reporting that it arrives in the very best condition, and brings the highest price in the Northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 25 cts; 14 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75.

Plants ready May and June.

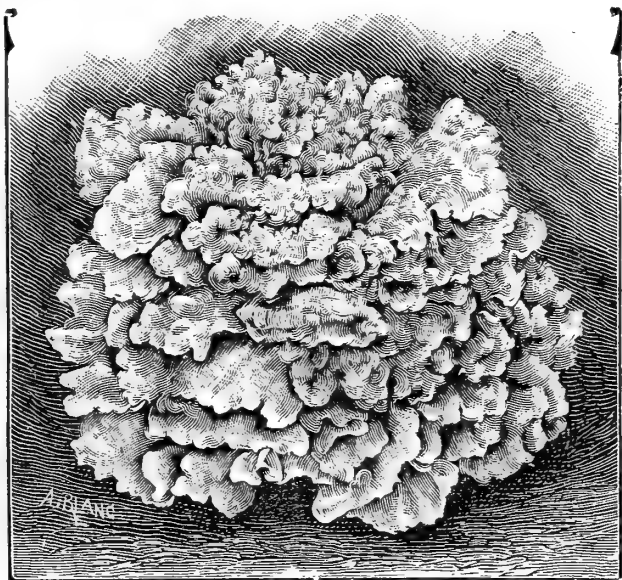
To Market Gardeners and Truckers

requiring large quantities of seed we can frequently make special prices where quantity warrants. Shall be glad to quote prices or answer inquiries at any time.

LETTUCE

Culture.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use sow in July and August. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant lice sometimes interfere considerably with Lettuce grown in hotbeds or greenhouses. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil, or fumigation with tobacco. For the green Lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.



McMillan's Big Boston Lettuce.

Early Curled Simpson, 40 Days. Makes a curly loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter, 40 Days. This is larger in size and quite an improvement over the ordinary Black-seeded Butter and the Salamander, and is a most desirable summer Lettuce. It is a cabbage-headed Lettuce of beautiful green color, forms large sized, compact, tender heads, creamy white inside, and of a desirable rich, buttery flavor. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity. It resists heat and drought, and is slow to run to seed. For spring or summer this is a most excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

McMillan's Cabbage, 40 Days. The best and most popular variety for out-door growing. Makes large, solid heads of excellent quality. Stands cold weather better than other kinds, being decidedly harder than the Big Boston. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, it has maintained its reputation, and is today one of the most popular Lettuces in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.40.

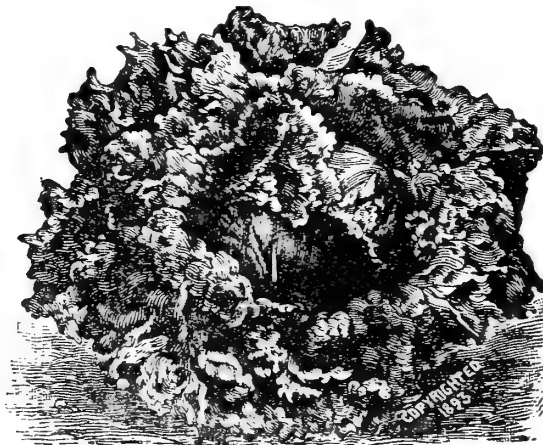
McMillan's Improved Big Boston, 45 Days. The best Lettuce for growing in hotbeds or cold frames for market or shipping. Tested, tried and proved. It has unquestion-

ably taken the front rank as a winter and early spring market variety, and our sales of seed of this kind are larger than all other varieties put together, with the exception of McMillan's Cabbage Lettuce. It grows quickly, makes a large, solid head, packs and carries well to market, and fully merits its popularity for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25. Special prices to truckers and market gardeners in large quantities.

Early Prizehead, 40 Days. This Lettuce forms a large, tender, crisp head, of superior flavor long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed, it is of a desirable green color the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, giving it a very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Crisp-as-Ice, 45 Days. When grown quickly, the leaves of this are exceedingly brittle and tender. Heads large, leaves thick, and nicely crimped, outer leaves touched with bronze. A very pretty Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Burpee's Iceberg, 45 Days. The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.



Burpee's Iceberg Lettuce.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce, 50 Days. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 60 inches high by 18 inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE---Continued

Improved Hanson, 45 Days. One of the best summer Lettuces. Grows to a large size, solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

California Cream Butter, 45 Days. Largely grown by shippers to Northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage and almost as solid. Color light green almost white, the flavor rich and buttery and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Romain, 50 Days. Long, shell-shaped, narrow, green-leaved, sold everywhere in Europe and termed Romain on hotel bills of fare. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.

ENDIVE

Endive makes a most excellent salad or garnishing for use during the late summer and fall. Use same as Lettuce.

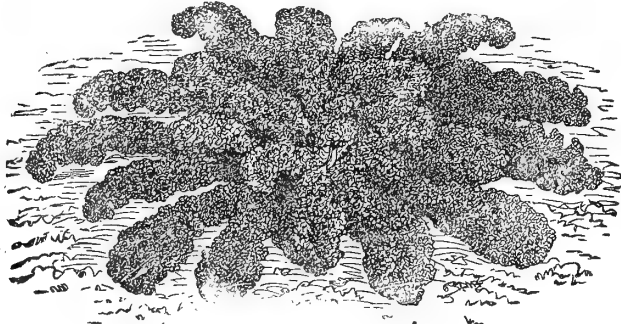
Cultivate.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled, 40 Days. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

White Curled, 40 Days. Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is the best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens



Dwarf German Kale.

earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, and it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow sorts at the rate of three or

four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drill. It is much the best to sow the winter kinds in drills and give some cultivation.

Curled Siberian, 50 Days. (Blue Kale.) The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Atlanta it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts; 5 lbs. and over 40c per lb.

Dwarf German, 50 Days. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Georgia trucking districts. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; pound lots and over 45 cents per pound.

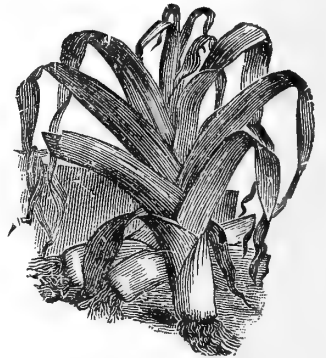
KOHLRABI

Culture.—An excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and is very palatable and tender, with a fine and delicate flavor. For early use, sow in April in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 8 inches between the plants. For winter use sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna, 55 Days. The best market and table sort; the flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.40.

LEEK

Culture.—The Leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three to four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well balanced. May also be sown in coldframe in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.



Leek.

Large Flag. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 75 cts.

McMILLAN'S WATERMELON SEEDS GROWN IN THE SUNNY SOUTH

Green rind, red meat, full of Juice—and so sweet!

If you want quality, sweetness and best melons that it is possible to grow, plant our Southern raised Melon Seed. Western or Western grown melon seed doesn't begin to compare when you consider the quality of the fruit produced.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say 10 to 12 feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

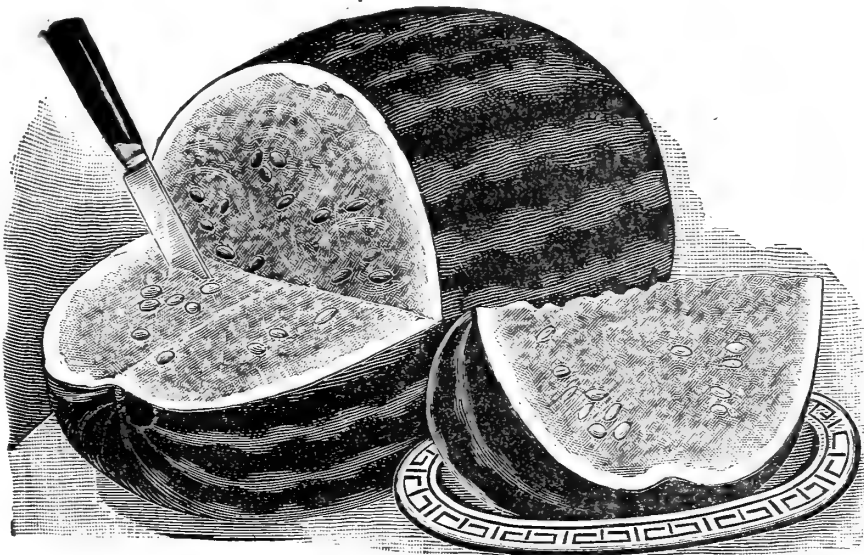
Tom Watson, 75 Days. Produces melons eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter and weighing from fifty to sixty pounds; the dark green rind is tough but thin and easily withstands shipment to far distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three quarters of an inch of the green rind, is crisp, melting and of finest flavor; heart large with no sign of core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. Last July these melons were shipped from Florida to Kansas City in open ventilated cars, without ice, and after being on the road for seven days arrived in fine condition. They sold at from \$50.00 to \$75.00 more per car than any other variety from Florida. Choicest seed of the true stock. Oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Harris' Earliest, 65 Days. A new Watermelon which is unquestionably the earliest Watermelon in the market, being earlier and decidedly superior as a shipping and market melon to the Dark Icing, which hitherto has been one of the best early melons, but, owing to its tender rind, is not a good shipper, but will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having mottled skin with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh from 12 to 40 pounds, the average being 15 to 20 pounds. Growers who have planted this variety have been delighted with it, and are unanimous in its praise as the best early melon in cultivation. We especially recommend it to those

WATERMELON---Continued

who grow for market and shipping. It will also be found a most valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Dark Icing, 85 Days. A splendid extra early melon and excellent variety for either home use or nearby market. An attractive and popular melon. Dark green rind, the flesh is of deep rich red color and of a most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.



Harris' Earliest.

New Monarch, 75 Days. This new melon originated with one of our largest Southern melon-growers who is enthusiastic in its praise as a shipper and home market melon, combining also what is so seldom found in shipping market varieties—high quality for the table. The color of the rind is a mottled silvery gray throughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever it is seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. The vines are vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 75 cts.

Dixie, 85 Days. A cross of the Kolb Gem and the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous and the fruit large. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

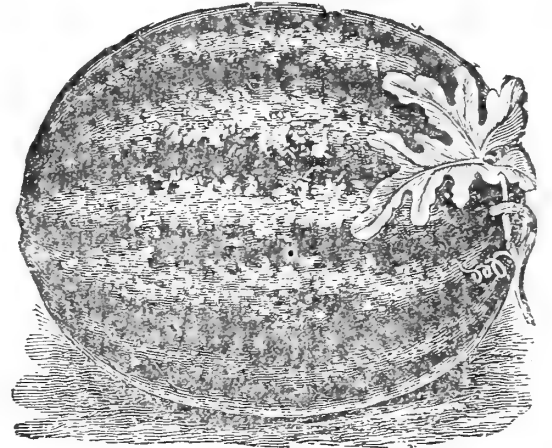
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake, 75 Days. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining to an unusual degree splendid shipping and table qualities. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts per lb.

The Jones, or Jumbo. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size, skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Peerless or White-Seeded Ice Cream. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Jackson. The Jackson Watermelon has long been a prime favorite wherever grown. It originated in this section, and it has been our special pride to not only maintain but improve upon its original excellence. It is really one of the most desirable melons

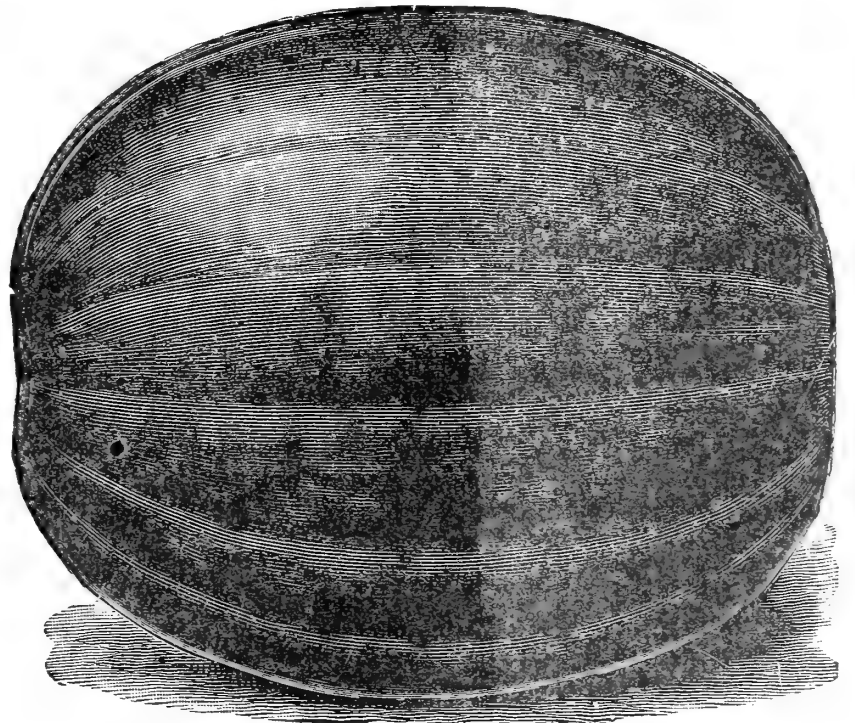
for home use or home market in cultivation. It has mottled green rind, flesh firm and sweet, of delicious flavor; it ripens close to the rind, and has a solid tender heart. We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most superior on our list. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 75 cents.



Duke Jones.

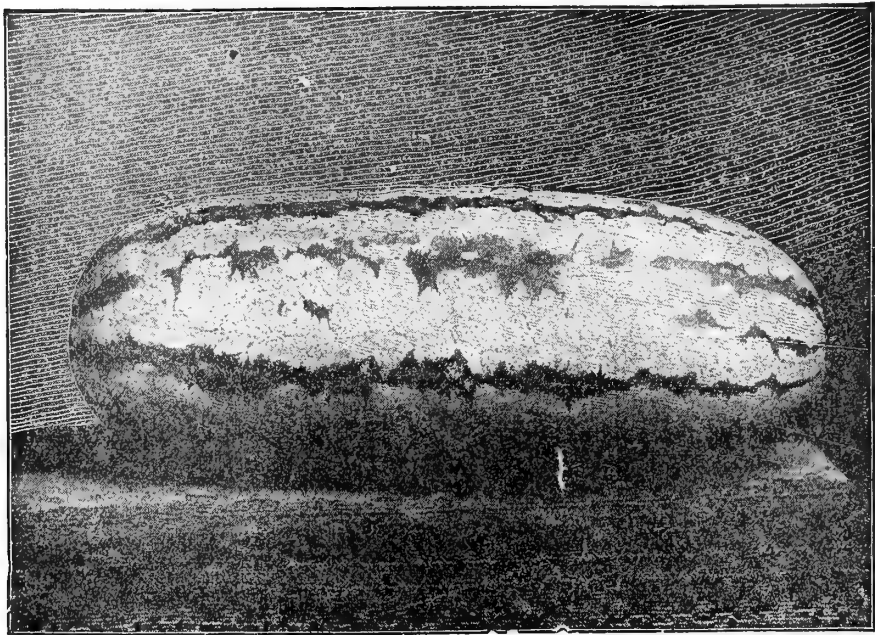
Duke Jones, 75 Days. This is somewhat similar to the Jones, but is better for a shipping melon, as it has better carrying qualities. It grows to a large size, is early to mature; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, is very prolific, and of finest flavor. Customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts; in 5-pound lots and over, 50 cents per pound.

Eden. Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe and is a little more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 60c



Triumph.

WATERMELON---Continued



Georgia Rattlesnake.

Carolina Bradford, 75 Days. A favorite above all others in section where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy Growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 65 cts.

Girardeaus's Triumph, 65 Days. A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and average very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of Duke Jones, is a dark green color with an indistinct stripe, flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Florida Favorite, 65 Days. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. One of the most popular kinds in our list. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Blue Gem, or Glossier, 75 Days. Will average larger than the Kolb Gem and as a table melon is far superior. Of a dark bluish green color, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Kleckley's Sweets, or Monte Cristo, 65 Days. This is one of the

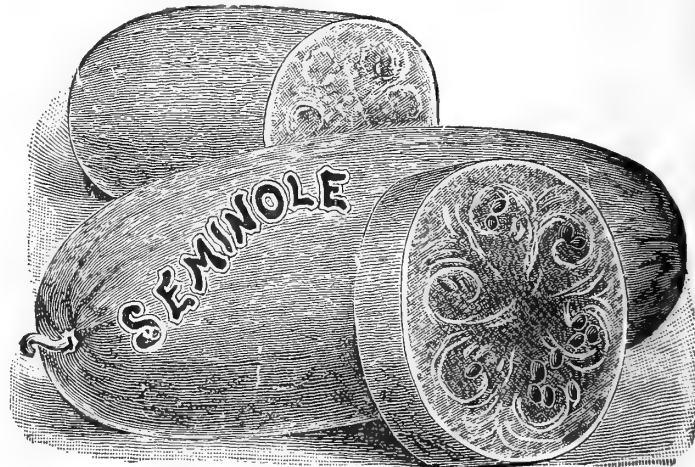
earliest melons in our list to ripen, and is also one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat, and is a splendid melon for home use or nearby market, but on account of thin rind, is not a good shipping melon. Color of rind, dark green; flesh, scarlet, with broad, solid heart, crisp, sugary and melting, of handsome appearance and uniformly superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing, 75 Days. One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Pride of Georgia, 75 Days. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape, meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Mountain Sweet, 75 Days. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Seminole, 75 Days. One of the best large, long watermelons. Early, enormously productive and a most delicious flavor. Of two distinct colors—gray and light green. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.



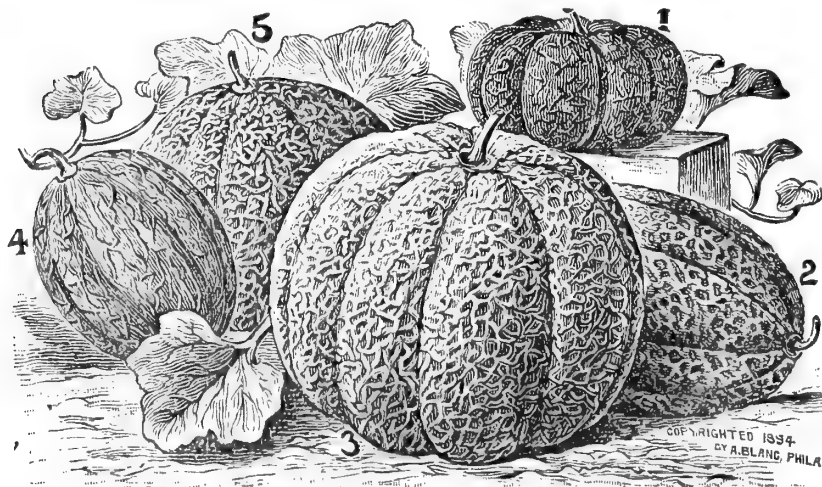
CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

McMillan's Netted Gem, 70 Days. A throughbred strain of Netted Gem which we have been selecting and improving for years. Our stock runs a little larger in size than the Rocky Ford strain, and, both in appearance and table qualities, will produce more high-grade fruits to the acre than any other stock of Netted Gem we have grown, and we

believe that we have today the best strain of Netted Gem Cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00, and 5 lbs and over, 75 cents per pound.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem, 70 Days. Our stock is specially grown for us in the famous Rocky Ford melon district, and is particularly valuable strain for shippers. It is uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed, firm fleshed, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 65 cts. Special prices in large lots.

Extra-Early Hanover, 60 Days. This variety originated in this section, and is unquestionably the best extra-early Cantaloupe in cultivation. While being extra early in maturity, it also makes a good-sized melon, averaging considerably larger than the Netted Gem. It is round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent quality, and a fine shipping and market



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CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON---Continued

melon. Wherever it has been grown it has become very popular, and the demand for the seed has increased rapidly each year, so much so that it has always exhausted our supply before the season was over. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1; 5 lbs and over at 90 cents per pound.

Extra Early Hackensack, 65 Days. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, and is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly netted skin and dark thick flesh. A good market variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 75 cents.

Baltimore or Acme, 70 Days. During the season this melon is always in demand for the best hotels and restau-

rants, and finds ready sale. It is oval shaped and has very thick green flesh of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 8 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

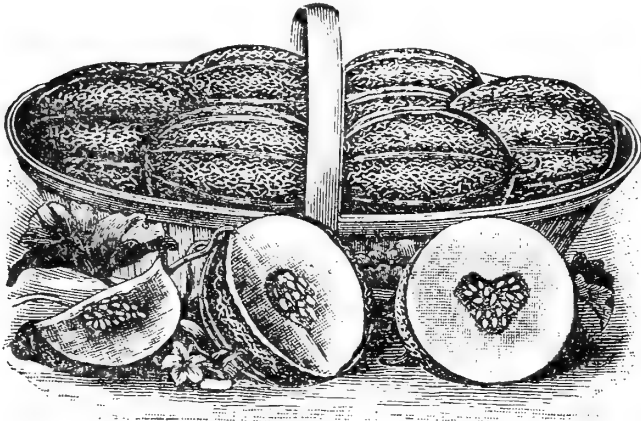
Burrell's Gem, 70 Days. The orange fleshed Rocky Ford, but even better for shipping, and in the market where the orange-fleshed melons are in demand, they bring much higher price. The melons average 6 inches long, 4 1-2 inches thick, and will crate evenly and uniformly. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. 85 cts, postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 75 cts.

Tip Top, 70 Days. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest of table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, thick orange flesh, and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Osage, or Miller Cream, 70 Days. A splendid melon, of medium size, oval shaped, with salmon-colored flesh, dark-green skin. Fine flavor, and makes a most attractive table and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Emerald Gem, 70 Days. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Salmon-fleshed melons are becoming very popular. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Banana, 75 Days. Grows 10 to 20 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.



McMillan's Netted Gem.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins make a very healthful and nutritious winter feed for hogs and cattle, in addition to their value for culinary purposes. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter if desired.

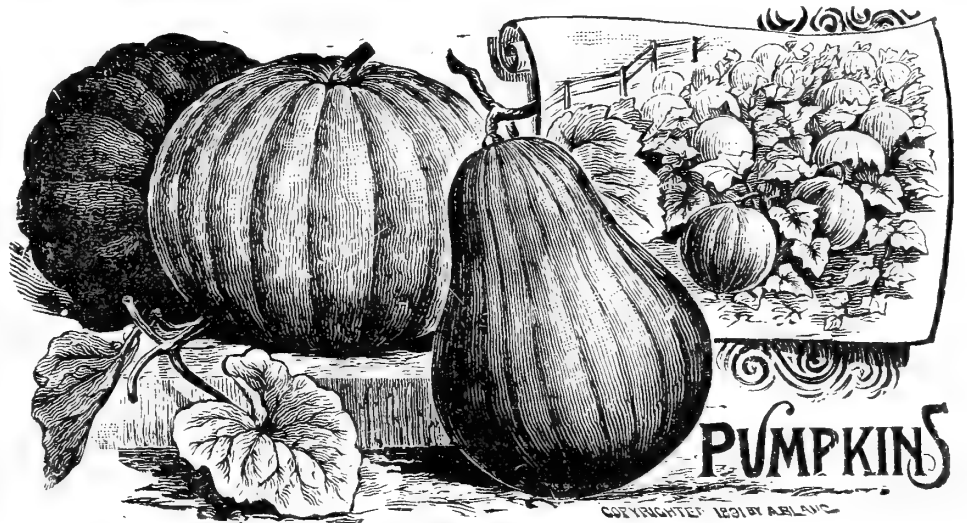
Culture.—Plant in May, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart, mixing a shovel or two of well rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn planting, in every fourth row of corn, and 10 to 12 feet apart in the row, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills, three pounds one acre.

Cashaw, or Crookneck, 130 Days. One of the best table sorts; also one for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to large size. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 8 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60c.

Large Cheese, 130 Days. A fine Pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 8 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 50 cts.

King of the Mammoth, or Pot Iron, 130 Days. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best Pumpkin grown. Single Pumpkins have grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Connecticut, or Cornfield, 130 Days. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to large size; round and of an orange yellow color. A good yielder. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 5 cts; 1-4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 60c.



RHUBARB

Culture.—Sow the seed in March or April, in drills in a specially shaded or moist situation. When a few inches high thin out to 15 inches apart. The roots can be transplanted in the fall or the following spring. When transplanted, they should be set in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 1-2 to 3 feet between plants. When set out in the fall it is well to protect and mulch the roots with a good heavy application of well-rotted manure and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition through the summer. The principal drawback to the culture of Rhubarb in this section is the hot, dry weather, which we sometimes experience through the summer. On this account it is better to seek a moist or partially shaded situation, in order to grow same to best advantage. The new Everbearing Crimson Rhubarb which we offer, being grown in warm climates like Australia and California, should succeed better here than the Linneaus or Victoria, which is the kind that has heretofore been grown.

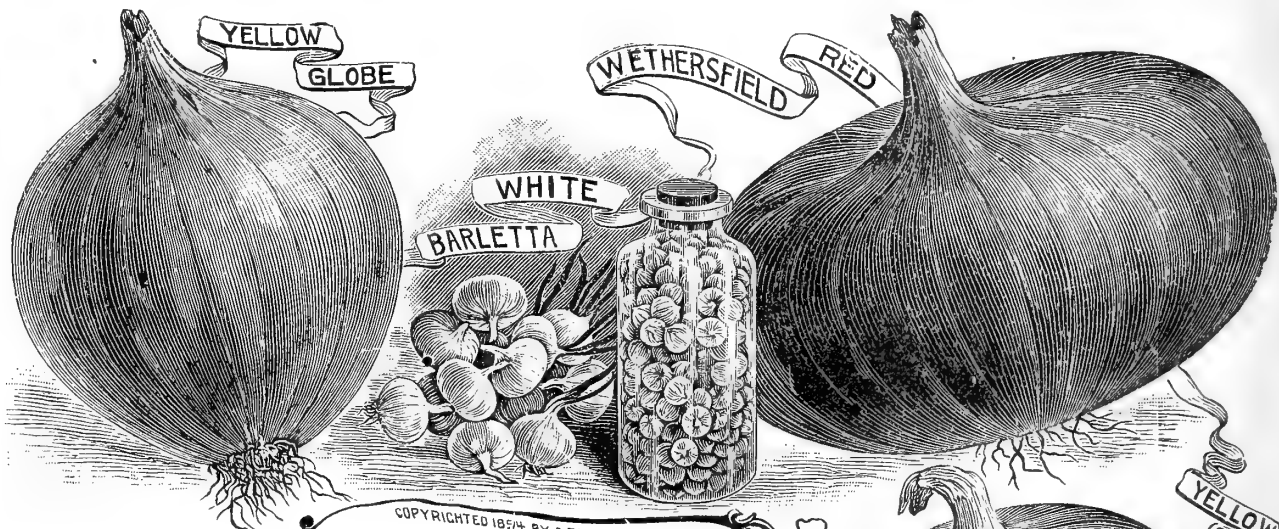
Linneaus. The standard kind in general cultivation. Makes large, fleshy stalks, vigorous growing; fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1. Prices by the 100 on application. If to be mailed, add 10 cents for postage.

ONIONS

Culture.—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow Onions to best advantage from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose quill, transplant in rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the Onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to Onions, making them grow large and increasing the yield considerably; in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March and will make a good crop of medium-sized Onions and small Onion sets. The medium-sized can be used or sold and the small Onion Sets planted out either in the fall or spring to make large Onions. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets for Seed.—To grow Onion Sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer or when ever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays on top of another separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The largest sets should be sold for pickling, and the smallest retained for planting.



Southport White Globe. True globe shape; an Onion of handsome silvery white color, uesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its even regular size, perfectly globular form, combined with the clear, silvery whiteness of its skin, makes it one of the handsomest Onions grown, and it commands the highest prices on the markets. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 25 cts; 1-4 lb. 75 cts; 1 lb. \$2.75.

Southport Yellow Glee. Similar in shape to the Southport White Globe, but the Onions grow a little larger, and it usually makes a larger yield per acre. It is also considered a better keeper than the white, but not quite so mild in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 65 cts; 1 lb. \$2.25.

Southport Red Globe. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for small use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety, globe shaped, large in size. One of the principal main-crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table Onion. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Bermuda Onion. Our stock of this famous early-shipping Onion genuine Teneriffe-grown, is specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. They are tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and early spring, and do better sown in seed-beds, and transplanted. We strongly advise both the White and the Red Bermuda.

White Bermuda. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 15 cts; 1-4 lb. 65 cts; 1 lb. \$2.25.

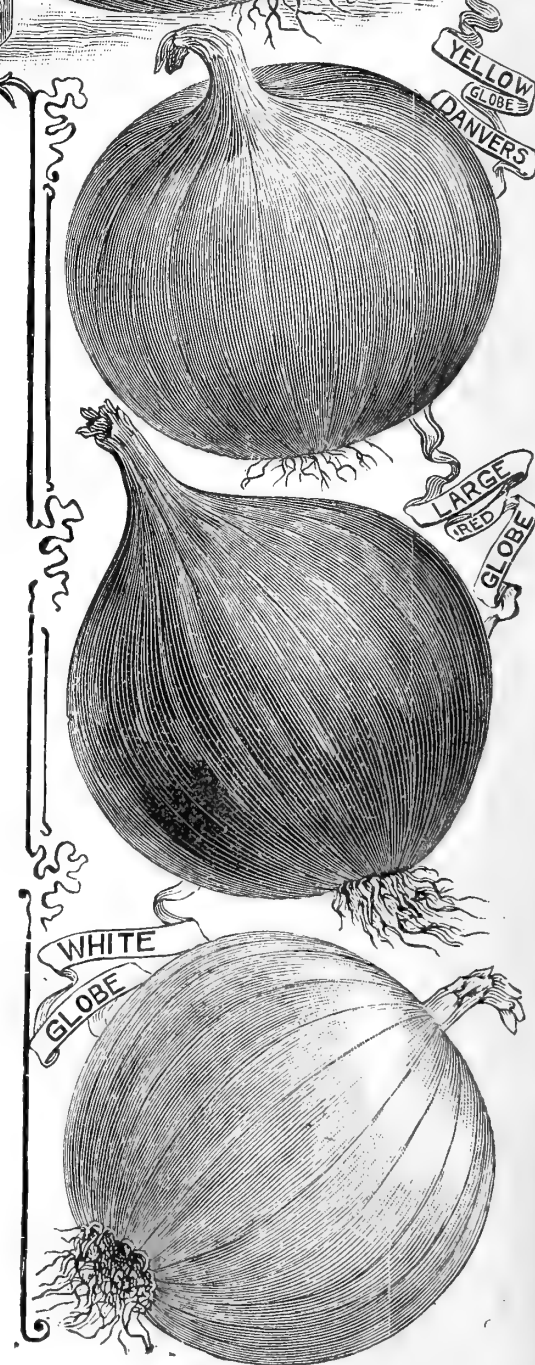
Red Bermuda. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 65 cts; 1 lb. \$2.25.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive Onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white; pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SPANISH and ITALIAN ONIONS

Mammoth Silver King. This is one of the largest Onions in cultivation, growing to remarkable size. The skin is beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Prizetaker, or Spanish King. Like nearly all the Spanish Onions, this makes extra large sized Onions, of a particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up good and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive Onion. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.



ONION SETS

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all the varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and then covered with about an inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in spring. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

Yellow Danver. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15 cts; pk. 85 cts; bushel, price on application.

Red Wethersfield. A large cropper and favorite for market. Qt. 15 cts; pk. 85 cts; bushel rates quoted on request.

Silver Skin. The best of white Onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers and large yielding. Qt. 15 cts; pk. \$1. Bushel price on application.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large Onion, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and of slightly better keeping qualities than the Yellow Potato Onion. Qt. 15 cts; pk. 90 cts; bushel, \$3.00.

Extra-Early White Pearl. An extra-early variety, producing bulbs of pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue prices.

OKRA or GUMBO

This vegetable should be more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used when young, and may be kept for winter use by drying on a string.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow strings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Perkins Mammoth Podded, 50 Days. A distinct, valuable new Okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stock within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense

green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts per pound.

White Velvet, 50 Days. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are extra large, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 7 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 50 cts per pound.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, 50 Days. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 7 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 50 cts per pound.

Tall Green. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 7 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30c per pound.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medical purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are the best for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow one

ounce to 80 feet of drill broadcast at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre.

Southern Giant Curled. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 7 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 5 cts; 1-4 lb. 10 cts; 1 lb. 25 cts.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Pound, 25 cents.

PARSLEY

Culture.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April. It is best to soak the seed in water a few hours before sowing, and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover to a depth of about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes two to three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, Parsley can be sown in August or September, and transplanted to hotbeds or cold frames. Pickling should be done by removing the mature leaves and should be done row by row, top dressed with well-rotted manure, or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good

sale at remunerative prices, both at home and in Northern markets during the winter and spring. In fact, Parsley is in better demand then than at any other time.

Parsley is very desirable for use in flavoring soups and stews, and as garnishing for dishes for the table. It is also considered as a boon to dyspeptics, as it is of great value as an aid to digestion.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 40 cts; 1 lb. \$1.50.

PARSNIP

A good supply of Parsnips should always be grown, as they are most useful as a winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or portions can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in for use at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best

for Parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

PEPPER

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds in February or March, and transplant in open ground in May, in rows 2 or 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

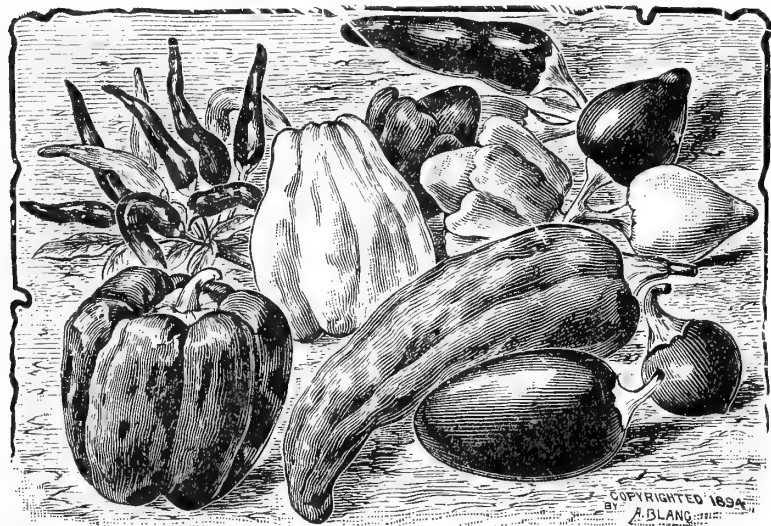
Chinese Giant, 100 Days. The largest and finest mild Red Pepper grown. At the same time it is very thick-fleshed for so large a variety. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well blanchd and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges. The flesh is thick and very mild, and is as sweet as an apple, the Green Peppers the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 40 cts; long. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., \$1; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Ruby King, 110 Days. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches.

Long Red Cayenne, 120 Days. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts.



Ruby King Pepper.



McMillan's Mixed Pepper.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits 6 in. long by 9 in. circumference, and are borne 12 to 15 each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts.

Tobasco, 120 Days. A very hot and pungent variety. Used largely for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Peppers. Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their gardens. With this in view, we have made up a mixture of all varieties catalogued by us, hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden, just what you need for all purposes. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment of peppers as in our packets of Mixed Peppers. Pkt. 10 cts; 3 pkts. 25 cts.

RADISH

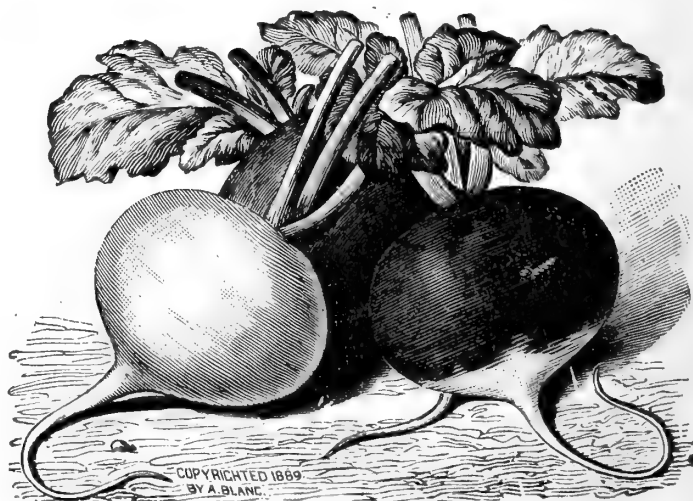
Culture.—To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radish can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Water or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds, one acre.

Crimson Giant, 20 Days. A most valuable Radish, of European introduction, which is creating quite a furore wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in Turnip Radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains large size, it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. We are quite sure that this will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market gardeners, as it will prove to be the most desirable and salable variety. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60c.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip, 15 Days. A small round radish, very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting, quality excellent. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Early White Turnip, 15 Days. A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

French Breakfast, 18 Days. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at the tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 60c.

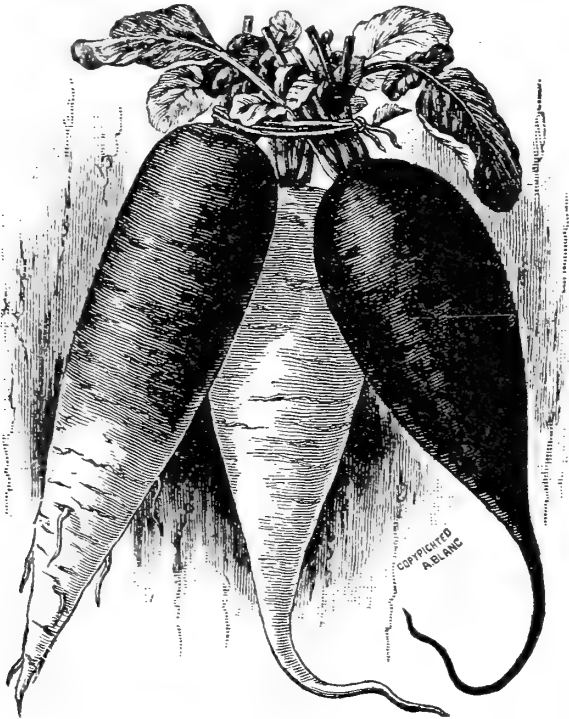


Scarlet Turnip Radish.

RADISH---Continued

Long White Naples, 18 Days. A very excellent sort, much better in every way than Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine-grained, crisp, good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Brightest Long Scarlet, 20 Days. A decided improvement in earliness and color over the other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days, when planted out doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.



Long Scarlet Radish.

Chartier Long Scarlet, 22 Days. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

White Strasburg Summer, 22 Days. This has proven one of the best and most popular summer radishes grown, both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor, and will remain

tender longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Chinese, or Celestial, 25 Days. A quick growing variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Shape halflong, stump-rooted—a very unusual merit—and can be sown either in the spring or fall. Retains its crispness and flavor longer than any other sorts. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

WINTER VARIETIES

Rose China Winter, 38 Days. Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Long Black Spanish, 42 Days. One of the best and hardest of Radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Long White Spanish, 42 Days. Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or when made into fritters, the flavor is quite similar to oysters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get reasonable weather or boards be used to get the seed up, and shape the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, eight pounds one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island, 90 Days. This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color and a very satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market gardeners and truckers. Our customers pronounce our strain of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify quite superior. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SPINACH

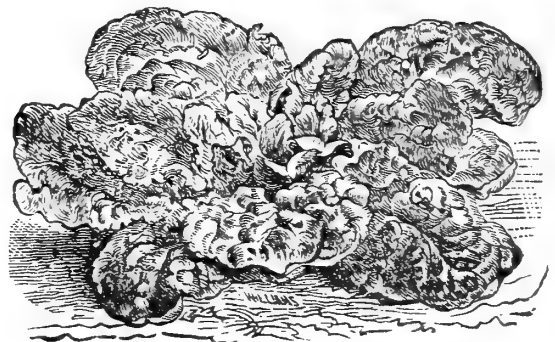
Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad in our market. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, 1 1-2 to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. 1 oz. will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 lbs. one acre.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and dwinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 40 cts; 10 lots \$2.00.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves are thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 40 cts; 10 lots \$2.00.

New Zealand. The stems and leaves are soft, thick fleshy and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 30 cts; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows two or three feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

The English Pea seed crop was almost an entire failure, and on this account high quality seed such as we handle are very scarce, hence the following high prices. Our supply is very limited and we would advise that you order at once.

EXTRA EARLY and EARLY VARIETIES

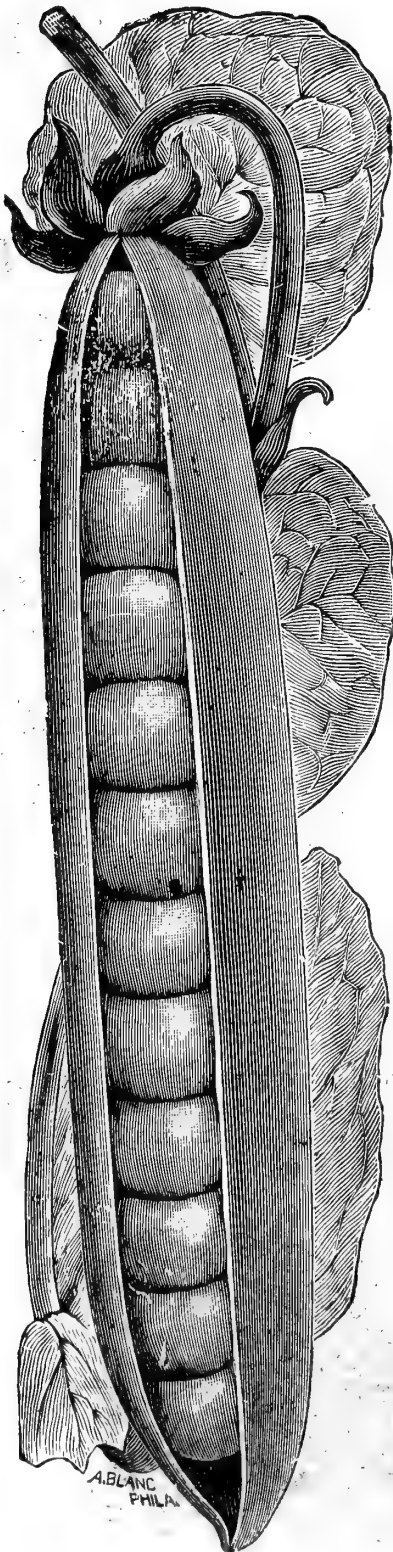
Peas are scarcer than has ever been known before, scarcer than a year ago! Many varieties of Garden Peas grown for seed were nearly complete failures again in America. From our intimate acquaintance and inspections of stocks grown in England (although the crops there were also distressingly short), we have succeeded in making up most of our normal requirements. The prices paid, in most cases, have been, however, double the usual cost of production, so that even with the higher prices quoted this season our margin of profit is less than half what is usually considered necessary and fair. Without a cent of profit (and we have very few cents on peas this year) we prefer to protect our regular customers in supplying their usual requirements. We are not in business merely to "make money." Our business is our pleasure, and it is certainly very unpleasant to have to disappoint friends who come to us year after year for their requirements in seeds.

McMillan's Lightning Excelsior, 45 Days.

This is unquestionably one of the best of Extra-Early Peas for the truckers and market gardeners, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters from them, speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra-Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra-early Pea we have ever grown. Ripens its crop uniformly and is one of the most popular peas in cultivation, both for shipping and the home market, and as a first-early for home use. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$3.00; bushel, \$10.00. Special price on large lots.

Extra Early Gradus, 52 Days. Also called "Prosperity" Pea. This popular new large podded wrinkled pea of finest quality matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. The vine has heavy stems with large light-green leaves, and grows three feet high. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome peas of the finest flavor. The peas remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough to use. Per packet, 15 cts.; ½ pint 25 cts.; pint 45 cts., by mail, postpaid. By express or freight: ½ pint 20 cts.; pint 35 cts.; quart 60 cts.; 4 quarts, \$2.20; per peck, \$4.00.

Alaska, 50 Days. Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large Pea-growing sections of Georgia. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also especially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 30 cts; pk. \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.



McMillan's Pedigree Extra Early Pea.

GARDEN PEAS---Continued

First and Best, 50 Days. An excellent strain of First Early Peas, which is very popular and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 25 cts; pk. \$1.50; bushel \$6.00.

Thos. Laxton, 2 Days. The growth is identical but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. The peas ripen only three to four days after Gradus. Per pkt. 15 cts.; ½ pint 25 cts.; pint 45 cts.; postpaid. By express: Pint 35 cts.; quart 65 cts.; 4 quarts \$2.25; peck \$4.25.

Nott's Excelsior. A standard variety of wrinkled Peas, coming in a few days later than the American Wonder but bearing larger pods and being more prolific than that variety. Vines dwarf in habit, growing about a foot in height, of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.50; bushel, \$7.50.

SECOND-EARLY and LATE

Bliss Everbearing. Mature soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gath-

ered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.50; bushel, \$7.50.

Strategem. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines are also completely covered with large, well filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$2.50; bushel, \$7.50.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowed Pea. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 40 cts; bushel, \$7.50.

Early Large Marowfat. Very prolific; largely used for market. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 20 cts; pk. \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

Blackeye Marrowfat. Closely resembles the above but is considered more prolific. Pkt. 5 cts; qt. 20 cts; pk. \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

SQUASH or CYMBLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, 4 to 6 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, 4 or 5 pounds to acre.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash.

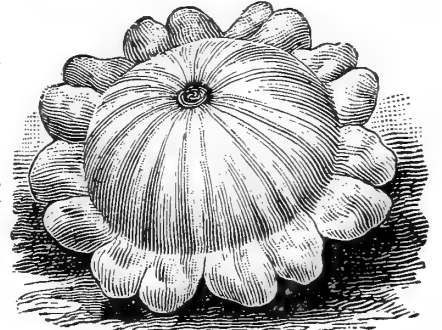
McMillan's Earliest Prolific Bush Cymbling, 44 Days. A most valuable extra-early variety, a week or ten days earlier than the Early White Bush; is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided; **Early White Bush or Paty Pan Cymbling, 50 Days.** For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 50 cents.

Golden Summer Crookneck, 42 Days. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3 cts; oz. 7 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Boston Marrow, 50 Days. A very superior Squash, and one of the best for winter.

Oval-shaped; flesh orange colored, fine-grained and cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 20 cts; 1 lb. 50 cts.

Hubbard, 90 Days. A splendid-keeping winter Squash, with bright orange flesh, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 25 cts; 1 lb. 65 cts.



White Bush Squash.

McMILLAN'S TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEEDS

Culture.—Sow early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early Turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad Turnips require three pounds per acre.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Early Red, or Purple Top, 60 Days. (Strap leaved.) Flat shaped, quick growing, popular for both market and private use. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts lb.

Early White Flat Dutch, 60 Days. Similar to Purple Top except that it is pure white. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts per pound.

McMILLAN'S TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEEDS --- Ctd.

Mammoth Red-Top White Globe. Makes large globe shaped roots, very productive; used for table and stock. 1 lb. 5 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

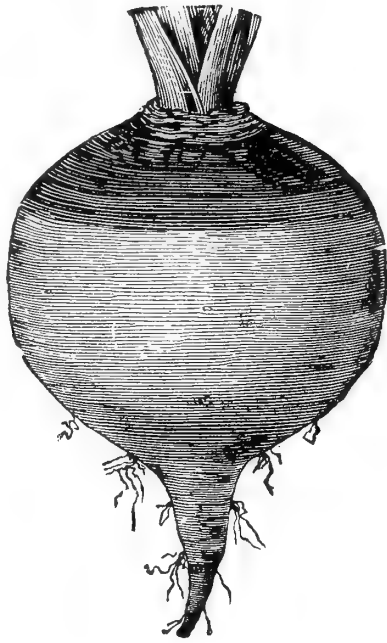
Improved Red-Top White Globe. An improved strain of Red-Top Globe, grown from roots especially selected for shape, size, quality and small tops. Very popular both for market and home use. Also largely used for stock feeding. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per pound.

Early Strap-Leaf White Globe. A quick growing sort, similar to Red-Top Globe, except that it is pure white of excellent quality and flavor. 1 lb. 36 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts per pound.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan, 45 Days. The quickest growing Turnip in cultivation; fine for table and market; white, with purple top; 1 lb. 25 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts per pound.

Extra Early White Milan, 45 Days. Similar to above, except that it is pure white. The Milans are nearly a week quicker in growth than the Flat or Purple Top. 1 lb. 75 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts per pound.

Southern Snow-White Globe, 70 Days. A superior early sort of fine quality, one of the best for table use. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.



Purple Top Globe Turnip.

White Egg, 70 Days. A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

Long White Cow-Horn, 90 Days. Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts per pound.

White Sweet German, 90 Days. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

Pomeranian White Globe, 75 Days. Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

Large White Norfolk, 75 Days. Makes large, round white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort, yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well. 1 lb. 50 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts per pound.

Large Amber or Yellow Globe. Produces fine-shaped roots; large and solid; keeps well. 1 lb. 35 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts per pound.

SALAD VARIETIES

Southern Prize, or Dixie. Makes large round white Turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring Turnip salad grown. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts per pound.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Purple-Top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. 1 lb., 35 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts per pound.

McMillan's Improved Yellow. An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and equality of roots. 1 lb. 40 cts; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts per pound.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We shall have large quantities of the plants listed below; well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely on having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be well packed in moss, and will carry long distances. Plants by mail at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday no plants will be shipped on Saturday, unless specially ordered. If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per hundred, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March and April. 100, 30 cts; 1,000 \$2.00. For late planting, delivery in October and November, 25 cts per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, August and September. 100, 25 cts; 1,000, \$2.50.

Transplanted Tomato Plants. Per dozen, 15 cts; per 100, 75 cts.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. 100, 35 cts; 1,000, \$3.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Dozen, 20 cts; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. May and June. 100, 25 cts; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. May and June. Dozen, 15 cts; 100, 75 cts. Buyers of large quantities will please write for special prices.

McMILLAN'S HIGH GRADE TOMATO SEED

Grown from Specially Selected Stocks. Our Tomato Seed has achieved a Splendid Reputation, Both for Productiveness and the Splendid Crops of Fruit Produced. Largely used, both by Truckers and Canners, all through the South.

To Grow Early Tomatoes.—It has been unquestionably proved that earlier Tomatoes can be secured when the plants are grown to a single stem and stalk. To do this it is, of course, necessary to keep off the suckers as they start and allow only the original stem to grow and produce the fruit. Staking also produces more perfect fruit, and the plants can be grown closer together.

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in a shallow box and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early.

McMILLAN'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATO SEED---Ctd.

and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

June Pink Tomato, 85 Days. Many markets require a pink-skinned Tomato, and the June Pink has proven itself by all odds the very earliest and most productive pink-fruited Tomato ever introduced. It is, in reality, a pink Earliana; has the habit of growth and the plant is exactly the same as the Earliana. It is enormously productive, growing to set and develops good sized fruits throughout the season. The seed I offer is of the very highest grade. In going over a field of over five acres growing for seed, I could not find a single plant whose fruit was off color, or any sign of roughness. By mail post-paid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40 cts; 1-4 lb. \$1; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Sparks' Earliana, 82 Days. A most valuable new introduction, which has proven itself to be the earliest large, smooth red Tomato in cultivation. It is of very handsome shape, beautiful red color, very solid and of fine quality, containing very few seeds. It has received unanimous praise wherever it has been grown. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 25 cts; 1-4 lb. 75 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel,

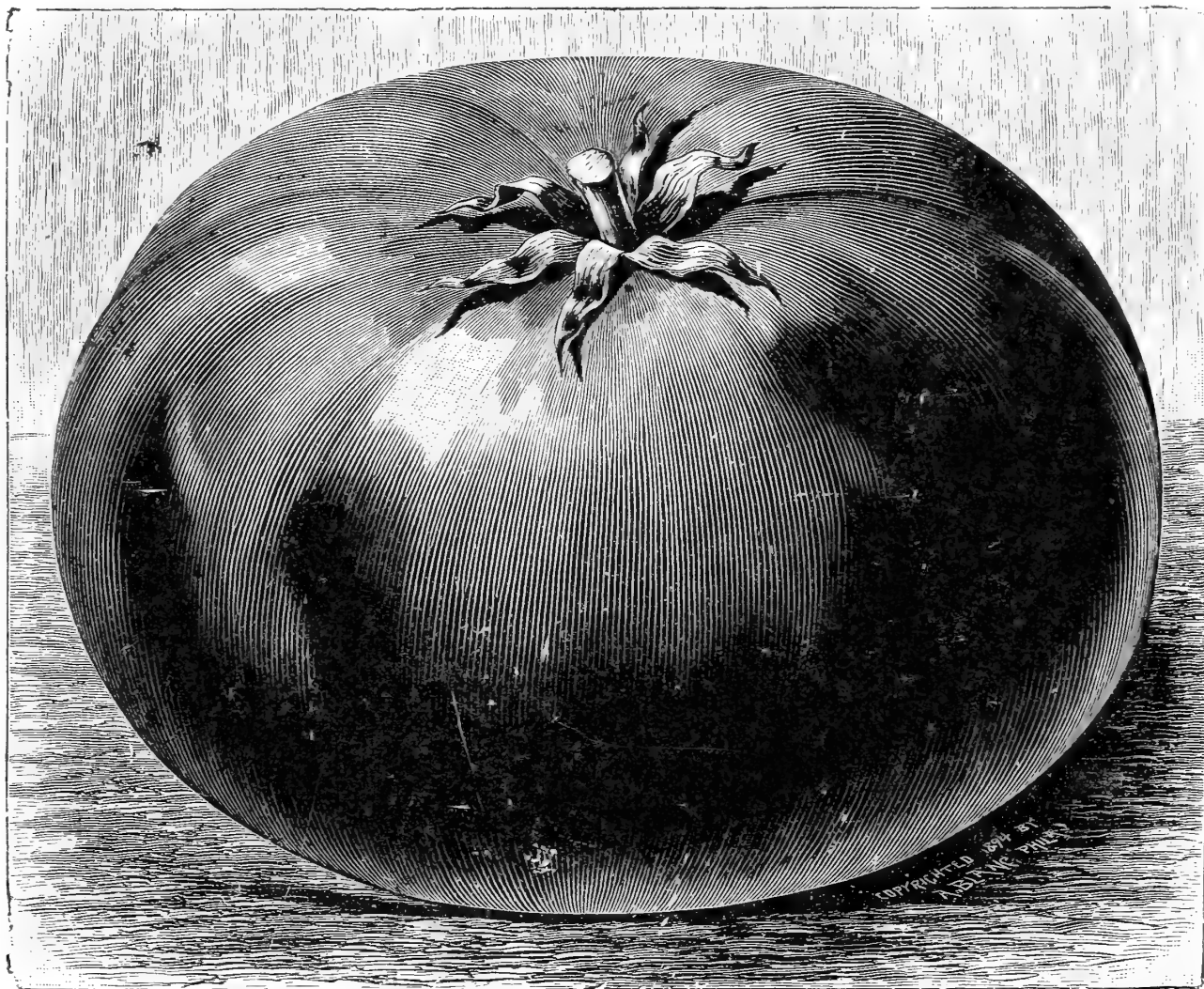
85 Days. This is a very productive variety, ripens nearly as early as Sparks' Earliana, but is more desirable for home use, as the fruits are thicker through and more solid; borne in large clusters. Color bright scarlet and quality good. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 30 cts; 1-4 lb. 75 cts; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Acme, 100 Days. A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps in condition remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early to mature, smooth and solid, of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Beauty (Improved), 115 Days. We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the very best and most productive man-crop Tomatoes. Makes large-sized; color glossy purplish and most desirable market and table variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

McMillan's Improved Ponderosa, 115 Days. In this we have a specially selected and improved strain of the Ponderosa Tomato which is very much superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. We have been selecting this variety for several years and believe

we have unquestionably the best strain of this kind in cultivation. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored Tomato in cultivation and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many



McMillan's Improved Ponderosa.

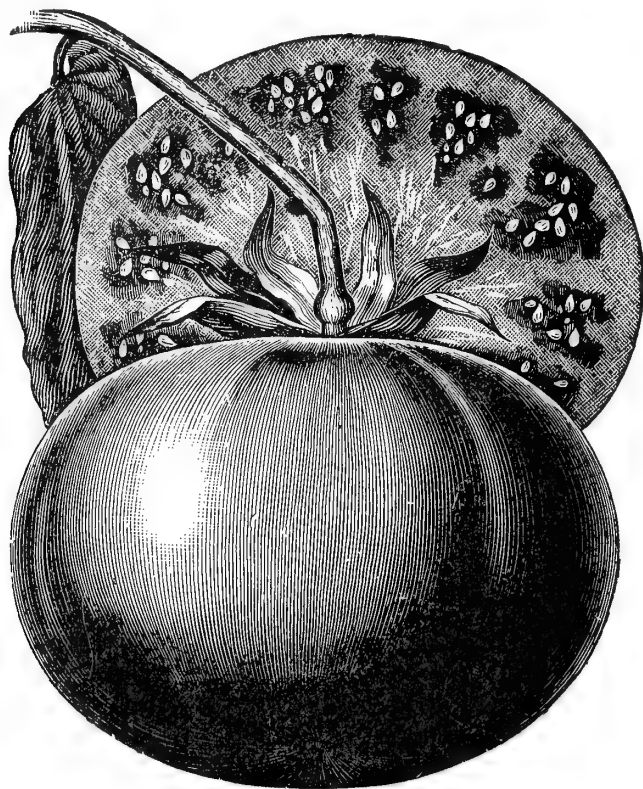
uneven and rough fruits; the selection which we have made has been for size, uniformity and productiveness and we have succeeded in improving so much on the old variety as really to make our strain worthy of offering as an entirely new introduction. We have decided, however, to simply offer it as McMILLAN'S Improved Ponderosa, and we recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will be more than pleased with the superiority of this kind, particularly as a table variety for home use. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 50 cts; 1-4 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

Dwarf Champion, 100 Days. A dwarf growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as 3 feet. Early and prolific, fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

New Dwarf Stone, 115 Days. A dwarf upright-growing variety bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone, it makes a strong upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vining varieties. In small gardens

McMILLAN'S HIGH GRADE TOMATO SEED---Continued

the plants may be set 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, ripens evenly and is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 25 cts; 1-4 lb. 75 cts; 1 lb \$2.50.



Chalk's Early Jewel.

The Stone, 120 Days. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and

salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Perfection, 115 Days. Early; of bright red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Matchless, 115 Days. One of the best main-crop Tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and the color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Royal Red, 120 Days. The characteristics of the Royal Red Tomatoes are that it is very nearly round in shape, a deep red in color, and ripens through and up to the stem. The fruits run large in size and the yield is very prolific. The vine is a very thrifty grower, deep green in color. A very desirable variety, both for market and canning. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$1.60.

Favorite, 115 Days. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly; a good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Golden Queen or Yellow Trophy, 100 Days. Makes large, handsome, smooth Tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 60 cts; 1 lb. \$2.

Improved Trophy, 115 Days. Our stock of this is very superior and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 20 cts; 1-4 lb. 50 cts; 1 lb. \$1.60.

Tomato Plants. May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15 cts; 100, 75 cents.

POTATOES

Maine Potatoes. New York, Boston and Providence sell to the wholesale grocery trade of the South a large amount of so-called Eastern Potatoes that come from the West and through the lakes. These make big tops, but not two potatoes to the hill. These are sold cheap. They sell also Maine commission job lots branded-to-suit potatoes. We handle only the genuine Aroostock, Maine, (direct in car lots) potatoes. These potatoes come to us direct and by these tags you know you are not getting New York stock with "rot" in them, nor Western seed that makes no potatoes in the South.

Irish Cobbler. The vines are wonderfully vigorous, nearly blight and insect proof, quite stiffly erect, and the tubers lie closely together in the hill. Abundant deep green foliage, capable of withstanding heat and drought. The tubers are handsome; oblong, thick, and round in form, holding thickness well out to the ends; few and shallow eyes; skin pure white, quite thin but firm and tough, readily pared with a minimum of waste, while the table quality is of the choicest, the flesh being pure white, dry and floury. It cooks quickly, with a delicious nutty flavor. In good soil the tubers grow to large size with very few "seconds." Per lb. 30 cts; 3 lbs. for 75 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per peck 75 cts; per bushel of 60 pounds, \$2.40; per sack of 165 pounds, \$4.50.

Maine Triumph or Red Bliss. Extra early, round, pink skin, white flesh, handsome; especially adapted to Southern soil and climate. Southern trucker's favorite. \$4.00 per 10-peck sack.

Maine White Bliss (or Pride of the South). Same as Red Bliss, except color is white. Same price as Triumph.

Maine Houlton Early Rose. One of the most popular of all potato varieties in the United States. Productive, good table qualities and a satisfactory all round early variety. A great improvement over the old-fashioned Early Rose. Larger in size. Same price as Triumph.

Maine Green Mountain. A very handsome oval white potato, medium late, well flavored. Disease resistant; productive. Same price as Triumph.

Maine Beauty of Hebron. White potato; week later than Early Rose. Superior for table; exceedingly productive. Same price as Triumph.

Second Crop Irish Potatoes. Red Bliss Triumph. Ten peck sack. Price on application.

Sweet Potatoes. Georgia grown. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Georgia does.

Vineless Bunch Yams. Vines do not run; grow erect, can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Barrel (3 bushels), \$4.00.

Pumpkin Yam. Rather late; universally grown about Atlanta. Georgia Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weight 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive and improves with keeping." Barrel (3 bushels), \$5.00.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit. The nearer the soil approaches to what is called "good garden soil," the better, and for Strawberries should have been cultivated the preceding year in some other crop, and it is better if it has been well manured the previous season. All soils are vastly improved for Strawberries by increasing the vegetable matter they contain; and if the soil is deficient in vegetable matter, it is advisable to sow cow-peas, or crimson clover on land that is intended for Strawberries. The rows for Strawberries, for field culture, should be about three feet apart, setting the plants about 15 inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say 2 1-2 feet. Stable manure is best for Strawberries. It should be applied broadcast and plowed in. For best results the soil of the Strawberry field should be lightly stirred as soon after a packing rain in the spring as it is in order to work, and it is a most excellent plan to apply some fertilizer containing plenty of potash at the first working in the spring, which will increase the productiveness and quality of the fruit considerably. This should be drilled on each side of the Strawberry rows. Strawberries should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and surplus runners cut from same as may be necessary through the year.

Strawberry plants can be set out either in the spring or fall.

Excelsior. This has proven itself to be the best extra-early berry in cultivation, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its virtue as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness and excellent qualities. Dozen, 25 cts; 100, 50 cts; 1,000, \$3.50; in 3,000 lots and over, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. For shipping and home market, this is really one of the best and most prolific berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous growing, and will stand adverse conditions, both of weather and cultivation, better than any other kind. At the same time, it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts; 100, 50 cts; 1,000, \$3.00. Special prices on large lots.

Climax. A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home and market and shipping. Dozen, 25 cts; 100, 60 cts; 1,000, \$3.50.

Haverland. This is more generally known than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces mid-season berries for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 60 cts; 1,000, \$4.00.

Brandywine. This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the greatest middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts; 100, 60 cts; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bubach. One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Doz. 25 cts; 100, 60 cts; 1,000,

Aroma. This is an excellent mid-season and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts; 100, 60 cts; 1,000, \$3.50.

Gandy. A splendid late berry; well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts; 100 60 cts; 1,000, \$3.50.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing and used medicinally. Pkt. 5 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cents.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. Pkt. 5 cents.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cents.

Catnip. Leaves are used, both green and dried, for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cents.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5 cents.

Horehound. The leaves are used for seasoning, and also in making of cough and candy remedies. Pkt. 5 cents.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5 cents.

Rosemary. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cents.

Rue. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. Pkt. 5 cents.

Summer Savory. Used as culinary herbs. Pkt. 5 cents.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cents.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cents.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5 cents.

Tansy. Used for making bitters. Pkt. 5 cents.

HARDY ROSES---Outdoor-Grown Plants

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. The best time for transplanting the Outdoor-Grown Roses are after they become dormant during the winter or in February or March, before they commence to grow. We strongly recommend to our customers, however, to set them out as soon as possible, and they can be set out at any time that the ground is not frozen. They will then be in vigorous, ready-to-grow condition as soon as spring opens up, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers early next season. We can ship these roses any time during the open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. When set out they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they originally grew. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots after setting out, is advisable; not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These make larger growth, larger flowers and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson, fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.

Paul Neyron. Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.

Magna Charta. Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.

Caroline Testout. An exquisite free-blooming pink Rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

Mad. Charles Wood. Red passing to fine rosy crimson, shaded with maroon. Blooms almost as soon as planted.

Coquette des Blanches. Finely formed; pure white; occasionally shows light blush when first opened.

Mrs. John Laing. Light pink; free, continuous bloomer, straight growth.

Mad. Mason. Bright, rich crimson; flowers large and delightfully fragrant. Blooms first season and continuously.

Marnafrano (Everblooming Jacqueminot). Bright, deep rose color; extra large flowers; tea-scented. Profuse bloomer.

Bessie Brown. White, faintly flushed with pink. Flowers of lasting quality; strong, upright growth.

Mrs. R. B. Cant. Clear, bright, rosy pink; quite fragrant. Free grower and free bloomer.

BOURBON AND CHINA ROSES.

Very Desirable, Free-Blooming Hardy Roses.

Hermosa. Deep pink; very profuse bloomer.

Malmaison. Color beautiful rich creamy flesh, shaded clear peachy red with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. Entirely hardy and a very desirable rose.

Duchesse de Brabant. A bright China Rose, vigorous growing and free-blooming. Color an attractive shade of soft rosy pink, deepening to bright rose.

Mosella (Yellow Soupert). Light yellow, passing to white, constant bloomer, in clusters; plant dwarf, bushy and hardy.

EVERBLOOMING TEA OR MONTHLY ROSES.

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich golden yellow, very desirable.

Safrano. Orange yellow, tinted with rose.

Catherine Mermet. Beautiful pink; a splendid Rose.

Maman Cochet, Pink and White. Finest outdoor Tea Roses; beautiful buds and flowers. These two Maman Cochet Roses should be in every collection.

Balduin (Helen Gould). Beautiful, strong-growing and hardy. Continuous bloomer and a fine rose for general planting.

Marie Guillot. One of the most reliable white Tea Roses, especially for outdoor culture. Flowers magnificently made, extra large, full and double. Very fragrant.

Marie Van Houtte. Pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded with pale rose. Strong and sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Garden). Color clear golden yellow of a very beautiful shade. Flowers extra large, full globular form, exquisitely shaped, richly perfumed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White; fine buds and flowers.

Clothilde Soupert. Color ivory white, shaded with rose; beautiful and remarkably free bloomer.

Bridesmaid. Color fine clear dark pink; fine buds.

Meteor. Rich velvety crimson; makes fine cut flowers.

Madame Lombard. A fine Southern bedding Rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.

Gruss an Teplitz. A fine bedding Rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage; very attractive.

Burbank. A grand new Everblooming Rose; color cherry crimson; large double flowers delightfully fragrant.

Marie Lambert, or Snowflake. One of the freest blooming Tea Roses in our list. Color cream white; flowers large, full and double.

Mad. Welche. Soft amber-yellow, with deeper center. Full free bloomer.

Bon Sileen. Bright rosy crimson, changing to light rose; very fragrant; medium bushy growth and very hardy.

Sombrioul. Pure white, edged with silvery rose. Free bloomer and strong, bushy grower. Very hardy.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry-red; a beautiful Rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.

Climbing Meteor. Produces deep rich velvety red flowers; free bloomer and a fine climbing Rose.

Climbing Wootten. A sprout from Souv. de Wootten, but true climber; flowers large, of bright magenta red.

Pillar of Gold. Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; full and free bloomer, of vigorous growth.

Mrs. Robert Peary. A fragrant white Rose, with long, pointed buds; hardy and a free bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins. A clear, shell pink; flowers in clusters. Dark green foliage, strong, vigorous and extremely hardy.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler. Profuse bloomer and good, healthy grower. Bears brilliant flowers in clusters. Less subject to disease than the Crimson Rambler.

White Rambler. A white climber of free foliage.

Yellow Rambler. Rich, golden yellow, very fragrant; absolutely hardy.

Pink Rambler. Of same family as Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

Prices of all Hardy Roses, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

McMILLAN'S SELECTED LIST OF HIGH GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

New and Desirable Varieties

A FEW HINTS FOR AMATEUR FLOWER CULTIVATION

In following closely the brief hints given below on sowing and cultivating flowers, amateurs can not but succeed well in raising flowers from our seeds and to their entire satisfaction. One thing must always stand predominant in the minds of those who really want to be successful in their efforts to raise flowers, viz., the fact that all flower seeds must be carefully treated according to the conditions of their nature. If this principle is rigidly adhered to, success will be assured.

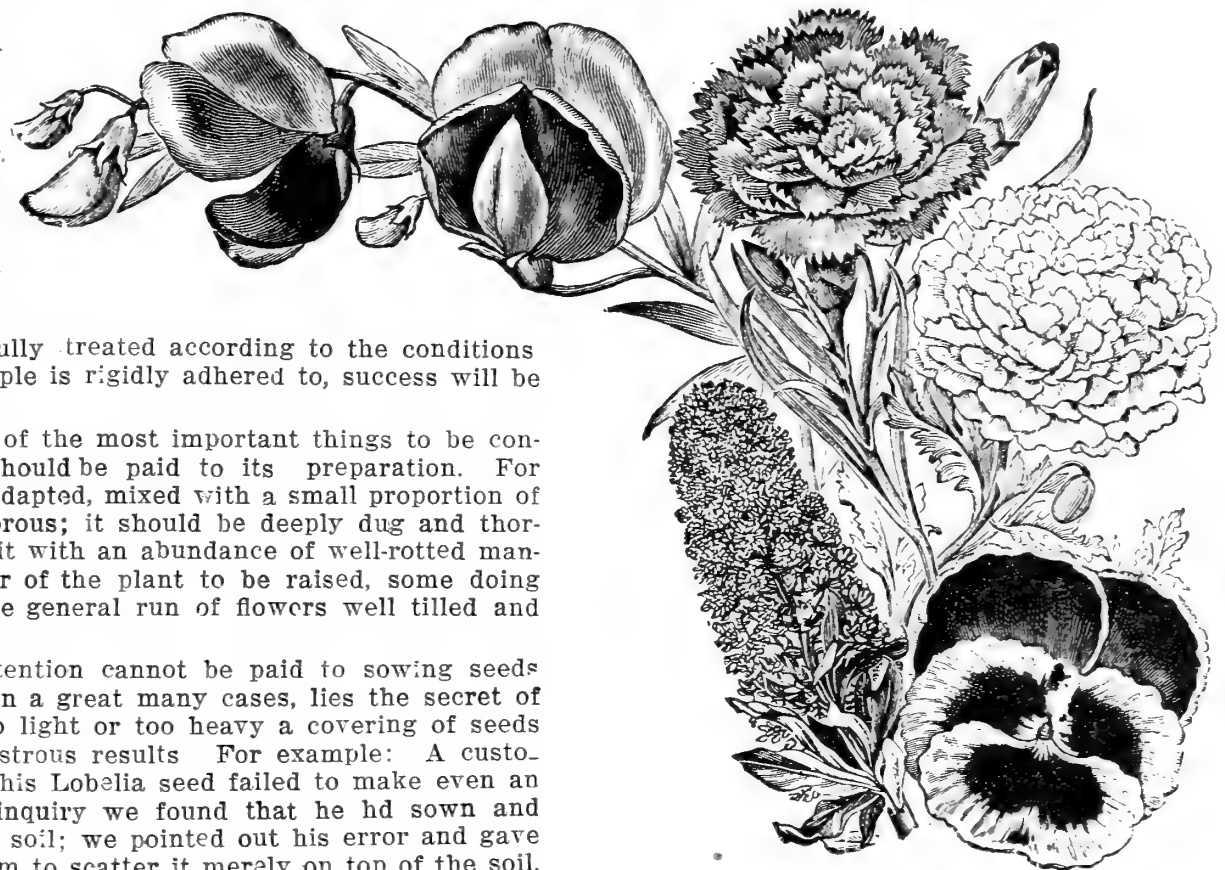
THE SOIL.—This is one of the most important things to be considered, and strict attention should be paid to its preparation. For flowers a light loam is best adapted, mixed with a small proportion of sand, sufficient to render it porous; it should be deeply dug and thoroughly pulverized, fertilizing it with an abundance of well-rotted manure, according to the character of the plant to be raised, some doing better in poor soils, but for the general run of flowers well tilled and well manured soil is best.

SOWING.—Too much attention cannot be paid to sowing seeds with proper care, for herein, in a great many cases, lies the secret of the successful gardener. Too light or too heavy a covering of seeds often produces the most disastrous results. For example: A customer of ours complained that his Lobelia seed failed to make even an appearance of growth; upon inquiry we found that he had sown and covered it with two inches of soil; we pointed out his error and gave him more seed, instructing him to scatter it merely on top of the soil, and to press smooth with some flat instrument. The result was just exactly what we expected. He wrote, stating that he never had such fine growth in anything before. A simple rule to follow is, never to sow fine seed deeper than half an inch; extra fine seed on surface only, pressing the soil firmly; coarse, heavy seed, from one to two inches; water lightly and often, until seeds are started, then night and morning will be sufficient.

TRANSPLANTING.—To procure strong and healthy plants, transplanting is a process which should never be neglected. It gives the plant strength, symmetry and beauty, and renews its life to a marked degree. Transplant from seed bed when plants are two inches high, into pots, boxes, or whatever place intended; if the plants seem to go back and wither a little, don't think they are about to die; it is only the home-sickness of a young life leaving the place of its birth. A few days will suffice them to lift their heads, when attention and due care will do the rest.

All flower seeds sent free by mail on receipt of price. Full cultural directions are given on back of each package, and if such instructions are followed, success is certain. Following we give a complete list of choice flower seeds, such as are easy of culture, embracing many fine new varieties, at extremely low prices.

Antirrhinum Mixed Colors. Bright, showy flowers. Pkt. 5c.
 Ageratum Mexicanum. Dwarf Growing bedding plants with blue blossoms. Pkt. 5c.
 Ageratum Mixed. All shades and colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Asters Mixed. Various colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Asters, Snowball. Mammoth white flowers. Pkt. 15c.
 Asters, Delicata. Beautiful light pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c.
 Asters, Empress of India. Dark blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.
 Alyssum, Sweet. Fine for baskets and boxes. Pkt. 5c.
 Adonis Aestivalis. Beautiful crimson flowers. Pkt. 5c.
 Amaranthus, Mixed. Ornamental foliage plants. Pkt. 5c.
 Agrostemma, Rose. Colored. Fine for beds. Pkt. 5c.
 Abronia Umbrella. Splendid box plants. Pkt. 5c.
 Balloon Vine. Very fine climber. Pkt. 5c.



Balsams, Mixed Colors. Very showy summer flowering annuals. Pkt. 10c.
 Bellis, or Daisy, Mixed. Bright flowers of various colors, 10c.
 Cucumis. Very rapid growing climbers. Pkt. 5c.
 Calendula, Mixed. Bright yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c.
 Caliopsis, Mixed. Bright flowers of different colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Catchfly or Siene. Handsome free blooming annuals, Pkt. 5c.
 Chrysanthemum Annual, Mixed. Quick Growing, free-blooming flowers of all colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Cypress Vine, Mixed. Very desirable for baskets and boxes. Pkt. 5c.
 California Poppy. Fine for borders and bedding. Pkt. 5c.
 Centaurea Cyanus, Mixed. Fine flowers of purple, blue and white. Pkt. 5c.
 Candytuft, Mixed. Dwarf plants that are very fine for edges of flower beds and used in boxes. Pkt. 5c.
 Candytuft, White. A popular variety. Pkt. 5c.
 Cosmos, Mixed. Beautiful autumn flowers. Pkt. 5c.
 Dianthus, or Pink, Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Dianthus, Red Ruby. Handsome double red blossoms. 15c.
 Dianthus, Double China. Beautiful shades. 10c.
 Dianthus, Double China. Rich colors. Pkt. 10c.
 Four O'Clocks, Mixed. Handsome, sweet scented blossoms of all shades and colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Forget-Me-Nots, Mixed. Popular free-blooming flowers, 5c.
 Gaillardia, Mixed. Fine for bouquets. Pkt. 5c.
 Glacium Luteum. Showy border plants. Pkt. 5c.
 Godetta, Mixed. Annuals of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c.
 Heliotrope, Mixed. Very highly prized on account of their sweet scented flowers. Pkt. 5c.
 Hollyhock, Mixed. A grand collection of all shades. 10c.
 Ipomea, Mixed. Beautiful free-blooming climbers. Pkt. 5c.
 Lobelia, Mixed. Excellent for bases and hanging baskets. 5 cents.
 Lupinus, Mixed. Charming ornamental plants. Pkt. 5c.
 Marigold, Mixed. Large flowers of orange, gold and yellow. Pkt. 5c.
 Mignonette, Sweet. The popular fragrant flowers. Pkt. 5c.

FLOWER SEEDS---Continued

Mignonette, Giant White. Large spikes of white flowers. Pkt. 10 cents.

Morning Glory, Tall Mixed. Very popular, quick growing and free blooming climbers. Pkt. 5c.

Mourning Bride or Scabiosa. Very beautiful, free flowering border plants. Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. This mixture includes all of the choicest colors. Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. These form handsome bushy plants and this mixture contains the popular shades. Pkt. 5c.

Nigella, Mixed. This is a curious plant with delicate foliage and lovely blue and white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Petunia, Mixed. We offer a fine collection of different colors. Pkt. 10c.

Petunia, Rose. Lovely, large, pink flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Petunia, Peerless. A handsome white variety. Pkt. 10c.

Ponpy, Mixed Colors. Splendid mixture of single and double sorts. Pkt. 5c.

Phlox, Mixed. Highly colored flowers that are very desirable for bedding. Pkt. 5c.

Portulacca, Mixed. Very showy dwarf plants of various shades and colors. Pkt. 5c.

Ricinus, Mixed. Graceful, ornamental plants. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William, Mixed. Popular free flowering plants of easy culture; produces blossoms of various colors. Pkt. 5c.

Stocks Choice German. Mixed. All the popular colors, 10c.

Salvia, Blue Beard. Handsome bedding plants, with fine blue flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Salvia, Scarlet. Bright, showy scarlet "Sage Plant." Pkt. 5c.

Schizanthus. Elegant flowering annuals with beautifully marked flowers of all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Rocket, Mixed. Sweet scented flowers that are very fine for bouquets. Pkt. 5c.

Salpiglossis, Mixed. Peculiar funnel shaped flowers of almost every shade and color. Pkt. 5c.

Thunbergia. Ornamental climbers that bloom abundantly through the summer months. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena, Mixed. All the popular colors. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena, Harlequin. A showy variety with striped blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena, The Bride. Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena, Fireball. Brilliant showy red flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena, May's Mammoth. This includes the largest and most showy flowers in this class of plants. The seed has been saved with great care from choicest varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Wallflower, Mixed. Favorite sweet scented flowers of different colors. Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia, Mixed. A splendid collection of single and double varieties. Pkt. 5c.

A FEW CHOICE PANSIES.

We secure our Pansy seed from the best German, French and European growers, and offer as fine a quality as can be grown.

Emperor William. Large size, of a beautiful shade, gradually deepening to a purple. The finest of its color. 10c.

Snow Queen. Handsome pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Sunshine. Beautiful mahogany colored blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

Faust. Rich deep black. Pkt. 10c.

King of Yellows. Clear yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Mixed. Different shades and colors. Pkt. 5c.

English Show. Mixed. All the richest and most delicate colors. Pkt. 10c.

Casslers Mixed. The latest creation in Pansies. Blossoms are of enormous size and are most beautifully blotched, marked and striped in an inconceivable variety of colors. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas have all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied color and delicate perfume. Early in February, in a situation not too sunny, plant 3 to 5 inches deep to insure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Sow also in October, giving the plants slight protection during winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them the more they will flower.

The great number of varieties introduced in recent years has made the list confusing and cumbersome; many of the old sorts are not worth growing, compared with the newer and improved kinds. We have discarded the worthless varieties and offer below what, in the opinion of Sweet Pea experts, are the very best and most improved varieties of each color, every inferior kind and duplicates being discarded. Our selection contains a complete range of colors from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit.

Aurora. White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry. Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white; three flowered, stems long and strong.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue, flowers large, three or four on good stems.

Coccinea. Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Latham. Very pretty and delicate cream pink.

Dainty. Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford. Pure white, extra large and bears three to the stem.

Duke of Sutherland. Dark purplish maroon, wings violet indigo.

Emily Henderson. Large pure white, profuse and continuous bloomer, early.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Splendid primrose yellow, extra large flower.

Janet Scott. Rich deep pure pink, very pretty.

Jeanie Gordon. Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII. The best dark red, large flower on strong stems.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of lavender varieties, large.

Lord Rosebery. Rosy magenta, fine form, free flowering.

Lottie Eckford. White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope blue.

Lovely. Beautiful shades of soft shell pink.

Mont Blanc. The best forcing pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot. Richest orange pink, delicately shaded rose, very large flower.

PRICE: All varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c.

Navy Blue. Standard bright royal purple, wings pure white.

Othello, Deep Maroon. The best dark, soft of form and size, three-flowered.

Prima Donna. Exquisite soft pink, large, blooms profuse.

Prince of Wales. Intense bright rose color, the finely formed flowers are borne three and four to a stem.

Stella Morse. Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus. Soft buff pink, standard shaded rosy pink.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES

McMillan's Special Sweet Pea Mixture. A peerless mixture, made up of the cream of the very best named kinds, all of them choice, large-flowering sorts of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 60c.

All Colors Mixed. A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

Double Sweet Peas. Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three, and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent come double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. Once planted these come up year after year. Colors red, white and blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS.

Dwarf French Cannas grow about 3 feet high, are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered. Large Roots, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.25; postage 5 cents each, extra.

- Austria. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five-petaled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.
- Allemania. Upper petals scarlet, broad yellow border.
- Alphonse Bouver. Deep velvety crimson; very fine.
- Alsace. The White Canna. Pale sulphur yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.
- Charles Henderson. Deep crimson; yellow at the throat.
- Egandale. Brilliant orange-scarlet; dark bronze foliage.
- Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.
- Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet, with broad yellow border.
- Mad. Crozy. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with yellow.
- Paul Marquart. Extra large deep salmon flower.
- Queen Charlotte. Crimson, banded with canary yellow.
- Salmon Queen. A pleasing and peculiar shade of salmon.
- Mixed Cannas. Named sorts from which labels have become detached, equally as good as the above. All colors, each, 10 cents; dozen, 80 cents; postage, 5 cents each.

CALADIUMS.

- Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear). A most effective plant for lawns and groups. Of easy culture, but requires good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulb, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50. Medium size bulbs, each 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00. Postage extra—large bulbs 8 cents; medium bulbs, 5 cents.
- Fancy Leaved. May be grown either in greenhouse, window boxes, or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant when ground has become warm, in a partly shaded situation, in well-enriched soil. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.25, postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

- Large Roots, 15 cents each; dozen, \$1.50; if by mail, add 5 cents each.
- A. D. Livoni. Soft pink, petals quilled, full center.
- American Flag. Pure white crimson stripes.
- Arabella. Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.
- Brunhilde. Rich plum color, an exceptional fine flower
- Clifford W. Burton. Finest canary yellow, 4 inches across.
- Eloise. Blush pink shading to white, each petal margined with deep glowing maroon.
- Fashion. Crimson maroon, flamed purple, single.
- Kreimhilde. Pure pink cactus dahlia, shading to white in center.

- Nymphae. Bright pink, shading darker toward outer petals.
- Olympia. Deep rose pink, penciled rich crimson, 6 inches across.
- Queen of Yellows. A beautiful clear yellow.
- Queen Victoria. A splendid large deep yellow, finely quilled.
- Winsome. Creamy white, of good size and perfect form.
- William Agnew. Intense rich dazzling red.
- Zulu. The Black Dahlia. Jet black with changes to black maroon.
- Mixed Dahlias. A large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. First class in every way, only colors are not kept separate. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS.

- One of the most attractive summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of blooms throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.
- Scarlet and Red. Each, 5c; dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.75.
 - White and Light. Each 5c; dozen, 30c; 100, \$2.25.
 - Pink Shades. Each 5c; dozen 25c; 100, \$1.75.
 - Striped and Variegated. Each 5c; dozen, 30c; 100, \$2.50
 - Yellow. Each 5c; dozen, 40c; 100, \$3.50.
 - Mixed, Extra large Bulbs. Each 5c; dozen, 20c; 100, \$1.50.
 - Mixed. Second size Bulbs. Three for 10c; dozen, 15c; 100, \$1.10.

If by mail, add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

MADEIRA VINE ROOTS.

On account of its rapid growth and thick shade, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run 20 feet or more in a season. Each 5 cents; dozen, 25 cents; 100 \$2.50. If by mail, add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skilful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the green house or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm.

Excelsior Double Pearl. Extra large bulbs, 3 for 10c; 25c per doz; \$1.50 per 100. If wanted by mail, add 12 cts. per dozen extra.

BONORA PLANT FOOD.—Makes strong, healthy plants; the kind that yields the largest blooms in great abundance.

FLOWER POTS and SAUCERS---Very Best Quality

STANDARD POTS:—Inside measurement.

Diam.	Doz.	100	1,000
2-inch	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$ 4.50
2 1-4-inch	.12	.65	5.00
2 1-2-inch	.15	.75	5.50
3-inch	.18	1.00	6.00
4-inch	.25	1.40	12.50
5-inch	.40	2.50	22.50
6-inch	.60	3.50	33.00

Diam.	Each.	Dozen.	100
7-inch	\$0.08	\$0.85	\$ 5.75
8-inch	.12	1.25	9.00
9-inch	.16	1.75	12.50
10-inch	.25	2.50	18.00
11-inch	.30	3.00	22.50
12-inch	.40	3.75	30.00

SAUCERS.

Diam.	Doz.	100.	Diam.	Each.	Doz.
4-inch	\$0.20	\$1.25	9-inch	\$0.08	\$0.75
5-inch	.25	1.50	10-inch	.09	.80
6-inch	.30	2.00	11-inch	.10	1.00
7-inch	.40	2.75	12-inch	.12	1.20
8-inch	.60	4.25			

SHALLOW POTS.

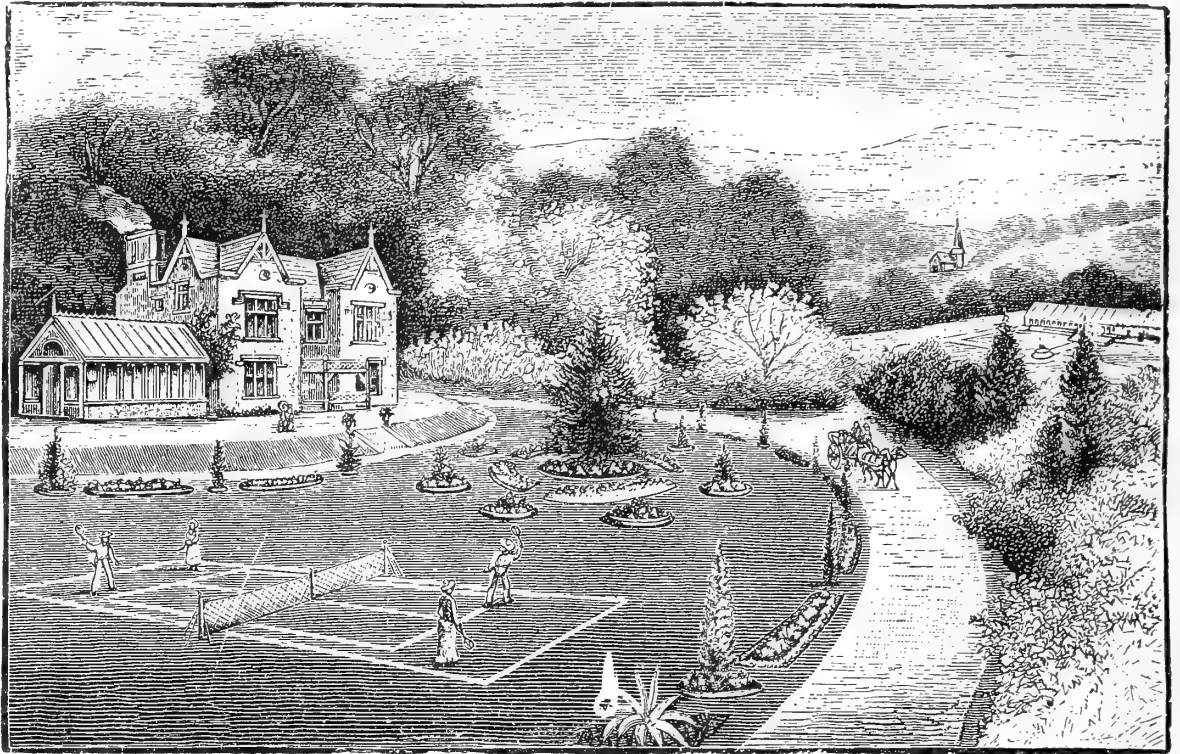
Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but being only 4 1-2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Doz.	100.	Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6-inch	\$0.05	\$0.50	10-inch	\$0.18	\$2.00
8-inch	.10	1.00	12-inch	.25	2.50

McMILLAN'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Our Lawn Grass Mixtures are especially adapted to our Southern soils and climate, and are put up with practical knowledge and experience as to the grasses which will give best results and satisfaction in our section. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, McMILLAN'S Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used.

This will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful, green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price per pound, 25 cents; if sent by mail, 30 cents; bushel, \$2.50.



VARIETIES OF GRASS SEED.

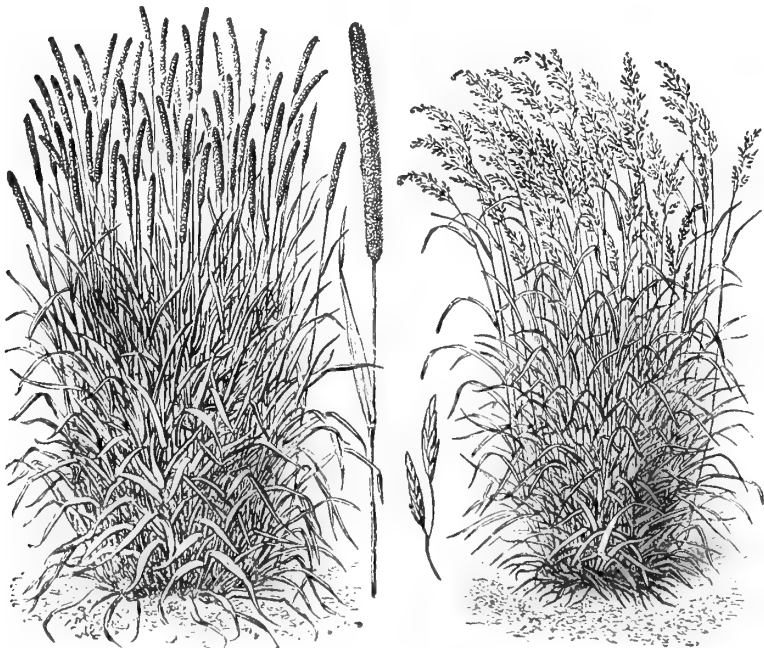
Kentucky Blue Grass, Herds or Red Top Grass, Orchard Grass, Timothy (finest grade), English Perennial Rye Grass, Sheeps Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Rhode Island Bent Grass, Creeping Bent Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Wood Meadow Grass, Meadow Fescue, Hard Fesque, Johnson Grass, Bermuda Grass, Sweet Scented Verani.

VARIETIES OF CLOVER.

Our Clover Seeds are of the very finest re-cleaned samples.

American Red Medium, Mammoth Red or Sapling, Scarlet or Crimson, White Dutch (finest American), Alfalfa or Lucerne, Alsike or Swedish, Japan Clover.

Price of Grass and Clover Seed upon application.



Timothy.

Meadow Fescue.

FORAGE and HOG CROPS

Early Amber Sorghum. (*Andropogon Sorghum*). Three almost distinct cultures. First, green forage. Second, cutting when ripe and saccharine and feeding it to stock or storing it for them. Third, grinding it for syrup. This is the earliest Sorghum. Sorghum is not appreciated in Georgia as it is in the West and in Texas and Tennessee. Does well sown with late cow peas, 3 pks. to acre; broadcast and cut before seeds ripen, or can be broadcast alone. Sow twenty pounds to one acre, if in drills, for forage, and one bushel broadcast per acre; ten pounds in drill for syrup. Will stand severe drouths. Does not impoverish land only to a small extent. For forage, sow till August 20th. One pound, 10 cents; 10 pounds, 50 cents; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.

Early Orange Sorghum. Georgia Experiment Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer growing and later than Amber; while not adapted so well to the very early growing, yet for later forage crop and for the silo it is better than Sorghum. Tennessee grows nothing else. Planted through spring and summer. An elegant feed, milk producer; can be sown many years successfully on same soil. No cattle should be allowed to "gorge" on any green food. Largely used in Georgia for syrup making. One pound, 10 cents; 10 pounds for 50 cents; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 at \$1.75.

Georgia Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet. (*Pennisetum Spectatum*.) Known also as *Pencillaria*, Horse Millet, Japan Millet and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. The United States seedmen supplied. No other plants make so much forage as this. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experiment Station, 52,415 pounds, equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acre in 3 feet, or closer rows, 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. Stools at ground. Thick foliage. Heads not eaten. This is by far the most popular of all green eaten millets. Not saccharine. Not sold by bushel. One pound 15 cts; 5 pounds at 14 cts; 10 pounds at 12 cts; 50 pounds at 10 cts.

Native Georgia Rye. (*Secale Cereale*). 56 pounds to bushel. It stools heavily. Can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed. Cut and feed green; has made ten tons green food in five months, per acre. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia, North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs here on the ground, is slow growing and is not good here. It is a different type

FORAGE and HOG CROPS---Continued

Rye. Their Rye is called "White Rye," our Georgia fall-sown Rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring one bushel per acre. Bushel, \$1.70; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, \$1.40 per bushel.

Georgia Bearded Barley (*Hordeum Sativum*). 48 pounds bushel. Sow 1 1-2 bushels to the acre. Best in fall, though can be sown in spring. Excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage. Continuously grazed. Dense foliage and strong and nutritious. Yields largely of grain. Can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. One peck, 40 cents; 1 bushel, \$1.60; sack, \$1.50 per bushel.

Georgia Beardless Barley. (48 pounds bushel). Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February or March. Ripens in June or before. Makes fine grazing; and a big yield of seed. Ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled and can be fed to stock without danger—same as oats. Cattle very fond of its hay. Is six rowed; hull remains tight; long head. Ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage. Better and safer crop than spring planted oats. Planted in February and cut late in May, like oats, it permits the growing, on same ground at once and following, of cow peas, sorghum or King's cotton, thus giving two crops in seven months on the same land. One bushel, \$1.60; sack, \$2.00 per bushel; 5 bushels, at \$1.75.

Georgia Chufas (*Cyperus Esculentus*). Hognut, ground almond. Perennial. Georgia grown seed. U. S. seed trade supplied. Forty-four pounds bushel. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. Plant 1 peck per acre as late as June. Soak seed a week. Plant 12 in. apart in rows 2 1-2 feet apart. Do not bed or hill up. Give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Invaluable for fattening hogs. Turn hogs in patch. Mature in October and lie in ground till eaten. Hand gathering slow and expensive. Grows best on well manured sandy soil. Yields 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Prices on application.

Teosinte (*Euchlaena Luxurians*). Many growths a season. Mississippi Experiment Station reports twenty-two tons per acre green forage product. Louisiana Experiment Station reports 50 tons. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds forage from one seed. Ten per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant in April 3x5 feet; cultivate as corn. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teostine. Needs a long hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silage. One ounce, 10 cents; 1-4 lb., 25 cents; 1 lb., 80 cents; two pounds, one acre.

Spanish Peanuts. (*Arachis Hypogea*) 28 pounds to the bushel. Georgia grown seed. U. S. seed trade supplied. Magnificent hog crop. Yield per acre, about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about two bushels

per acre, March or July, following oats; or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Plant close in sandy lime lands. Tops are fine foliage. Hay is richer in protein than any other; more so than Red Clover. Peas easily harvested, as all peas hang to roots as plant is pulled up. Hogs can be turned in on patch, or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn, after peas have been picked, or not. Plant, too, in corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches land. Crop largely a failure. Get prices.

German Millet (*Chaetochia Germanica*). Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Japanese and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet, an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut white it is in bloom, before the seeds harden in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm, in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Good hay combination with cow peas. 1 lb. 10 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2; 2 1-2 bushels at \$1.75.

Velvet Beans (*Mucuna Utilis*). A legume; use our soil Inoc. Bact. Seeds only in extreme South. Seed trade supplied. Powerful mulch crop for orange and peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields, cheaper than high priced 1907 cow peas. A powerful soil enricher on poor soil. Frost killed vines carrying beans in pod, or dry hay relished by all cattle. Yield good much even when cut for hay as bottom leaves fall when ripe. For replenishing worn out land large growers say it largely excels cow peas. Vines form a mass 3 to 4 feet high and run 20 feet or more. Plant in late spring or early summer; needs about 85 degrees of heat for germination, 2 feet in drill 4 feet, several beans to hill; one peck to acre; cultivate like cow peas in every way. For enriching poor land, plant in spring and turn under in January. Sandy lands best. Have high feeding value. Cut with rolling cutter or disc plow. One quart, 15 cents; postage extra, 15 cents; 1 peck \$1.00. These prices subject to market changes.

Milo Maize, or Branching Dhoura. A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks eight to ten

feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. It bears dry weather and makes its crops where corn would wholly fail. Plant in three foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn, 10 pounds per acre; stools heavily, 5 to 6 stools from each seed. Can cut green many times. One of the silo yields per Mississippi Experiment Station, 23,877 pounds green stuff per acre. Pound, 10 cents; peck, 75 cents; 50 pound bushel, \$2.00.

White Rice Pop Corn, Golden Queen Pop Corn. Valuable forage plant drilled; 2 foot in drill. (Peck to half bushel per acre). We are large dealers in pop corn for forage or popping. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 20 cents; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.20.

Japanese Buckwheat. Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed, and in the Jap-



German Millet.

FORAGE and HOG CROPS--- Continued

anese we have a variety well adapted to this section. It can be sown in either early spring or late in summer and matures in about two months. Does well in almost any soil and resists both heat and droughts well. The bloom furnishes excellent bee food. The kernels of the Japanese are nearly twice the size of the old varieties. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

White Kaffir; Red Kaffir Corn. Large growth of foliage, valuable, too, on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for stock and poultry. Withstands drouth, stays green till grain ripens. Yields per Experiment Station, 21,344 pounds green per acre. Sown with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of kaffir corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself kaffir corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three-quarters to one bushel per acre, or drill peck per acre, good for 3 or 4 cuttings. Pound, 10 cts; peck, 75 cts; bushel (50 lbs.), \$1.75. For poultry feed (even better than wheat): 100 lbs. at 3 1-2c per lb; 500 lbs. at 2 1-2c per lb.



Kaffir Corn.

Dwarf Essex Rape. (*Brassica Napus*.) The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs and sheep, also cows. Drill ten pounds per acre in spring or fall through October, or 25 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two feet high and branching. Deserving of large growing for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had. Does not make milk "taste."

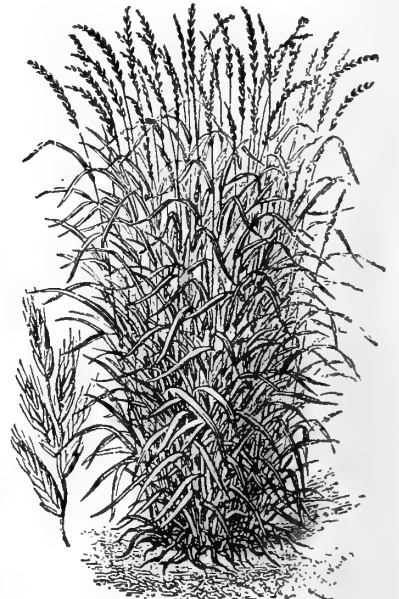
Acre will fatten 20 sheep in 2 months, a lamb growing seven or eight pounds a month. One-third acre will feed 10 hogs 2 months. Can be grazed or cut 3 or 4 times. Never cold killed. Fine for green winter food. 1 pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, 65 cents; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Russian Sunflower Seed. Sow in spring five pounds to one acre. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are eighteen inches in diameter. Ornamental. Large seeds. In Russia used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods; 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is parrot's food. We keep this seed in large quantities. 3 oz. 5 cents; 1-2 pound, 10 cents; 1 pound, 15 cents; 5 pounds, 50 cents. For hen food, 200 pounds at 7 cents, and 50 pounds at 8 cents per pound.

Soja Beans. (*Glycine Hispide*.) Erect; an animal legume with hairy stems and leaves. Plant seed half bushel to the acre in drills 2 1-2 feet apart, and cultivate as corn; or broadcast, cut, cured, feed as cow peas, or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. The yield of seed is enormous. Good for stock, green, or silage, or as hay. The yield of green forage is 6 to 8 tons per acre, and of beans from 40 to 100 bushels. The beans, feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant, except peanut. A peck 90 cents; half bushel, \$1.50; 1 bushel, \$2.50.



Alfalfa.



Rye Grass

OATS

Appler Oats. Finest fall-sown Oats, according to Experiment Station, Georgia, in the South. Rust proof, hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than Native Rust Proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Georgia Experiment Station says these are by far Georgia's best Oats. About 10 to 15 per cent. better in straw and oats than Native R. P. Oats.

Improved Georgia Rust-Proof Oats. These are best native rust-proof oats. These oats have been selected and improved three or four years. They stand far more cold than improved Texas oats, which are all spring grown, and are far heavier. These oats weigh a good per cent. more than Texas rust proof. Our friends must remember that it takes as much chaff for a little as a big grain, and in Texas oats they are buying mostly chaff and beard.

Burt Oats. These are practically the only spring oats,

far better and safer than other oats sown in spring, and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oats is also good oats sown in fall, three weeks earlier than native Rust Proof. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt.

Turf, or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter). Do not resemble oats till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed and afterward will grow off and head out in spring like rye. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We have sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them.

Texas Seed Oats. The usual Texas oats sold by growers are seed oftentimes full of chaff, Johnson grass, rye, Texas sunflower and what not. We try to get in these the best seed.

Prices of all oats on application.

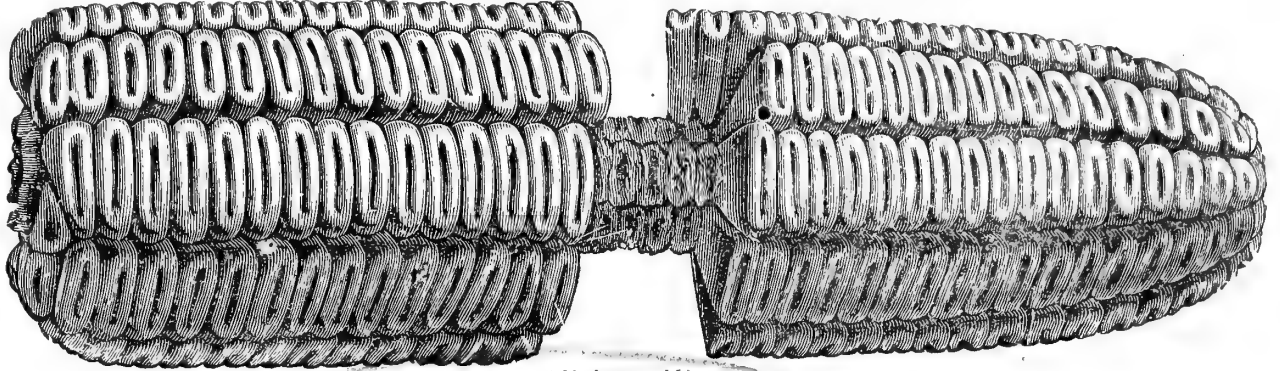
FIELD CORN

We make a specialty of Field Corns, having our seed grown for us in North Virginia—in the best latitude. Six quarts to the acre. Bushel 56 pounds shelled; on cob 70 pounds. Postage extra, per pint, 10 cents; per quart, 15 cts.

Virginia Ensilage. Gourd Seed, Horse Tooth. Makes larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal ensilage and fodder corn. Is largely used by dairies near Atlanta. Same price as Dents.

Albemarle Prolific. Has made 164 bushels per acre shelled. Very tall, white corn, broad leaves, three to five ears. Virginia farmers have averaged 175 bushels to the acre. A cross between Cocke's Prolific, Flint and Virginia Dent, being a very valuable, prolific corn. Has won many farmers' club prizes. \$2.25 per bushel; 15 cts quart; 75 cts peck.

Red Cob. The great Tennessee corn. White grain, not flint, medium red cob. Universally used in Georgia, proving to be the best corn for sandy soils and also for bottom lands. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in sandy soils when other corns made five. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. Medium early in maturing. Same price as Dents.



Hickory King.

Pennsylvania Yellow Dent Corn. Well known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The planting of Dent corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. It loses earliness if native seed are planted. Buy fresh seed each year. We believe in size of grains, etc., we sell the best Dent corn in the South. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; pk. 60c; bushel, \$1.65; sack 2 1-2 bu., \$1.50. per bu. at \$1.45 per bu.

Pennsylvania White Dent Corn. Same as above, only grain is white, which some prefer. Same price as Yellow Dent. Many plant this for early garden use. We lay great store by the superiority of this North Virginia corn as sold by us. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of Dent corns. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time. Same price as Yellow Dent.

Cocke's Prolific Corn. Flinty, white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In bottoms has grown 140 bushels, shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Virginia. Stood highest test at Georgia Experiment Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experiment Stations. Given great satisfaction to our customers for several years. 10c quart; 75c peck; \$2.00 per bushel.

Marlboro Prolific Corn. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field tests Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Same price as Cocke's Prolific.

Mexican June Corn. Georgia grown; do not plant before June 1 to 15. Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears till September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then, does not harden on stalks; keeps green and soft. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

Blount's Profile. Large, yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting; fine Experiment Station results. 1 bu. \$2.00.

Hickory King. White, highland; grain broad and large; cob exceedingly small; prolific. 1 bushel, \$2.00.



Blount's Prolific.

SEED CORN.

The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. This year, in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This makes it possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled corn and do not ship it out unless it shows satisfactory test. With the ear corn, we make as careful selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear corn you have some waste, probably about 20 per cent. to a bushel, whereas, the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now, we do not wish to influence you in your choice of

shelled or ear seed, and we are perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it, but we tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear seed corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

The biggest question before the corn growers today is the yield per acre, and that is in a great measure dependent upon the stand secured.

A proper stand can not be secured with ungraded seed, no matter how good it may be. There is no planter that will drop it evenly.

Our machinery sorts the grain better than you could do it by hand, even if you worked a week, and throws out every uneven shaped seed.

FIELD CORN---Continued.

The result is even sized, even shaped, uniform grains. All the same thickness, none too wide or none too narrow. Will work in any planter.

Ear seed corn is all right, but we firmly believe that the proper grading of seed corn is of more importance than the getting of it in the ear.

McMILLAN'S SURE THING DENT CORN (Purple Tip). A BEAUTIFUL SURE CROPPING CORN.

This is a distinct variety of White Cap Dent Corn, the kernels on the tip end of the ear having purple caps. This corn is the result of a cross made several years ago, since which time, by careful selection and improvements, its type and characteristics have been fixed. This corn is entirely free from barren stalks. Every stalk bears at least one good sized, well developed ear, and many of them two. The ears are very uniform in shape and appearance, also in color, which is a beautiful white, tinged at sides of kernel with yellow. The cobs are light red, and only now and then a white cob showing. The ears average about nine inches in length and are well filled with grains at butt and tip ends. The grains are of good length and cob small.

A valuable feature of this corn is its ability to withstand extremes of temperature and extremes of soil. This corn will do well on soil so poor and sandy that no other could

live, and will also respond to high culture in a way to surprise old corn growers. It is deep rooted, which accounts for its vigorous growth even in dry weather. This corn is not only a producer of ears but also of fodder, the stalks being of fair size, short jointed, therefore very leafy, making it a very good fodder for silo corn.

Prices by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 8c; sample ear, 20c; qt., 28c. Not prepaid: Qt., 10c; 1/2 pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00; 2 1/2 bu. or more, \$1.00 per bu. Bags free.

IOWA GOLD MINE.

This grand corn is early, ripening in 80 days; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow, as handsome as a \$20 gold coin just from the mint; grain is very deep, cob small; 70 pounds of ear corn make 60 to 64 pounds of shelled corn, and in hauling to market weighs out 5 bushels more to the wagon load than common varieties in the same size wagon. We have seen many selected ears of this variety which produced 64 pounds of shelled corn and only 6 pounds of cobs to the bushel. We most highly recommend it to our customers in the south.

Prices, by mail, postpaid: pkt., 8c; sample ear, 25c; qt., 25c. Not prepaid: Qt. 10c; 1-2 pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00; in lots of 2 1/2 bu. or more at \$1.90 per bu. Bags free.

FIELD PEAS

Cow Peas. These seed grown in Georgia, their best habitation, and the South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment, as hay, than any clover or alfalfa. Grows in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,255 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. The soil's best renovator. Seed must come from South. Plant about May 10, or after grain, one bushel to one and a half per acre, broadcast, and between hills one to two pecks per acre. Early planting makes most forage; late planting most peas.

Unknown, or Wonderful, or Boss, or Quadroon. Best combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas; stands

at head. Erect vines; late maturing; pale, buff color peas. Prices on application.

Whipporwill, or Speckled. Old variety; tall, upright, yellow pea; brown speckled pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the north; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Prices on application.

Iron Pea. Small, hard, buckshot pea. U. S. government says: Proof against root-wilt or rot. Does not rot in pods. Can be "picked" late. Green pea vines till frost. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come off after oats in spring. Along South Carolina coast they plant nothing else. One bushel plants as much as 1 1-2 bushels of big peas.

COTTON SEED

COTTON CULTURE. Break 8 to 10 inches deep with two-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Cultivate, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

Toole Cotton. (Short Staple.) Of the King type, low bush; shapely; height, 3.73; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in field by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago in Georgia. Today 3-4 of our best planters in this country grow nothing else. A cross between King and Peterkin; has good qualities of both. Earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King, bigger balled. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Seed green-white, medium size, magnificently productive. Comes early, holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gin 42 to 45 per cent. Many other cottons only "third." No other cotton so prolific in field or gin. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 bushels at \$1; 10 at 90 cents; 25 to 50, at 85 cents; 100 bushels at 80 cents per bushel.

Christopher Improved. (Short staple.) A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Made in 1905 in Georgia 102 bales on one tract of 105 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.00; 10 for \$10.00.

King's Cotton Seed. (Short staple.) Tolerably small stalk with spreading limbs. Pyramid shape. The earliest cotton in United States. Habitat is highlands of North Carolina, the altitude and latitude making quick early maturing season. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38 1-2 pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton; 82 per cent. open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. Shipped about 30 cars into Texas last year. King's opens in Texas July 15 (in Georgia several weeks later). Prolific. The writer makes 1 1-4 bales per acre. Boll is medium. Seed very small and green-white; 3-4 or more of the blooms have red spots on them. Often makes a second and top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley and Irish potatoes are off the ground. Salvation of Texas and Louisiana in the Mexican boll weevil district. Texas and other states should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to Texas weevil infested seed. We offer this North Carolina stock, 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

COTTON SEED---Continued

MORRIS' BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.

Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and firmness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific.

Pkt., 10 cts., postpaid; lb., 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

Truitt's Big Boll Cotton. (Short staple.) Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 74 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Well known; largely used. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bu. at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

Culpepper Improved Big Boll. Short staple Georgia cotton. The large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901; first in 1902, and third in 1905. Early, 15 per cent. out by September 1. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Boll clings close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. One bushel, \$1.50; 3 bushels, \$6.25; 10 bushels, \$1.00.

Peterkin Improved Cotton. A South Carolina cotton branching, open growing, prolific. Ten per cent. of the seed slip their lint; that is, are free wholly of lint and are smooth, bare and black. To uninitiated, the seed look mixed. Yield of lint is about 40 per cent. This cotton fruits the whole season. A partial dry season does not largely affect the crop. A tough, hardy limbby cotton, good for hard negro usage, poor and droughty lands. Often called "The Negro Cotton." Out of 38 cottons ranked in 1904 at Georgia Experiment Station as being the most valuable. Late, small boll; 100 seeds yield 1 pound seed cotton. Average height, 4.06 feet; 1 bushel at \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10, at 95 cts; 25 to 50, at 90 cts; and 100, at 80 cts.

Russell's Big Boll. Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yields well, popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900; first in 1901 and 1902, seventh in 1903, at the Edgecombe farm; second in 1900, first in 1901, second in 1902, sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903, at Statesville, all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; 55 bolls



Morris' Big Boll Prolific Cotton.

weigh 1 lb. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which spring near its base 2 long limbs upon which the bolls grow in clusters. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are dark green; 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.50; 10 for \$10; 25 at 90 cents per bushel.

Jones' Re-Improved Cotton. Short staple. A Georgia cotton. Big boll. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills; 53 seed weigh 1 lb. Second cotton out of 30 cottons, at Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness; 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$1.25; 25 at 90 cts. per bushel.

Mortgage Lifter. Short staple. Big boll. Big boll type; 13 per cent. open by September 1. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Carolina. A highly prolific type, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll; 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.50; 25 at 90 cents per bushel.

Jackson Limbless Cotton. Short staple. A Georgia cotton. Medium large boll, 71 bolls making 1 lb. seed cotton; 41 per cent. open by September 1. Widely and sensationally advertised and controlled several years by syndicate. Almost wholly limbless; very tall, as tall as a man. A most striking and distinct cotton; known to be the most root-wilt resistant cotton in the United States. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, at \$1.25; 10 for \$12.50.

Broadwell's Double Jointed Cotton. Originated in Georgia. A sensational cotton, exhibited and was awarded first and second prizes Georgia State Fair in 1905, for the

COTTON SEED---Continued

largest yields, and Macon Fair in 1905. The cotton is double jointed; that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905 over 12 bales of 409 pounds each from 4 acres. Seed sells by originator at 50 cts. a pound, or \$1.50 a peck. We offer it at 15 cts. a pound, or 90 cts. a peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

Sunflower Long Staple. Originated in Mississippi in 1900. U. S. Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our stocks are from their seed. U. S. Government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz., 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 cents a pound. 19 per cent. open by September. Almost as early as King Cotton. Plant medium, vigorous, sugar loaf in form; bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not

dropping seed cotton; seed medium to small, covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong, length 1 1-2 inches. Seasons early." In Charleston, in 1906, 30 bales sold for 6 1-2 cents premium. Long staples are more valuable now than ever before known. Buy this U. S. Agricultural Department exploited cotton; 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.00; 10 bushels for \$10.00.

Florodora Long Staple. Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five-locked. Sold in 1906 at 16 cents a pound, when middling was 11 cents. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 bushels for \$10.00.

POULTRY FOODS AND SUPPLIES

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS.

For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 7 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

FINE BONE MEAL.

Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for your chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs., 35 cents; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.90.

GRANULATED BONE

Supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs., 35 cents; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.40.

OYSTER SHELLS, GRIT AND CHARCOAL CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS.

Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs., 25 cents; 100 lbs., 90 cents.

GRANITE POULTRY GRIT.

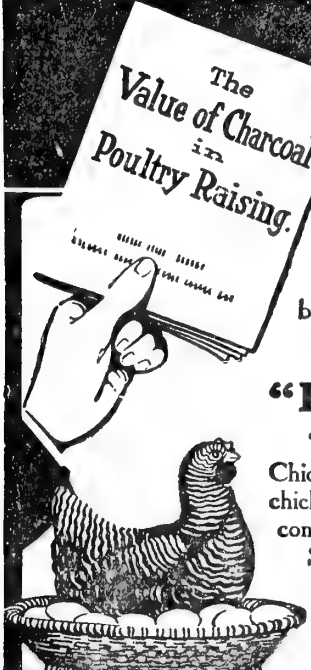
This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Grit is the chicken's teeth, that is why poultry are constantly picking up sharp stones, sand and other gritty substances. Perfect digestion in all fowls (which is absolutely necessary to profitable poultry raising) comes from feeding Granite Poultry Grit. Granite Poultry Grit is put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. Prices, 5 lbs., 10 cents; 15 lbs., 20 cents; 100 lbs., 90 cents; 500 lbs. lots 80 cents per 100. Samples mailed on request. Special prices by the ton.

CHARCOAL.

No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 15 cents; 10 lbs., 40 cents; 50 lbs., \$1.25.

MICA SPAR CRYSTAL GRIT.

One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Price, 5 lbs., 10 cents; 25 lbs., 35 cents; 100 lbs., 90 cents. Special price by the ton.



Make Your Hens Lay by Keeping them Well

Fowls with their crops full of fermenting food cannot be healthy. They cannot tell you that there is trouble with their digestion. The first you learn of it is by seeing a lot of sick, unprofitable birds on your hands.

Leading Poultrymen Feed
"Esso" Chicken Charcoal.

Those poultrymen who are making a success today feed "Esso" Chicken Charcoal to their flocks regularly. From the time the chicks are first fed, it is kept before them; and this means healthy, contented, profitable birds.

Stop in and get a copy of our free book, "The Value of Charcoal in Poultry Raising," and learn more about "Esso."

POULTRY FOODS and SUPPLIES --- Continued

GREEN CUT OF MEALED ALFALFA.

The best green food for winter or any season that fresh greens are scarce. For egg production it is absolutely necessary to feed your fowls green food. Price 2½ cents per pound; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25.

Other Feeds not listed above, and of which we carry a complete line, prices will be gladly quoted upon application. Owing to market fluctuation we can not catalogue prices on wheat straw, etc., of which we carry a full line.

EUREKA EGG BOXES, for use in shipping hatching eggs; light durable. This is, without a doubt, the cheapest safest and best egg box on the market. The box is so constructed that each egg is encased in a cylinder made of heavy corrugated paper which conforms to the shape of the egg, the end of each egg resting on a cushion support, thus giving absolute protection to the vital parts. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

BENTLEY & BISHOP EGG CABINET. (See cut.) This is the best way we know of to take care of your eggs that you are saving for hatching. Will last a lifetime, being constructed out of quarter-sawed oak. The eggs are turned by simply sliding tray, and we figure that the saving in vitality, the saving in loss of broken eggs and the saving in time from turning the old way will soon equal the purchase price. The cut is of the One Hundred Egg Size, containing four drawers holding 25 eggs each. Price, \$6.50; 200-egg size, \$10.00 each.

CYPHERS DRY FOOD HOPPER is machine made, heavy galvanized iron, and has two compartments, a large one for grain mixtures holding six quarts, and a small one for beef scraps holding about three quarts. The trough of this hopper is high enough to prevent waste and at the same time allow free access to the food. The hopper is provided with a hinge cover which protects the contents at all times from moisture or filth. All who are interested in dry feeding and wish to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps should use these hoppers. Price, 75c each.

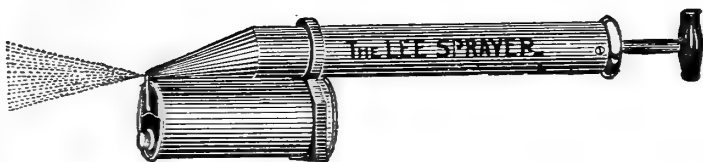
CYPHERS GRIT AND SHELL BOX.—Constructed about the same as the dry food hopper, only containing three compartments, one each for grit, charcoal and shell. Price, 50 cents each.

IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BANDS.—This is one of the oldest bands on the market, and has met with immense sales during the past several years. It is well and durably made, being constructed from one thin strip of aluminum. Being held by a double lock, it is impossible for them to come off. Made in two sizes, adjustable to fit small to medium to large fowls. State size of breed. Price postpaid, 1 dozen, 15 cents; 25 for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 80 cents.

CYPHERS "KEEP CLEAN" WALL FOUNTS—A handy fount that is extra convenient to handle and more sanitary than the ordinary founts that stand on the ground or level with the poultry house floor and are kicked full of little and different forms of filth. These founts have a flat back and can be conveniently hung on wall of house or tree or post; has a hood projecting over water trough that protects the water from becoming soiled. One-gallon size, 50 cents; 2-gallon size, 75 cents.

CYPHERS SEPARABLE DRINKING FOUNTAINS are made in four sizes from heavy galvanized iron. The smaller size is designed for chicks and is especially handy for use in brooders, nurseries, etc. The medium size (2 quarts) is for larger chicks and ducklings or for small medium size fowls. The three-quart size is designed for large chickens and ducks. The largest size holds two gallons and is extensively used by breeders of ducks and large flocks. Prices: Small one-quart size, 18 cents each; medium 2-quart size, 25 cents; large 3-quart size, 35 cents each; special duck size, 2-gallons, 50 cents.

NEST EGGS.—We do not advocate the use of medicated nest eggs, for if a fresh egg is allowed to remain in the nest with it for thirty minutes or more, the fresh egg will taste like the medicated egg smells. We consider Porcelain Nest Eggs the best. Price, 25 cents per dozen.

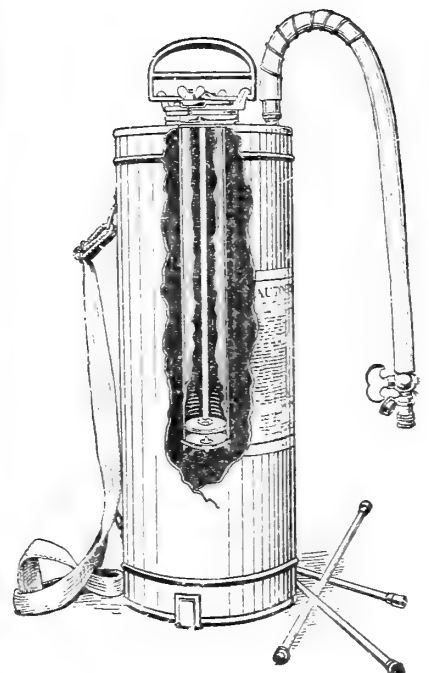


35c to \$6.50

Spray Pumps



A descriptive Price List will be sent on application



POULTRY FOODS and SUPPLIES---Continued

We carry a complete line of the very highest obtainable grades of poultry foods and supplies and we guarantee any of the below listed brands to give entire satisfaction or we will refund your money. Scratching foods, we carry nothing but the best, all grains used being absolutely fresh and kiln dried, proportioned rightly and ground the proper size for grown fowls, contains no grit or waste. We can supply, Chipers, purina, hen manna, or Park & Pollard's scratch at \$2.25 per 100 Lb. bag; 500 Lbs. at \$2.10 per 100; 1,000 at \$2.00 per 100.

Chick food, a complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Price, 3cts per Lb. 50 Lb. bag, \$1.25; 100 Lb. bag, \$2.50.

"Price Special" Chick feed, a little higher in price, but absolutely the best little chick grain feed on the market, contains no corn, cracked rice being substituted for this grain, hence the difference in price, 3 1-2 cents per Lb., 50 Lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 Lb. bag, \$3.00.

Forcing food, this is used where a very rapid growth is desired as in growing broilers and roasters. 2 1-2 cts per Lb., 50 Lb. \$1.15; 100 Lbs. \$2.25.

Laying Food. Park & Pollard's "Lay or Bust" is in our estimation the very best laying mash on the market and it is impossible for a healthy hen to eat this prepara-

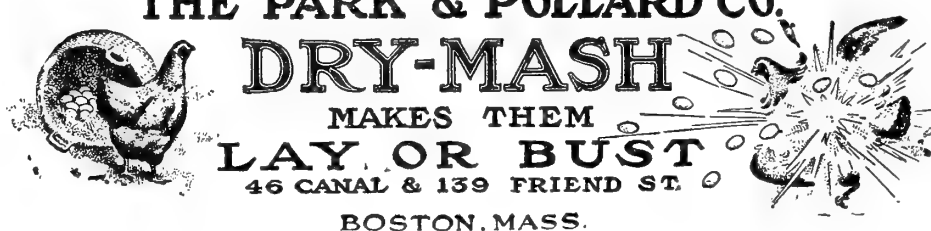
tion and not lay. Not only does it produce eggs at a lower cost than any other food but it keeps the birds in better health and does away with more than half the labor in caring for them. It is easy to put up foods for less money but the question for the poultry man to decide is "what feeds will give me eggs at the lowest cost per dozen," Full feeding directions and egg record in each bag or if you will ask us we will mail you a Park & Pollard's year book and you can learn all about these wonderful feeds to your advantage. Price 3 cents per Lb. or \$2.75 per bag of 100 Lbs. Lots of 500 Lbs. at \$2.60 Lb.

Purina "Chicken Chowder" laying mash. This mash is composed of alfalfa meal, beef scraps, bran, middlings, charcoal and linseed meal, and besides being a good laying mash it is the best duck food on the market, no trouble to raise ducks when you use "chicken chowder." Price, 3 cents per Lb., \$2.50 per bag of 100 Lbs.

Pigeon Food. Saginaw Milling Co.'s "Omega" pigeon food is the highest grade pigeon food on the market, containing no corn and is forty per cent Canadian peas mixed with kaffir corn, red wheat, buckwheat, bird millet and hemp seed. Price, 3 1-2 cents per Lb., \$3.00 per 100 Lb. bag.

Purina Pigeon Food. This is a good, clean high grade pigeon food and for the price is the best possible to obtain. Price 3 cts. per Lb. \$2.50 per 100 Lb. bag.

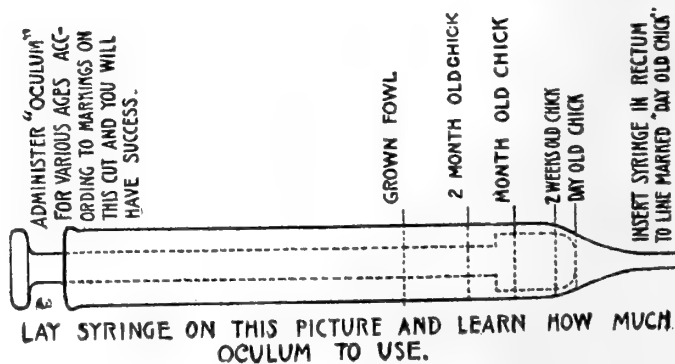
THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
DRY-MASH
 MAKES THEM
LAY OR BUST
 46 CANAL & 139 FRIEND ST.
 BOSTON, MASS.



"OCULUM"

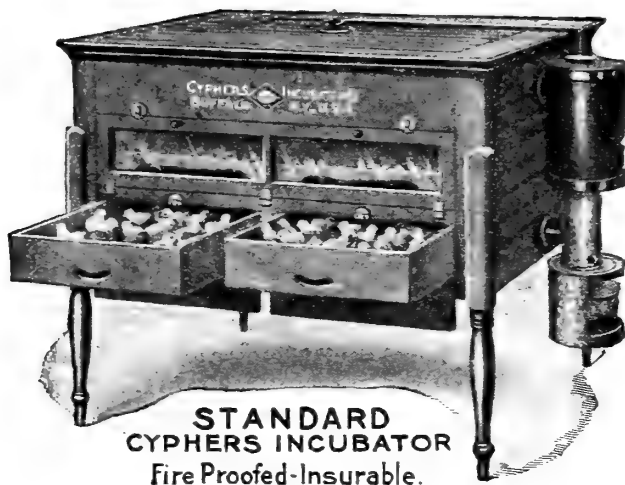
Cures and Prevents Cholera, White Diarrhea, Roup and Sorehead

Oculum is the only remedy used by the way of inoculation. Your fowls properly inoculated with "OCULUM" will be relieved if suffering from cholera, white diarrhea, roup or sore head. If inoculated as a preventative four times a year, your fowls will be protected from these diseases, and will lay many more eggs. Don't wait until they get sick. Use "OCULUM" and get healthy fowls and healthy eggs. It is guaranteed and if you do not get results within two weeks we will refund your money. Two sizes, 50cents, and one dollar.



STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

Fire-Proof and Insurable---Guaranteed Best Hatchers of Largest Percentages of Strong, Vigorous, Healthy Chicks---Every Machine is Warranted



STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR
Fire Proofed-Insurable.

These incubators are fire-proof and every Incubator bears a brass label showing that the Incubator has been inspected and approved under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

WARRANT OF SUPERIORITY.

The Patented Exclusive Features of the Genuine Cyphers Incubators place us in a position to positively warrant and guarantee all Standard Cyphers Patent-Diaphragm, Non-Moisture, Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating Incubators manufactured by us and sold under registered trade-mark either by this company or its authorized agents, as follows.

First—To require no supplied moisture, under normal conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second—To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third—To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth—To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg chamber is more equable than in any other Incubator.

Fifth—To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth—To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of Incubator.

Seventh—To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubator.

Eighth—To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth—That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs in good, healthy chicks than does its competitor.

Tenth—That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us within 30 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

No. 0—70 hen eggs, 56 duck eggs, price	\$15.00
No. 1—144 hen eggs, 112 duck eggs, price	22.00
No. 2—244 hen eggs, 200 duck eggs, price	32.00
No. 3—390 hen eggs, 300 duck eggs, price	38.00

CYPHERS MAMMOTH INCUBATORS.

Capacity, 4,000 Eggs or Over.

Cyphers Mammoth Incubators are especially designed for custom hatching, for the day-old chick trade and for use on egg farms, duck ranches and other large practical plants.

Write for descriptive catalogue of Mammoth Incubators.

ELECTRIC INCUBATORS.

Cyphers Fire-Proof-Insurable.

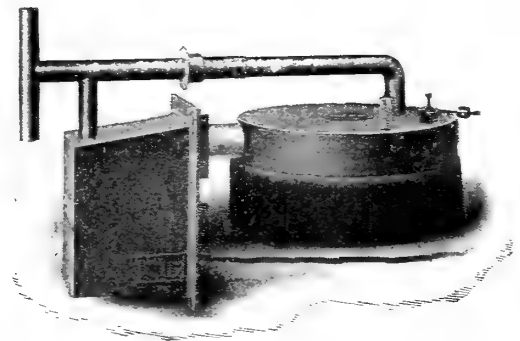
The advantages of electricity for incubating and brooding purposes are: Economy in use, labor included; convenience in location of incubator; absence of fumes and gases; perfect distribution of heat in the egg chamber; simplicity and accuracy of regulation. Send for complete Catalogue giving full information and illustrations.

No. 1 size, 60-egg capacity	\$15.00
No. 2 size, 120-egg capacity	20.00

Electroplanes furnished extra and can be used on oil heated machines.

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER.

As the name indicates, this efficient and ingenious device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be



housed with safety, and it will do satisfactory work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material, and could be operated without danger of fire if placed in a kindling-wood box filled with shavings.

Cyphers Adaptable Hover



A complete descriptive catalogue of all of Cyphers Incubators, foods and supplies on application.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS---Continued

CYPHERS COMBINATION BROODERS AND COLONY HOUSES.

Insurable brooders, both outdoor and indoor, any one of which could be used anywhere, at any time, without objection on the part of the fire insurance companies and without danger to the property of the policy-holding operator is what Cyphers Incubator Company offers its customers by the invention of the Fire-Proofed Brooder Heater and Standard Adapable Hover, which is used in every Cyphers Company 1911 and 1912 Brooder, and which bears the Fire Underwriters "Inspected Brooder" label.

CYPHERS BROODERS.

Style A, outdoor	.....	\$12.50
Style B, outdoor	.....	\$16.50
Style C, outdoor	.....	18.50
Style D, indoor	.....	11.50

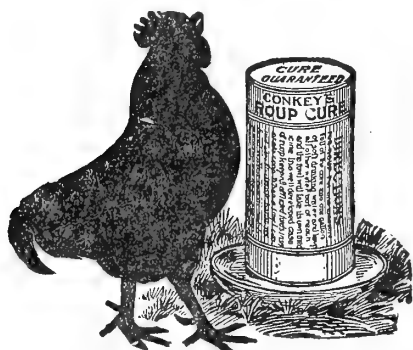
CYPHERS IMPROVED CHICK SHELTERS.

Can be Attached to any Brooder.

PRICES OF CHICK SHELTERS. (Shipped Knock-down at low freight rate.)

Small-size chick shelter, 3 by 6 feet, complete with water-proof screens	.....	\$5.50
Large-size chick shelter, 3 by 12 feet, complete with water-proof screens	.....	8.50

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES



Conkey's Roup Remedy is the old stand-by, known to poultrymen all over the world. A preventive as well as a remedy, and easily given in the drinking water, so that fowls doctor themselves. It is not just safe to be without Conkey's Roup Remedy during roup season, for roup spreads quickly; before you know it you may lose your flock.

Even in advanced stages of roup, don't give up. Give Conkey's Roup Remedy a chance, using the special individual treatment if necessary. Don't sacrifice a bird that has any value at all. Remember 50 cents' worth of Conkey's Roup Remedy will last a long while. Money back guarantee. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00.



Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy is a special treatment where the bronchial tubes are affected. Bronchitis is often confused with roup, but it requires special treatment. Price 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy is an absolute necessity during spring and summer months, when chickens are liable to indigestion and bowel trouble. Good for little chicks and grown fowls. Simply put it in the drinking water and the

feverish birds help themselves. Price 50 cents.



Conkey's Gape Remedy is a chick life saver. Don't worry or waste time fussing with gapes, it is one of the most troublesome problems you will have and will take lots of time if you let it. Best way is to get Conkey's Gape Remedy, which is a combination treatment given along with the feed and the drinking water, so that the gapey birds just doctor themselves. Price, 50 cents.

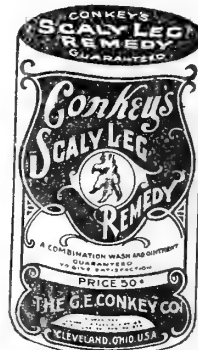


Conkey's Chicken Pox, or Sorehead Remedy is a boon to Southern poultry raisers. It rids your flock of this terror of poultry yards.

Look out for those scabby warts and at the first symptoms get this reliable Remedy. If you don't the disease will spread and maybe you will lose your whole flock. Price, 50 cents.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy removes one of the most common troubles in the poultry yard. Scaly leg does not prove deadly, but it is certainly annoying, and it detracts the appearance and value of your birds. With Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy you can keep the feet in nice shape. Just the thing for manicuring your fine birds for poultry shows. Price, 50c.



The common-sense treatment for rheumatic fowls is Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, which treats not only the external symptoms, but includes a powder for internal use, to correct the cause of the trouble in the first place. A very dependable remedy. Like all Conkey goods, sold on agreement to satisfy you in every particular. Price, 50 cents.

What's wrong with the chicks? If they've been around the old hen, look for Head Lice. Two or three of these big fellows on head, neck (or under the wing) can actually murder a little chick. If a little chick droops, look for lice. A touch of Conkey's Head Lice Ointment (not too much) will be enough. Easy and pleasant to use, and won't hurt your little chicks. Two sizes, 10c and 25c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative is a most useful remedy, as it can be used as a purgative or simply as a laxative, according to the dose. Very dependable and made especially for fowls. We recommend this highly. Price, 35 cents.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is recognized as a money saver and profit piler by poultrymen who have birds to get in a general run-down condition where it was hard to say just what ailed them. A bird in such condition should be treated for lice and given Conkey's Poultry Tonic. Excellent for little chicks, too. Makes them thrive. Price, 25 cents.



Conkey's Limberneck Remedy is one of those emergency articles you should keep on hand. You must treat this disease promptly if at all. During hot weather don't take any risks, but have Conkey's Limberneck Remedy on hand and use it immediately. Usually one day's treatment is all you need. But even if the case has been neglected don't give up, but give this Remedy a chance to cure. It has scored some remarkable successes, even when given a day or two late. Price, 50c.



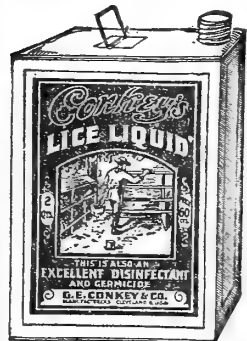
CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES---Continued



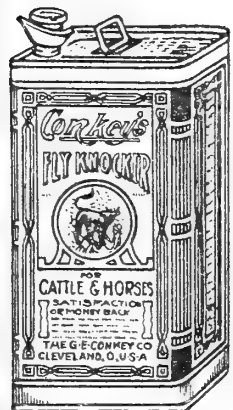
Conkey's Laying Tonic is made especially to overcome sluggishness in laying hens and is especially useful in winter seasons, but can be used any time. It invigorates and tones the whole system. It insures digestion and acts naturally on the egg-producing organs. We highly recommend it because it does not injure fowls. Not a feed in itself, but is to be mixed with feed in small quantities. Very economical, because the package is all medicine, no filler. Price, 25c, 50c, \$1. Pails \$1 and \$3.00. Don't waste a whole season boarding hens that don't lay.



Conkey's Lice Powder has a special reputation. (No better reputation than any other Conkey's Remedies, but a special reputation among lice powders!) The reason is that it actually does rid fowls of body lice. It is deadly to body lice, not merely scaring them or stunning them. And it doesn't hurt the bird or taint the eggs in the nest. Just the thing for dusting on sitting hens and in nests. We back the manufacturers' guarantee on this and any other Conkey Remedy. Buy in large quantities—doesn't deteriorate. Price, 100 oz. \$1.00; 48 oz., 50c. Also in small sizes, 10c and 25c.



Any mites in your poultry house? Get after them right with Conkey's Special Lice Liquid, which drowns them out of their cracks. Paint it full strength on roosts and in cracks, and also use as spray, mixing with water. Go over the walls and ceiling, in corners, etc. Best mite liquid made. Price, \$1.00 gallon; 2 qts, 60c, qt, 35c.



CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER settles the fly problem. We know many worthless articles on the market which have done much to disgust the public, injuring legitimate trade. We do not order the cheapest article known, but the best. It will do just what we claim for it. And we guarantee it to satisfy you. Should it fail to do so, your money will be refunded. Price, \$1.00 gallon; 2 quarts, 60c; quart, 35c.



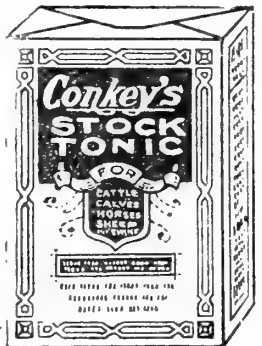
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy cures those lame and useless birds, tones the system, limbers up the joints; gets them into profit-paying condition in very short order. It is absolutely dependable if used according to directions. Prices, 50c, or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Stock Tonic, formerly called Conkey's Stock Vigor.

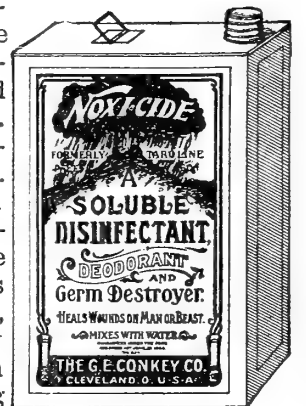
First and most important of all Conkey's preparations for internal treatment is this one best general conditioner for livestock, STOCK TONIC.

This is not a food, but a medicine. It does not even contain any filler, but is all medicine. You mix it in spoonfuls or less with your regular feed from your own feed bins. This makes your own stock food, at home prices. All you pay for in the package is medicine, all specific tonic for horse, dairy or beef cattle, sheep and hogs. This tonic will condition your stock, make them healthy and vigorous and enable them to do more for you. It is a tonic, alterative treatment, improves the appetite, insures full digestion, keeps the system open; keeps the animals worm-free.

White diarrhea is no longer the scourge of incubator chicks if properly treated with Conkey's in drinking water. No need to lose your hatch this season. You can prevent the outbreak entirely (See page 42 Conkey's Poultry book,) or even save very bad cases if you first carefully remove the hardened accumulation around the vent and give Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy in the drinking water. Thousands and thousands of little chicks will die this year from this one cause. But don't lose your chicks. Get Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy and Preventive and save your hatch. Money back guarantee. Price, 50 cents.



NOX-I-CIDE! Here's another Conkey's article. Best disease preventive known is to keep everything sanitary with Conkey's Nox-i-cide, used as a spray, dip, disinfectant, etc. No right sort of poultry house-keeping without Conkey's Nox-i-cide. Mixes with water, and every gallon makes from 50 to 100 gallons ready-to-use disinfectant. Won't explode like kerosene and such dangerous mixtures. Don't poison or corrode, so you see it is safe to use. Spray it in runs, yards, etc., and use it in cleaning and disinfecting all feeding utensils. Most diseases are preventable—and especially those that are hardest to cure. Conkey's Nox-i-cide is about the best all-round preventive we know of. Try it out for yourself this season on our plain guarantee; money back if Nox-i-cide doesn't satisfy. Price, \$1.50 gallon. Also in smaller sizes; 2 qts. 90c; 1 qt. 60c; pint, 35c. Mix with 50 to 100 parts water.



CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK

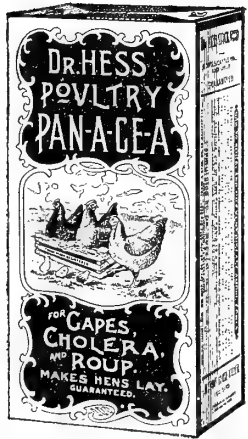
Contains valuable information
Price 50 cents
We will give this book free with every purchase of Conkey's goods



DR. HESS' AND CLARK'S

HIGH GRADE REMEDIES

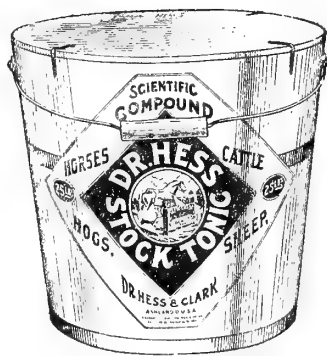
FORMULATED BY DR. HESS, M. D., D. V. S.



PANACEA, A GUARANTEED EGG PRODUCER. Panacea is not a stimulant, but a digestive tonic, which produces eggs in nature's way. In winter keep your hens warm, feed PANACEA; if you don't get more eggs, and lots more, return the empty package and your money will be refunded. It is fed with other foods and enables the system to appropriate egg-making material from the stuff fed. It will pay to make a test. Keep a certain number of fowls, enough to be certain of fair averages, for two weeks in one enclosure and feed them according to your custom. Keep an equal number of fowls in another enclosure and give them exactly the same food with

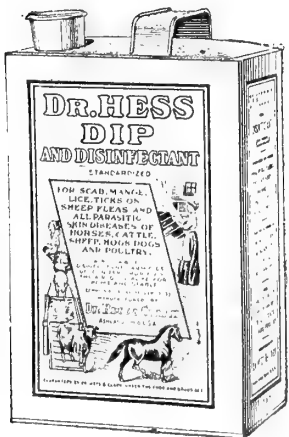
PANACEA IN ADDITION. Note the results. Keep your fowls free from lice by the use of INSTANT LOUSE KILLER. Price of PANACEA: 1½ lb. package, 25 cents; Five-pound package, 60 cents.

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC. It tones the appetite, improves digestion, increases assimilation, and produces flesh. It gives life, vigor and energy, removes worms, and produces a fine, smooth and glossy coat. Give two tablespoons full morning and evening. Give regularly. Package, 25 cents; 12-pound pail, \$2.00.



DR. HESS' DIP AND DISINFECTANT. For Scab, Mange, Ticks on Cattle, Fleas and all parasitic skin diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs and Poultry. A reliable disinfectant and deodorizer.

Purifies the air and is good alike for home and stable. One quart can, 50 cents. One gallon can, \$1.50.



BUG DEATH. An efficient insecticide which contains no deadly poisons. Now largely used instead of Paris green, more safe just as effectual; can be used on all plants, trees or vines dry, just as it comes from the package, or it can be mixed with water and applied with a sprayer. Bug Death kills all insects, and also prevents blight and acts as a fertilizer. By express or freight, not prepaid: Lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

DR. HESS'

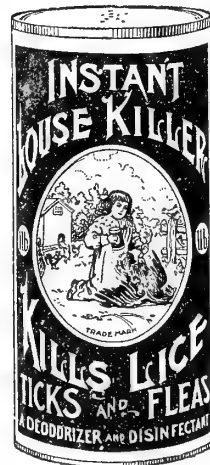
INSTANT

LOUSE KILLER

(Non-Poisonous)

Kills Ticks, Lice, Fleas

In Powder Form: Put up in 1 lb. packages
PRICE, 25 CENTS



OTHER POULTRY AND STOCK REMEDIES

We Carry a Complete Line of All Other Makes of

STANDARD REMEDIES

SUCH AS

Pratt's, Spratt's, Southern, Lee's and LeGraw's

BIRD CAGES AND CANARIES

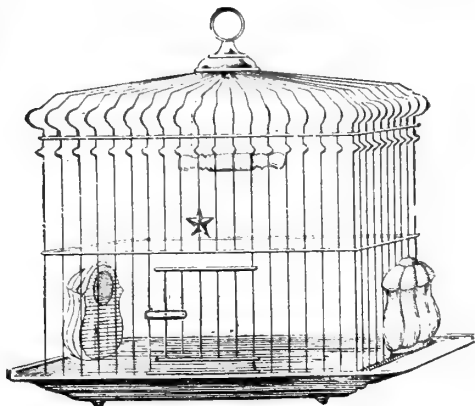
BRASS CANARY CAGES.

A Neat, Solid Brass Cage (like cut), in four sizes:

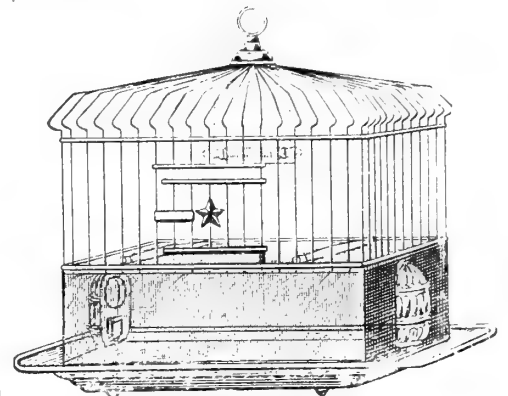
- No. 470, 9x6 inches\$1.25 Each
- No. 471, 9 1-2x6 1-2 inches\$1.50 Each
- No. 472, 10 1-8x7 1-8 inches\$1.75 Each
- No. 473, 10 3-4x7 3-4 inches\$2.00 Each

Brass Canary Cages, with wire guard. Will prevent Birds from throwin shells of seed or gravel on the floor. Four sizes (like cut):

- No. 2470, 9x6 inches\$1.75 Each
- No. 2471, 9 1-2x6 1-2 inches\$2.00 Each
- No. 2472, 10 1-2x7 1-8 inches\$2.25 Each
- No. 2473, 10 3-4x7 3-4 inches\$2.50 Each



Canary Cage.

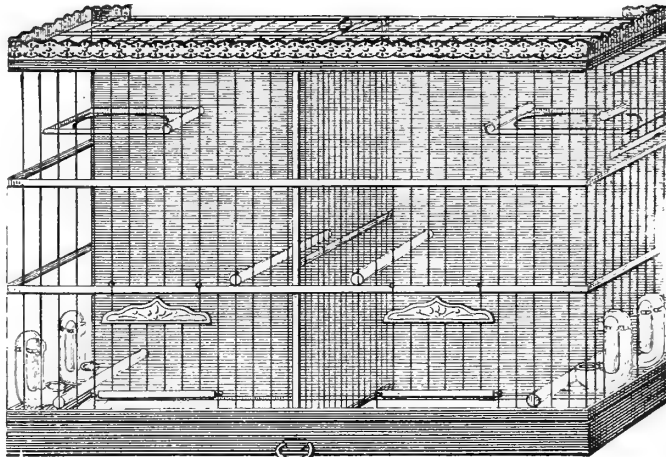


Canary Cage.

BREEDING CAGES.

Single Japanned Breeding Cages, furnished with fountain cups, tin back, two doors and nest board. Size, 13 1-2x9x14 inches high. \$2.50 each.

Double Japanned Breeding Cages (like cut). Partition may be removed. Size 20x9x14 inches high. Price, \$3.50 each.



Breeding Cage.

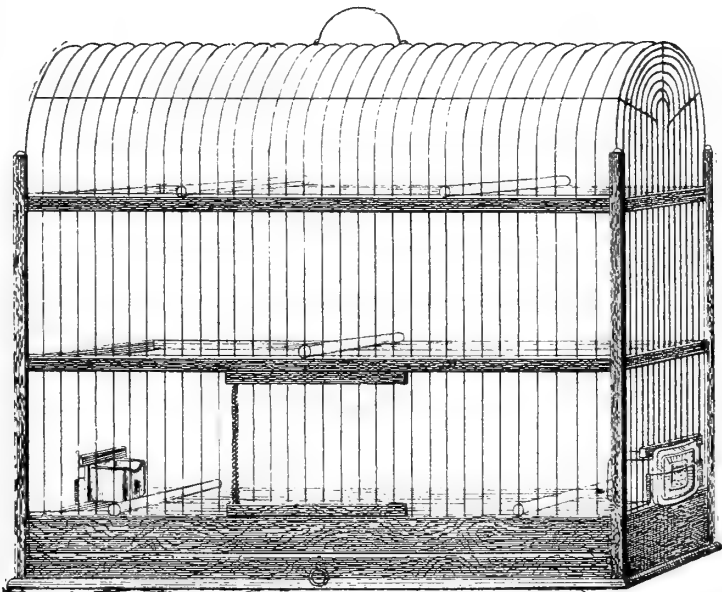
CANARIES.

We are large importers of the world-famed German Hartz Mountain Canaries, and we guarantee every bird we sell to give entire satisfaction. Prices fluctuate with the seasons.

Prices from July 1st to Sept. 1st: Male, guaranteed singers, \$2.25 each; Females, \$1.00 each.

Sept. 1st to December 1st: Males, guaranteed singers, \$2.50 each; females, \$1.00 each.

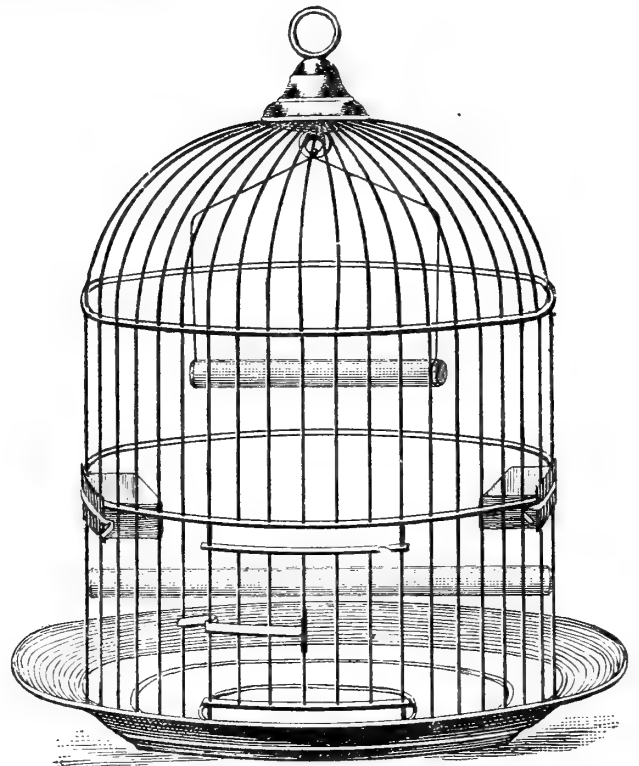
December 1st to June: Males, \$2.75, guaranteed singers; females, \$1.00 each.



MOCKING BIRD CAGES.

(Like Cut.)

- Size, 18 inches long. Price\$1.25
- Size 20 inches long. Price\$1.50
- Size, 22 inches long. Price\$2.00
- Size, 24 inches long. Price\$2.50
- Size, 26 inches long. Price\$3.00



PARROT CAGES.

(Like Cut.)

These cages have brass knobs and tin washers, heavy hangers, with brass nuts, hardwood perches and swings; heavy zinc bottoms. Tinned china feed cups.

- Size, 13 inches in diameter. Price\$2.00
- Size, 14 1-2 inches in diameter. Price\$2.50
- Size, 16 inches in diameter. Price\$3.00
- Size, 18 inches in diameter. Price\$3.50

FISH GLOBES AND GOLD FISH



FISH GLOBES.

Original Blown Globes, made to our special order. Perfect shape, smooth bottom, absolutely the best Globe on the market. Prices:

Half-gallon size, 25c each; \$2.00 dozen.
 One gallon size 50c each; \$4.00 dozen.
 One and one-half gallon size, 65c each; \$5.00 dozen.
 Two gallon size, 75c each; \$6.50 dozen.
 Three gallon size, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 dozen.

FISH GLOBES ON FOOT.

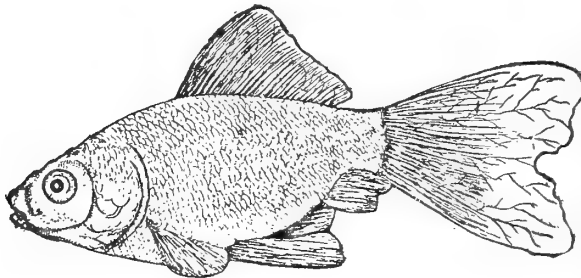
Clear White Globes. Best Footed Globe made.

One gallon size, \$1.00 each.
 One and one-half gallon size, \$1.50 each.
 Two gallon size, \$2.00 each.
 Special prices on dozen lots.

GLOBE ORNAMENTS.

We have Globe Ornaments in many sizes and designs. All imported and made out of Lava from a volcano. They not only add to the beauty of your globe or aquarium, but purifies and keeps the water cool.

Prices from 15 cents to \$1.50 each.



GOLD FISH.

We can supply Gold Fish in any size or quantity at all times.

Small Gold Fish at 5 cents each.
 Medium small Gold Fish at 8 cents each.
 Medium Gold Fish, at 12 1-2 cents each.
 Medium large Gold Fish, at 25 cents each.
 Extra large, Fountain size at 50 cents each.
SPECIAL PRICES TO DEALERS.



FRUIT TREES

APPLES

Plant 30 feet apart; 48 trees per acre.

SUMMER.

- STARR. Large, pale green fruit. Fruits young. Early; from July to September. Good for eating and cooking.
 EARLY HARVEST. Early; pale yellow; fine eating.
 SWEET BOUGH. Large, pale yellow; tender, sweet.
 YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Skin clear white, changing to pure yellow when fully ripe. Tender, juicy, early.
 HAGLOE. Large, early summer sort; very productive; good cooking Apple.
 WILLIAMS' EARLY RED. Medium summer; large; good for eating or cooking.

AUTUMN.

- GRAVENSTEIN. Large, yellow, striped, beautiful; tender; sub-acid; good market sort.
 ORANGE PIPPIN. Golden yellow; good size; profitable.
 MAIDEN BLUSH. Large, blush cheek.

WINTER.

- BALDWIN. Bright red, crisp, juicy, rich; productive.
 BEN DAVIS. Striped; good late keeper; quality poor.
 NEWTON PIPPIN. Greenish yellow; fine quality; good keeper; juicy, crisp, delicious.
 GRIMES' GOLDEN. Yellow; high quality; rich and tender.
 YATES. Below medium size; red; extra fine flavor, best winter apple.

Prices of any of the above Apples 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

CHERRIES

- BLACK TARTARIAN. Large, black; sweet and early.
 OXHEART. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, excellent.
 NAPOLEON BIGARREAUX. Very large, pale yellow, with red cheek. Juicy; good flavor.
 EARLY RICHMOND. Red pie Cherry.
 MONTMORENCY. Large, bright red, late.
 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen; \$35 per 100.
 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$40 per 100.

PEACHES

- SNEED. Large, beautiful red on sunny side; flesh white; very sweet and juicy.
 BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early.
 CARMAN. Large, oblong, pale yellow, with deep blush skin very tough, tender, juicy and fine flavor; very hardy and heavy cropper. August.
 CHAIR'S CHOICE. Deep yellow, red cheek, firm; a few days earlier than Smock. September.
 CRAWFORD'S LATE. Superb yellow Peach, of large size and excellent quality; great bearer. Middle of September.
 ELBERTA. Very large and handsome; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; one of the best. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late.
 FOSTER. Large, yellow; resembling Crawford Early, but of better quality, ripening a little earlier.
 GREENSBORO. A large, beautifully colored early peach, ripening with Amsden. Flesh white, juicy and excellent. One of best early peaches.
 HILL'S CHILI. (Longhurst). Medium, deep yellow, shaded with dark red; juicy, melting, vinous; hardy, vigorous and productive. A good market sort. First of September.
 MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large, red Peach, with white flesh; juicy and good. Excellent for early market.
 OLDMIXON FREE. Large, white and red; flesh juicy and rich. A valuable hardy and productive variety, succeeding Crawford's Early.

GRAPES

McPike, Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara, Catawba, Delaware.

1-year-old, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100;
 2-year-old, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$7 per 100.

PEARS

Plant 15 by 20 feet; 145 trees per acre.

- ROSSNEY. Two weeks after Bartlett; fine-grained, melting, juicy and of superior flavor. Skin yellow, crimson bluish.
 THE KOONCE. Very early and fine quality. Yellow, with red cheeks; spicy, juicy and sweet; free from blight.
 CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, early; bright yellow.
 BARTLETT. The old favorite.
 LECONTE. Bell-shaped; pale yellow; good to plant with Kieffer.
 SECKEL. Small yellowish russet; rich, melting juicy.
 KIEFFER. Very prolific; fine looking; not good quality. Ripens in October.
 2years. 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen; \$30 per 100; extra 3-year, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

- WAPD. A new Blackberry of great merit. A very strong grower. The fruit is black throughout and very prolific, firm and good for shipment and of highest quality. Postpaid, each, 10 cents; dozen, 85 cents; by express, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$3.50.
 ERIE. Hardy; productive; large and of good quality. Postpaid, each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; by express, dozen, 65 cents; 100, \$3.
 KITTATINNY. Very large, medium to late. Not hardy north of New York City. Postpaid, each 10 cents; dozen 65 cents; by express, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.

RASPBERRIES

RED.

- MILLER. Large, bright, red berry, holding size until end of season; does not fade; small core, very firm. Postpaid, dozen, 50 cents; by express, dozen, 45 cents; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$12.
 CUTHBERT. The old standard and hard to beat; very productive; a rich red, firm and good quality. Price same as Miller.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Seedling of the Cuthbert. Very productive and hardy; large size, beautiful color and excellent quality. Postpaid, dozen 75 cents; by express, dozen, 65 cents; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

- CUMBERLAND. The business Blackcap. Fruit very large, wonderfully productive and absolutely hardy. Early. Postpaid, each, 15 cents; dozen, 75 cents; by express, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.
 GREGG. The standard Blackcap. Profitable market sort. Postpaid, each, 10 cents; dozen, 50 cents; by express, dozen 45 cents; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$12.

PLUM

- SATSUMA. Japanese variety; medium to large in size; color very dark dull red all over, with greenish dots.
 OGON. Golden yellow, good quality, freestone.
 ABUNDANCE. Rich yellow with blush-red cheek. Flesh deep yellow; very prolific.
 BURBANK. Orange yellow, overlaid with red. Later than Abundance.
 WILLARD. Earliest Plum on the list. Medium size, round, dark red, splashed yellow.
 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$40 per 100.

PECANS

- STEWART. Best paper shell variety for this section.
 COLUMBIAN. Fine quality, but not as prolific as Stewart. Price of trees grafted on 4-year-old seedlings, \$1.50 each, in lots of ten or over \$1.40 each.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS AND GARDENERS

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

- Apples (Standard), 25 to 35 feet apart each way.
- Apples (Dwarf bushes), 10 feet apart each way.
- Pears (Standard,) 16 to 20 feet apart each way.
- Pears (dwarf,) 10 feet apart each way.
- Cherries (Standard), 16 to 20 feet apart each way.
- Cherries (Duke and Morellos,) 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
- Plums (Standard,) 16 to 20 feet apart each way.
- Peaches, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
- Apricots, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
- Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
- Quinces 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
- Gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart each way.
- Raspberries, 3 to 5 feet apart each way.
- Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart each way.
- Grapes, 8 to 12 feet apart each way.

WHEN TO PLANT.

The seeds of farm crops may be divided into two classes, according to the temperature at which they will germinate or sprout readily and can be safely planted, and the blossoming time of fruit trees can be taken as a more certain guide than any arbitrary calendar date.

Class A.—Those seeds that will germinate or sprout at an average temperature of forty-five degrees in the shade, or at about the time the peach and plum trees blossom:

Barley, oats, rye, wheat, red clover, crimson clover, grasses, beet, carrot, cabbage, cauliflower, endive, kale, lettuce, parsley, parsnip, onion, pea, radish, turnip, spinach.

These can be planted with safety in the spring as soon as the ground can be prepared, and some of them, if planted in the fall, live through the winter.

Class B.—Those seeds that will germinate or sprout at an average temperature of sixty-five degrees in the shade, or when the apple trees blossom.

Alfalfa, cow peas, corn, cotton, egg plant, soy bean, pole bean, string bean, melon, okra squash, cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, pepper.

Quantity of Seed Necessary to Sow an Acre.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus, 5 pounds. Beans, dwarf, 1 1-2 bushels. Beans, pole, 12 quarts. Beet, 6 pounds. Buckwheat, 1 bushel. Cabbage, 1-4 bushel. Carrot, 4 pounds. Cauliflower, 1 ounce.* Celery, 1-2 ounce.* Clover, 16 pounds. Clover, crimson, 16 pounds. Corn, 10 quarts. Cow pea, 2 bushels. Cucumber, 2 pounds. Cress, water, 3 pounds. Cress, upland, 3 pounds. Eggplant, 1 ounce.* Grass, 4 bushels. Kale, or sprouts, 4 bushels. Lettuce, 1 ounce.* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melon, Musk, 3 pounds. Melon, water, 5 pounds. Mustard, 1-2 bushel. Onion, 6 pounds. Onion seed for sets, 30 lbs. Onion sets, 12 bushels. Orchard grass, 30 pounds. Parsnip, 6 pounds. Peas, 2 bushels. Potato (cut tubers), 8 bushels Pumpkin, 5 pounds. Radish, 10 pounds. Rye, 1 1-2 bushels. Sage, 10 pounds. Salsify, 10 pounds. Spinach, 12 pounds. Squash, bush, 6 pounds. Squash, running 4 pounds. Tomato, 1-4 pound. Turnip, 2 pounds. Vetch, 1 bushel. |
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*Per 1,000 plants.

Length of Germ Life in Seeds.

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Vegetables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cucumber, 8 to 10 years. Melon, 8 to 10 years. Pumpkin, 8 to 10 years. Squash, 8 to 10 years. Broccoli, 5 to 6 years. Cauliflower, 5 to 6 years. Artichoke, 5 to 6 years. Endive, 5 to 6 years. Pea, 5 to 6 years. Radish, 4 to 5 years. Beet, 3 to 4 years. Cress, 3 to 4 years. Lettuce, 3 to 4 years. Mustard, 3 to 4 years. Okra, 3 to 4 years. Rhubarb, 3 to 4 years. Spinach, 3 to 4 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnip, 3 to 6 years. Asparagus, 2 to 3 years. Bean, 2 to 3 years. Carrot, 2 to 3 years. Celery, 2 to 3 years. Corn (on cob,) 2 to 3 years Leek, 2 to 3 years. Onion, 2 to 3 years. Parsley, 2 to 3 years. Parsnip, 2 to 3 years. Pepper, 2 to 3 years. Tomato, 2 to 3 years. Eggplant, 1 to 2 years. <p style="text-align: center;">Herbs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anise, 3 to 4 years. Caraway, 2 years. Summer Savory, 1 to 2 years. Sage, 2 to 3 years. |
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Germinating Table of Garden Seeds.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bean, 5 to 10 days. Beet 7 to 10 days. Cabbage, 6 to 10 days. Carrot, 12 to 18 days. Cauliflower, 5 to 10 days. Celery, 10 to 30 days. Corn, 6 to 8 days. Cucumber, 6 to 10 days. Endive, 6 to 10 days. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lettuce, 6 to 8 days. Onion, 7 to 10 days. Pea, 6 to 10 days. Parsnip, 10 to 20 days. Pepper, 9 to 14 days. Radish, 5 to 6 days. Salsify, 7 to 12 days. Tomato, 6 to 12 days. Turnip, 4 to 8 days. |
|---|--|

ORDER SHEET

See Instructions in
Catalogue
"HOW TO ORDER"

To McMillan Seed Company

27 South Broad Street

Amount Enclosed \$.....Date

Name

Post OfficeP. O. Box

CountyState.....

StreetForward by.....

Express Office

AMOUNT ENCLOSED Cash \$.....Money Order, \$.....

State Enclosure Postage Stamps, \$.....Draft or Check, \$.....

Quantity	NAMES OF ARTICLES	Dols.	Cts.
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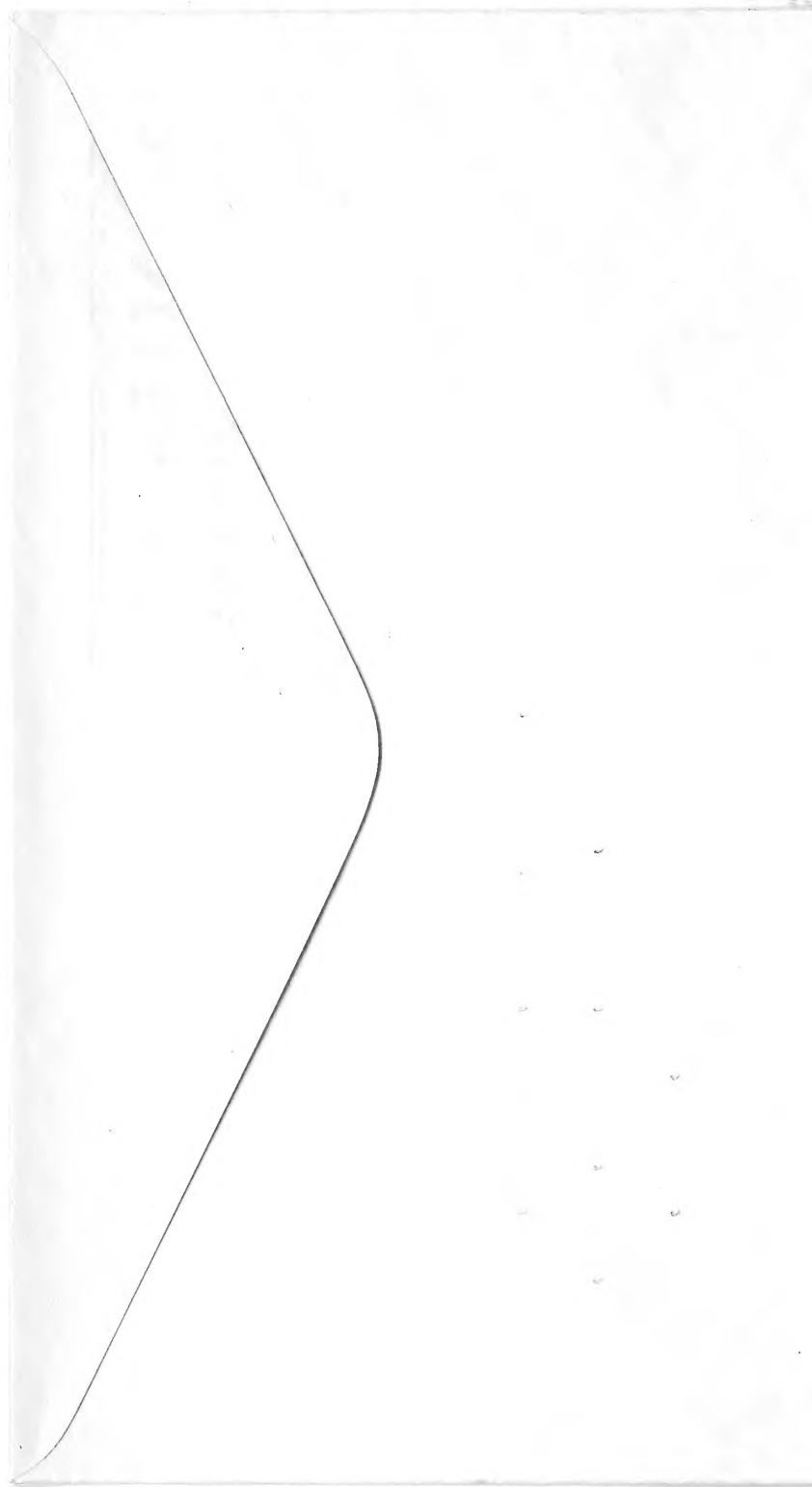
In making your order, please give the price, to avoid delay and errors.

Mc MILLAN
SEED COMPANY
27 SOUTH BROAD STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mc, Millan, Seed, Co, Inc,

#27, South, Broad, St,

Atlanta,, Ga,



Fish Food

A pure food prepared especially for feeding Gold Fish, etc., kept in aquariums. Feed such a quantity every other day as the fish will readily consume. Fed regularly as above, fish soon become tame and take food from your hand. Never supply more than they will eat from the surface of the water. If you feed nothing but this food you will always have healthy fish. 10 cents per box, postpaid.

Bird Tonic

An unequalled remedy for loss of song, asthma or hard breathing, diarrhoea, moulting out of season and those troubles arising from colds or exposure of cage birds, poultry and pigeons. 25 cents per bottle, postpaid.

Eggs for Setting

We can supply the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best birds in this country and carefully cross-mated, so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain.

Barred Plymouth Rock. America's popular favorites, splendid general purpose fowls, recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Brown Leghorn. The Leghorns as egg-producing fowls are better known than any other existing breeds. The young chicks reach maturity early, and commence laying at the age of five to six months. The strong recommendations of this breed are their non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Leghorn. Similar to Brown Leghorn, except that the plumage is pure white. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds. This breed of fowls originated in Rhode Island, and is proving immensely popular wherever they are bred. They are most attractive in appearance, of desirable size and shape, prolific layers and healthy, vigorous stock. Our stock is from the very best strain of this breed. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Partridge Wyandottes. This breed of the Wyandotte is proving very popular wherever introduced. The fowls are full size, averaging larger than the White and Silver Laced, and are most beautifully marked, attracting the most favorable comment wherever they are seen. They are prolific layers; the young chicks develop and grow rapidly, and they have proved with us particularly healthy and vigorous. Our stock is from prize winners. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Wyandotte. Similar in all respects to the Silver Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pin-feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in the country. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Silver Laced Wyandotte. The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general purpose fowls. Very prolific layers, even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make a fine spring chicken or broiler. The Silver Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous and healthy. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Buff Orpington. An English breed of recent introduction here. Splendid layers, averaging about the size of the Plymouth Rock, and somewhat resembling that breed in shape. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Black Minorca. One of the best laying breeds known. Non-sitters. Chiefly valuable for their remarkable production of eggs, the eggs being uniformly white and of large size. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Light Brahmas. The Light Brahma is the leading variety of the Asiatic class. This was a very popular breed fifty or sixty years ago; early history is not well known. They are large, the cock bird standing twenty-six inches high, the top of its back being sixteen inches from the ground, the length of body fourteen inches. The standard weight of the cock bird is 12 pounds, cockerel 10, hen 9½, and the pullet 8 pounds. \$2.00 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Silver-Spangled Hamburg. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs are exceedingly graceful in appearance and are very pretty birds. They lay a pretty white-shelled egg, but small in size. They are said to be easy keepers. \$2.00 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Buff Cochins. Cochins are heavy fowls, with feathers clear down to the ground. There are four varieties: Buff, Partridge, white and black. The standard weight of the cock is 11 pounds; cockerel, 9; hen, 8½, and the pullet 7 pounds. \$2.00 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Black Langshan. Langshans are medium heavy fowls, having an active nature. There are two varieties, black and the white. The standard weight of the cock bird is 10 pounds; cockerel, 8; hen, 7, and the pullet 6 pounds. \$2.00 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Indian Runner Ducks. This is the Leghorn of the duck family. Its mission is to lay eggs, at which it excels all other ducks and fowls. The mature drake weighs but 4½ pounds and the duck 4 pounds. The body is long, narrow, racy looking, carried erectly, resembling a penguin. It is a decided acquisition to both the utility and fancy breeder. It lays a large white egg; at least it should, though some of the strains, through some admixture of impurity, lay some green eggs. Ducks and drakes, \$2.50 each; eggs, \$2.00 per sitting of 15 eggs.

These prices include Packing and Delivery from Our Store or to Express Office in the City.

Eggs for Incubators

To those desiring to purchase Eggs in large quantities for incubators, we shall be pleased to quote special prices on request.

Write us your wants, stating kind and number of eggs required.

Cockerels and Pullets

We can usually furnish Cockerels and Pullets of most of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

"Bonora," Nature's Plant Food

This wonderful discovery is good for all living plants. Lawns and shrubbery, vegetables, fruit and shade trees, etc. It invigorates the plant, promotes the growth and causes an increased crop and earlier maturity by two or three weeks. It encourages and retains moisture, thus enabling the plant to withstand drought.

BONORA contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form, and a trial and its consequent results will fully demonstrate its wonderful qualities; Bonora is a veritable boon to vegetable growers, as attested by the highest class endorsements. Put up in dry form, in attractive metal boxes as follows:

Package making 56 pints, 25 cents; postage, 30c.
Package making 28 gallons, 50 cents; postage, 65c.
Five-pound package, making 140 gallons, \$2.50.

TO CANNERS

Who desire to purchase large quantities of Sugar Corn, Tomato Seed or other varieties of seeds for canning purposes, we can frequently name special prices where the quantity warrants. Shall be glad to quote prices or answer inquiries at any time.

McMillan Seed Company

J. C. McMILLAN, Manager

The Old Reliable Seed Store

ESTABLISHED 1866



GROWERS AND IMPORTERS

HIGH GRADE SEEDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

27 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BELL PHONE 4311

SEEDS FOR THE FARM, GARDEN AND LAWN

Oldest Seed House in the State