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SEEDS



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SEASON 1913

POULTRY SUPPLIES

To Our Friends--Our Customers:

We know that two of the greatest factors in creating pleasant relations between the buyer and dealer are, first, **Quality**; second, service rendered. If the seeds or poultry supplies shipped you on your order are not of the right **Quality**, or your order is not carefully and promptly attended to, you naturally become dissatisfied. Conditions existing in this, and foreign countries, where seeds are grown, have for the past two or three years been such that seeds of **Quality** are scarce, and prices in many cases necessarily high, but we are fortunate in being connected with some of the largest and best growers in the world and even though we are compelled to advance prices in some cases, we are in position to supply **Quality** and we feel sure that when you order "Seeds that Succeed," you will have no reason to regret the price. We assure you that our prices are always as reasonable as possible—**Quality** considered.

As to our facilities for handling your orders promptly, giving to each one careful attention, we beg to say that we have a competent force who can be depended upon to fill your orders correctly, and forwarding in the shortest possible time. Every precaution will be taken with orders entrusted to us, to supply "Seeds that Succeed" and Poultry Supplies that give satisfactory results.

We will make every effort to create and maintain that pleasant relation that should exist between the buyer and dealer, and you can help us by advising us promptly should an error occur. It is our intention to adjust all differences in a manner that will be satisfactory to all, where it is possible to do so.

With our best wishes for your success the coming season, and assuring you of our appreciation for your past favors, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co.
Tampa, Florida.

WARRANTIES

We test our seeds as to vitality, and can assure our customers that none are superior to them in purity. Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes than the quality of the Seeds.

It is a well-known fact that many plants tend to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower or planter.

Messrs. Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Notice:—In compiling this Catalogue, we have endeavored to make prices that will hold good during the entire season. In some cases, however, this is impossible, and we therefore reserve the right to change any of the prices named herein without notice.

HOW TO ORDER AND REMIT.

Write you name, postoffice, county and state on every order or letter sent to us. Send cash with order. Observe cost of postage and include with your remittance. Remit by express or postoffice money order, check or registered letter. We accept clean postage stamps.

Note:—Have all remittances drawn plainly, Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co. It is not necessary to register stamps.

Shipping. We can mail packages of seed weighing up to four pounds. The rate is 8 cents per pound. The express rate is not any more. If yours is an express office, notify us and we will use that mode of transportation. Heavier shipments by express or freight, as you direct. Parties ordering shipments by express or freight collect are expected to take them out promptly when they arrive at destination. This should be thoroughly understood when ordering. Unless we have had previous dealings with you, we require one-third of the amount in advance when shipping C. O. D.

Seeds by Express. By special agreement with the express company, seeds and plants will be carried for 20 per cent less than usual merchandise rates, when charges are prepaid.

Seeds in Papers by Mail. Postpaid. We pay postage on all packets, ounce and one-fourth pounds. For one-half pound, add 5 cents; on pound, 10 cents; for half-pint peas and beans, add 5 cents; for one pint add 10 cents; for one quart add 15 cents for postage.

Seeds for Market-gardeners. We are in a position to give market or truck-gardeners or public institutions buying in large quantities, as low prices as those of any reputable seed house. Our seeds are the very best to be obtained, true to name and variety, and are all tested. We invite inquiry and will give prices to those who write us. In writing, kindly mention variety, with amount of each article desired.

We will gladly mail your friends our catalogue if you will give name and postoffice when ordering.

Extra order-sheets and envelopes will be mailed free to customers requesting them.

Special Notice:—Be sure you address all correspondence relating to Seeds and Poultry Supplies to Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co., P. O. Box No. 696.

Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co.

SEEDS

Garden and Field
FERTILIZERS

FEEDS

Poultry Supplies
INCUBATORS

ARTICHOKES

Giant Green Globe. This variety is not grown for its tubers. Produces large, globular heads, which is the edible part. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

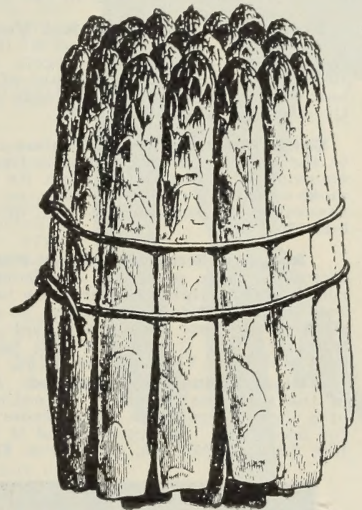
Jerusalem Artichoke. (Tubers only, no seed.) Sometimes used as a table vegetable when pickled, but their greatest value is for feeding hogs. See Farm list

ASPARAGUS

Palmetto Asparagus Seed. The Palmetto is one of the very best varieties for Florida, is early yielding, even and regular in growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety is a selection from imported French stock, but is considered by experienced growers to be very superior, both as to earliness and productiveness. The stalks produced are much larger and will bring better prices in market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots. 90 cts. per 100, prepaid. Cultural directions and other information regarding Asparagus mailed on request.



Palmetto Asparagus

LIMA BEANS

Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bu. \$6.50.

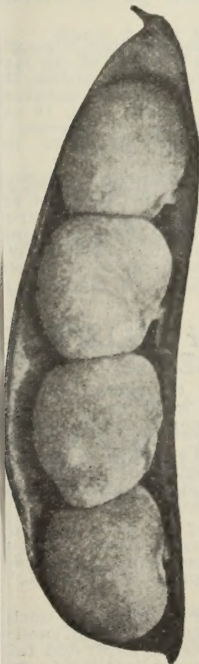
Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the Beans make it desirable. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Large White Lima. Either green or dry this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell Bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.00, bus. \$7.00.

Small Lima, or Sieva. Similar in every way to large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Calico Lima (Butter Bean) The only sure-bearing Pole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" Beans. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious Butter Beans for summer and fall use and then some for dry Beans in winter. It is a Bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts.

NOTE—One pint of small seeded Lima plants from 100 to 125 feet, sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large-seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings, four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

Henderson
Bush Lima.



BEANS, Green-Podded Bush

Culture.—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good fertilizer. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 3 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 18 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often, but never while the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. One quart to 100 feet in drill—about one bushel of seed to the acre in drills.

Extra-Early Round-Pod Red Valentine. This is probably one of the oldest of all the green-podded Beans, and is to-day as largely planted as any Bean on the market, on account of its most excellent eating qualities, its earliness and prolificness. Pt. 25c., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.

Extra Early Refugee. Similar in every respect to the ordinary Refugee, but is two weeks earlier; enormously prolific, and from its earliness is almost certain to produce a crop, no matter how unfavorable the season. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. This variety combines unusual hardness, earliness and productiveness. The pods are handsome in appearance and of finest quality, rich green in color, very round and straight, five or more inches in length, solid and meaty. It is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor, entirely stringless at all stages of growth. You can plant the Burpee Stringless at any time of the year that other bush beans will grow. It is "The Snap Bean" for home use and near-by markets. Try it and you will be convinced that we are right. Pkt. 10c., ½pt. 15c., pt. 30c., qt. 50c. postpaid. Pk. \$1.75, ½bus. \$3.50, bus. \$6.50, not prepaid.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. One of the most popular green-podded Beans. It is an early sort of the very best quality. Is entirely stringless as its name implies. Pods 5½ to 6 inches in length, of a light green color, very tender, and vines are abundantly prolific. This Bean is most desirable for home use. We recommend it to our customers as one of the very best Beans for the purpose. Pkt. 10c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.00.



Red Valentine

Black Valentine. An old variety that has again sprung into popular favor on account of its earliness, prolificness and good shipping qualities; this Bean is planted very largely by market-gardeners and large shippers of green Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

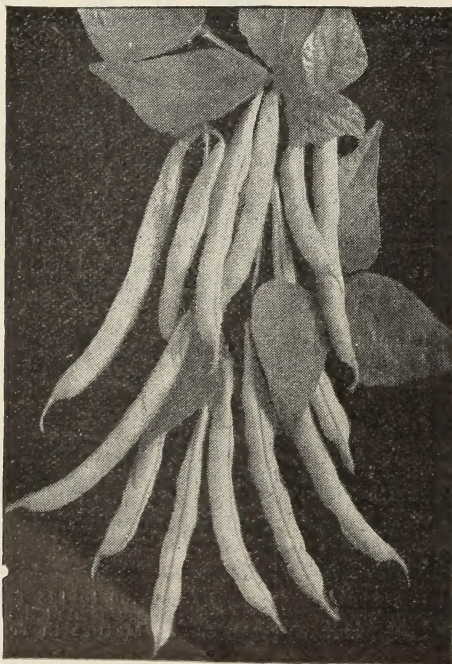
Refugee, or 1000-to-1. The popular canning and shipping sort. This Bean is one of the most prolific of all the green-podded sorts. Bush is strong and vigorous and very hardy. Pods are long, round and of fine appearance. This old standby is grown very largely for canning and for shipment. A good sort for late planting. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.00.

DWARF WAX, or YELLOW-PODDED BEANS

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Of extra-large size, handsome appearance, and good quality which makes it one of the most popular wax sorts in cultivation. Strong, upright, bush growth, pods long, flat and of beautiful waxy color. A great favorite with the market-gardeners of Florida. Under favorable conditions it is an excellent cropper. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.00.

Dwarf Black Wax. One of the most prolific of early wax sorts, pods are meaty, thick, waxy, and of good quality. An excellent home-garden sort, but also makes a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

Davis Kidney Wax. Of compact, upright growth, with pods long, straight, oval, and of waxy white color. Very vigorous habit and fairly productive. When picked young, quality is good. Seeds white, kidney shape. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25 Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.00.



Davis Wax



POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use from 48 to 85 days from germination.

Culture—These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about 2 inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the Southern States, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

Kentucky Wonder. The most popular of all Pole Beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 or 10 inches and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very solid, meaty, tender and stringless, when young; assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Very early. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Southern Prolific. Strictly a southern Bean. Stands the southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

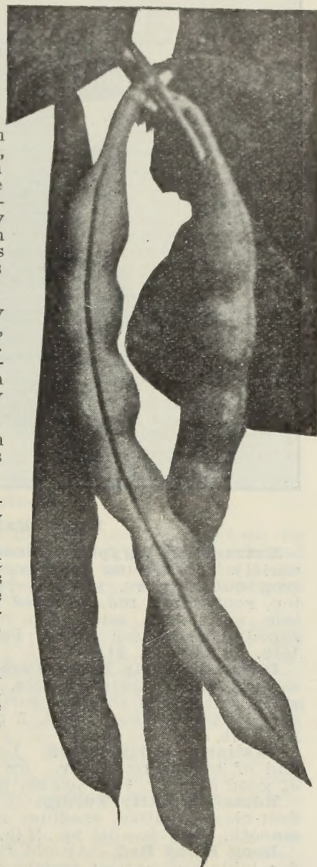
Old Homestead. This we regard as far ahead of any other green-podded Pole Bean; is ten days earlier, enormously productive and entirely stringless. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Lazy Wife. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.50.

White Creaseback. A fine, early, green-podded Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless, and of the best quality. The Beans are white and are excellent shelled for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

BROCCOLI

Early Large White. Similar to Cauliflower in appearance, but of taller growth and heads not quite so compact. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Kentucky Wonder Beans

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grows 2 to 3 feet high, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages. Plant and cultivate as for late cabbage. Break off leaves in fall to give the little heads more room to grow.

Perfection. A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Vegetable Plants

We are prepared to supply the following plants, and beg to say that only the best seed stocks possible to obtained are used in growing them-- CABBAGE, CELERY, LETTUCE, PEPPER, TOMATO and EGG PLANT-- Advise number plants desired we will name you price.

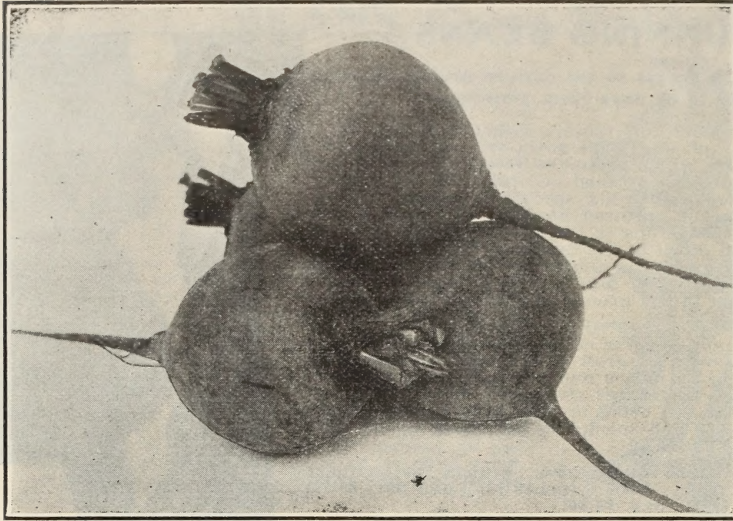
Sweet Potato Plants

We can supply several varieties, ready for shipment after April 1st. Orders booked for future shipment must be accompanied by a deposit of one third of total amount. C. O. D. orders the same.



BEETS

Culture.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude Beets are sown in January to May, and from August 1 to December. Some market-gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked twelve hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Two ounces will sow 50 feet of row, 6 to 8 pounds one acre. Mature for table use 40 to 60 days from germination.



Lentz' Extra-Early Turnip Beet.

Extra-Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first-early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with small top, roots dark red, rounded on top and flat bottom with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. A dark red Beet, smooth and of uniform size. It keeps well, thus making it one of the best sorts for main crop. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Bastian's Early Blood. Large, quick growth and of bright red color. An excellent home sort of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Edmand's Early Turnip. Flesh dark red and of first-class quality, medium in size, round and smooth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Long Blood Red. An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists droughts better than any other variety of Beets. Color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely underground. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Eclipse Blood Turnip. It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is of the best, grown especially for us from dark, selected, smooth roots, and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—Sow from July to October in the beds, not too rich; in fact, it is much better to make seed-bed of the same earth to which plants are to be moved. Do not allow plants to attain more than two leaves before removing to a box, setting plants about 1 inch apart each way. While there they must be well watered. When they are large enough to transplant to field, be careful to water plants as they are set; then cultivate same as cabbage. Cauliflower requires much more cultivation and closer attention. We shall be pleased to furnish information regarding this crop at any time. Bulletin mailed upon request.

Early Snowball. Without doubt the best variety for market-gardeners. It is adapted for either forcing or field-growing. It will, when properly treated, make large, solid heads. Our strain of this is beyond doubt one of the finest on the market. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.50., lb. \$30.00.

Early Favorite. While not quite so early as the Snowball, it is an exceedingly hardy and easily grown sort, and by far the best for inexperienced growers, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts will fail. The plants are large and form solid, crisp heads, very tender and of fine quality. It is also a good keeper. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. \$1.25, ¼lb. \$3, lb. \$10.

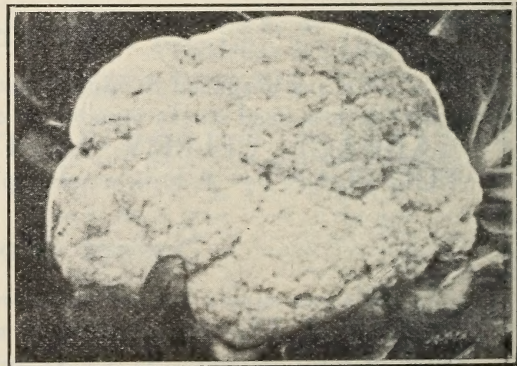
Mangel Wurzel, or Stock Feeding Beet, 75c. lb.

Lentz' Extra-Early Turnip Beet. This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and near-by markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra-fine quality. Color a dark blood-red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality extra-early Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

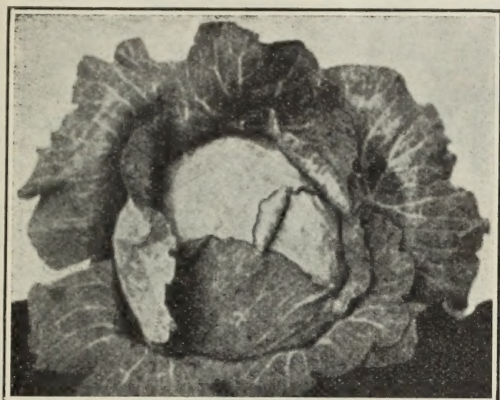
Dewing's Turnip. A smooth, red Turnip Beet of excellent quality, one that has proven to be of equal value as a market Beet as well as for home use. Flesh sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet

Is becoming more popular every year in this country and should be given a place in every garden. Grown for the leaves only and cooked like Spinach—by many it is considered superior. The mid-rib is often prepared the same as asparagus. This delightful vegetable can be sown at different seasons, so that you can always have greens for boiling. Pkt. 5 c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb., 30c., lb. \$1.00.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.



Crenshaw's Florida Drumhead Cabbage.

Our Cabbage seed is grown and selected by one of the best-known growers on Long Island, and we are therefore confident that it will prove satisfactory.

Henderson's Early Summer. A favorite round-headed variety, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$2.50.

All-Head Early. Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. Very tender. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., \$2.50.

Surehead. All head and always sure to head; this very popular variety is rightly named Surehead, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil, the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late Cabbage in this country and best for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.75.

All Seasons. An early Drumhead Cabbage, equally as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads half as large again. This Cabbage, when planted in the spring, matures a few days later than Early Summer, but, when planted in July and August, it will, on an average, mature just as early. Excellent for early or fall market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

True Early Jersey Wakefield. This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Charleston Wakefield. A few days later than the Jersey-Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. Profitable for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close. Heads large, solid, crips and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Fine Early Winnigstadt. Rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Crenshaw's Florida Drumhead. A splendid early Cabbage, resembling Early Summer, but is slightly earlier, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to split and run to seed.

CABBAGE

For cutting matures from 65 to 120 days according to variety.

Culture.—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Six ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set one acre. Cabbage needs constant cultivation to succeed best and we advise rows 2½ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row. The varieties of Cabbage we list are those we know will give the greatest satisfaction to southern growers, and it will be our constant care that all orders shall be filled with exactly the varieties desired.

For several years this sort has been grown by some of Florida's largest and most experienced growers. They declare it to be one of the finest strains of Drumhead Cabbage ever introduced. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Pride of Florida. We introduced this variety several years ago and it has proven to be all that we claimed for it—a sure header of fine quality, in appearance and habits it resembles Early Summer, but is larger and a few days later in maturing. Give it a trial. We feel sure that you will be pleased with the result. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. \$1, ½ lb. \$1.90, lb. \$3.50.

Mammoth Red Rock. The largest and most reliable-heading red cabbage yet introduced; round solid heads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Succession Largely a market-gardeners variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment well, arriving in good condition and color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.



CELERY

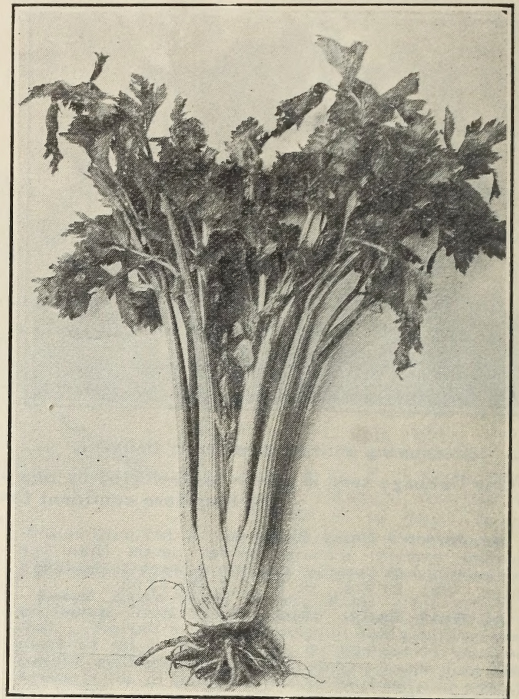
Culture.—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. If commercial fertilizer is used it must be of the highest grade. In Florida and on the Gulf Coast sow seed for general crop during August and September. Such seed must not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and bed must be well shaded. As plants come up and get from 4 to 6 inches high they should be sheared (tops cut off) two or three times to make stocky plants. They can be transplanted when 6 inches high into trenches, and as the plants grow keep drawing earth up around them, leaving but a small bunch of leaves exposed, to blanch the stalks for market.

French Golden Self-Blanching. After trying various kinds of Celery in Florida for market-gardeners and truckers, we have found that there is only one variety that they can depend on for sure crop to sell for fancy prices; it is the Golden Self-Blanching. There is no other variety equal to it. We have our stock especially grown for us by the most reliable growers in France, so that we are confident our stock of Golden Self-Blanching is pure and reliable. Pkt. 10 cts. Write for prices.

White Plume. An early variety that requires little earthing to blanch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

CELERIAC (Turnip-rooted Celery).

Large Smooth Dwarf. This strain is superior in many respects to the older varieties, as it is fine-grained, free from the side roots which are usually found on most varieties; has a short top and produces a large bulb or knob. It is of a fine quality and good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



French Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

CARROTS

Culture.—Select a deep, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year; if ground is freshly manured, roots will grow pronged and ill-shaped. Sow in drills 18 to 20 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, pressing the earth evenly over the seeds. Seeds should be soaked before planting.

Danvers. Very popular on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. The deep, orange-colored flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange. An improvement over the old Long Orange in that the roots, while weighing fully as much, are shorter and deeper-colored. Very sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00.

Half Long. An intermediate sort with deep orange-colored flesh, very sweet and tender; one of the best in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white; green above the ground, with small tops. In light rich ground grows to a large size. Flesh rather coarse. Used principally for stock-feed. Pkt. 5 cents, oz. 15 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents, lb. \$1.50.



Danvers Carrot

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While Collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable.

Culture.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring, or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

Improved White Georgia. Called Cabbage Collards on account of its close, bunching growth and light green leaves resembling the Cabbage. Combining the hardness and reality of the Collard with the whiteness and crispness of the Cabbage. A great improvement over the old Long Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Georgia Blue Stem. The old-fashioned variety; much esteemed, but does not compare with the White Georgia, although it is of very fine quality and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

We are contractors for Velvet Beans and Cowpeas. Can supply any quantity. Write for prices.



CORN, GARDEN

Culture.—Plant in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way, 5 or 6 kernels in the hill, or rows 4 feet apart, scattering seeds thinly in the row. One quart will plant 200 hills; 1 peck one acre.

Stowell's Evergreen. It is hardy and productive, tender and very sugary, remaining longer in condition suitable for boiling than any other variety of Sweet Corn. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all the late sorts. Qt. 35 cts. Write for prices.

Premo. The earliest of all Sweet Corn. It is even harder than Extra-Early Adams. We highly recommend it to our customers, and are sure that a trial will prove it to be one of the best Sweet Corns offered. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

Late Mammoths. The largest ear of all Sweet Corns; of excellent quality and flavor. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

Mammoth Evergreen. This produces very large ears. Some have been known to weigh two to three pounds. Quality much superior to many Corns offered. It is very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Stowell's and the cobs are larger. The kernels are flatter, but are not horse-tooth shape. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

Country Gentleman. This variety is small but very sweet. Kernels are small and very pointed. Quality is of the best and it has rapidly grown in favor since being introduced. The ears are of good size and produce in great abundance, a single stalk often yielding 3 or 4 good ears. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Qt. 35 cts. Write for prices.

Adams' Extra-Early. Popular first-early sort for first planting. Good size and matures very early. Valuable for market-gardeners. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

Adams' Early. Matures later than the Extra-Early but makes larger ear. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

Morse Golden Cream Sweet Corn. It can be briefly described as a Golden Yellow Country Gentleman. The kernels are long and pointed and are born on a very slender cob in irregular rows. In its green state the kernels are light yellow, but they cook to a bright golden yellow. The stalks grow about 4 to 5 feet high and bear from two to four ears. The shucks are tinged with brown and the tip of the silk is also slightly brown. The ears vary in size, but average about five inches in length—rather smaller than the old-fashioned Sweet Corn, but easily handled in eating. The flavor is delicious and in sweetness and tenderness resembles both parents—Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. It is as early as the former, being one of the first of the main crop varieties. We hope every one of our customers who has a spot in his garden will try it. Price 35c qt.



Morse Golden Cream Sweet Corn

We are very particular in selecting our Sweet Corns, to have them true to name. Our seed stock of Sweet Corn will be found an improvement over many others, in point of flavor. It is Sweet Corn.

POP CORN

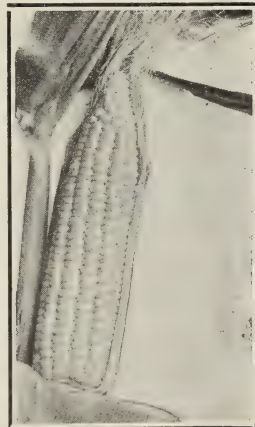
Golden Beauty. A variety which for rare beauty, extreme earliness, great productiveness, crispness, sweetness, and depth of grain and smallness of cob cannot be excelled. It pops splendidly and matures 4 months from the time it is planted. Pound 20 cts.

Monarch White Rice. A very fine variety, clear, white and very productive. Pops beautifully. Crisp, large and as white as down. Pound, 20 cts.

CRESS

Curled, or Pepper Grass. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt. 5 cts., oz 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

True Water Cress. This is quite distinct from the former, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place is found. The seed should be sown, lightly covered, in gravely muck lands along the borders of a small, rapid stream. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-grown seeds and extension of roots. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.

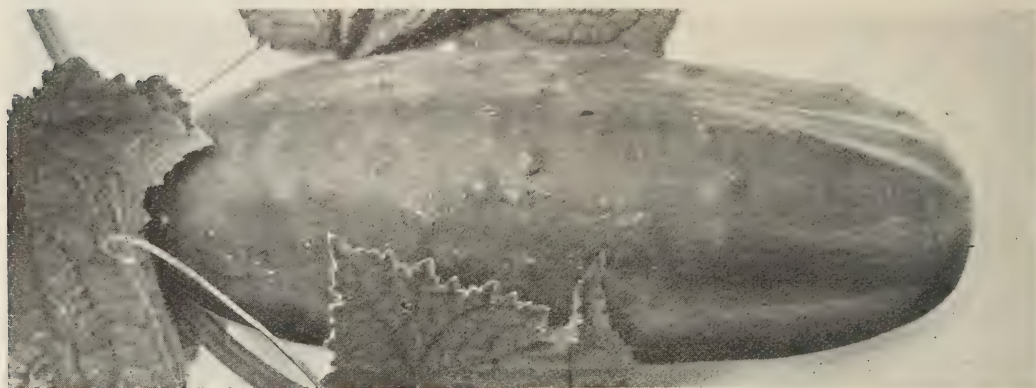


Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

If you are at all interested in INCUBATORS AND BROODERS let us mail you one of our "Mandy" Catalogues with full description of machines. We can refer you to numbers now in use in Florida. Write to-day, while you think of it.



CUCUMBERS



Improved Extra-Early White Spine.

Culture.—For early use, plant as soon as the ground is warm; for pickles, a month later. Form hills 6 feet apart by digging holes 18 inches square and 1 foot deep, and filling them nearly level with the surface with well-rotted manure, or, better still, with very rich earth. Mix this with the soil beneath, then draw back the top soil, forming a broad, flat hill, 4 to 6 inches above the surface. In this plant 15 or 20 seeds, covering them 1 inch deep. When the plants commence to run, thin to three in a hill. Remove all the fruit before it commences to ripen in order to keep the plants in bearing.

Improved Extra-Early White Spine. This variety is one of the most productive ever offered. It produces cucumbers of the finest form and most salable size for shipping purposes. It is of a dark green color and a favorite with large truckers and gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75c.

Improved Long Green. The standard all-round variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing. Quality crisp and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for packing and the larger ones are often allowed to ripen for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Arlington White Spine. An excellent sort, much used for forcing; also good for open ground. Very early and of fine quality. In some trucking sections no other variety is used. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75c.

Emerald. One of the earliest to mature; of excellent quality; perfectly smooth; one of the best varieties for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Evergreen White Spine. This variety of Cucumber will be found to produce less culls and more perfect shaped fruit than most any other sort now on the market. Color is a dark green. It is very crisp and tender. An excellent Cucumber for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75c.

Early Fortune. Full-blooded and extremely early; wonderfully productive; a model in shape; of the most inviting and attractive deep green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

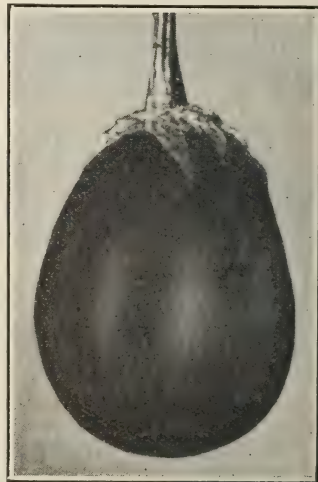
EGG PLANT

Culture.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting. One ounce for 1000 plants; requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

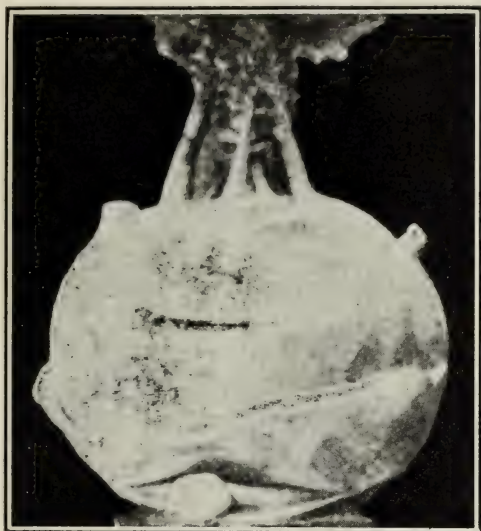
Florida High-Bush. Rich purple color; oblong in shape more productive than the New York Purple. Will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather; also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Black Beauty. The fruit of this Eggplant is ready for market fully ten days earlier than other varieties. The skin is a rich, purplish black, making a very attractive fruit. Truckers will not make a mistake by planting Black Beauty as a main crop. Our stock has been grown especially for the critical market-gardeners of Florida. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$3.75.

Improved Large Purple Thornless. For years this variety has been the standard for Southern market-gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich, purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$4.



Florida High Bush



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

ENDIVE

Culture.—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started thin out to 10 inches apart to the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; three pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Green Curled. Best variety for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

White Curled. Does not need blanching to prepare it for use, the midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

GOURDS

Japanese Nest-Egg Gourd. A small white-fruited sort, the fruit resembling the egg of a hen. When properly dried they are light and durable; they make the best of nest-eggs. Grown on a trellis the vines serve as an ornamental screen. They should not be planted in very rich soil, as fruits will grow too large for a nest-eggs. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Dipper Gourd. Very valuable for making dippers; grows on fences and trellises. Train the fruit to hang down. In this way handles will be straight. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Sugar Trough. Grows to a very large size; holds from 4 to 10 gallons each; used for a great variety of purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap and salt dishes, nest-boxes, and for packing lard. Pkt., 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

HERBS

Culture.—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossoms develop, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

CARAWAY. The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring and render satisfaction when devoted to this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts.

SAGE. Cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more exclusively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done, they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires 4 to 5 pounds to plant an acre in drills. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

THYME. Used both green and dry. Should be in every garden. Oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts.

KALE

Culture.—Sow in seed-bed about the middle of spring, and when of suitable size, transplant from 20 to 30 inches each way and cultivate like cabbage. The crown or center of the plant is the part used, and when boiled is sweet, tender and delicate. Kale is improved rather than injured when exposed to frost.

Dwarf Green Scotch Curled. The variety in most general use; stands the winter without protection. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Emerald Isle. This new sort makes a very desirable and much more attractive vegetable than the Siberian or Blue Kale. The color is a perfect green, and leaves well crimped; stands the winter well, and no doubt will take the place of the old sorts. Pkt. 5 c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.

KOHLRABI

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart in rows when well up. One ounce to 100 yards of row.

Early White Vienna. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

LEEK

Culture.—Sow in spring or early fall in drills 6 inches apart; thin to 2 inches. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 12 inches apart. Put as deep as you can without covering the center leaves. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth American Flag.—A popular sort. Very hardy. Considered by experienced growers to be the best of all varieties on the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

WE HANDLE MAINE-GROWN POTATOES, PURE STOCK.



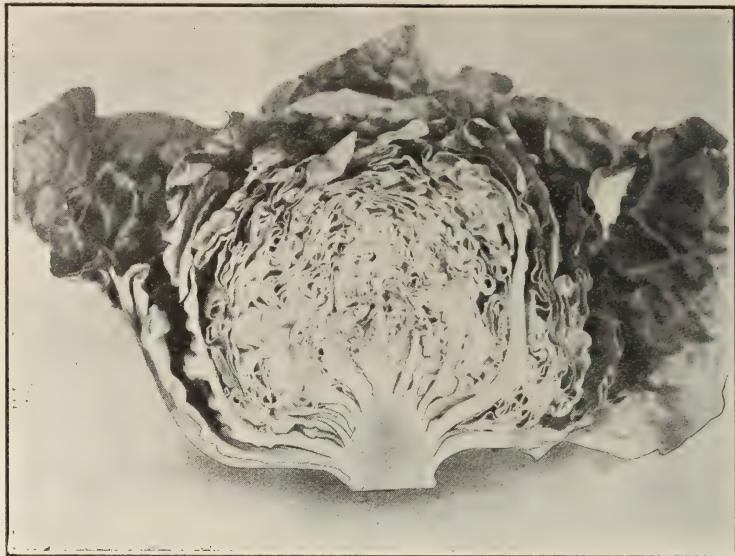
LETTUCE

Culture.—If you are prepared with hotbeds, Lettuce can be grown at almost any season of the year by selecting the forcing sorts that will form heads under glass. The quickest way to get a start is to plant seeds in a bed of rich earth and when plants grow select the strongest and most healthy for transplanting into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 inches in the drills; cultivate same as cabbage. The soil should be rich and its growth pushed in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown thickly in a bed and allowed to grow up spindling and tough, to go to seed early and finally die out. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Crenshaw Market. Too much praise cannot be given our strain of this splendid Lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of Florida. It may be grown in open ground for summer and fall use or in frames, under canvas, and always makes large, fine heads with thoroughly blanched heart, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot too highly recommend this lettuce for early market-gardeners. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Hanson. Plant large, forming a flat head resembling that of a cabbage, and so slow to throw up a seed stalk that it often fails to form any seed. Outer leaves light green, with prominent light-colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. The best for late spring planting to head in warm weather. Pkt., 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston. A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large-heading, forcing sort. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves, which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown, are quite tender. This is grown in the South as winter Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.00.



Crenshaw's Market Lettuce.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce. A distinct variety of excellent quality. Heads are somewhat conical in shape and, if tied up shortly before cutting, it will blanch nicely, forming solid heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. This variety, commonly known as the Royal Summer Cabbage Lettuce, attains a large, strong growth in a comparatively short time, and forms a very solid head of rich, creamy yellow leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Large Drumhead, or Victoria. Heads remarkably large and compact, crisp and tender. One of the finest summer varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Boston Market. One of the earliest to head. A splendid sort for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

White-Seeded Tennisball. A quick grower; of fine flavor; very crisp and tender; heads large and firm. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes, or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

Southern Giant Curled. A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in fall for early spring salad. A popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

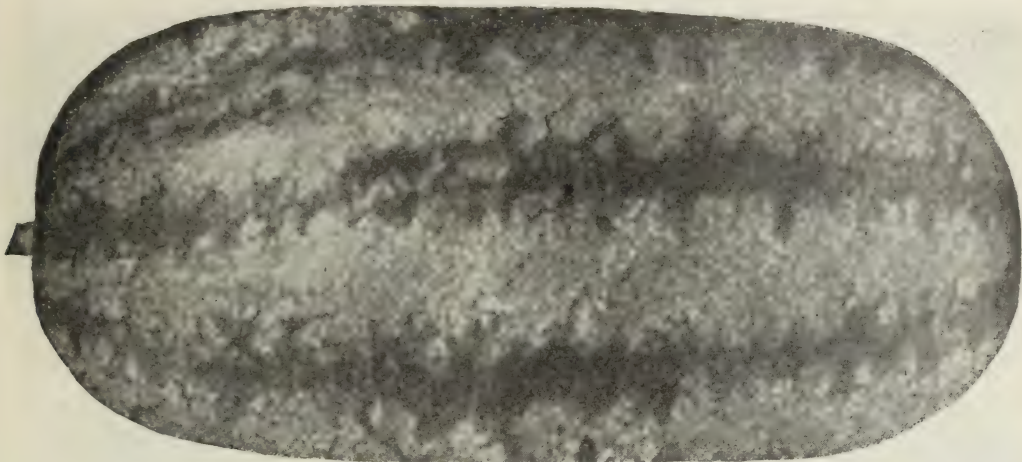
New Chinese. Larger than most varieties. Very tender and delicious. Plants are very vigorous; leaves are large and crimped; one of the very best for salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White or English. Large leaves, not so much crimped as other sorts; quite early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Ostrich Plume. An improvement over the old Southern Curled. Very popular. Leaves large, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Big Boston Lettuce.



Florida Favorite Watermelon.

WATERMELONS

Culture.—Watermelons will grow and produce where cantaloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart, 8 to 12 in a hill. When plants are well up, thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch.

Florida Favorite. This melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety, very prolific, earlier than the Rattlesnake or Pride of Georgia. Very fine for table. It is a good shipper, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately. Flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. It is without doubt one of the best melons grown. Our stock is of select strain and is especially grown for us. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c., lb. 75c.

Kleckley's Sweets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender. It is without doubt the sweetest of all Watermelons. The rind is very thin and will not stand shipping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c., lb. 75c.

New Triumph. This melon is a market sort and for shipment is the best produced. It is very prolific, early, and of a uniformly large size. A cross between Duke Jones and Kolb Gem. Has the firm, handsome appearance of the former, and the fine shipping qualities of the latter. The rind, like the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, with distinct stripes of a little lighter shade. As a table melon it is superior to the Kolb Gem and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the finest strains of melon ever introduced. It is quite superior to the old original Rattlesnake melon. Rind green, with dark green stripe. Shape of melon oblong, with butt ends. Our strain does not produce melons with a neck. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$1.25.

Augusta Rattlesnake. Oblong, large, light green, with darker green stripes. Very popular as a market sort. Before introduction of the Kolb Gem, was the only shipping melon in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Jones. This is one of the best shipping varieties, and is much preferred to some of the older sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

Alabama Sweet. A large, dark-skinned melon. Flesh red. Very early, of strong growth, and will bear longer than most other melons. It is light seeded, and first-class for shipping. Of good size, though not ungainly. It is quite extensively grown in the State of Texas, where it brings high prices. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

Glossier. A good shipper. Large size and a good flavor. A very popular melon. Pkt. 5 cts.,

oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Carolina Bradford. Without doubt one of the finest home melons grown. Flesh bright red, rind dark green. A good keeper, and seldom spots. To those wishing a first-class market melon, we recommend the Bradford. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Jordan's Gray Monarch. A melon of large size and fine quality. A good shipper as well as home market melon. Flesh deep red; rind gray. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c., lb. 75c.

Pierson. We have the only pure Pierson on the market. It is oblong in shape and grows to a large size. Rind is dark with a darker green stripe; of medium thickness, rather tough. It is early and very prolific. Flesh is very red, crisp and deliciously sweet. Seed are creamy white. Its long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.

Tom Watson. We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium-early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Flesh is dark; crisp; no strings, and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

All Watermelon Seed are grown in Florida exclusively for Seed.



Pierson Watermelon.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon.

MUSKMELONS

Culture.—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out or danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. One ounce will plant about 80 hills, four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in from 65 to 80 days.

Rocky Ford. This is a small, oblong Canteloupe, green flesh, and has the most delicious flavor, surpassing all other sorts. For several years past this variety has gained a great reputation in the northern and western markets, selling at a much higher price than any other varieties offered; in fact, often selling for nearly twice as much as other sorts. This great popularity as a shipping and market melon has created a heavy demand for this seed. We offer the best and purest stock, direct from Rocky Ford, Colo. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., ½lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Crenshaw's Mammoth Perfection Muskmelon. In this melon we are convinced that we have indeed a perfect Muskmelon. In shape it is nearly round, as thick at the bottom end as at the side. Its color is dark green until it commences to ripen; it then turns yellow. At first sight of turning it is time to pick. Growers who expect to ship, or even market them at home, should not wait until it is fully ripe. If picked two or three days ahead, it will then reach the consumer at the right time. It is a handsome melon, slightly netted, firm flesh and with small seed cavity. It is a quick grower and a heavy yielder. Fruit will average 8 to 15 lbs., with good season and proper cultivation. Our customers should give it a trial. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., ½lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

Extra Early Hackensack. A strain of small green nutmeg in which the ribs are more pronounced and netting closer. Flesh coarse, but very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c., ½lb. 50c., lb. 75c.

Banana. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit; skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon-color, thick and of good quality. It often grows to be 2 feet or more in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., ½lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.

Netted Gem. Early; good quality; very attractive. Flesh very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., ½lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

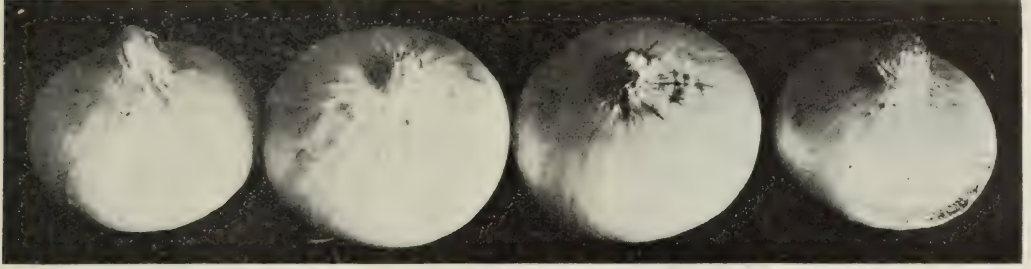
Early Nutmeg. A popular variety for early market as it is extremely hard and fruit ripens quite early. Fruit well-ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c., ½lb. 50c., lb. 75c.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A large, second-early sort; very popular in some sections; flesh thick and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., ½lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Fordhook or Sweet Martha. This is a salmon-fleshed breakfast melon, of finest quality and flavor. Extra early, very vigorous in growth and much more prolific than many others now on the market. The flesh is thick, very solid, salmon in color and extraordinarily sweet. It is very attractive, grows uniform in size, making an even pack and carries well when shipped. We are sure that a trial of this melon will prove to be more than satisfactory. Many growers do not hesitate to say it is much better than the Rocky Ford. We recommend it as an excellent breakfast melon that is worth a trial by every one who grows melons. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



Early Nutmeg Muskmelon.



BERMUDA ONIONS.

ONION

CULTURE.—The Onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thinly in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. Mature about 180 days from sowing.

Special pamphlet on Bermuda Onion culture mailed free on request.

BERMUDA ONIONS

GENUINE TENERIFFE-GROWN.

These are the Onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest Onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct and we know there is no better stock to be had. May be sown either in the fall or early spring. Both White and Red varieties.

White Bermuda. This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation, as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white Onion. Less than six months are required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Write for price.

Red Bermuda. Identical with White Bermuda, except the color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red Onion is preferred. Write for price.

Crystal Way. This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness, its beautiful appearance and ready market. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. There is none better in the world. Write for price.

Louisiana Creole. The most reliable variety grown in the South. It is good size and of mild flavor, colored red. It is by far the best shipping Onion grown in the Southern States; the keeping qualities of this Onion are unsurpassed and yield is enormous. Our seed stock for years has been grown by the most reliable and best posted Onion growers in the South. Northern seed will not produce large bulbs. Write for price.

White Creole. We do not claim this to be an improvement on the Louisiana Creole, excepting, color. It is pure white which makes its appearance much more desirable for table use. Write for price.

Prizetaker. The largest of all yellow Onions. Resembles the large Spanish varieties. Flesh sweet, tender and mild. This is, no doubt, the handsomest yellow Onion on the market. Grows to weigh one pound or more from the seed. Shape is nearly a globe. It is a bright straw color, has a small neck and matures early. It cannot be surpassed for home or market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Australian Brown. Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Fine flavor. Skin an amber-brown color. One of the best for fall plantings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

ONION SETS

CULTURE.—Plant the sets four inches apart in rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. All varieties can be set out in the fall, as well as in the spring. Fall planting of onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised. Owing to variation in weight of sets at different season we shall in the future quote prices by weight instead of measure.

White Silverskin. Plant from August to, and through, March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.25.

Yellow Danvers. The hardiest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good, all-round, very productive variety. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for closest market prices on larger quantities.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large Onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt. 15c., pk. 90c.

Crystal Wax Sets. Grown from our genuine Crystal Wax Seed. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.25, bus. (32 lbs.) \$4.25.

Bermuda White Sets. Same as above, but light yellow Onions. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.15, bus. (32 lbs.) \$4.



GARDEN PEAS

If ordered by mail, add to the price named, 5 cts. per ½ pt., 10 cts. per pt., 15 cts. per qt., for postage.

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 3 or 4 feet apart, planting seed 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely staked, but when the taller varieties in double rows and stake with brush. They should be are grown for private use, a good plan is to sow them kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth.

1½ bushels are required to plant an acre; 1 quart to to plant 100 ft. of drill.

Early Alaska Peas. The best Early Pea Seed of bluish color, well rounded and filled out and of the finest flavor. Very prolific for an extra early variety. Pint 20c., qt. 35c.

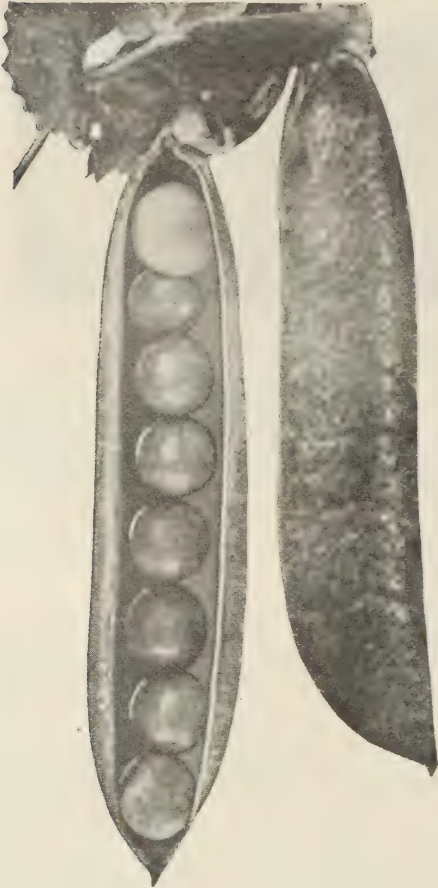
First and Best. This is one of the best, first and early sorts. Very productive and free from runners. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and will mature for table use about 45 days from germination, frequently in less time. It takes but two pickings to strip the vine. A good Pea for market-gardeners. Pint 20c., qt. 35c.

American Wonder. The first variety of dwarf, compact growth and early maturity, having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra Early. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Nott's Excelsior. This variety is midway in character of vine and pod between the American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the good qualities of each. One of the very best for the family garden. Pint 20c., qt. 35c.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Grows about 5 feet high. Pods are large and full. A prolific bearer and one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pint 15c., qt. 25c.

Crenshaw's Excelsior. All extra-early, smooth Pea, with fine qualities. A rapid grower, quick to mature and a good shipper. Market-gardeners will find it to their advantage to plant this Pea. Pint 20c., qt. 35c.



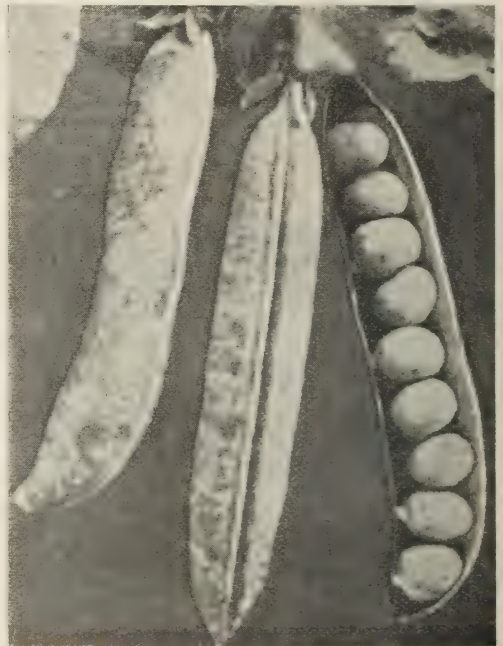
Crenshaw's Excelsior Peas

Bliss' Everbearing. A stout vine; yields immense number of short pods, which are filled with peas of the largest size. They cook quickly having a fine flavor, and are very sweet. Pint 20c., qt. 35c.

Large White Marrowfat. About 5 feet high; of strong growth. Pods large, round and well filled. Seed large and excellent for summer use. Undoubtedly one of the most productive of garden varieties and a favorite for market. Pint 15c., qt. 25c.

Gradus or Prosperity....The greatest improvement in wrinkled Peas that has been offered in years. An Extra Early sort of unequalled quality. Vines grow about 2 feet and stand up well; do not require staking. The Peas are tender and sweet. Pint 25c., qt. 40c.

Ameer. This variety is really large podded **Alaska.** It is early, very prolific, hardy, almost equal to Telephone in size of pods. Very showy and sells well on the market. Color of seed about same as Alaska. Slightly larger in size. If you want an early, large podded pea, plant **Ameer.** Pkt. 10c., ½ pint 20c., pint 30c., qt. 50c. postpaid. Pk. \$1.75, not prepaid.



Nott's Excelsior Peas



PEPPERS

CULTURE.—Cultivate as directed for Eggplant, except that Peppers may be transplanted one foot apart in 18-inch drills. Guano, hen dung or other concentrated manure heod into the surface soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will not only be found to increase the produce wonderfully, but will improve the quality of the fruit.

Ruby King (Sweet). The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and when fully matured is of bright red color. Mild and pleasant and can be sliced and eaten as a salad. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Chinese Giant. The largest of all. Very mild and delicious. This is the largest of all the Peppers. Plants set three to four very large fruits quite early, and continue setting until frost. In appearance fruit is thick and chunky; flesh is very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$4.00

Large Bell or Bull Nose (Hot). Is a large, oblong variety, which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Tobasco. This variety is used in the manufacture of Tobasco sauce. It is very hot, but good for family use. Try it. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.



Ruby King

Parsley

CULTURE.—Sow at any time from August to April in drills 15 inches apart. It requires 3 to 6 weeks for Parsley to germinate. Soak the seed 12 hours before planting.

Moss-Curled Parsley. An excellent free-growing sort, with pale green leaves of handsome appearance. Used exclusively for garnishing and table decorations. The best for market and private gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Plain Leaved. Is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Parsnips

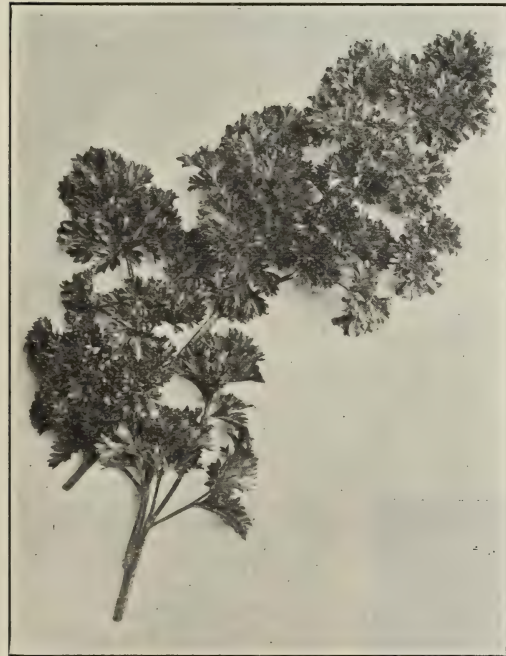
CULTURE.—Sow thickly in drills from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, 3 lbs. to acre.

Improved Sugar Hollow Crown. One of the best and handsomest to be found. Broad shoulder and hollow crown; producing by far the best Parsnips known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Pumpkins

Note.—Generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cushaw, which is planted in the garden. Care must be taken not to plant them close to squashes or melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills 8 to 12 feet apart.

Connecticut Field. Large, round, soft shell. Salmon color; very productive. Best for stock. Oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.



Parsley

Large Yellow. Grows large and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. They are variable in shape, some being flattened at the end, others round or long. Of deep, yellow color. Fine grain and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Cushaw Crookneck. This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds—one yellow and the other green, striped with yellow color. The latter is to be preferred. The flesh is fine grain, yellow, very sweet and better than any winter squash. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Crenshaw's Small Florida. A small, round, very sweet Pumpkin; especially adapted to southern climate. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

ORDER A TRIAL PACKET SWEET MARTHA MUSKMELON



POTATOES



Beauty of Hebron.

Note.—We have our seed stock grown especially for us in Aroostook county Maine. The most successful growers in the state of Florida use Maine-grown seed Potatoes. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application when season opens.

CULTURE.—The Potatoe, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soils the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbant nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You can find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application.

Early Rose. One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

Beauty of Hebron. Potatoes are oblong, skin white, slightly tinted; flesh pure white; a splendid cooking variety and of excellent flavor. It has always been popular with gardeners and for private use, yielding well.



Bliss Triumph

Rose No. 4. A favorite with Florida truckers; has given universal satisfaction for several seasons.

Bliss Triumph. One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to northern markets. Vines are of medium growth; yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color

Crenshaw's New Beauty Potato. This is the heaviest yielding early potato ever offered to the Florida growers. It is very resistant to blight and rust, and will make you an elegant sort to plant for either home use or shipment to market. This variety is best adapted for spring planting. Write for prices.

RADISHES



CULTURE.—Sow in any good garden soil as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession. In Florida, along the Gulf coast, they can be sown all through the winter.

Early Scarlet Turnip-rooted. Small top, quick growth crisp and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Crimson Giant. A new type of early Turnip Radish of a striking deep crimson color, attaining a size of 6 to 7 inches in circumference, weighing over an ounce or about four times the weight of Scarlet Turnip sorts. Notwithstanding its immense size it does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining white, solid, crisp and tender, and of the mildest flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.

Scarlet Turnip, White-Tip. A very popular sort for early use. Quick to mature and seldom becomes pithy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Mixed Radish Seed. A mixture of several different varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Large White Summer Turnip. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender, but rather pungent in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

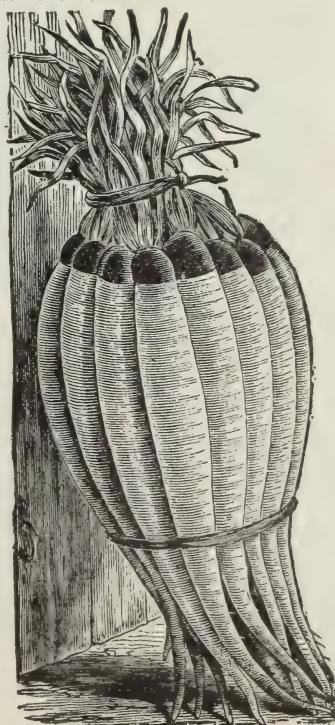
Early Long Scarlet Short Top. A very popular variety that is brittle and has very short top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

French Breakfast. A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTERS

The Salsify root which grows about 12 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, is becoming a very popular vegetable. When cooked it has a distinct flavor of the oyster and may be served in a great variety of ways. A loose, light soil, especially sandy loam, is desirable for a long, smooth root. In stiff soils the roots are usually uneven and hard to dig. Use three-fourths ounce for 100 feet of row, and thin to 1 or 2 inches to prevent crowding.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The improved large-rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and being from 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.



Salsify



We want every seed buyer
 in the South to become acquainted
 with this trade mark of ours. It
 means that the seeds are of a qua-

lity that brings success.



SQUASH

CULTURE.—Plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant 3 or 10 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 1 oz. to 40 hills; 4 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Winter sorts, 1 oz. to 30 hills; 4 or 5 lbs. to the acre.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan. The earliest to mature. Very productive. Of light cream color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

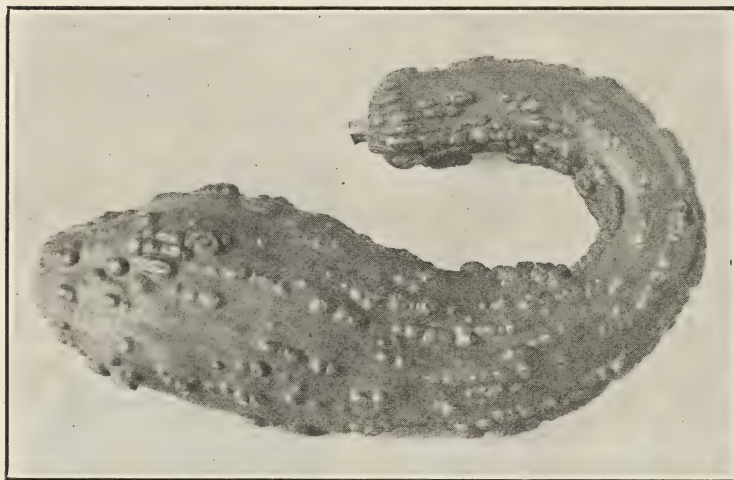
Early Yellow Bush. Similar to the preceding, but of deep orange color. Often called Patty Pan. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Old, well-known variety. Fruit orange-yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Hubbard. This most excellent winter variety is too well known to need an extended description. The uniform good quality of its fine grain and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities have made it the most popular of all winter sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Early White Bush



Giant Summer Crookneck.

Giant Summer Crookneck. An excellent variety that is an improvement over the old Yellow Crookneck, and is much larger size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Boston Marrow. A large bright, orange, winter Squash, the flesh of which is salmon-yellow, unexcelled for sweetness, flavor and fine grain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

SPINACH

CULTURE.—For summer use, sow in very rich ground, the richer the better, in early spring; drill 1 foot apart. This sowing must be cut before the approach of hot weather or it will run to seed. Can also be sown in the fall for spring use. It is not necessary to protect the plant.

Norfolk Savoy. The earliest and also a very hardy variety. Plant of upright growth, with leaves finely savoyed, like those of cabbage. The

best sort of plant for a succession of crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Victoria. A new sort which forms a very large exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, some savoyed in the center. It is a little later than the Savoy, but remains much longer, and cannot fail to please. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.

INFORMATION.—If we can be of service to you at any time by supplying information on any subject pertaining to seeds or poultry supplies, you are at liberty to write us.



TOMATOES

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 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 and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or two. As the roots are not disturbed by taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

New Stone. This sort probably has more merit and has made more friends than any other variety ever introduced. After 20 years it is still one of the most popular Tomatoes grown and it deserves to be, for it is without doubt the best bright red, smooth, heaviest yielding, best keeping, red-fleshed Tomato grown. As a main crop it is fine, a good canner and one of the best for catsup. There is hardly a better red Tomato in existence than the Stone. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.

Acme. An excellent first-early, purplish red in color; a good shipper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Favorite. A fine, large, perfectly smooth, bright red, medium early. Stands shipping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Spark's Earliana. Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells slightly acid flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Red Field Beauty. One of the most satisfactory Tomatoes grown. It has stood the test of both market and home garden for years, not only in the Southern States, but in foreign countries also. It is early, of bright red color, and the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., ½lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

Livingston's Beauty. One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are grown in clusters, are of a glossy, purplish crimson color, large size, early and seldom crack after rain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

B. B. It has every good quality pertaining to the Tomato and is devoid of all faults of other sorts. It is smooth, solid, and one of the handsomest ever grown. It suits gardeners, canners and shippers. It is as solid as an apple, has no core, and the flavor is excellent. Generally weighs more to the bushel than any other sort, which proves its solidity. Has a beautiful red color outside and inside. The fruit is quite large. Used successfully for both early and late planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., ½lb. 90 cts., lb. \$1.75.



New Stone

June Pink. New Very early; of medium size, round, smooth, and very solid. Color pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Globe. Since its introduction in 1905 this variety has rapidly grown in popularity until now it is one of the greatest market sorts grown. The shape is a great improvement for many reasons. It is large, always smooth, purplish pink in color, very solid, early and of fine flavor. Remarkably free from blight, very productive, bearing fruit in clusters from 4 to 7, making it one of the best for market-gardeners. There is not a globe shape sort of same color that is superior to this. We have strictly first-class stock of Globe that we feel sure will give perfect satisfaction. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., ¼lb. 90c., lb. \$2.50.



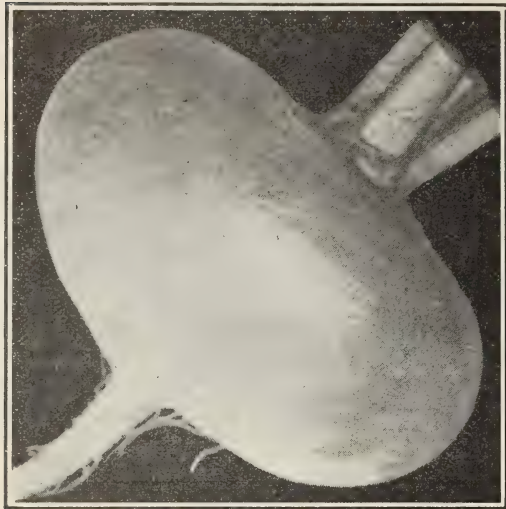
Livingstone's Globe

WE HAVE SPECIAL GROWER OF TOMATO SEED, NONE BETTER



TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, and the late during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in August and September and earthed up as they grow. Early Turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. to the acre in drills; 2 to 2½ lbs. broadcast. Salad varieties require 3 to 3½ lbs. per acre.



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

Cow Horn. Long, white flesh; fine grain, sweet and very popular. Oz. 5c., ¼lb. 20c., ½lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, quite devoid of rank, strong taste. Oz. 5c., ¼lb. 20c., ½lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

Early Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. It is quite flat; of medium size; color purple top or dark red above the ground; flesh below ground white; fine-grained and tender. Leaves few and upright in growth. Oz. 5c., ¼lb. 20c., ½lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved. A most excellent early garden variety much used in our State. It is sure to bottom and make a very sweet and tender early sort. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Purple-Top Milan. The earliest of all Turnips. Also one of the finest-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., ½lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Purple-Top White Globe. It is globular in shape and nearly as large as the Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance and the most excellent quality and equally desirable for table or stock. Our strain of this is very superior to the majority now on the market. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Seven Top, or Georgia Salad Turnip. An excellent variety to grow for salad. Roots small, tops large, leaves crisp and tender. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb., 20 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Golden Ball. The sweetest of all yellow-fleshed Turnips. An excellent variety. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

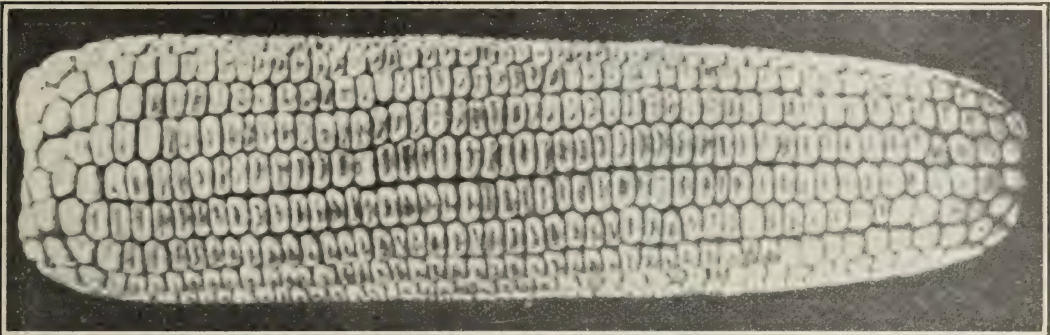
Improved Purple-Top Yellow. The strain of Rutabaga that we have is without doubt superior to all others. It is hardy and productive, is globular in shape, having very little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid deep purple, above the ground and bright yellow beneath. Sweet and well flavored. Leaves small, light green. We do not hesitate to declare this beyond doubt to be the best strain of Rutabaga that has ever been sold in the State of Florida. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., ½lb. 45 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Purple-Top Yellow. The old sort that has been in use for years. Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., ½lb. 30c., lb. 50c.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip.

**Be sure to include in your order
Morse Golden Cream Sweet Corn.**



Virginia White Dent Corn

FIELD CORN

The varieties of Field Corn listed below are especially selected for the soil and climate of Florida. This fact is not taken into consideration as much as it should be. Often seed is ordered from a dealer whose stock is raised perhaps hundreds of miles away, and in surroundings of soil and climate that are not conducive to producing seed of the best quality for our section of the country. In buying from us, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are procuring seed raised for the express purpose of being planted in Florida soil, and thus you obviate the risk of securing unacclimated seed.

At this time we cannot name price on Corn. Write for prices.

Improved Golden Dent. It is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow Corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow Corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended.

White Dent. One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality Corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; 18 to 24 rows on cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white Corn. The yield of this superior Corn is very large. We unhesitatingly recommend it.

Maryland White 90-Day. This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep. It makes a large growth of fodder and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it.

Hickory King. A very popular and productive white Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. Grains large, broad, and white, making fine meal. The cob is small.

Blount's Prolific. Produces from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. For late planting

this Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage Corn.

Florida Grown White Flint. This variety gives better results than any other white Corn grown in this State. Besides being very early it is prolific. Grains are white and hard and it is seldom eaten by weevils. It makes the best meal; is valuable also for stock feed on account of its strength.

Cuban Yellow Flint. It is said that this Corn will make under any circumstances. It never gets too hot or too wet, and dry weather will not hurt it. It has small ears and small grain and is the hardest of all known flint Corn. Almost impossible for a weevil to damage it. We import our seed direct from Cuba, and of the best stock that can possibly be secured, and recommend it highly to the farmers of Florida on account of its resisting drought so well.

Cocke's Prolific Corn. This is a valuable variety of white Corn. On land of good fertility and especially on low river grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding Corn. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy Corn. Our stock of this Corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety.

Mexican June. A hardy, drought-resisting. Ears 7 to 10 inches, having 14 to 18 rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this Corn lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cowpeas or clover; their greatest value is as forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter or rust-proof-oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single horse plow is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the Peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the cow or stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern States. Bushel \$2.



FIELD SEEDS

BEGGAR WEED

(Sometimes called Florida Alfalfa).

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are restoring worn-out land. When once established it requires no further attention. Is easily eradicated when desired. Requires no cultivation. Does not interfere with the growing of other crops and is sown like oats. Six to eight pounds will plant an acre broadcast. Write for price.

BERMUDA GRASS

Often planted for lawns. No grass will stand the sun better or will make a prettier carpet when kept short. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass; but we would not advise planting on land that you expect to cultivate in other crops, as it is almost impossible to eradicate it after having once obtained a good hold. We can also supply Bermuda roots if desired, but the sowing of seed is much simpler, and an easier plan; 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in spring, but can be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun, but when once up, grows very rapidly. ¼lb. 30 cts., ½lb. \$1, 1b. \$2.

HAIRY OF WINTER VETCH

Hairy, or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. The forage is greatly relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious, and makes fine milk-producing food.

Should be sown from August to December, broadcast, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, with about 3 pecks of winter oats. This helps to hold the Vetch off the ground, thus enabling it to make better growth, and much easier to harvest and care for properly. For hay, Vetch should be cut just as the oats are heading out. The hay is greatly relished by stock. Prices fluctuate. Lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots about 15 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Italicum*).

Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Lb. 20c., 10 lbs. at 15c.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

used a great deal for lawns. Almost evergreen. Grows from cuttings and set in summer, every joint takes root and becomes a new center. Sets about \$1.25 per bushel.

ST. LUCIE GRASS

Grows from cuttings the same as St. Augustine, but will stand more sunshine. A fine leaf, resembles the Bermuda grass but is easily eradicated. Sets about \$1.25 per bushel.

SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

The popularity of this Bean has increased to such an enormous extent that it is now being generally grown throughout the entire South. It makes a larger growth than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. The possibilities as a land-improver, and for producing a good crop of forage, seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all of the Southern States, and experienced agriculturalists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. It is often difficult to gather or turn under, owing to its rank growth. It is advisable, when sown thick, to allow stubbles to remain above the ground until frost kills them. It will thus make a heavy coating of vegetable matter which, when turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. We are large growers of Velvet Beans and can be depended upon at almost any time of the year to supply your wants. Prices fluctuate, however, and if wanted in large quantities, it would be best to write for prices. They may be sown in May or June at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre in drills 5 feet apart. Write for price.

LYON BEAN (Velvet Bean)

More vigorous growth, rapid and vine stronger than other velvet beans. Pods are a great deal longer, more beans to the pod, and larger, softer and easier eaten by cattle. Write for prices.

RICE (Upland)

Very popular in this State and a number of small areas are grown for home use as an auxiliary crop. Should be cultivated on every farm in our Southern country. Several years' experience has demonstrated the fact that Rice can be as successfully grown on high land as elsewhere. Plant as early in April as you can, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down the grass and weeds until Rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

For fall sowing should be planted in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop for grazing during the fall and winter. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, gives the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Price 15 cts per lb. in 10 lb. lots. When ordered by mail add 8c per lb. extra.

**We are contractors for Velvet Beans and Cow Peas.
Can supply any quantity. Write for prices.**



OATS

Burt. The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land Oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable conditions, is of a very light straw color. A good per cent of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-Proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and, where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. We sell great quantities of these Oats for fall planting, and when properly put in, go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. Write for price.

Texas Rust-Proof Oats. Our stock of this variety was grown by an experienced farmer in the state of Texas. They are heavy, bright and well cleaned. This has grown to be quite a popular Oat throughout the South, and especially in Florida. For this reason we have endeavored to secure the best stock possible and have gone direct to the home of the Oat for that purpose. They are frequently sown from September to the middle of March. The majority of them, however, are sown from October to February. They are very popular for sowing in low ground or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. They yield an enormous quantity of very heavy grain. Write for price.



Oats.

MILLET

Pearl or Cat-Tail. Makes a splendid, continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. It grows very rapidly and will attain a height of 12 feet, but we advise cutting several times rather than allowing it to mature. It can be fed rather than allowing it to mature. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, as it makes a most nutritious food which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will continue to grow until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. 10 cts. per lb. If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

German. This is decidedly one of the best varieties to grow for a hay crop, as it produces a large crop of fine grass ranging in height from 4½ to 6 feet, according to strength of soil. Can be cut green or made into hay and is readily eaten by stock. It requires 1 bushel to sow an acre broadcast. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

SORGHUM CANE

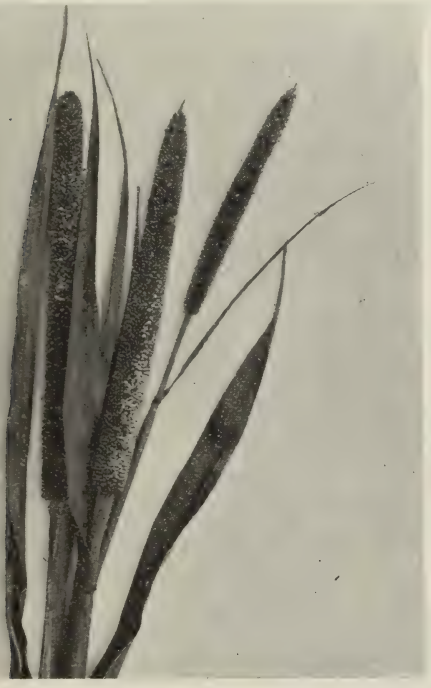
Early Amber. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality and it produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 or 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of ¼ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. 3½ feet apart. 1 lb. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

Early Orange. A favorite Sorghum in some sections of the South. Does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. The stalks are larger and the amount of saccharine matter contained makes it more popular as a syrup cane. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$2.

CHUFAS

In the light, gray sandy soils of our state, unaided by fertilizers, with fair cultivation on land that will not produce from 5 to 10 bushels of corn per acre. Chufas will mature 50 to 100 bushels with but one-half the cultivation that corn requires. They are an excellent hog food. Chickens, and turkeys are especially fond of them. Chufas can be planted from March to July, and a crop made. Plant in 3-foot rows 1 to 2 seed 18 inches apart. It requires about 1 peck per acre. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.

Note.—On account of Chufas drying so fast, prices will be advanced after March 1.



Pearl Millet.

KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated. It makes a large growth of forage and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield as grain, which makes most nutritious feed for stock and poultry. It is non-saccharine and therefore more often used in connection with cowpeas and other forage crops. It has for years been grown in connection with cowpeas at the rate of 1 peck of Kaffir Corn to 1 bushel of Peas per acre. When sown by itself it requires ¼ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$2.



COW PEAS

Write for prices on Cow Peas. We keep in stock all standard varieties in season.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch growing variety. Has brown speckled seed. Very early.

Wonderful or Unknown. This makes an enormous growth of vine but requires the full growing season to make a crop. Should be planted early in order to come to full maturity.

Two-crop Clay. A small yellow Pea, planted extensively in Florida. Very early. By sowing early in the spring two crops can be raised in one season. It is excellent for table use.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Brabbam, Lady Finger, Bush Couch, Black Peas, California Black Eye.

RYE

Rye and Oat pastures afford excellent ranges for poultry, thereby increasing the production of eggs as well as improving the health of the fowls. Free use of Rye and Oats by poultry raisers is highly recommended. Prices subject to change. Will quote upon application.

Florida-Grown Seed Rye. For seed purposes there is no Rye except that grown in the extreme South that will answer, as Northern-grown Rye will trail on the ground and not stand upright as it should. We have our best Rye grown in the northern part of the State on the best land. We at all times advise the use of Florida Seed Rye. It is better for pasturage than seed grown North. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.50.

Georgia-grown Seed Rye. It is sown mostly for pastures. When mixed with Texas Red Rust-Proof Seed Oats and sown on rich land, about 1 bushel of Oats and 1/2 bushel of Rye to the acre, there is no pasturage that exceeds or equals it. Dairymen should plant it extensively. This mixture gives the milk a rich yellow color and is the most valuable green food in all respects that can be grown. Sow for pasture any time from September 15 to March 1. Pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

PEANUTS

Spanish. This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together, they make one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are of small size, but thin shell and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Pkt. 75 cts., bus. \$2.25.

Common Georgia. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, placing nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in drill. Cultivate well and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 lbs. of shelled nuts, or 1 bushel (25 lbs.) of Peanuts when not shelled, to plant an acre of this variety. They resemble the Spanish Peanut, but are not of bunch growth; rather have a tendency to spread, like the Virginia Peanut; therefore are not good for hog feed as the animal finds them rather hard to get at. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. Pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.75.

Improved Valencia. We have secured this new Peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety; destined to supercede the old Spanish Peanut. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

TOBACCO

Vuelto de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana Tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and fresh. It succeeds best on the choicest soils of our State and Texas. Fine crops are also grown in the reclaimed swamps and hammocks throughout the South. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. A fine soil-improver. Lb. 10 cts., bus. \$2.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

(Imported stock).

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. Lb. 10 cts., bus. (25 lbs.) \$2.00.

TEOSINTE

Sow in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart; sow at the rate of from 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Enormously-yielding, continuous-cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown, as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Lb. \$1.25.

JERUSALEM, or WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKE

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield ordinarily twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter. Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, dropping the Artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the Artichokes. Pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.

HORSERADISH

We can also supply roots of this valuable condiment. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the good old-time southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, as it grows and multiplies very fast. 75 cts. per dozen.

Field Seed prices subject to change.

Don't fail to read the description of the
International Hover.



FLOWER SEEDS

All Flower Seeds put up in 5 and 10 cent packages. Special prices in bulk.

ALYSSUM, Sweet. This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high. Pkt 5 cts.

ASTERS. Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut-flowers.

Mixed, Dwarf and Tall.

CALLOPSIS, or Coreopsis. Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright, flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

CANDYTUFT. Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture.

CARNATIONS, Marguerite. A monthly Carnation which is of the greatest value for summer blooming. They bloom freely all summer; the flowers are mostly double; they are all elegantly fringed and deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.

CYRESS VINE. A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers

Choice mixed colors.

FOUR O'CLOCK. A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

MIGNONETTE. In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside, for a succession; late in the summer, sow in pots for winter blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

Mixed. Made up of the newest and best sorts.

It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory). Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside, when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

MORNING-GLORY, Imperial Japanese. One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

NASTURTIUMS. In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

Tall and Dwarf Varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Pansy. Our **Giant Exhibition** is by far the largest and most beautiful Pansy known. It is grown especially for us by one of the most experienced Pansy growers in the world—one who has made a study of this flower for a number of years and has been successful in producing more prize-winners than any other grower. Some of the flowers have been known to reach the extremely large size of 3 inches in diameter. We will gladly furnish, free of charge, a pamphlet entitled, "How to Grow Pansies," with each packet. Pkt. 25c.

German Pansies. Our strain of this variety is far superior to the majority now on sale. While not near so handsome and large as that of the above, they make a pretty show. Pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA. The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

Double. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

Single. A choice mixture; all colors.

PHLOX, Fine Mixed. These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

PINKS, Finest Mixed. These charming old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower-border.

POPPY. Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

Poppy Mixture. A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

PORTULACA. Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes warm, and settled. Height, 6 inches.

Single. Large-flowering, mixed colors.

Double. Extra-double, all colors mixed.

SUNFLOWER. The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants; also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decorations.

Double. Double yellow varieties, 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

SWEET PEAS. Plant early in February, weather permitting in a situation not too sunny, putting the seeds 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

Special Mixed. An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled.



Phlox



FLOWER SEEDS, continued

SALVIA. Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. Height 3 feet.

THUNBERGIA. A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Bears beautiful white, yellow and buff flowers with black eye.

VERBENA. Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

ZINNIAS. For gorgeous summer and fall display, the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. Suitable for bedding and massing.

Large-flowering Double Mixed.

Flowering Bulbs

HYACINTHS, Selected Dutch. Our stock of these beautiful pot and bed-plants has been especially selected and will, if properly treated, mature the largest and most perfect bloom that can be grown in Florida. We have taken care not to secure anything but the most perfect bulbs. We import direct from the grower.

Single. Pink and white shaded, rose-pink, deep crimson, deep scarlet, carmine, pale blue, dark blue. 75 cts. per doz.

Double. Pure white, rose-pink, dark blue, deep red, light blue, yellow, mixed. 75 cts. per doz.

Roman White. The flowers of this variety are smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinth, but are borne in greater abundance. A single bulb produces about six spikes of blooms. This makes it a very valuable sort for cutting. They are easily forced. 60 cts. per doz.



Dahlia.

TULIPS, Double. Mixed colors, 25 cts. per doz. **Single.** Mixed colors, 25 cts. per doz.

FREESIA refracta alba. The sweetest scented of all pot-plants. They are easily forced by starting in cold-frames. About one dozen bulbs in a 6-inch pot makes a very pretty house-plant. 25 cts. per doz.

BERMUDA EASTER LILLY, Lilium Harrisii. A favorite flower for Easter bloom. Each plant bears from 5 to 15 blooms, according to the size of the bulb. Flowers are of pure waxy white. Can be grown both in pots and garden. 15 cts. each.

CALLA LILIES. One of the most popular house-plants. The only thing necessary after potting the Bulbs is to give them plenty of water. A good idea is to have a saucer under the pot; keep it filled with water, so that the plant can draw from same at all times. 15 cts. each.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. We handle only the largest size bulbs, and they will, if properly treated, bear a profusion of large, delicately scented blooms, white with orange cup. Water should be changed on the bulbs every three or four days. This will keep the roots from rotting and plant will bloom in about six weeks from the time of starting. 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3.

NARCISSIS, Double-Nosed Von Sion. One of the best for forcing. Has double trumpet. Color, rich golden yellow 40 cts. per doz.

Grandiflora, Paper White. 25 cts. per doz.

GLADIOLI, Extra-Fine Mixed. Grown for us by well-known Gladiolus specialists who have been growing this mixture for years, and we are delighted to be able to offer same, knowing that this will please the most critical. It is extra-fine mixed, just as the name indicates. Recommended to every one who wishes to make a brilliant show in his garden for a small outlay. 10 cts. for 4, 25 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSE, Excelsior Double Dwarf Pearl. Long spikes, 20 to 30 inches high, with large, double, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6, 50 cts per doz.

DAHLIA BULBS, mixed colors, 15 cts. per cluster, \$1.50 per doz.



Nasturtium.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Steinmesch Select Hen Feed. This is a dry grain feed commonly called Scratch Feed. It is made up of wheat, oats, corn, barley, Kafir corn, buckwheat, sunflower seed and other grains. This feed is correctly proportioned and properly mixed and will keep the chickens healthy and vigorous. \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Steinmesch Extra-Quality Chick Feed. Is needed to raise all young chicks—makes them grow and thrive. It is a mixture of cracked grains small seeds, beef bone and grit, especially prepared for the rearing of chicks from the time they are hatched until they are ten weeks old. Feed dry. Always the same, and ready to use. **The Best,** and no higher in price than other feeds. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Pigeon Feed. A properly prepared feed for the pigeon fancier's use, that has proven itself entirely satisfactory. Nothing but sound, sweet grain used. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

We carry a complete line of unmixed grains for poultry and pigeons, such as: Buckwheat, Kafir Corn, Corn, Cracked Corn, Hemp, Pigeon Peas, Sunflower, Millet, Wheat. Prices given on application.

Crenshaw's Morning Mash. Saves you the trouble of mixing your shorts and other ingredients for the mash. It is always ready made up from the best wheat-bran, alfalfa meal, linseed meal and crushed oat hearts. It contains all the elements for large egg-production, and will add vigor and strength to growing stock. Fine for use during moult. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Alfalfa Meal. In tests made it has been shown that Alfalfa contains about 17 per cent protein, which is a very high percentage and makes a rich feed, giving grass conditions, thus promoting health, vigor and fertility of eggs. Write for prices.

Directions for Using.—Take one pound of Alfalfa Meal, steep in water (hot water preferred) and let it stand for one-half hour. Just before feeding, dash a little cold water over the meal; this brings out the fresh, green color; add a handful of cracked corn, corn meal, bran or middlings and mix them thoroughly. Have it moist, but not sloppy. This is sufficient for ten hens one meal. Cost about 3 cents. Feed on a board or platter, or in a V-shaped trough, the latter preferred.

Crush Oyster Shell (Reliance Brand). Two sizes, fine and coarse. 75 cts per 100 lbs.

Mica Crystal Grit. Coarse and fine. Poultrymen of long experience pronounce Mica Crystal Grit superior to all others. \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Bone. Coarse and fine. Consists of ground beef bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. Price 5 cts per lb., \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Charcoal. Is a necessity in the Poultry business. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry. Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. 5 cts. per lb., \$2.00 per 50 lb. bag.

Harding's Granulated Milk. For poultry. Better, cleaner and cheaper than beef scrap, as it gives an increased egg production of 30 to 40 per cent over beef scrap. Can be kept, without deteriorating, in any climate. 50-lb. bag \$2, 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Fine Ground Dried Blood. A highly concentrated and natural food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact, keeps them busy the year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 of meal, shorts, or Crenshaw's Morning Mash. 5 cts per lb., 50-lb. sacks \$2.25.

Darling Beef Scrap. 65 per cent protein; an absolute necessity if the best results are to be attained, and especially at the season when bugs and worms are scarce. Price 5 cts. lb., 50 lbs \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



“BEAR IN MIND” that Lee's goods are made by Lee, a successful poultryman for more than twenty-five years—

That every article in the Lee line is in regular use on the Mandy Lee farm, where may be seen at any time from 2,000 to 5,000 of the healthiest, liveliest, prettiest chickens to be found anywhere—

That what has made Lee's stock famous is pretty certain to help yours; and—

That our experience and knowledge of poultry requirements tells us what is needed, while the more than forty patents on file at the United States Patent Office in Washington under our name is pretty conclusive evidence of our ability to make what is needed. Try the “LEE” way.

LEE'S GERMOZONE. The standard remedy for Colds, Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox, and other poultry ailments. In liquid and tablet form—the latter can be sent by mail and is especially desirable for winter use. 12-oz. bottle, 50c.

LEE'S EGG MAKER. The most successful combination of those food elements necessary to strong, vigorous birds, and to the production of the largest number of eggs. 2 1/2 lbs., 25 cts., 5 1/2 lbs., 50 cts., 15 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. \$2.00.

LEE'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY. The best medicine for this most serious disease; a very few doses usually being sufficient for all except the most extreme cases. 12-oz. bottle 50 cts.

LEE'S LICE KILLER. The only safe, sure and economical way to rid your poultry-house and poultry of all vermin, and with none of the disagreeable work incident to dusting, dipping, greasing, or treating each fowl individually. Lee's Lice Killer (Liquid) does all the work thoroughly; kills all vermin whether on the body of the fowl or about the poultry-house. Qt. 35c., 1/2 gal 60 cts., gal. \$1.

LEE'S INSECT DESTROYER. A powder. Used with utmost effectiveness on sitting hens and little chicks, and where a powder is actually preferred you can find none better than Lee's. Pkg. 25 cts.

LEE'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT. For head lice on sitting hens and little chicks. 2-oz. can 15c.



Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey's Poultry Remedies, haven't you? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. Price, 50 cts., postage 6 cts.; \$1, postage 12 cts.

Conkey's Lice Powder does more than scare or stun, same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4 cts. on sample). Or buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postage 5 cts.; 15-oz. 25 cts., postage 17 cts.; 48-oz. 50 cts., express extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid rids the poultry house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with 1 part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough. Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in 10 days when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry house. 1 quart 35 cts., 2 quarts 60 cts., 1 gallon \$1.; express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 10 cts., postage 2 cts.; 25 cts., postage 4 cts. Easy to apply and won't hurt the chick.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. There is not one particle of filler in this tonic. It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25 cts.; 3½ lbs., 50 cts.; 7 lbs., \$1; 25 lbs., pail, \$3. Expressage extra.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy. 50 cts., postage 7 cts.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy. 25 cts., postage 8c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy. 25 cts., postage 4 cts.; 50 cts., postage 8 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy. 50 cts., postage 18 cts.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy. (For Sore Head). 50 cts., postage 10 cts.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy. 50 cts., postage 12 cts.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic. 25 cts., postage 9 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy. 50 cts., postage 10 cts.

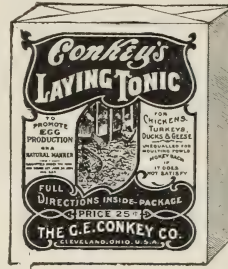
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy. 50 cts., postage 9 cts.

Conkey's Healing Salve. 25 cts., postage 3 cts.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative. 25 cts., postage 6c.

Conkey's Flea Salve. (For Southern Stick-tight). 25 cts., postage 6 cts.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles. 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, \$1 per doz. 5 cts. each for postage or express, extra.



Specialties that we would like for you to try and be convinced.

Crenshaw's Sorehead Salve. Guaranteed to cure. Sorehead is one of the most dreaded diseases among poultry in Florida. It has many times wiped out an entire flock in one week. The remedy we offer has proven itself thoroughly reliable, often curing bad cases in two applications. It is harmless to feathers or flesh, but sure death to germs. It will also cure head-lice and scaly leg. Directions on each box. 25 cts., postpaid.

Osulum. Inoculate your fowls and prevent disease. A Scientific Remedy and preventative for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhoea and Sore Head. Price, 50 cts. and \$1.00 bottles. Will be glad to mail a special pamphlet which goes into details.

Hen-E-Ta. A new soluble grit said to be of much benefit. Contains 30% Pure Bone Ash. Valuable in building up strong vigorous fowls. Pamphlet mailed free on request.

FREE...Here's Something for You if you are interested in chickens...This fine, new, big edition of **Conkey's Poultry Book** we give free to interested customers, or will send by mail on receipt of stamps, 4 cts. "I got more practical working ideas out of Conkey's than any other chicken book I ever read," writes one man. Treats the whole poultry subject, housing, breeding and feeding, incubation as well as care and management of fowls when diseased. Includes Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. You want this book. You can make a success of poultry if you follow this book. Come in or send 4 cts. in stamps for your copy.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Saintary Drinking Fountains. The cleanest, most up-to-date chicken fountain now in use. Keeps the water always fresh, clean and cool. Qt. 25 cts., ½ gal. 35 cts., gal. 50 cts., 2 gals. 75c.

Davis Food and Water Fountain. The neatest and best fountain on the market, and the only fountain that can be satisfactorily used for either water or grit, oyster shells, etc. Can be used with any size bottle or with pint, quart or two-quart glass jar. A large bottle is best for water, and a fruit jar for feeding grit, shell, etc. 25 cts. each.



Leg Bands for Poultry. The Improved Champion, made of aluminum and adjustable to any size fowl. Held by double lock; they can't slip off. 15c. per doz., 25c. for 30, 50c. for 50, 80c for 100, postpaid.

Porcelain Nest-Eggs. Very best grade, 25c. per doz.

The Champion Chicken Marker. Many times persons wish to mark their young chicks with a permanent mark that they may identify them when grown. This can be done by punching a small hole in the web between the toes when the chicks are taken from the nest. The hole will remain during the life of the fowl. In this way records of matings may be kept. It will also serve to identify your birds in the event they are stolen. Sixteen different marks can be made by making holes between different toes.

The Champion marker is especially designed for this purpose. Made in two sizes, large for old fowls, small for chicks. Price, prepaid, 25 cts.

Galvanized Iron Grit and Shell Boxes.

Large size, three compartments\$ 50
Small size, two compartments 75

MODEL GRINDING MILL.

An improved hand-power grinding mill of new and elegant design. It is intended to grind all kinds of grain, dry bone, shells, roots, bark, salt, etc.

They are the best all-round family mills, producing cracked wheat, graham flour and cornmeal for the family at the slightest cost, producing cracked or ground corn or other grain of any fineness necessary for feeding to the young chicks and the coarse for the grown fowls; all so easily controlled and adjusted, leaving nothing to be desired. They are easily adjusted to grind fine or coarse without the use of wrench or other tools. The burrs are made of steel-alloy metal, the most durable grinding surfaces made.

The capacity is about as follows, depending on the condition of the grain or fineness of the meal: No. 1½, ½ to 1 bushel per hour; No. 2, ¾ to 2½ bushels per hour; No. 3, 1 to 3 bushels per hour.

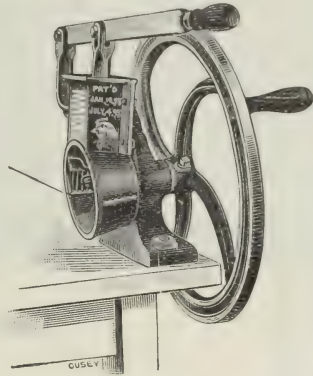
List of sizes, weights and prices.

No.	Height	Width	Wheel	Weight	Price
1½	13	8¼	12½	20 lbs.	\$2 50
2	16	9½	16½	35 lbs.	5 00
3	18½	12¼	19¾	63 lbs.	7 50

Packed one in a box. Weight, No. 1½, 28 lbs.; No. 2, 50 lbs.; No. 3, 85 lbs.

Warranty. These mills are warranted to grind more rapidly, and outlast any of this class.

Wilson's Poultry Mill and Green Bone Cutter. The No. 1 Hand, Bone, Shell and Corn Mill for the Poultryman. This mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shells, grit, gravel stones, old crockery, glass, charcoal, corn, walnuts and all kinds of grains. It is also a splendid machine for the housekeeper for grinding stale bread, crackers, roots, barks, etc. Without stand, \$5, weight 33 lbs.; with stand, \$7, weight 62 lbs. Diameter of hand wheel, 20 inches. The grinding surface is made of the hardest material and will last for years.



The "Crown" Green Bone Cutter. For green bones; to bolt to bench or table.

This cutter does excellent work in green bones. Has steel knives which can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand wheel 21 inches. Furnished with stand at additional price. Without stand, weight 50 lbs., \$6.50; with stand, weight 80 lbs., \$8.50.

FLOWER POTS.

Made from the best material. Our buying in car lots enables us to make low prices.

Special price to Florists.

	Each
4-in. pots	\$0 05
5-in. pots	05
6-in. pots	10
7-in. pots	15
	Each
8-in. pots	\$0 20
9-in. pots	25
10-in. pots	35
12-in. pots	75
14-in. pots	1 00



BLACKMAN MEDICATED SALT BRICK.

The stock lick the brick. Stock like it—the Brick does the rest. No drenching, salts and cures; no dosing, so simple, so sure. 25 cts. each.

LEE'S BEST CONDITIONER.

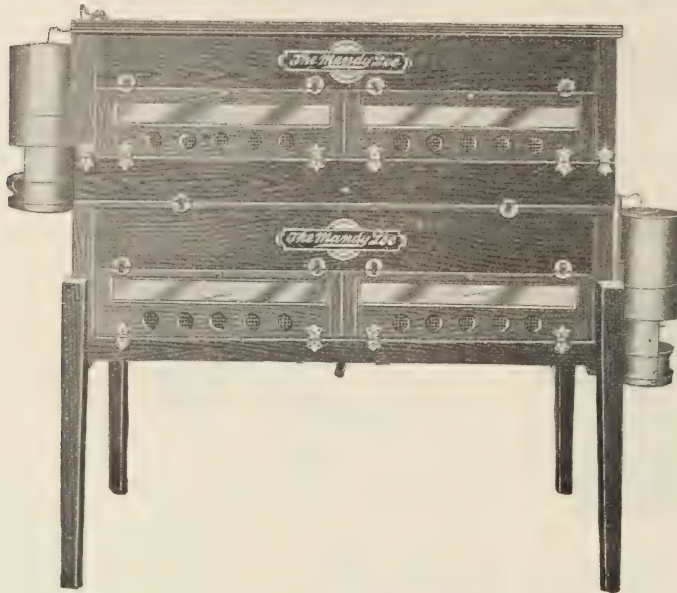
For stock. 2½ lb. packages 25 cts.

CONKEY'S STOCK VIGOR.

A general conditioner and tonic preparation, combining the beneficial qualities of a great number of reliable remedies endorsed by veterinarians and practical managers of livestock, and also useful because if given in time, its tonic alternative effect will often completely ward off serious disorders. 25c. and 50c. pkgs.

Conkey's Stock Book. Covers the four farm animals—horses, cattle sheep and swine—in a comprehensive, but absolutely practical way. There is no other one book that brings together the important facts you need to know on the subject of farm livestock. It is a big book, in point of what it brings together from guaranteed scientific and practical sources,—but a little book in that all is boiled down, or rather creamed off the top of the whole big broad vital subject. What you get is the cream—the rich result of other men's experience.

There's a copy for you, if you want it. It is too valuable a book—and too expensive—to be handed out broadcast. But if you want a copy, just let your dealer know, or send us 6c stamps to cover postage. **The book is free. But as it is expensive, please do not ask for a copy unless you are really interested in farm livestock.**



Incubators and Brooders

(State Agents for Mandy Lee)

The new 600-egg Mandy Lee, herein illustrated, may be set 150, 300, 450 or 600 eggs at a time. The upper deck, having an extra deep nursery and some bottom heat, is especially adapted, if so desired, for hatching extra large eggs such as Turkey, Goose or Ostrich.

AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.

Is on all Mandy Lees. Regulates heat, moisture and ventilation automatically. Two dampers: One controls heat, as in all incubators, but the other (the one over the small pipe) acts in conjunction with the heat damper and automatically regulates moisture and ventilation just as accurately as heat is regulated on other incubators. This means 300 per cent efficiency with a Mandy Lee as compared with any other incubator.

PRICE \$65.00

This is the new 600-egg 1913 Model Mandy Lee; the finest thing ever offered to the poultry world, adapted for everything from hen to ostrich eggs: complete adjustment and automatic regulation of every feature, heat, moisture and ventilation.

Complete Incubator Catalog free, showing and pricing all sizes.

The Sand Tray Prairie State

Every chick hatched in a Prairie State Sand Tray Incubator is bubbling over with vitality the minute it pops out of the shell and you can rest assured it will thrive and grow rapidly.

Read the following brief descriptions and if you want more information—more evidence of Prairie State superiority—write for our large illustrated catalogue—we gladly mail it free.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

All Prairie State Incubators have slides for the trays on top of the machine for cooling and handling the eggs. The machine contains no diaphragms of any description. The egg-chamber is deeper than any other machine, giving plenty of head room and a large air space. Each machine contains double system of ventilation. Eggs may be ventilated by diffusion, or by the opening of a single slide a direct current downward can be secured through the eggs, and it is intended to be used only in drying off the chicks after the hatch is over. The bottom of the machine is covered with burlap mat so it can instantly be cleaned. Every known feature that will aid the operator, save time, make results sure and easy, has been incorporated in this incubator. It has the widest latitude, will work under greater variations of outside temperature, dry or moist air conditions, than any incubator ever constructed.

SAND TRAY PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS.

Are supplied with nursery, removable burlap mat, galvanized wire bottom egg-trays, with removable or testing slats to prevent the eggs from rolling when tray is not full. Galvanized sand trays covering entire bottom of machine.

Price.

No. 0—100 hen eggs; 135 lbs. crated\$18.00
No. 1—150 hen eggs; 160 lbs. crated 22.50
No. 2—240 hen eggs; 240 lbs. crated 32.00
No. 3—390 hen eggs; 275 lbs. crated 38.00

MOISTURE.

Did you ever notice the hen that steals her nest on the ground? That's natural incubation. And she usually hatches every egg, don't she? We've copied her. We use a wet sand tray, covering the entire bottom of the machine in close proximity to the eggs, thus furnishing the proper amount of moisture and reducing the evaporation from the eggs to the same per cent (9 to 11 per cent) as under the hen. This insures chicks full of vitality—chicks that live—just like hen-hatched chicks. Non-moisture machines hatch weak, small chicks of low vitality, hence the heavy death loss during the first two weeks.

REGULATOR.

The regulator is our new, improved, all-steel and zinc thermostat, built on new and original lines, very powerful, safe and sure.

VENTILATION.

To develop the growing germ strong in vitality requires an almost unlimited amount of pure fresh air. Ventilation in the Prairie State is two to three times as great as in any other machine, but does not pass through the eggs; it passes over the eggs. The eggs are ventilated by diffusion perfectly, but are not dried.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR.

Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg and remain in perfect working order for five years. No possible chance of failure. A beginner can operate them just as successfully as the experienced poultryman.

It is easy to keep every egg in exactly the same temperature all the time with the "Buckeye Circulating Hot Water System." It is a self-regulator. The only thing you have to do is to keep the lamp burning and turn the eggs twice a day.

Buckeyes are made in three styles: Style A 60-egg, Style C 50-egg, and Buckeye Standard in 60, 110, 220 eggs. All machines bear Underwriters label and come with complete equipment for hatching.

Write for descriptive catalogue on Incubators.



International Sanitary Hover

The International Sanitary Hover, invented by J. M. Foster, founder of the great Rancoas Poultry Farm and President of the International Poultry Sales Company, differs widely from other brooding devices in principle and construction.

Perhaps the strongest distinguishing feature of the Sanitary Hover is the fact that it is warmest at the curtain. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves near the edge of the curtain, where there is plenty of fresh air, instead of crowding to the center to trample one another or die of suffocation. The Sanitary is not a center-heat hover. It heats by radiation from an overhead dome—not by the draft system common to many hovers.

The Sanitary Hover can be picked up and carried around with ease and used anywhere. It is well suited to portable brooders and colony houses—provided they are at least 30 inches wide—but will yield equally good results in a hen house, a barn, a cow stall, a piano or organ case, or even a dry goods box in a place sheltered from wind and rain. Expensive brooder houses have been rendered unnecessary by the Sanitary Hover.

The Sanitary Hover is circular in shape and has no corners for chicks to crowd into. It is metal throughout and fireproof, no solder being used in constructing it. The absence of crevices and seams simplifies the problem of keeping the hover free from vermin.

No carpenter work is required to set up the Sanitary Hover—no cutting of holes nor building of platforms. The hover sits on the floor just as the mother hen does and is as free as she is from ramifications. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always on the same level.

The lamp of the Sanitary Hover can be lifted out through the top by the operator while standing up. The operator does not have to kneel in dust or mud to tend the lamp. There is no possibility of gases or fumes from the lamp getting into the air breathed by the chicks, because in order to do so they have to pass through the metal ceiling. This they cannot do.

The Sanitary Hover allows 540 square inches of hovering space—nearly 200 square inches more than is allowed by other standard hovers. It will accommodate 100 chicks, providing ample room for them. The claim of the makers of the Sanitary Hover that it will raise a higher percentage of the chicks entrusted to its care than will any other brooding device, is supported by the testimony of hundreds. Among the warm endorsers of the Sanitary Hover are such prominent and successful poultry raisers as the Kellerstras Poultry Farm, Owen Farms, Wm. Cook & Sons and Rufus Delafield.

Gas may be used to heat the Sanitary Hover if the operator has on his place city gas or a generator. The hover is supplied with a thermometer so placed that the handle is within easy reach, though the bulb hangs down among the chicks at the back level. When the operator wants to find out the temperature of the air among the chicks, he has only to lift the thermometer, look at it and drop it back. The thermometer is encased in wood in such a way as to protect the bulb against damage.

Other advantages possessed by the Sanitary Hover are its great heating capacity; the location of the peep hole, which makes it easy for the operator to see his lamp without stooping; the fact that the lamp can be removed in an instant without disturbance of the chicks, and that the flame cannot be put out by an ordinary wind or rain; and the durability of the hover, which cannot be burned nor broken and will not warp and fall apart.

During the fall and winter months the Sanitary Hover can be used to sprout oats and so provide the winter supply of green food. Twelve quarts of oats sprouted under the Sanitary Hover will give in 8 days 2½ bushels of green food—enough to feed 500 laying hens 3 days. As an oat sprouter alone the Sanitary Hover will pay for itself many times over. Ask for free circular explaining method of sprouting oats with this hover.

We are agents for the International Sanitary Hover and have it on exhibition on our floor. A cordial invitation is extended to customers to call and examine the hover. A large descriptive catalog explaining various uses of this popular hover will be mailed free on request. The price is \$8.50 net, f. o. b. Tampa.

If printed directions are followed we guarantee that the Sanitary Hover will prove satisfactory.

Out-Door Brooder

The Great Mandy Lee Brooder. Excellence is being a correct imitation of hen brooding. The heat warms a blanket from above. The blanket touches the back of the chicks below. The chicks can lay with their bodies against the warm blanket and their heads in the open air through the side curtain. If too warm, they naturally seek the side curtains. This raises the curtains and cools the hover. If too cool, they get back under the middle of the hover and the curtains close. This brooder, with its long, narrow hover, with curtain front and back, is the nearest to nature and will raise the best and hardiest chicks. Price, \$13.00.

In this new brooder, the hover is the warmest part, just right for the most tender chicks. Then comes the upstairs feeding compartment, a few degrees lower in temperature, where the chicks can be for a few days. Then they can pass down an incline to a ground floor-scratching-room, the full size of the upper hover and scratching-room combined. Here they have plenty of room during bad weather and right on the ground, which is the place for chicks to thrive. Price, \$18.00.

We are the largest dealers in poultry supplies in the State.
We carry a full stock at all times enabling us to fill your orders promptly.



Plant Buckeye Trees to Get Results.



Three-year-old grove from which one box was taken from each tree.

This three year old grove yielded a box of fruit to the tree. Some trees did even better. All are Buckeye stock from the largest exclusive Citrus Nurseries in the world. In every part of the Florida Citrus belt *Buckeye* trees are showing as good or better results.

IT'S THE WAY THE TREES ARE GROWN

From sprouting of the seed of the root stock to the shipment of budded stock *Buckeye* trees receive the attention which alone can insure growth and vitality. They are grown under ideal conditions. Given half a chance *Buckeye* trees will thrive. They are big, lusty and true to name.

OUR BIG NEW CATALOG FREE.

It is handsomely illustrated and is packed with information for the Citrus grower. It tells all about the wonderful new late Grapefruit, the "Inman" and the best of the other varieties of Grapefruit and Oranges. Send for a copy today and learn just how *Buckeye* "quality" trees are grown.



FERTILIZERS and INSECTICIDES

We have made arrangements with the Gulf Fertilizer Company to handle their "Special Brands" of Fertilizers for vegetables listed in our catalogue. Special catalogues and quotations mailed on request.

Write for special prices in Quantity.

Acid Phosphate. Used for mixing with other fertilizers to increase the phosphoric acid analysis. Pound 5 cts.

Blood (Dried). Good for flowering plants, like roses, etc., its chief element being nitrogen. Pound, 5cts.

Pure Ground Bone. Animal bones furnish the soil with the essential requisite of nitrogen as well as phosphoric acid. The most substantial fertilizer for lawns and plants. Feeds the soil

for several months after application. 5-lb. bag, 25 cts., 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Bone Flour. Ground very fine; excellent for pot plants or beds where an immediate effect is wanted. 5-lb. bags, 25 cts.

Kainit (German Potash Salt). Most useful for making "Commercial" Fertilizer or can be used alone.

Murate of Potash. The standard potash fertilizer. Useful in connection with soiling crops which furnish nitrogen.

Nitrate of Soda. A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until the plants are above ground.

INSECTICIDES

(Powdered or Paste)

Arsenate of Lead. For Spraying for leaf-biting insects and to prevent codling moths. Dilute 1 to 25 gal. 1 lb. bottle 30 cts. Special prices in quantities.

Bordeaux Mixture. Prevents blight rot, mildew specks and spots. 1 gal. to make 50 gal. Spraying compound. 1 lb., 25cts.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper). Granulated.

Bi-Sulphate of Carbon. Use in destroying weevils in grains ants and vermins. Bi-Sulphate of Carbon is combustible and should be handled with the greatest of care and never around light or open fire.

Carbolic Acid, Crude. In cans, 50 cts. per gal.

Copperas (Sulphate of Iron) Write for prices.

Lime, Hydrated.

Lime of Sulphur. 5-lb. can, 20 cts. per lb.; 16-lb. cans, 17 cts. Special price on larger quantities. Lime of Sulphur (Potassium Sulphide) is a preparation which dissolves in water about 1 1/2 to 50 gallons. Used for mites and red spider.

Sulphur Flour.—This is the common Sulphur used in making liquid sprays, but is too heavy for best results in dry powders for dusting.

Sulphur Flowers—Used for mites and red spider rust on vegetables.

Target Brand White Fly Destroyer.—This is composed of a non-penetrating oil combined with resin. It is thoroughly soluble in water, and will not separate. Kills the white fly in all its stages. Takes off the sooty mould. Gallon, 75 cents. Special price in barrel lots.

Tobacco Dust.—Black stuff, fine tobacco powder, is warranted to give satisfaction. It has been used a great deal in this section for insects on watermelons and cucumber vines, and has proven satisfactory. 5 cts. per lb., \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Tobacco Whale Oil Soap.—Very effective for scale, green and black fly, mealy bug and red spider in greenhouses; also for hen lice and dog fleas. 25 cts. per bar.

Directions.—For spraying plants, dissolve one-third of soap in 1 gallon of water. Stir well. Ap-

ply with syringe, pump or brush. For washing palms, apply with wet sponge. For exterminating hen lice, dissolve one-third of the bar of soap in 1 gallon of water, stir well and apply with sprayer or whisk broom to interior of henney; in nests, shave small slices and apply under hay. For dog fleas, wash dog with strong lather, permitting it to dry naturally.

Paris Green.—Dry powder poison for leaf-chewing insects. 1/4-lb. 12 cts., 18-lb. 35 cts. Special prices in larger quantities.



Slug Shot, Hammond's.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet-fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use and only requires to be dusted on the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. 5-lb. pkg. 40 cts. In bulk, \$7.00 for 100 lbs.

TRIAL GARDEN COLLECTION

1 Pkt.	Florida Drumhead Cabbage	05c
1 "	Extra Early Lentz Beet	05c
1 "	Crenshaw's Market Lettuce	10c
1 "	Redfield Beauty Tomato	05c
1 "	White Tip Turnip Radish	05c
1 "	Ostrich Plume Mustard	05c
1 "	P. T. Strap Leaf Turnip	05c
1 "	Pierson Melon	05c
1 "	Nutmeg Cantaloupe	05c
1 "	White Spine Cucumber	05c
Total		55c

SPECIAL OFFERS OF "SEEDS THAT SUCCEED"

POST-PAID 25¢



CRENSHAW'S FAVORITE COLLECTION

1 Pint	Burpee Stringless Beans	25c
1 "	Crenshaw's Excelsior Peas	25c
1 Pkt.	Crenshaw's Market Lettuce	10c
1 "	Pride of Florida Cabbage	10c
1 "	Prize Taker Onion	05c
1 "	Early Fortune Cucumber	05c
1 "	Jersey Wakefield Cabbage	05c
1 "	White Georgia Collards	05c
1 "	Sweet Martha Cantaloupe	10c
2 Ounces	White Flat Dutch Turnip	10c
1 "	Crimson Giant Radish	15c
1 "	Florida Favorite Melon	10c
1 "	Watson Melon	15c
1 "	Ey. White Bush Squash	10c
1 "	Southern Curled Mustard	10c
1 Pint	Premo Sweet Corn	25c
Total		\$1.95

NOTICE.

The varieties nor quantities of any seeds whatever will be changed in these offers. They are packed ready for mailing and cannot be changed.

POST-PAID \$1.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

We are the largest dealers in this line in Florida and anyone interested will find our list very complete and prices well in line. Special quotations made on large quantities.

FLOWER COLLECTION

1 Pkt.	Sweet Allyssum	05c
1 "	Asters Mixed	05c
1 "	Calliopsis	05c
1 "	Candytuft Mixed	05c
1 "	Margarete Carnation	10c
1 "	Mignonette	05c
1 "	Dwarf Nasturtium	05c
1 "	Fall	05c
1 "	German Pansy	05c
1 "	Phlox-Mixed	05c
1 "	Poppy-Mixed	05c
1 "	Verbena Mixed	05c
1 "	Salvia	10c
1 "	Portulaca Mixed	05c
1 "	China Pinks	05c
1 "	Japanese Morning Glory	05c
1 ounce	Mixed Sweet Peas	10c
Total,		\$1.00

POST-PAID 50¢