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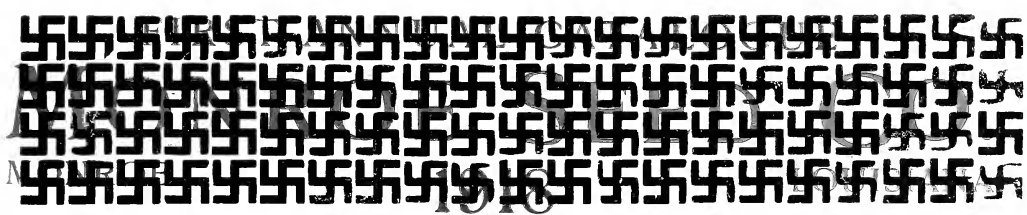


THIRTEENTH  
ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
1918  
BINDING-STEVENS  
SEED COMPANY  
TULSA AND MUSKOGEE  
OKLAHOMA

*Quality  
Seeds*

*at Low Prices*

**Poultry Supplies**



# Quality Seeds at Low Prices



WE SELL only the best grade of tested seeds. Yet we quote rock-bottom prices. Our deliveries are unusually prompt. We have four seed houses—Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa and Muskogee, Oklahoma; The Fort Smith Seed Co., Fort Smith, Arkansas, and The Monroe Seed Co., Monroe, La. The brief statement that follows will interest the buyer of seeds in large quantities to the merchant who retails seeds, to the individual planter of field and farm seeds, to the trucker and to the market gardener. It may be the means of saving you a good many dollars.

When you buy our seeds you do so with the assurance beforehand that you are getting precisely what you pay for—the best seeds we can obtain. We protect you by carefully testing all our seeds. We know they are strong in vitality and that they will germinate satisfactorily. Our seeds will positively thrive in your territory.

We are able to sell high grade seeds at a low price, because we do a big volume of business. We purchase seeds in big lots for all our four stores, and buy at a low price. Besides, most of our business is done by mail and our expense of doing business is low.

We especially invite inquiries for prices on large quantities of seed. We are prepared to offer unusually low quotations on big lots of seed. We make prices lower than the prices given in the catalogue.

We have a complete organization of practical seedsmen. You are invited to write them about any seed problems you have, and they will furnish you information about what to plant, etc. The entire organization is at your service—individually and collectively.

We are particular about shipping orders promptly. When you order seeds we know you want them, so we make it a practice to keep an organization together that knows what it means to ship an order in a hurry.

We aim to handle nothing but the best of seeds. We started in business with the fixed idea in our mind that the farmers in our territory would patronize a seed house that sold quality seeds at a low price. That we were correct in this is evidenced by the fact that we have added one store after another until now we have four.

We established these different branches to take care of our rapidly increasing business and to get as close to our trade in the various states—Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas and Texas—as possible to insure quick deliveries.

We have tried to make our new catalogue more complete and of more value than any of our previous books. We hope you will find it full of interest and helpful suggestions.

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## SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING

A reading of the following will prove an aid to you and to us:

**Our Prices**—Including bags, boxes and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this catalogue include free delivery on packets, ounces, ¼ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). By "Freight or Express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

**Early Orders**—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock.

**How to Order**—Write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail, or freight directions. Where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

**Market Gardeners** and others who buy vegetable seeds in bulk to the amount of \$1.00 or more are requested to send their list of seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

**Plant Orders**—Orders for plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

**Use Order Sheets**—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this catalogue is a great help to us in facilitating filling and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

**About Warranting Seeds**—We buy and sell the best seeds that grow, but it is impracticable to guarantee seeds, as the best seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be grown in too dry ground or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds will stand cold weather and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we do not give warranty in any respect.

### PARCEL POST RATES

Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of one-half cent an ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over 8 ounces are charged for by the pound. The rate per pound varies according to the distance, which is measured by the government zone system, each zone covering a certain number of miles from point of shipment. Distances and rates are shown in the table herewith. Packages are carried by parcel post and are handled just like any other mail matter. They are delivered to your box by your rural mail carrier if you live on a rural route, or delivered to your door if you live in a city where there is a carrier service, or delivered to your local postoffice if you live where there is no carrier service.

### PARCELS WEIGHING MORE THAN TWENTY POUNDS ARE MAILABLE ONLY IN FIRST AND SECOND ZONES.

**First Zone, Local Rate**—This rate applies on parcels mailed at postoffices for delivery on rural or city carriers' routes from such offices. It also applies on parcels mailed on one part of such route to be delivered on other routes from same office. It also applies on parcels mailed on one part of such route to be delivered on other routes from same office.

**Second Zone**—Any other post office up to 150 miles.

**Third Zone**—150 to 300 miles.

**Seeds by Parcel Post**—Your postmaster will tell you the parcel post zone in which your postoffice is located. In most instances parcel post shipments are more desirable even if the cost is slightly higher than express shipments, because the package is usually delivered to your box, whereas it is sometimes necessary to drive several miles to the town to get the express package.

Wt., Lbs.	First Zone		Zones							
	Local Rate.	Zone Rate, 50 M.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
			150 M.	300 M.	600 M.	1000 M.	1400 M.	1800 M.	Rate Over 1800 M.	
1	\$0.05	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.11	.12	
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	
21	.15	.25	.25							
22	.16	.26	.26							
23	.16	.27	.27							
24	.17	.28	.28							
25	.17	.29	.29							
26	.18	.30	.30							
27	.18	.31	.31							
28	.19	.32	.32							
29	.19	.33	.33							
30	.20	.34	.34							
31	.20	.35	.35							
32	.21	.36	.36							
33	.21	.37	.37							
34	.22	.38	.38							
35	.22	.39	.39							
36	.23	.40	.40							
37	.23	.41	.41							
38	.24	.42	.42							
39	.24	.43	.43							
40	.25	.44	.44							
41	.25	.45	.45							
42	.26	.46	.46							
43	.26	.47	.47							
44	.27	.48	.48							
45	.27	.49	.49							
46	.28	.50	.50							
47	.28	.51	.51							
48	.29	.52	.52							
49	.29	.53	.53							
50	.30	.54	.54							

Parcel post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th zone:

- Alaska,
- Cuba,
- Canada,
- Guam,
- Canal Zone,
- Hawaiian Islands,
- Mexico,
- Philippine Islands,
- Republic of Panama.
- Samoa:
- Pago-Pago,
- Tutuila Island,
- Tau, Manua Island,
- U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

# Garden Seeds



Colossal

## ARTICHOKE.

**J**ERUSALEM ARTICHOKE will grow on almost any kind of well-drained soil. It will thrive and produce abundantly on light, sandy or gravelly soil, too poor for many other crops. The plant is drouth-resistant, and, as a rule, remarkably free from fungus diseases and insect pests. The plant is propagated like the potato—by means of tubers. Whole tubers or sets are used for seed, and the hills should be placed 3 feet apart each way. Cultivation should be about the same as for potatoes. This is a grand food for hogs, and they will harvest the artichokes when ripe without any expense. Write for prices.

## ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best-grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. One ounce will plant about 50 feet of row and furnish about 400 plants. The seed should be planted as early in the spring as the weather becomes settled. Considerable crop may

be expected the third year from seed, but for the home garden it is best to buy the 2-year-old plants.

**Colossal**—Our standard variety for the garden. Bears early. Stalks large, deep green, tender and of good flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c.

**Columbian Mammoth White**—The stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. A very strong-growing sort, with thick stalks. Preferred by those who care more for white asparagus. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Our strong 2-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

**Palmetto or Colossal**—Two-year-old root Per dozen, 30c, postpaid; by express, \$1.00 per 100.

**Columbian Mammoth White**—Two-year-old roots. Per dozen, 30c, postpaid; by express, \$1.00 per 100.

## GARDEN BEANS

**W**HEN all danger of the spring frosts is over is the time to plant beans, as they thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. A good, sandy loam is the best soil for beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

The bush varieties should be planted  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 3 feet apart each way. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation,

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

A quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

Beans are a very short crop. Order early.

**Tennessee Greenpod**—This dwarf, early, intermediate snap bean is very popular in some sections of the South, and wherever known in other parts of the country is spoken of in terms of highest praise. The vines are large, somewhat spreading and prolific. The foliage is dark green, with

leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches—flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green, and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

**L**ONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A remarkable early and exceedingly prolific variety of beans. The plants are of robust, compact habit, bearing a profusion of round, straight, fleshy pods, averaging 2½ inches long. The pods are remarkably tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining. They are stringless in all stages of growth, except when quite old. In cooking they retain their delicious green color, making them very attractive when served. The flavor is delicious, pleasing to the most critical. Although of recent introduction, this variety has attracted considerable attention, and we do not hesitate to proclaim it an ideal snap bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by express or freight, 25c per lb.



Red Valentine

**Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean**

—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We confidently recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market Pkg, 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**Round Pod Red Valentine**—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod**—The earliest green-podded bean. Has absolutely stringless pods. Of the most superior quality, surpassing all other early bush beans, both wax and green-podded, in this respect. It is not only earlier than Valentine of the earliest strain, but the pods are larger, handsomer, and of better quality and the plants more vigorous and prolific. We advise gardeners to try this bean. It will be found profitable. Everyone who wants a fine-flavored, tender snap bean for home use should plant this variety. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

If you want one peck or more beans—Write for prices.



GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

**White Navy Beans**—Planted in June or July, these usually make a profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a very profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to the acre. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

**Wardell's Kidney**—Very prolific early sort, with long, flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

**Improved Golden (Rustproof)**—Very valuable rust proof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drouth remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy and of highest quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

**Currie's Rustproof Wax**—Is the earliest to mature of either the green or wax beans. It is ready for the market in twenty-five days from date of planting. Its beautiful, pure golden, long, flat pods of extra fine quality are borne in abundance and attract the admiration of both the planter and the consumer. Being the first in the market, it always commands most profitable prices. Entirely free from rust and blight. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

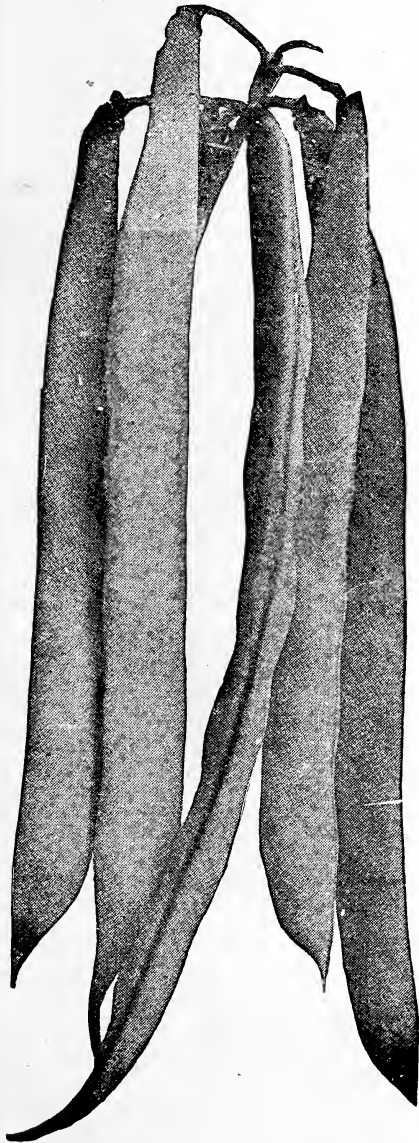
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

**Kentucky Wonder Wax**—This remarkably vigorous growing, wax-podded pole bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The pods are attractive light yellow, and when mature are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval flattened, very irregular, dark brown. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean, well adapted for northern latitudes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**Lazy Wife**—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender and luscious quality until nearly ripe. The white, dry seeds make excellent winter shelled beans, and extend the season considerably. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**Cut Short or Cornfield**—Green beans; resemble those of the Bush Valentine; dry beans, red speckled. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

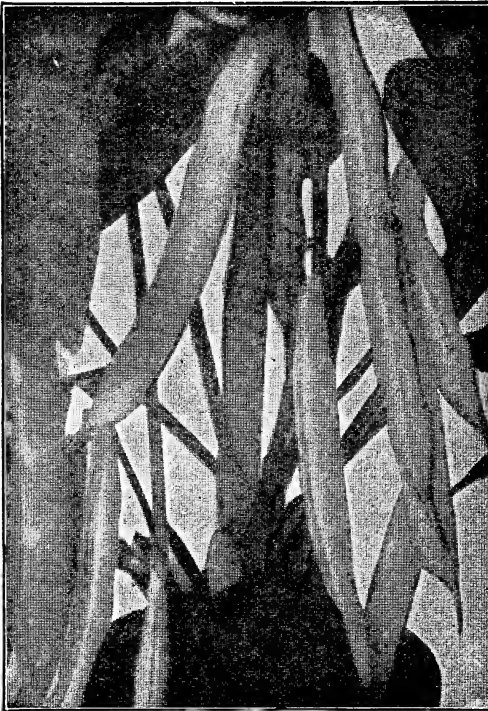
**Dutch Caseknife**—One of the earliest of the pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good bean for planting among corn. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.



If you want one peck or more beans—Write for prices.

# WE HANDLE ONLY TOP-GRADE SEEDS

## GARDEN BEANS—Continued



Currie's Rustproof Wax

**Kentucky Wonder Bean**—Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

**October or Horticultural**—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. It is especially adapted for mountainous districts or where the season is short. Per lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**White Creaseback**—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12 of a silvery green, of the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

### DWARF LIMA BEANS

**Jackson Wonder Bush Lima**—This is the most productive and earliest of the Bush Limas. It is of true bush form, about 2 feet high, bearing greatest profusion of broad, flat pods, each having from 3 to 5

medium-sized flat, handsomely speckled beans, which cook quickly and are of superior flavor. A variety that will please everyone. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; not prepaid, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

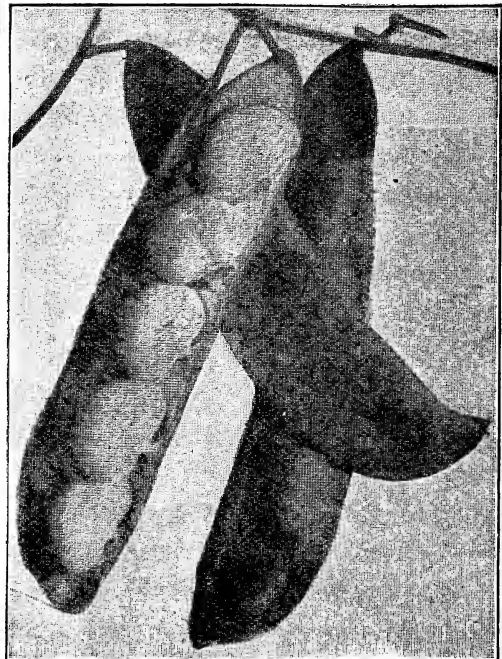
**Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)**—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat and curved; beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

**Henderson's Dwarf**—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**Burpee's Bush Lima**—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large, luscious beans. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

### POLE LIMA BEANS

**King of the Garden (Large White Lima)**—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.



Henderson's Bush Lima

If you want peck or more beans—Write for Prices.

BEETS

**B**EETS grow in moderately light, sandy soil. For very early crops sow Crosby's or Eclipse in hot-beds and transplant the seedlings as soon as the weather is warm enough into open ground; for regular crop plant outside as soon as the ground is in good condition; plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and cover over about 1 inch deep. When the seedlings are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them out to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. For winter crops sow the improved Long Dark Blood in June. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

**Crimson Globe**—Extremely handsome; early normal crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is of the finest quality—a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequaled for table use and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

**Detroit Dark Red**—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh red, with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, firm and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

**Half Long Blood**—Favorite late variety. It is olive-shaped, of deep red color, smooth, and free from side roots. The meat is tender and sweet and remains so until late in the season. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

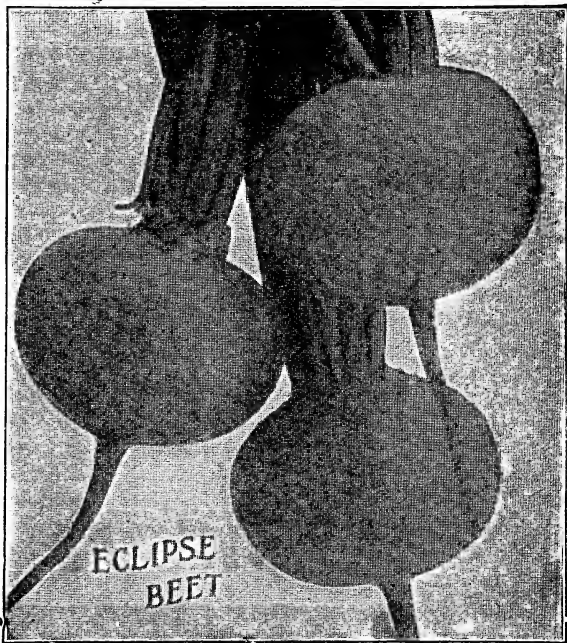
**Eclipse**—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10 postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.10 per lb.

**Improved Long Dark Blood**—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

**Crosby's Egyptian**—The market gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

**Swiss Chard or Spanish Beet**—This deli-

**Early Blood Turnip**—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped—a much better beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recommend this as the best extra quality table beet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid, by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.



icious and useful vegetable should be in every garden and on every market stall. It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served with drawn butter, like tender asparagus. It grows about 2½ feet high. The stalks are thick and broad, like rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss Chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy Spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 90c per lb.

**Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets**—(Listed under "Farm Seeds.")

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

Brussels Sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like cabbage. The sprouts, which grow around the strong, upright stem of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

**Dwarf Improved**—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

**CELERY**

Seed should be sown in February in hotbeds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam, with about 1/2 inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly, when plants are fairly out of the seed leaf, transplant into another box or bed, or thin out to 2 or 3 inches

apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

**White Plume**—The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets. Pkg., 10c.

**Golden Self-Blanching**—The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Pkg., 10c; 1/2 ounce., 25c.

**Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery**—Pkg., 15c.

Market gardeners give our seed preference. In buying get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

**CARROTS**

**C**ARROTS grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about 1/2 inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.

**About Carrot Seed**—Since evenness in shape, size and uniformity of color are necessary to make carrots attractive for bunching, gardeners should see that the carrot seed they buy is of such quality that the carrots produced will come up to the above requirements. Our stocks are selected with extraordinary care as to truthness of type, and will please the most critical trade.

**Danver's Half Long**—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

**Long Orange**—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

**Oxheart or Guerande**—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard



and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

**Yellow Belgian**—A variety having a root from 10 to 20 inches long, of an orange yellow color under the ground, but having a green top on the portion out of the ground. Very hardy, good cropper, and keeps wonderfully well; especially recommended for stock-feeding. Oz., 10c; 3/4 lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

Harrison, Ark., 7-20-'17.

Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

Gentlemen: The buckwheat I ordered last year did fine. I saved a part of the seed and sowed this year. I can praise your seed.

Yours truly,

B. R. MARTIN.

"\* \* \* The seed corn was all right and came up fine; the garden seed also."—J. O. Edmund, Mountainburg, Ark.

The onion seed I got of you this spring are planted and are all up fine. We think seed from your house is all O. K. and want a few more."—Mrs. Jennie M. Grice, Vici, Okla.

CABBAGE



The Charleston or Large Wakefield

**A** HARDY PLANT, easy to grow, and will do well in any soil that is rich, well-drained, and capable of holding a reasonable amount of moisture. For the early crop, plant the seeds five or six weeks before the plants are needed for planting, in hot-beds or even in a shallow box in the house. Plant the seeds in rows  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch apart; put 3 or 5 seeds to the inch, cover  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, and press soil down firmly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and the weather is settled the young plants should be hardened by exposing them to an outdoor position, later transplant in the fields in rows 30 inches apart, with the plants 24 inches in the rows. Later crops are obtained by planting the later or medium varieties late in the season. The seed for the latter crop is started in the seed-bed out of doors. Some-

times the seeds are started in the hills where the crop is to stand, planting two or three seeds to the hill and pulling out all but the stronger ones after they are two or three weeks old.

Our cabbage seed is of the best Long Island grown stocks, and is giving excellent results. A little higher than the imported, but worth it.

**Extra Early Varieties**

**True Early Jersey Wakefield**—Small, cone-shaped heads; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**The Charleston or Large Wakefield**—The best large early cabbage. This cabbage has created a sensation with the cabbage-growers all over the country on account of the decided advantage it has over all other sorts. It can be the first variety sent to market, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low it can be safely left standing in the field to mature to an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00, postpaid;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.50.

**Second Early Sorts**

**Allhead Early**—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically all head.

While it is really a typical summer cabbage it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c, postpaid.

**Early Flat Dutch**—A selected strain; forming large, flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best cabbage for planting in the South. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c, postpaid.

**All Seasons**—One of the best of its class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c, postpaid.

**Brill's Nonesuch Cabbage** is a cross of Early Flat Dutch and Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. In some respects similar to Henderson's Succession. It is rather more full at the top and foliage not quite so abundant and more compact. It is not liable to run to seed when fall planted, and hence is very popular in the South. While it is one of the second early varieties it is suitable also for early fall and winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 90c.

CABBAGE—Continued



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

**American Perfection Drumhead Savoy**—Too little attention is paid to the Savoy Cabbage in this locality, as for home gardens it is unquestionably the most desirable of all cabbages. It is used almost entirely for late planting and attains its greatest perfection in flavor after frost, when it becomes as tender and even more delicious than Cauliflower. The heads are of medium size, borne on short stems and not as large as the ordinary late cabbage, hence will stand closer planting. Our stock of this is American grown and will produce uniformly large heads for this variety. We strongly recommend it to be more extensively grown both for home use and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

**Hollander or Danish Ballhead**—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

**Surehead**—Strain of Flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c, postpaid.

**Premium Late Flat Dutch**—Of good flavor and very tender; among the earliest of the

winter cabbages. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c, postpaid.

**Premium Late Drumhead**—Standard late variety, with uniform heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market sort and a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c, postpaid.

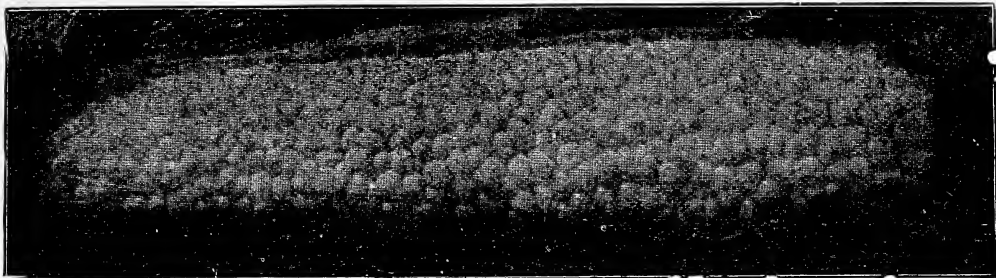
**PE-TSAI, CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE**

**Pe-Tsai (Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage)**—The Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage has attained great popularity in the last two years. Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos Lettuce. As a salad, it rivals the finest lettuce, while cooked like cabbage or spinach it makes delightful "greens." Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seed in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frost-proof cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

"Some time ago I ordered some Red Top and timothy seed of you; also a seeder. I sowed it on blank land. I have a good stand and it sure looks good to me. I will sow ten acres more this fall. \* \* \*"—John Gibbon, box 51, Bigelow, Ark.

"Please send me one of your seed catalogues, as I am contemplating ordering seed from you on advise of a brother in Oklahoma."—J. E. Carter, Alvord, Texas, R. 4, box 19.

SWEET CORN



Country Gentlemen

**D**O not plant sweet corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold, rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of the growth. One quart will make 200 plants, 8 quarts will plant one acre.

**Golden Bantam**—A new early sweet corn, considered by many people the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continual supply for their table. In season it is medium early—about a week later than Cory—and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk and are about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of a golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field corn. However, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

**Early Minnesota**—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

**Country Gentleman**—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged deep sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

**Stowell's Evergreen**—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use

longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

**Adams' Extra Early**—A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 gal., 50c; 1 peck, 90c.

**Adams' Early**—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 50c; pk., 90c.

**White Mexican**—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early; the sweetest of all sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation is the same as for cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

**Early Snowball**—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Pkg., 10c.

COLLARD

A kind of cabbage, growing 2 to 3 feet high, which does not make a hard head. The central leaves often form a loose rosette, which is used for greens, like spinach or mustard. Collard seed is started under glass or in the open. Plants should be handled and cultivated like cabbage, with the exception that the seed can be planted somewhat closer.

**Improved Georgia**—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Our Motto: Not how cheap, but how good.

EGG PLANT

Seed should be started in February, in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist, and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

**New York Improved Purple**—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of egg plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

**Black Beauty**—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD

(Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce)

**Corn Salad (Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce)**—A small, quick-growing salad plant for late fall, winter and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for Lettuce and Spinach. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about ¼ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and, like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. The seed we offer is extra cleaned—quite different from much that appears on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CRESS

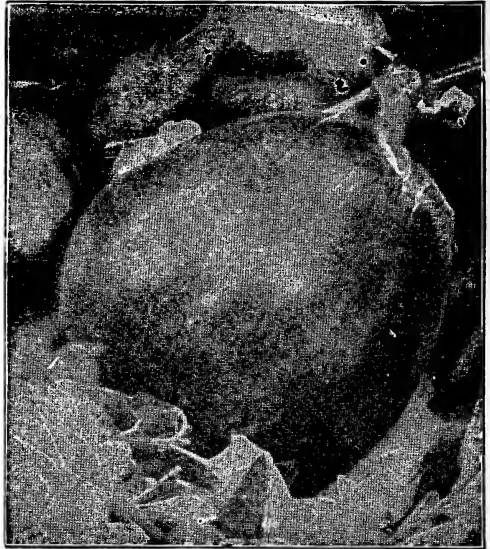
Sow curled or pepper grass thickly in shallow drills every two weeks. It should be cut often, and will continue to grow. It is useful for salad and for garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the pepper grass; 1 ounce of seed of the water cress will sow 15 square feet.

**Extra Curled or Pepper Grass**—Quick-growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

ENDIVE

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring, or even as late as July, in shallow drills 15 inches apart, and when plants are strong thin out to about 1 foot apart. To blanch, gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant and tie them together at the tips. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

**Improved Green Curled**—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.



New York Improved Purple

**White Curled**—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching; is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.

GARLIC

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

HORSERADISH

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground—the richer the better. 20c per doz., \$1.00 per 100.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Loose, curly-leaved type of the cabbage family; particularly noted for its hardiness. It makes excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

**Early Curled Siberian**—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by express, 75c per lb.



### KOHL RABI

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips, and which furnish a most desirable vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill about 200 feet.

**Early White Vienna**—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground; has very short tops; flesh is white, tender and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

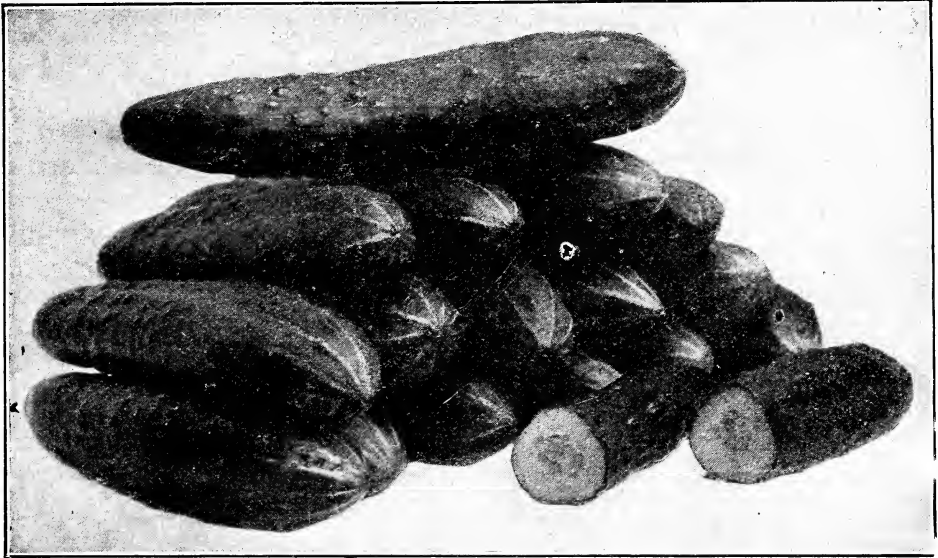
**Early Purple Vienna**—Similar to the preceding sort, except in color, which is a bluish purple. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

### LEEK

A very delicately flavored member of the Onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats, while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leeks prefer a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as Onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

**London Flag**—A strong-growing sort; hardy and excellent for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

### CUCUMBERS



**P**LANT as soon as the weather has become settled and warm in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

### EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

This splendid new cucumber was discovered on Michigan seed farm in 1906, occurring as a sport in a field of a later variety, and immediately attracted attention on account of the uniformity of its fruit, its rich, dark green color, its earliness and its distinctiveness from any other known sort.

A rigid selection has been made over a number of years until now we find it growing with such uniformity that each fruit in a large planting will scarcely differ from its neighbor.

The plant is exceedingly productive and is distinguished by its vigorous growth and by having leaves which are a little larger than is found in the ordinary varieties, and with a

thick leaf texture which renders it less susceptible to plant diseases. In season it will compare very favorably with any of the early varieties of White Spine, while in every other character it surpasses them all.

The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches in length, slightly tapering toward each end and in outline an almost perfect circle, showing none of the depressions so characteristic of other types and which means bitterness. A cross section will show a very thick flesh, which is firm and crisp, and with an exceedingly small seed cavity. In color it is a very rich dark green (as dark as the darkest type of Davis' Perfect or Klondike), and this color does not fade to a

CUCUMBERS—Continued

light, washy green, as do so many other varieties when shipped a long distance. The Early Fortune is beyond question the best market and shipping cucumber in existence today.

As a pickling variety the Early Fortune is one of the very best. It is not only most productive, but the stock has been bred to such uniformity of type that even the small pickling sizes show this uniformity. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Early Cluster**—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short, and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Chicago Pickle**—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color and with prominent spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Japanese Climbing**—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c postpaid.

**West Indian Gherkin**—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and is of no value for slicing. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

**Improved Long Green**—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

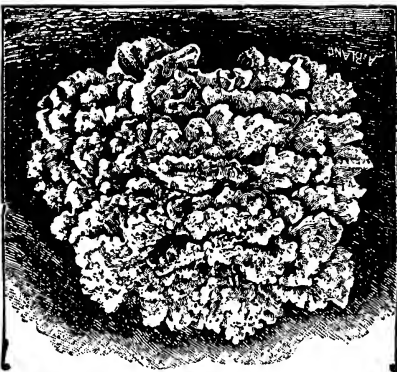
**Everbearing**—If the fruit is gathered the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. Excellent for producing large quantities of small pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Davis' Perfect**—This is the famous new cucumber, which produces cucumbers outdoors that are equal to hot-house cucumbers, and so bring extra prices. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Improved Arlington White Spine**—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

LETTUCE

**T**HIS is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hotbeds in the winter and early spring and in cold-frames and out of doors later. Out of doors it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil made rich with barnyard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches apart each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants like cabbage, and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.



Early Curled Simpson

**Improved Hanson**—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh some-

times 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

**Big Boston**—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30, postpaid.

**Prize Head**—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

LETTUCE—Continued

**Paris White Cos**—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Pkg. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Denver Market**—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Black-Seeded Simpson**—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Grand Rapids**—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter-heads or cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Early Curled Simpson**—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

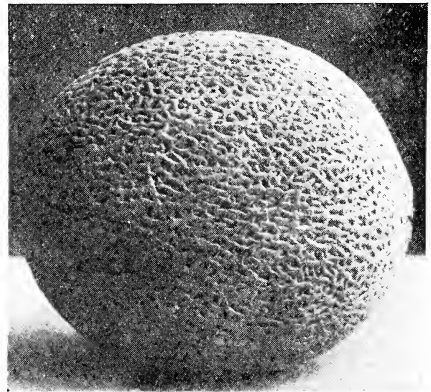
CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

**A** WARM, sandy loam is best for raising melons. Plant early in the spring, when the soil has become warm, in hills 6 feet apart each way, planting ten to fifteen seeds in each hill. After they are well started, thin out to about three strong plants in each hill. An ounce will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply melon seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades. Many testimonials from thoroughly pleased customers show that our efforts to supply the best only are appreciated.

**Netted Gem**—Extra early; fruit light green, thick, and luscious. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

**Honey Dew Melon**—The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colo., and crossed with the genuine, original "Rocky Ford" Cantaloupe by pollenization. The following season this hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba. It is sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating. The average size of the melon is 6 inches in diameter and from 7 to 8 inches in length; weighs 5 to 7 pounds. The skin is smooth with occasional net, is creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and very fine-grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised, and is a splendid shipper. It matures ten days later than the Rocky Ford strains and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late-maturing ones may be kept until Christmas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 95c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

**Thoroughbred Rocky Ford**—Within the last two years our sales on this grade of seed have doubled, and many of our customers have told us that our seed was fully



Rocky Ford

as good, if not better, than that offered by others at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. This seed is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and the growing fields and harvesting are inspected by our representative every season, so that we know that we are offering the very best seed obtainable at any price. For this grade we use the very choicest of melons. If you plant several pounds, write us for special prices. All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified degree in this "thoroughbred" strain. The strongest points of superiority are presented by the following characteristics: uniform size and weight,

CANTALOUPEs AND MUSKMELONS—Continued

close netting, well-defined space between ribs, fine-grained, firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These melons are prize-takers in their class and first-class in every respect. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**Improved Banana**—Produces fruit of the finest quality, 1½ to 2½ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor; withstands the heat to perfection; fine for family use; will ship well, if gathered at the proper stage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

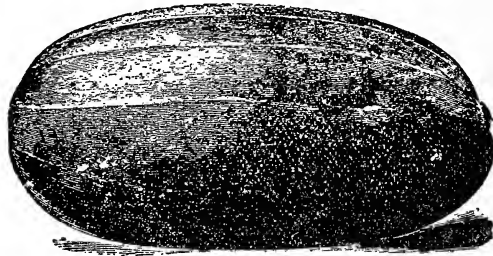
**Extra Early Hackensack**—A selection of the preceding; ready for use a week or ten days earlier. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Burrell's Gem**—During recent years this variety has become a very popular melon with Colorado growers; also a very profitable one. When wrapped and packed in one-layer crates, holding from 12 to 15 melons, it has sold much better in proportion than the Rock Ford shipped in standard

crates. It is rapidly growing in favor in the markets throughout the country. The melon is larger and longer than the Rock Ford, averaging about 6 inches in length and 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, with well-defined ribs, heavily netted, with a distinct stripe between. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. The flavor is entirely different from that of the Rocky Ford, but is rich, sweet and spicy, and preferred by many to the green-flesh varieties. This melon should not be picked until it will slip from the vine, and should not be planted extensively where there is a heavy rainfall, as it is inclined to crack with excess moisture. The general run of seed of this variety has become badly mixed with the Rocky Ford, producing many green-fleshed melons. We were fortunate in securing a supply of seed grown in a district where no Rocky Fords are grown, and believe we have the truest strain of seed of this melon in existence. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WATERMELONS

OUR watermelon seed is grown especially for us in the South and selected from the very best melons. Southern-grown watermelon seed is always the highest and the best, as has been proved. Our sales on watermelon seed have shown a good increase every year, and we now supply several melon-growers' associations that buy in 100-pound lots or more. A trial order will convince that our seed is first-class in every respect.



Tom Watson

Plant watermelons eight or ten seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started thin out to two strong plants to a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.

**New Angel Kiss**—This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire country. It grows medium to very large in size, often weighing 40 to 60 pounds and 25 to 30 inches in length. The color is a silver gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very strong and vigorous grower. One distinct

feature of this melon is that the flesh is a good deep red by the time the seeds are formed in it—often before the melon is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other watermelon. A splendid sort for home use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WATERMELONS—Continued

**Georgia or Kleckley's Sweet**—One of the best and sweetest-flavored varieties in cultivation. On account of its thin rind it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$7.70, postpaid.

**Sweetheart**—A shipping melon of large and fine qualities. The vines are very productive and vigorous, bearing fruit very early. The melons are uniform in size, oval-shaped, and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin and firm; flesh bright crimson, tender and sweet. Particularly fine for shipping market of main crop, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Black Diamond**—Melons of this sort weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Rich dark green, almost black, quite lustrous, uniformly symmetrical, roundish to blunt oval. Productive; one of the best shipping melons grown; flesh red and of the finest quality. Fancy selected Southern seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Alabama Sweet**—This is a large oblong melon; color dark, green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first-class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is simply delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly.

Dear Sirs: I bought \$1.00 worth of melon seed from you this spring—three varieties: Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet and Halbert's Honey. From this amount of seed I realized \$233 for melons sold, and did not use a pound of fertilizer. Every variety was true to name, and I am well pleased with results.

This was my first experience with your house, but you may count on my future business.

Yours respectfully, J. I. C.,  
Sept. 16, 1916. Ft. Smith, Ark.

Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

**Triumph**—Fruits large, nearly round; skin dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped and a lighter shade. The rind is thin, but firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of finest quality. Melons often weigh over 100 pounds. Our strain is pure. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

**Halbert's Honey**—A Texas melon, which closely resembles Kleckley's Sweet, but is of a darker color and more even and regular in shape. Cannot be shipped a great distance, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings higher price than any other melon on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

**Tom Watson**—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 10-lb. lots, \$7.50, postpaid.

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION

Six packages mailed postpaid for 25c:

Alabama Sweet	Kleckley's Sweet
Angel Kiss	Tom Watson
Florida Favorite	Rattlesnake

Write for special prices if you buy 10 pounds or more.

**You Run No Risk in Sending Cash with Order**—Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company, or merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency reports.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Sept. 21, 1916.  
Dear Sirs: Received seeds today. Thanks for prompt shipment and good seeds.

As a favor will you kindly send itemized bill for seeds, and oblige?  
Yours very truly, A. L. S.

**NOTE**—Do not confuse our splendid Southern-grown Melon Seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern-grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

**MUSTARD**

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.

**Ostrich Plume**—Most beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

**Southern Giant Curled**—A very attractive curled sort, which is exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

**White**—Good for culinary purposes, but easily running to seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

Gentlemen: I have used your seeds and am pleased with the result. I got more seeds—yes, twice the amount—than I got other places for the same price, and your seeds were all good, and you were prompt in filling my order, so I order from you again, and tell my friends about you.

Yours with respect, R. J. D.,  
Feb. 22, 1916. Davidson, Ark.

**OKRA OR GUMBO**

The young, tender seed pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively used in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they are older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

**Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra**—Pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slim, and do not get hard. It is much sought by canners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

**Dwarf Green**—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and are very prolific. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c, postpaid.

**White Velvet**—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c, postpaid.

**ONIONS**

**T**HIS vegetable is grown chiefly from seed. The crop is also grown from onion sets, which are very small onions; from tops, which are small bulbs produced on the tops of onions, instead of flowers; and from multipliers or potato onions, which are bublets formed by the division of the parent plant. These sets, tops, and multipliers are of especial value in growing early onions, while the main crop is usually grown from the seed. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will sow an acre. We pride ourselves on selling the very best onion seed that can be produced, and are now supplying some of the largest onion-growers in the country. By sowing our seed large onions can be produced direct from the seed.

**Culture**—Sow in the early spring, in moist soil, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover ½ inch deep. If the onions grow too thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (twenty loads to the acre being used by many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial.

**Soil**—Onions need a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous.

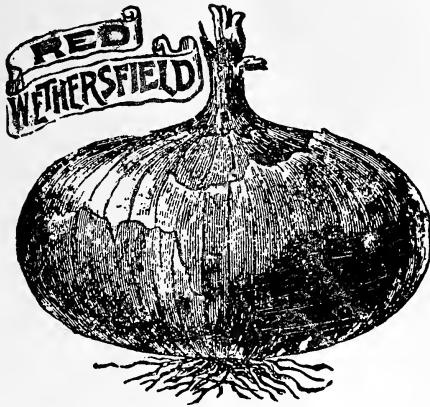
**Manuring**—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shoveled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

**Preparation**—Spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty wagon-loads to the acre. This should be first cultivated in and then the ground plowed to a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil.

**Sowing the Seed**—This can be done best by a hand seed-drill, which should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about ½ inch deep. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Three or four pounds to the acre is the usual quantity used to produce large onions.

Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds from us. You won't be disappointed in them.

ONIONS—Continued



**Giant Yellow Prizetaker**—The American-grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular and best of the yellow-skin onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market, and is acknowledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. There promises to be a large acreage of this onion planted this season. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

**Southport Large Red Globe**—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy dark red and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid keepers. Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

**Australian Brown**—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing six weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

**Mammoth Silver King**—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 to 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each. They are flat-shaped, but thick through, very handsome and of extremely

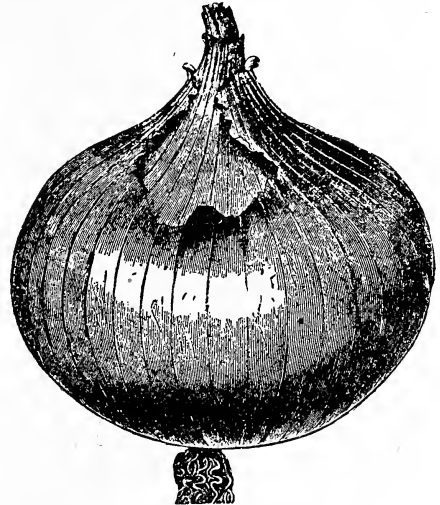
mild flavor; of quick growth and early maturing. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.

**Large Red Wethersfield**—The most widely cultivated of the red variety; the standard winter onion in many Northern States. The bulbs are well flattened, thick through, and grow to a good size. The skin is a rich, glossy color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red; a most excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

**White Portugal or Silverskin**—Early-ripening, good size sort, of clear, silvery-white color, of very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

**Early White Queen**—The earliest-ripening onion in cultivation, producing handsome silver-skinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, as it is of fine, mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

**Yellow Globe Danvers**—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



ONION SETS

**Dark Red**—Lb., 15c, postpaid, by freight or express, not prepaid, 10c lb.; 20 lbs., \$1.75.

**Yellow**—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 10c; 20 lbs., \$1.75.

**White Silverskin**—Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

**White Multiplier Sets**—They are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty shoots for bunching from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, 20c per lb.

PARSNIPS

This is a hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similar to the carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.

**Improved Hollow Crown**—A great cropper and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugard. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

PARSLEY

The leaves of this plant are used for garnishing meats, fish, and other dishes and as a flavoring for soups and stews. It grows in any kind of garden soil. The seed is of very slow germination and should be planted very early in the spring in rows 10 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A very few plants will supply a family.

**Windsor Curled**—A dark green dwarf variety, with very curled leaves; hardy and well liked by market-growers; a very fine sort for garnishing. The leaves are very dense. Ounce, 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

**Moss Curled**—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Send us your order this year and let us show the quality of seed and the kind of service we give our customers.

GARDEN PEAS

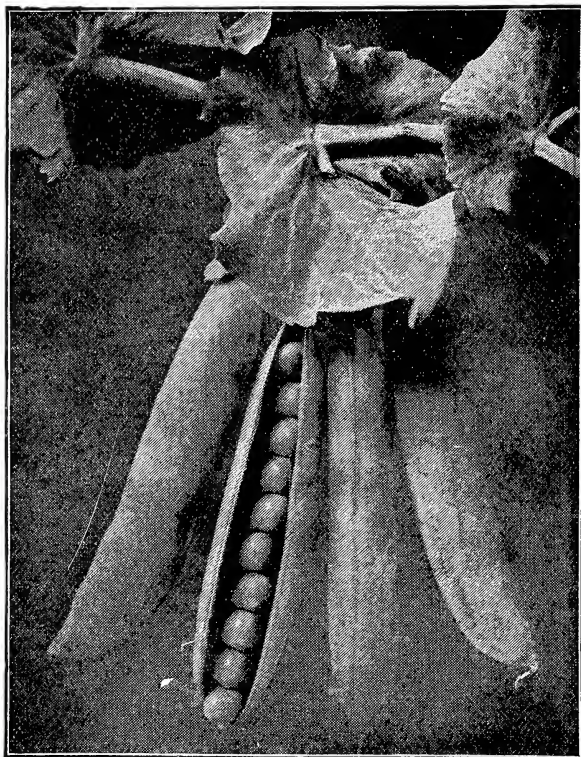
**P**EAS require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties, in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and 1½ inches deep. The large varieties are sown in rows about 3 to 3½ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and 1½ bushels to the acre.

**Alaska**—Our stock of this pea is grown especially for us in Michigan. We have an enormous demand for this variety, and our sales have more than doubled within the past two years. A number of our customers plant 5 to 10 bushels of this pea. The earliest smooth pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled, and mature practically all at one time. Our strain is extra selected. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

**First and Best**—(Extra early). The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods, filled with choice peas of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

**American Wonder**—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Nott's Excelsior**—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Ma-



Alaska

**Small Orders**—We like them. Thousands of seed-planters think that a 10 to 50-cent seed order is too small to send; it is not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order, small or large, that is not welcome.



GARDEN PEAS—Continued

tures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Telephone**—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Gradus or Prosperity**—The earliest-podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems, with large, dark green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Premium Gem**—The vines grow to a height of about 15 to 18 inches and are very productive. The round dark green pods are 2½ to 3 inches long and contain from 5 to 7 peas of excellent quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Champion of England**—For main crop or summer use this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Large White Marrowfat**—A very late sort, bearing large quantities of well-filled pods. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Melting Sugar**—(Edible pod). In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle and tender, and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

Stigler, Okla., August 28, 1916.

Dear Sirs: I am in the market for some seed rye and Burr clover. Please send me catalogue of fall seeds.

I planted some of your seed last spring, and all did well.

Respectfully, D. S.

PEPPER

THE young plants are raised like tomatoes or egg plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

**New Pimento Pepper**—This is a new pepper that is largely grown in California and is fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. In quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency; in color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp. Illustrations are from photographs, and show its shape and appearance; also thickness of flesh, etc. Plant an ounce or so of this variety this spring. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c.

**Ruby Giant**—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby



Chinese Giant

King. The flesh is mild and sweet and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c.

PEPPER—Continued

**Chinese Giant**—This is the largest mild red pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size, specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c, postpaid.

**Large Bell or Improved Bullnose**—A large early sort, with thick, mild flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Ruby King**—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Large Red Cayenne**—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long; very hot. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Small Chilli**—Small conical pods, growing only 2 inches long; the most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning and sausage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

PUMPKINS

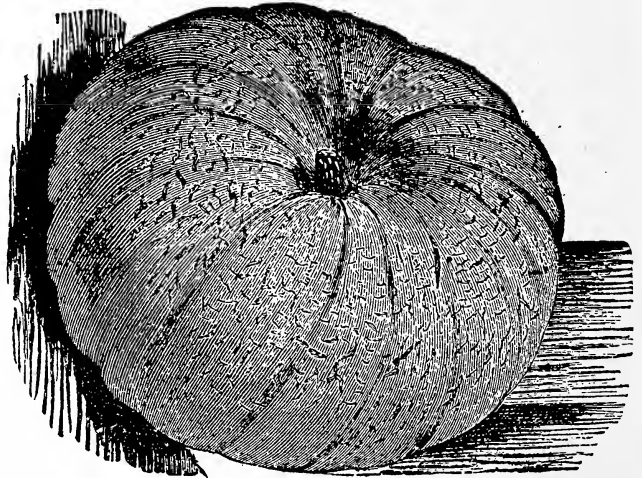
**A**VOID planting pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the cornfield, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil.

**Large Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field**—A popular and very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of a rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter; flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c.

**Improved Green-Striped Cashaw**—A crook-neck variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

**Small Sugar**—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; skin is a deep orange yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry, and Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Tennessee Sweet Potato**—A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. It is of medium size and a white, creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.



Kentucky Field

**Japanese Pie**—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep, yellow, of fine quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

RICE'S SAXA RADISH

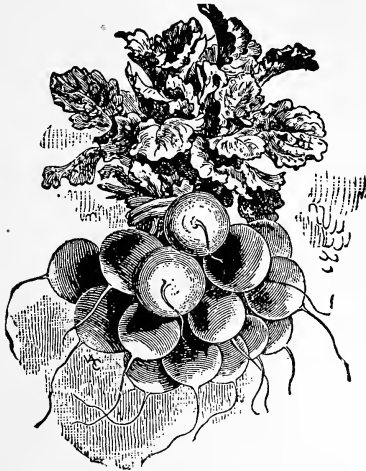
The Earliest Radish for Forcing or Culture

In repeated trials which have been made, both under glass and outside, we have invariably found **The Saxa** to reach a marketable size **three days earlier** than any other forcing variety. The radish at maturity is about three-fourths the size of **Vick's Scarlet Globe** and five days earlier. The roots are round or ball-shaped rather than turnip-shaped, with the thinnest possible tail. The

color is bright, deep, fiery scarlet with no hint of purple in it. The roots often reach a marketable size with only two true leaves. Because of its small top, quick maturity and handsome color we consider this the best forcing radish and can recommend it equally well for outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

RADISHES

OUR stock of radish seed is grown for us in Michigan. Great care is used in selecting this seed, and the quality is of the best. A trial will convince. Radishes are among the most valued of the early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout the spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Well-rotted manure should be used, and constant cultivation is necessary to insure radishes of good quality. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.



White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip

**Radish Early Scarlet Globe**—This is a splendid variety for hotbed or green house culture. We consider it the best of the round scarlet forcing sorts. The radishes mature quickly, producing small growth of tops and are solid and crisp; very uniform in shape. The color is handsome, bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid. By freight or express, 1 lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$5.75.

**White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip**—For outdoor sowing this is the most important sort in the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. Our stock of this is the best. Handsome bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality always pleases. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid; by freight or express., lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.25.

**Early French Breakfast**—A beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 95c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

**Early Scarlet Turnip**—One of the earliest varieties, with a very small top; brightly colored skin, and fresh, crisp and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

**Long Scarlet Short Top**—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long and are very attractive; crisp, brittle and very choice. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Long White Vienna or Lady Finger**—An excellent variety of the summer radishes; long, pure white and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**Chartier**—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**Iceberg**—The finest eating white radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size; tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, post paid.

**Crimson Giant**—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

**White Strasburg**—This variety is one of the most popular summer kinds. Both flesh and skin are pure white; remains tender longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Radishes

The winter varieties are sown during the months of September and October and will mature before frost, so they can be stored away in the cellar or buried in the earth, where they will keep all winter.

**China Rose Winter**—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

**California Mammoth White**—Roots white and when fully matured 9 to 12 inches long by 3 to 4 in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, well flavored, and will keep well through the winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

**Long Black Spanish**—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

**Keep a Copy of Your Order**—Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out or will follow later, in which case a slip is inclosed with the goods sent, or notice mailed. Notice will be mailed advising date of shipment on all goods which go forward by freight or express.

**RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT**

This is of hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of spring. It is sown either from seeds or propagation of the roots. The soil for rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure ever other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring, in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if the season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

**Victoria Giant**—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT**

So called because of its resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. The taproot is long and resembles that of a parsnip and is about one-half the size of an ordinary parsnip. Salsify requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant the seed about 1 inch deep, in drills 12 inches apart; later thin out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. From 8 to 10 pounds of seed is required to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. The roots may be dug and stored in the fall or left in the ground over winter.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island**—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

**SPINACH**

A spring plant used for greens. It is very hardy and most in demand in the early spring and late fall. The leaves are rather large, rich and tender. It is of very easy culture, and grows best in cool weather. Rapid growth is very desirable for this plant that the leaves may be strong and tender. The soil should be rich and given good cultivation. The seed may be sown in hotbeds or in cold-frames and transplanted out of doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the seed are sown out of doors they should be planted as soon as the ground is in good condition. For fall use the seed may be sown about the middle of September. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

**Bloodsdale**—This is the most popular variety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hard. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 95c.

If you wish over 10 pounds, write for prices.



Hubbard Squash

**SQUASH**

Squashes, like cucumbers and melons, require a warm, fertile soil of sandy nature for their best growth. The summer squashes grow mostly in compact bush form; the hills for these should be about 4 feet apart; for the long, trailing fall and winter varieties the hills should be 8 to 12 feet apart each way. If the ground is not very rich, two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be worked into each hill. Put 8 to 19 seeds in each hill, about 1 inch deep. When all danger from bugs is over, then thin from three to four of the strongest plants.

**Light White Bush or Patty Pan**—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Mammoth White Bush**—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

**Yellow Summer Crockneck**—The plants are very productive and early-bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warted and of orange-yellow color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

**Mammoth Golden Bush**—Like the Mammoth White Bush. However, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin, with creamy yellow flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

**Hubbard**—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape, with attractive olive skin, which is warted. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

**SWEET POTATOES**

We can furnish in season Yellow Yams, Nancy Halls, Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Pumpkin Yams, and Red Bermudas at market prices. We also handle sweet potato plants. Write us for quotations.

TOMATOES

**T**HIS vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive, both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable, and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

**Dwarf Champion**—Most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. The sturdy, stocky plants are of upright growth, requiring no support. The handsome purplish red fruits begin to ripen early and are produced throughout the season. This plant yields an enormous crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

**Beauty**—Large, glossy, crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

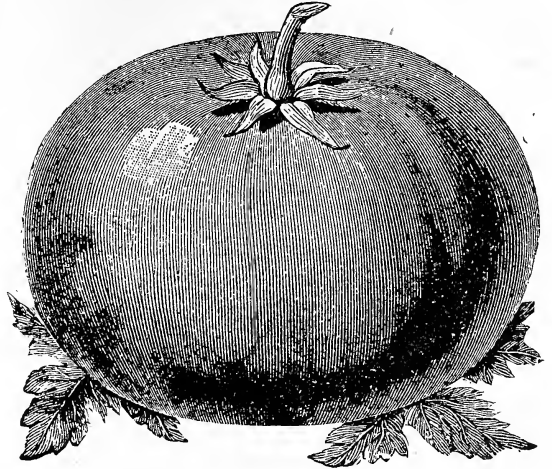
**Acme**—The standard bright pink tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripen early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

**Ponderosa**—Largest-fruited tomato in cultivation, single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. It is small and meaty to the heart and has small seed cavities. For this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

**June Pink**—The earliest tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits hanging in clusters of 6 to 10. The fruits are of medium size and uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear until frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

**Red Cherry**—Good for preserving and pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

**Sparks' Earliana**—Originated a few years ago by one of the most successful trucksters of New Jersey, it has proven to be the best



New Stone

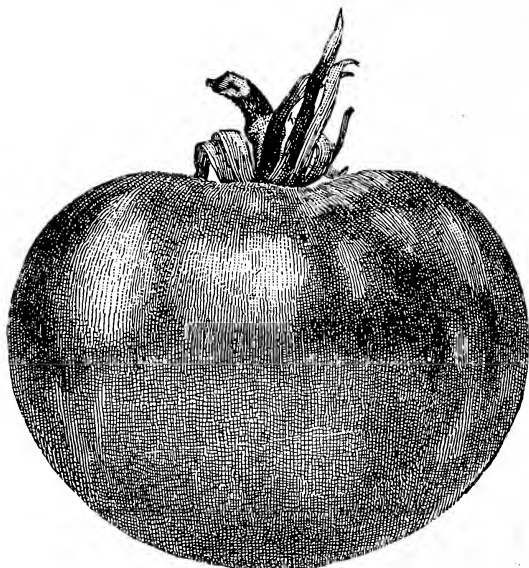
and brightest red tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich, bright red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

**New Stone**—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely known variety of today. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being picked. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

**New Red Rock Tomato**—This is one of the finest large red tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing

The great reputation that our Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth, and cultivation. They will always be not only reliable, but of the very finest quality.

TOMATOES—Continued



Beauty

to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from excess water; smooth, and of a very fine red color. Superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinary heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is especially recommended to truckers and growers for the canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sunscald. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

**Kansas Standard**—It is a potato-leaved tomato and produces its fruit in clusters. It is of vigorous growth, strong, heavy stalks which stand up well unless pulled down by abundant fruit. Vines grow 3 feet high, but begin setting fruit when only 6 inches. Fruit is a bright glossy red, round, even size, and with very few seeds. It is an extra good keeper, and because of its thick skin is an excellent shipper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

**Early Detroit**—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and productive; the fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and

of excellent quality; one of the most valuable shipping tomatoes yet produced. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 90c.

**Golden Queen or Golden Trophy**—It is large in size, round, firm, smooth, and yellow in color, with a reddish touch at the blossom end. The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

**Matchless**—A standard, large-fruited, main crop sort; bright red color; uniform in shape; meaty, very handsome in appearance, and of superior flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80.

**Chalk's Early Jewel**—One of the best early tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round or somewhat flattened, smooth, of large size, and most excellent quality. They ripen very early, and the pickings continue through a long season. Unsurpassed for a home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.



Earliana

“ \* \* \* The twenty bushels of Winter Turf Oats I got from you in September are doing nicely, even in the cold weather, and are the genuine Turf Oats. I think they are turfing nicely.”—Chas. Thompson, Pottsville, Ark.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your catalogue at once, as it will soon be time to plant a garden, and I want to order some good, fresh seeds.

Yours very truly,

E. H. T.,  
Bodcaw, Ark.

TURNIPS

THE turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing, plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing, plant from August 1st to October 1st in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and ½-inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.



Purple Top Strapleaf

**Early Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf**—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan**—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Early White Milan**—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snowy white. We have select seed of this fine variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Red Top White Globe**—Forms large globe-shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is of a pure white; the flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. It is rather late, grows to a large size, and may be used profitably for stock. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

**White Egg**—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly thin white skin. It grows very quickly, and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

**Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf**—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**Long White or Cowhorn**—Roots grow half above the ground; pure white, except the top. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Large Yellow or Amber Globe**—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding; flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

**Southern Prize or Dixie**—Makes large, round white turnips in addition to an abundance of salad, and needs no protection. The most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Seven Top**—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy, and will grow all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

**Improved Purple Top Rutabaga**—Requires a longer reason in which to grow than turnips, but the flesh is of superior quality and keeps better. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

Asparagus Roots

**Columbian Mammoth**—Two-year-old roots. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.00.

**Cabbage Plants**—Ready after March 1st. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c, postpaid; by express, 1,000, \$3.25. Write us and we will give you the lowest prices on large quantities.

**Eggplant (New York Improved Large Purple)**—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.50.

**Horseradish Sets**—Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00, postpaid.

**Pepper Plants (Large Sweet Bell)**—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid.

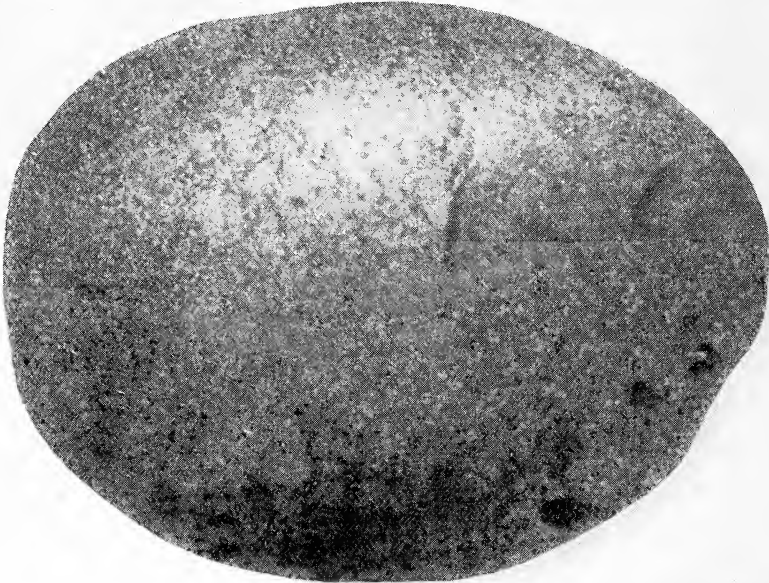
**Rhubarb Roots**—Strong roots, each, 25c; doz., \$2.00. Small roots, each, 5c; doz., 50c. By express.

**Tomato Plants—Transplanted.** Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.25.

**Sweet Potato Slips**—Write for prices.

A trial order will convince you of the superiority of our "Seeds that Succeed," which is our motto; and we are endeavoring to establish a reputation of handling only the best.

IRISH POTATOES



Irish Cobler

**C**ULTURE—To secure best results in growing potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets a foot apart in the rows. A complete potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date and usually shows an increased yield. Some in harvesting the crop at an earlier date and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels of potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We will be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

**Triumph**—Very early. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness, and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

**Early Ohio**—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been introduced to date. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

**Irish Cobler**—A variety which in recent years has attained popularity. In many soils is as early or within a few days as early as Early Ohio and the yield is superior. Added to this last, the potato is chunky, white in color, and of large medium size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market.

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“One of your customers has highly recommended you to me, and as I will want more seed this spring and summer, I would like one of your catalogues. Have you Pure Silver Drip Sorghum Cane Seed? What kind of peanuts would be best to plant on river bottom, quite sandy? Let me hear from you.”—Art D. Dickson, Rock House, Ark.



**INSECTICIDES**

**Slug Shot**—Slug Shot, used from ocean to ocean. A light composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, chicken lice, slug, sow bugs, bugs on cantaloupe, cucumbers, etc., and it is strongly impregnated with fungicides. Packed in cartons of one pound each, with perforated top to dust out, 15c each; 5-lb. pkg., 45c each; 10-lb. pkg., 85c each.

**Grape Dust**—A readily diffusable, light weight powder, fungicide very efficient in destroying mildews and in preventing blights in green houses or in the open; also destroying the aphid and black fly. 1-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. bag, 70c.

**Bordeaux Mixture in Pulp**—To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. For blight, mildew and all fungus diseases. 1 qt. cans, 50c each; 1 gal. cans, \$1.50 each.

**Tobacco Dust**—For green and black aphid, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. For insects on plants apply with powder duster or bellows. For worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake in or strew thickly in drills before planting. 1 lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

**Lime Sulphur Solution**—Is used as an insecticide to control San Jose scale, oyster shell scale and all sucking or scale insects. For this purpose it is used as a dilution of one gallon to nine to eleven gallons of water, and applied during the dormant season either after the leaves drop in the fall, or before the buds open in the spring. The spring application, just before the buds open, will control leaf blister mite, plant lice and peach leaf curl, in addition to the scale insects. Lime Sulphur is also used as a summer spray to control scab, leaf spot and similar fungous diseases on apples and pears, also to control scab and brown rot on peaches, plums and cherries. On apple and pear foliage, it should not be used stronger than one and one-half gallons to 50 gallons of water. On plum and cherry foliage it should not be used stronger than three quarts to 50 gallons of water, and on peaches one-half gallon to 50 gallons of water. Write for prices.

**Cutworm Food**—The one best food for the destruction of cutworms. It is simple and

easy to use. It consists of a material that is more delicious and is much more preferred by the cutworm than the plants themselves. It is sprinkled on the ground around the plant just as it is found in the package. For plants started from seed, it is applied as soon as the first plants break ground; for plants started in a seed-bed, it is applied just after setting; such as tomatoes, cabbage, egg-plants, cauliflower, tobacco and flowers. The one-pound package is a very convenient size to use for small gardens and flower-beds. Directions how to use on each package. Price, 1-lb. pkg., 25c.

We also carry in stock Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead. If interested write for prices.

**TOBACCO**

**CULTURE**—The seed should be sown as early as possible after all danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of rubbish and brush in the spring on the ground where the crop is to be, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

**Connecticut Seed Leaf**—An old, well-known variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

**Havana**—Grown from imported seed from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

**SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS**

Herbs, in general, delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an asterisk are perennial, and when once established in the garden may be preserved for years with very little attention. Cut the leaves when tender and dry them in the shade.

**Anise**—For garnishing and flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

**Basil, Sweet**—Used for soups, stews, and sauces. Pkg., 5c.

**Caraway**—For confectionery, medicine, and flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

**Coriander**—Grown for its seeds and for garnishing. Pkg., 5c.

**Dill**—Leaves are used for soup, sauces, and pickles; seed is used for flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

**Majoram, Sweet American**—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Pkg., 5c.

**Rosemary**—Pkg., 5c.

**Be Sure**

To get our Fall 1918 Catalogue. Our Fall Catalogue gives a more detailed and lengthy account than does the Spring Catalogue in the matter of fall grains, fall grasses, fall clovers, vetch and cover crops, and also fall garden seed and fall bulbs.

I wish you would please quote me prices on the following seeds for delivery about the 22d.

Yours truly,

P. G.,

April 17, 1916.

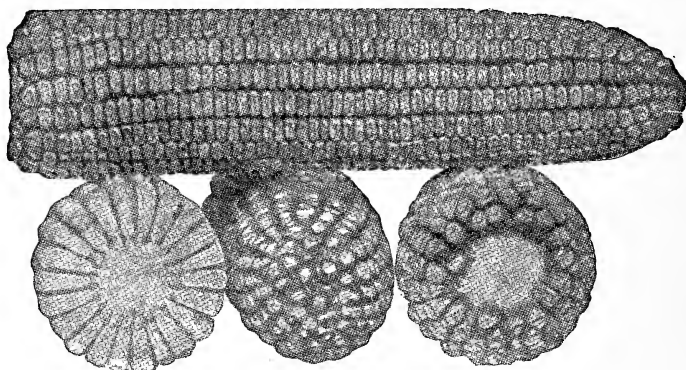
Pettigrew, Ark.

# Farm Seeds

**O**WING to the dry seasons in the Southwest during the past few years, more attention is now being given to what are known as the "drouth-resisting crops." It has been proven that kaffir corn, milo maize, cane, cow peas, Spanish peanuts, feterita and Soy beans are absolutely sure producers under the most extreme dry weather conditions known to this section. As the same conditions as to weather may occur another year, every farmer should plant of the above crops enough to insure feed for his stock. The larger per cent of the above crops planted the better. An examination of the crop reports will show that the farmer having a large acreage of dry-weather crops has been prospering and also has been banking a handsome surplus every season. The above crops, planted properly at the right time and given proper cultivation, will makes these "off years" in the Southwest a thing of the past. Our facilities for handling the above varieties of seed are not excelled by any firm in the country.

Prices subject to fluctuation. Market prices on application. As the prices on all farm seeds vary, if you want a quantity, you had better ask for prices, giving the kind and quantity wanted; we will then give you as low a price as the market affords. Remember that good seeds alone will not produce good crops, but in addition you must give your land the proper cultivation, and your success is almost assured. We buy only the best seed and have the machinery to thoroughly clean it, consequently we offer only the highest grade. Samples mailed on request. Freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

## SELECTED GRADE SEED CORN



Boone County White

**Golden Beauty**—Our strain of Golden Beauty is unsurpassed by any yellow corn. It produces larger and heavier ears, and is but a few days later than the old early strain. If you want to grow big corn—ears than run from 14 to 15 inches in length and filled to the very tip with big, solid grains—our Golden Beauty is just what you want. The seed we offer is pure-bred, grown especially for seed, and carefully selected. Peck, 75c.

**Reid's Yellow Dent**—A very popular early corn. Ears 8 to 11 inches and filled to the tip with compact grains of clean color; not a large grain, but deep, and is a fine producer. We have an excellent stock of this Corn at the right price. Peck, 75c.

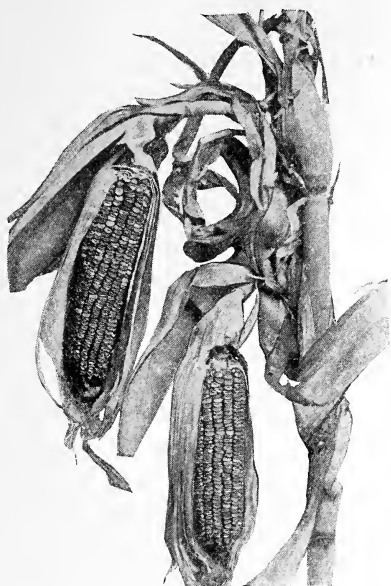
**Bloody Butcher**—Peck, 15c; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

**Boone County White**—This is the best White Dent corn. This corn has been bred for very large ears for many years and consequently matures very slowly—about 120 days of good weather. The ears taper slowly; length, about 10 inches; circumference, 7½ inches; 16 to 22 rows, medium space between; the kernels are rough and rather broad; the cob is white and medium in size. Peck, 75c.

**Iowa Gold Mine**—(Ninety days.) Golden yellow grain, very deep; small cob. Will make an excellent early crop or will mature if planted after the wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Peck, 75c.

**Hickory King**—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white corns, combining the largest grains with the smallest cob. A single grain will cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel than any

SEED CORN—Continued



Squaw Corn

other shelled variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good, strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three ears. We recommend it very highly. Peck, 90c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

**Squaw Corn**—This is the original Indian Corn. It is very prolific, often having two or three stalks from one grain with two or three ears to the stalk. It can be planted both spring and summer. Some people prefer it to the Mexican June Corn for late planting, and it makes a fine roasting-ear. The grains are mixed in color—blue-speckled and white. Peck, 75c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.40.

**Johnson County White Dent** (105 days)—The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; about 10 inches in length; circumference,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches; very little space between rows, and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Pkg., 90c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

**St. Charles White**—A splendid variety. A pure white corn, with red cob. It is the large main-crop sort, requiring the full season to mature in. The ears are 16-rowed, 9 to 12 inches in length, big, and of handsome shape; the cob is of medium size, well filled with large, solid kernels; the stalks

are of medium height with very broad leaves, yielding an excellent supply of fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially in rich, black soil or new land. Peck, 75c.

**Iowa Silver Mine**—One of the best yielding Dent corns. Creamy white in color; 18 to 20 rows; length, 9 inches; circumference,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; kernels rough and deep variety; in good corn weather ripens in 110 days. Peck, 75c.

**Champion White Pearl**—A very handsome variety, producing large, uniform, well-filled ears, with large, pure white grains. A very fine field sort and raised extensively for market. Our stock is far superior to the ordinary commercial grade, sold by many seedmen. Planted largely for market by the local gardeners. Peck, \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25.

**Improved Calico**—This is a good feeders' corn. The ears are good sized, usually 9 inches in length; the color of the corn varies a great deal—from dapple yellow to deep red; the ears taper slowly, 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches around; about 10 rows, medium space; cob fair size and red. Peck, 75c.

**Our Guarantee**—The corn we offer was grown especially for seed. It is selected with the greatest of care, hand-sorted and tipped, then graded to uniform size with the latest improved machinery. If, upon arrival, you do not find it exactly as described, send it back and get your money.

**Our Dwarf Mexican June Corn** (Native Grown)—Mexican June corn is absolutely the best sort for late crop. Plant during May, June and July. If your spring crop has not been a success, due to unfavorable weather conditions, you can plant Mexican June corn as late as July 15th and make a good yield.

After your spring crop has been harvested you can plant Mexican June corn and make a good crop. No other variety of corn has the drouth-resisting features of our DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN. The stalks under favorable conditions grow 6 to 8 feet high, and the yields average 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort.

Price: Qt., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 15c; peck, 90c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.90. If you buy several bushels write us for prices, as we carry large stocks of this corn and can make attractive prices.

ORDER EARLY

We would suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your order will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

OATS

Write for Quantity Prices



**Burt or Early White May**—We have found that Burt Oats is one of the very best oats for spring sowing. It is one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the spring oats. This gives it a long seeding season, as it may be sown anywhere from the first of March or April 15th. Our sales of this oat have increased largely during the last few years. Our customers are very enthusiastic in their praise of this. The prices of the oat vary. Write us for prices when you are ready to sow. Bu., \$1.25.

**Red Rustproof**—Very early; is rustproof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Texas Red Rustproof. Bu., \$1.25. Write us for prices on large quantities.

**COTTON SEED**

**Mebane's Triumph**—It is a cross between the Long Lint and the Texas Stormproof; has large boll, five locks; short-jointed; very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy prairie land of any character; but, like the Rowden, is easily picked. Write us for prices.

**Rowden Early**—A very early big-boll, five-lock cotton. Ask for prices.

**POP CORN**

**Queen's Golden**—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, lb., 15c; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.

**White Rice**—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, lb., 20c; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.

**BUCKWHEAT**

Buckwheat is used mostly for filling fields unplanted after the first of June. The blossoms furnish a large amount of honey for bees. It is well to remember that on worn-out soils a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds to an acre.

**Japanese**—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed, pk., 75c; bu. of 48 lbs., \$2.50.

**Silver Hull**—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Pk., 75c; bu., of 48 lbs., \$2.50.

**SEED RYE**

**Northern-Grown**—Rye does best on rich, sandy soil; almost a sure crop every year. Should be sown in August or September; 1½ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

Make up and send us your order early.

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE**

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

With the exception of alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape is the most valuable forage plant that has ever been introduced in the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex Rape will pasture more hogs, cattle and sheep than six acres of clover or grass. As a healthy fattening food it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. A good crop will produce at least twelve tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months, and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. It is the simplest crop grown. It can be sown anywhere, and everywhere, and at all times after danger of frost has passed. Rape is an

We are large dealers in cow peas and are in position to quote you attractive prices in lots of one bushel to a car load. Write us. If you have peas to sell, send us sample, stating quantity you have to offer.



Dwarf Essex Rape

excellent catch crop. It may be sown in early spring to provide summer pasture for stock. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. It can be sown with corn at the last plowing and make good summer pasture after corn is cut. There is no crop so easily and profitably grown, with practically no expense. Every farmer should sow enough for summer pasture and save his grass pasture for fall and winter. Sow rape; it will prove a profitable crop for you. Special prices on large quantities.

**A Word About Our Rape Seed and the Price We Ask for It**

Some firms ask less for their rape seed than we do. We pay a premium for our seed, in order to get the purest, cleanest and best, and it has always given the greatest satisfaction. A saving of a cent or two a pound means from 3 to 10 cents an acre. We do not feel that for this difference between the price of known and unknown seed, seed that is proven good and seed that may or may not be good, that we are justified in taking this risk or expect our customers to do so. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

**VETCHES**

**Sand Vetch** (also called Winter and Hairy Vetch)—This legume is the farmers' ever-ready friend. Sand Vetch is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. It is an

annual, but resows itself, and will come up year after year on the same ground. Vetch is a legume, belonging to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering more certainly than wheat. It remains green all winter under the snow, and is ready for pasturing earlier than anything else. Drouth, heat and cold do not affect it. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. We earnestly recommend farmers to try it. Write us freely for any information you may require. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c.

**Vetch for Hay and Pasture**—It yields a surprising amount of feed. Ten tons per acre are not unusual, as it makes an enormous growth. For cutting it should be sown with oats in the spring or with rye in the fall. Vetch is quite spreading, and the grain furnishes support so it can be mowed readily. Like clover, cow peas and alfalfa, it is very rich fodder, especially suited to milk-production as well as for growing stock. One especially good point is that it is ready for pasture extremely early in the spring. It grows rapidly, and is particularly valuable in fields where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July for hay, and the second growth will provide abundant pasture during the summer. For hay it should be cut promptly when the first setting of pods has filled.

**Vetch as a Cover Crop**—Very valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent bleaching, and nothing equals it for orchards.

**Spring Vetch or Tares**—This is sown broadcast at the rate of 1 and 1½ bushels to the acre, like wheat and barley, and sometimes is mixed with oats for soiling. Valuable for orchards. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Cultivate the same as field peas. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

**SOY BEANS**

**Soy Beans**—They are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of 1½ to 3½ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. Soy beans are a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; however, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the corn-planting. Soy beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, ½ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight of express, lb., 10c; pk., 90c.

### THE SPECKLED VELVET BEAN

The new 100-day speckled bean originated in south Alabama. It is a hybrid. The Florida velvet bean and the Yokohoma being the parent plants. It combines the most important essentials of both the above. The hardness of the former and the earliness and productiveness of the latter making it by far the most desirable bean in existence. The pods closely resemble the Florida bean in size, color and shape. The seeds are of a somewhat lighter color, being a dark speckled (hence the name, Speckled Velvet Bean.) The foliage is less dense, but otherwise almost identical with the Florida bean. It is exceedingly hardy, which is a most desirable feature in the early maturing soils, the pods staying in the field in good condition all winter where they are used as pasture for cattle and hogs. The bean can be grown over the entire South, and is one of the most profitable as well as less expensive crops ever produced by the Southern farmer.

It can be planted in rows with corn without injury to the latter putting them five or six feet in drill. When planted this way it invariably produces twice as much grain per acre as corn; of a higher analysis, to say nothing of the fertility it adds to the soil. This one feature alone will more than recompense the grower for producing the crop. It can also be planted every second or third row with peanuts, putting the beans two or three feet apart in the drill. The intermediate rows being planted in corn. When planted this way they injure the peanuts a very little if any, and can be produced without extra expense, as the cultivation required for the peanut is in every way ample for the beans. Velvet beans are considered by many as one of our best legumes. They may be successfully grown on almost any soil. Land

that has been run down or worn out from growing cotton for a number of years may be readily restored to its original fertility by growing this legume. They are an important factor in diversified farming, forced upon large sections of the South by the boll weevil, which has made impossible the profitable production of cotton. They are among the best feeds known for cattle and hogs and one of the most profitable grown for this purpose. Cattle will gather and get fat on it and still leave practically all of the crop in the field in the very best form of fertilizer. One of the principal factors in soil life is humus, which is abundantly supplied by this legume. Humus in soil keeps it in condition to let in the rains more readily; helps to absorb and hold it; lessens baking and packing; prevents washing and bleaching, making plant food in soil available, and is very necessary in the development of nitrogen gathering bacteria. It also adds to the soil phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. Nitrogen costs us when bought 15 or 20 cents per pound. It is estimated at about four-fifths, or about that proportion, of the air. Is this expensive? The nitrogen held in suspension over one acre of land is enough to grow 100 bushels of corn per year for 500,000 years if it could be transmitted to the soil in proper quantities. It is possible to get it from the air and store into the soil in several ways. By far the most important method is the growing of legumes, and by the help of bacteria that works upon the roots of these plants. These are nature's main sources of maintaining the nitrogen supply in the soil. Therefore, the importance of growing legumes should not be overlooked by the farmer. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 15c; peck, \$1.00. Write for quantity prices.

### FIELD OR COW PEAS

**T**HE GREAT SOIL-IMPROVER—Makes poor land rich; makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off. Cow peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing cow peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off the land is left in very much better mechanical condition and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The cow peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by cow peas.

FIELD OR COW PEAS—Continued

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short time. The bacon made from hogs on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

**Fertilizing Cow Peas**—Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter and that the crop of cow peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

**Sowing Cow Peas with Soja Beans, Kaffir Corn, Etc.**—Cow peas are quite frequently sown with kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans, or corn in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of soja beans to 1 bushel of cow peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow peas than any other crop. When kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow peas it should be sown at the rate of 1 peck of kaffir corn or sorghum with 1 bushel of cow peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow peas for a hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow peas it will, if course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German Millet and the same quantity of cow peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow peas can be sown in May, June or July at the rate of from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre.

It is too early to make prices on cow peas. Write for prices when in the market.

**New Era**—A new variety; probably the best sort for the West and North; can be sown after the wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop, and leaving the ground mellow and free from weeds.

**Whippoorwill Peas**—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas and in the South generally. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

**Canada Field Peas**—These field peas are entirely different from cow peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making the crop in May or June. They are increas-

ing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and early-yielding forage crop. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February and March, and make large yields of nutritious food, which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to cow peas. They can be sown at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of rye, oats or barley will increase the yield and help support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity.

**Black-Eyed Peas**—A very fine table pea, much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pod.

SUNFLOWER

**Mammoth Russian**—Produces very large heads, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires very little rain to insure a good crop. It makes a large yield. It

makes a good food for stock and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground has become warm at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Dear Sirs: I want to thank you for the choice seeds you sent me last week; also for the sample packages.

We will be glad to supply samples and special quotations of any seed wanted in quantity.

PEANUTS

**CULTURE**—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be 3½ feet apart, and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep the land as level as possible. Three-fourths of a bushel of unshelled nuts will seed an acre.



Spanish Peanut

**Tennessee Red**—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

**Spanish**—In addition to their value for growing for nuts these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and 2 tons of hay per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

**Mammoth Jumbo**—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

CLOVERS

**ALFALFA**—The habits and character of this plant are favorable to the entire South and West, and experiments in the Eastern and Northern States have shown that alfalfa can be grown if the farmer will study the conditions of the vicinity. Alfalfa likes best a loamy soil with plenty of warmth; it then extends its roots to underground water supply and is not dependent on the surface rains. Alfalfa sold for hay and feed will return a greater cash income, year by year, than any other forage crop. Alfalfa will produce 1,600 pounds of pork per acre, if you pasture your hogs; in addition to this production you can cut at least one crop of hay from the same crop the same season. In this section growers secure four and frequently five cuttings from the same crop in one season, if they do not save a seed crop. The ground on which alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rain harrow again to store the moisture; just before sowing the seed harrow again, if the seed is sown broadcast. A light harrow or drag should be used to cover the seed. Care must be used not to cover the seed more than one inch. If you sow in the spring get the seed in the ground before you plan corn. August and September give the best results for fall sowing. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c. We offer seed testing 99 per cent or better pure. Write for prices on quantities.

**Mammoth or Sapling Clover** (also called Pea Vine or English Clover)—Similar to Crimson Clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils where the small red would prove a failure. It will grow on poor clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther south than the June or common red clover. Where clover is to

be sown for turning under for soil improvement the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root-development, but its tap-root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other clovers. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press we cannot make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted it is well to ask for prices in advance.



CLOVERS—Continued



Alfalfa

**Red Clover**—The most important and best known of all clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

**Crimson Clover**—This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States. It is an annual, which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. On favorable soils it seeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for short summer crops like Millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in Crimson Clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop we know of. Plant during August, September, October and November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or after a good rain, as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands

and in this respect is better than red clover, adding more fertility to soil than any other clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops and is often combined with rye, oats and other grains and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton fields. It is not hardy for more than one season and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance, and many failures are doubtless to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria. Lb., 35c, postpaid by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

**Alsike or Swedish Clover**—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop where other clovers fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c.

**White Clover**—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy; in permanent pastures is of considerable value. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 50c.

**Burr Clover**—A clover that has won itself favor with the leading farmers in the South. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It makes both hay and pasture, and its greatest value is as a winter and early spring pasture. Its growth is very good, even on the poorest kind of land. It can be planted with perfect safety, as it can be easily eradicated. It is a leguminous crop, gathering nitrogen from the air, and, after furnishing winter grazing leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops. Sow in the fall or spring. It is a good plan to sow it on Bermuda sod in September and October, just when the Bermuda is giving out or becoming woody. The clover will grow right with the Bermuda, so that the combination will furnish excellent pasture both winter and summer—the clover in the winter and the Bermuda in the summer. Once established it reseeds itself, and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

**You Run No Risk in Sending Cash with Order**—Our reputation as honest and experienced seedmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company or merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency reports.

CLOVERS—Continued



Red Clover

**Japanese Clover or Lespedeza**—Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins its growth in the middle of spring, but does not reach maturity until September or October. It grows successfully over the whole area from central New Jersey westward to central Kansas and southward to the Gulf.

When once established it reseeds itself from year to year. Sow in spring after ground warms up, by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of Lespedeza per acre of the very best re-cleaned seed obtainable; roll the field or cover seed lightly; Lespedeza and Bermuda grass mixed with Burr Clover make a most excellent summer pasture. On good level land no better hay than Bermuda can be grown. Sow the Lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in March or April and thoroughly harrow the sod.

No farmer can afford to do without such pasture; or you can sow Lespedeza on the oats or other winter grain this spring. When the grain is ready cut for hay or grain; let the Lespedeza grow and make a good crop of fine hay this fall; then as the Lespedeza reseeds itself you have a permanent pasture.

Lespedeza is a legume especially adapted to old worn-out pastures and neglected fields; builds them up and makes them profitable. Can be sown with profit on the hillsides and stop that washing. All stock relish.

Lespedeza in some soil grows 20 to 30 inches; will yield two or three tons per acre. Of course, if lands are very poor, when sowed to Lespedeza, you cannot expect such large yields as above, but Lespedeza will enrich that poor land and will make it valuable; make it especially adapted to future cotton or corn crops. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on quantities.

**White Blossom Sweet Clover**—Sweet clover is one of the oldest of known plants, and until recent years has been thought of in this state as a noxious weed. During the past few years it has gained much favor and is now considered as the most valuable of the clovers.

There are several varieties of sweet clover, although only one, the white blossom (*Melilotus Alba*), has grown to any extent. This species is a biennial and produces a larger and more erect plant than any of the other varieties. It will grow and thrive on a great variety of soils, although all the experiments that have been carried on and have shown that it will not grow successfully on soils that are not well supplied with lime. It will grow vigorously on gravel or clay soils and has proven very valuable on the light, sandy lands that have not given satisfactory returns from other crops. For the best results sweet clover should be sown on a very firm seed bed, with only enough loose dirt on top to cover the seed. A very satisfactory method is to follow a cultivated crop, working the ground lightly with a disk or harrow. If it is necessary to plow it should be done several weeks before sowing, dragging or disking the ground occasionally to keep out the weeds and grass and to hold the moisture. Sweet clover seed has a very hard seed coat. In other words the outer coat on a large portion of the seed (sometimes as high as 70 to 80 per cent), is so hard that moisture cannot penetrate it readily and the seed may remain in the ground a year or more before growing. We have a method of treating this seed so that 90 to 95 per cent of it will germinate in three to five days. This treatment does not in any way injure the seed, but insures a uniform stand, as it will all germinate at the same time. We have always recommended sowing about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, but with the treated seed this amount is unnecessary and we would advise not more than 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. It may be sown any time during the spring or summer months. Sweet clover has more uses than perhaps any other clover grown. As food for bees we doubt if it can be equaled. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States, and is highly recommended by bee-keepers.

As a pasture for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry it has many advantages, being more hardy, productive and drouth resisting than any other clovers. Although stock may not like sweet clover at first, it having a slightly bitter taste, if starved to it for a few days they will acquire a taste and do well upon it. When used for pasture the stock should be turned in upon it early in

CLOVERS—Continued

the season and the plants kept well eaten down throughout the season. If the plants get too high it is well to clip with a mower several inches above the ground. There is no danger from pasturing sweet clover, as stock have never been known to bloat on it as on other clovers.

It is very valuable as a soil improving or green manure crop. It is a legume and adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil and will inoculate for alfalfa. It has a very deep root system, and as it is biennial the plant dies at the end the second year, its roots decay and add a large amount of humus to the soil. It is also used to good advantage on hillsides and clay embankments. Besides furnishing a permanent pasture in such places it prevents washing and gullyng.

Sweet clover produces a large amount of hay. The stalks do not become coarse and woody the first season, and if seeded in the spring one crop of hay may be taken when it has attained its maximum growth. Two crops of hay or one crop of hay and a crop of seed may be taken the second year, although a greater quantity of seed may be se-

cured if cut only once the second year. If cut for hay the second season it should be done before the blossom buds appear, as the stalks become coarse and woody after blossoming. Care should be taken in curing the hay; if allowed to become too dry the leaves shatter and the best part of it is lost. It is of about the same texture as alfalfa and should be cut and handled in the same manner. It contains a large amount of protein; some analyses showing it to contain even more than alfalfa or red clover.

Sweet clover produces more seed than other clovers, and is a profitable seed crop for the South at the present time owing to the increasing demand for seed. When cut for seed it should be done before the seeds have hardened and when damp from dew or rain and handled very carefully, as the seed shatters easily. The seed may be threshed with a common grain thresher, but should be run through a clover huller to separate the seed from the hulls. The straw may be used for rough feed for stock during the winter months. Lb., postpaid, 35c; by freight or express, lb., 30c. Write for quantity prices.

GRASS SEEDS

**Timothy**—The most popular, nutritious and salable hay grass. There are better grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

**Kentucky Blue Grass**—An excellent pasture and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not to cold weather, and on this account does best in the spring, fall or winter. It does splendidly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels to an acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

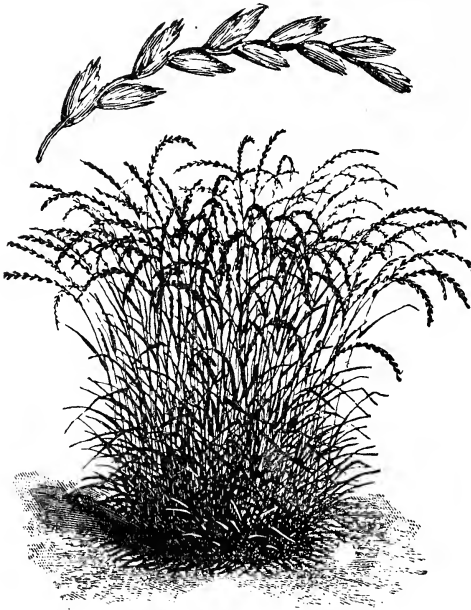
**Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass**—We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay. It gives a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay yields from 2 to 4 tons of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter-kills, and is not easily affected by drouth. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 24c, postpaid; by freight or express, 20c per lb.



Red Top

**Red Top**—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin dry lands or rich, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture grass and is well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red Top is of great value for sowing in gullies or in soils that

GRASS SEEDS—Continued



*English Rye Grass.*

are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.85.

**English Rye**—This is a very valuable variety for permanent pasture; also for lawn purposes. It succeeds well on many soils and is well adapted to the various soils and conditions of the South. It is worthy of all the praise given. It will cover the ground sooner and make a better sward in a few weeks after planting than most other grasses, and withstands drouth to a remarkable degree. It is used extensively for lawns. The Bermuda, being easily affected by frost, becomes red and rusty-looking, while the English Rye during the winter presents a beautiful appearance, being a vivid green, and as press, lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$16.50.

the Bermuda Rye during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre. Our new crop is carefully recleaned and may be depended upon. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 15c per lb.

**Bermuda Grass**—Bermuda is a Southern grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer, thin, sandy soils, though, like other grasses, it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to 2 feet—according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda Grass is very valuable for pasture as well as for hay crops. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. On good soil it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings, and frequently yielding 4 tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established. One of the chief reasons why this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice of propagating it from the roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm. Lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or ex-

**SUDAN GRASS**

**T**HE heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced. Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections.

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of first frost is past, either broadcast or in hills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ inches apart, about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily, and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth-resister it has no equal, and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Lb., 50c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

**Orchard Grass**—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasturage grasses, coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, pro-

ducing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like red clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow 1½ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c.

LAWN GRASS SEED

**Perfection Mixed Lawn Grass Seed**—The best lawn grass for the South. It makes a beautiful velvety green lawn that, with proper care and attention, will last for years. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

**Special Directions About Sowing**—Nearly all grass seeds are very small and will not come up satisfactorily unless put in properly, and, again, most planters will not use enough seed to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made, and the ground should be settled thoroughly before sowing. After sowing the seed very little covering should be given with a brush or harrow that will cover it lightly. If the weather is likely to be dry the ground should be pressed over the seed, so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil to hold the moisture until the seed gets a good start.

FETERITA

This wonderful new non-saccharine sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir Corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir Corn, and it is preferred by many on this account for feed in the head. It is about three or four weeks earlier than Kaffir Corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir Corn, while the Kaffir Corn produced very little, if anything. It is undoubtedly the most drought-resisting of any of the sorghum family; also the earliest, and will undoubtedly become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable, and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Ask us for prices. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN

For grain the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

**White**—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$2.50.

**Red**—Grows taller than the white; stalks slender, juicy and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the white and yields much heavier. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

**Milo Maize**—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Lb., 15c, postpaid.



Kaffir Corn

**Jerusalem Corn**—The best and surest grain crop for dry countries; even better than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on the main stalk and several side shoots with a smaller head. Eight heads sometimes grow on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

CANE

**Honey Drip or Japanese Variety**—Our grower describes this cane as follows: "This variety of cane is without doubt the best all-round cane for the Southern farmers. It is the very best syrup-producer of all of the varieties and is also a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting—but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly fla-

Gentlemen: Please send me your seed catalogue for 1918. I want prices on Bermuda Grass seed, and what would be the best time to sow it here in this locality? One of my neighbors got some seed from you and it did fine for him. Yours truly,

JOE ST. CLAIR,

Oklarche, Okla.

Feb. 2, 1916.

CANE—Continued



TENNESSEE—GERMAN MILLET

**A** SPLENDID, quick-growing summer hay crop. German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing, and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from May first until the end of July. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Sowing German Millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and it should be sown at the rate of three-fourths bushel of millet and one bushel of peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas; sown together this way they make a much larger yield than either crop alone and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Our Tenn. German Millet is the best obtainable. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall, with heads from 5 to 7 inches long.

vored. As a feed crop it is the best the farmer can grow on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. One great advantage over some other varieties is, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised, this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and if allowed to stand until late fall each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut." For syrup, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 20 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

**Early Amber**—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber Cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and is but little affected by drouth.

**Early Orange**—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Write for prices, stating the amount needed.

**BROOM CORN**

Broom corn will succeed in any good corn soil and will make a good crop, with but little rain. Besides the brush it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to oats. Three pounds are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

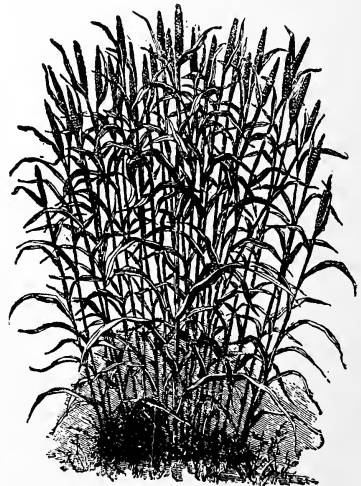
**Evergreen**—A favorite in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time retains a good color. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10c per lb.

**Dwarf Broom Corn**—This variety grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall-growing sort. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10c per lb. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Write for prices, stating quantity.

German Millet not quite as large as the Tenn Millet. Write for prices.

**White Wonder Millet**—The seed of this wonderful millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan-Russian War. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country. It has been raised in western Kansas



**WHITE WONDER MILLET—Continued**

for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers. The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half as much again as German Millet, and some growers state that it will outyield other millets 3 to 1. Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than German Millet and is almost as early as Siberian Millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily. On account of its earliness the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth, which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder Millet will be in big demand, and we urge you to make a liberal planting this year, and get in on the ground floor. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

**ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING**

**Mangel Wurzels**—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the Mangel Wurzels and the sugar beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, in very rich soil. Five or six pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

**Mammoth Long Red**—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious.

Paris, Texas, September 2, 1917.  
Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

Dear Sir: What are you getting for pure Abruzzi Rye this year? I bought some from you last year that was pure, but as I did not save seed enough to plant all that I wish for the coming season.

Also quote me prices on Crimson Clover and Hairy Vetch. Thanking you for the above information.

Yours truly,

J. E. HAYNES.

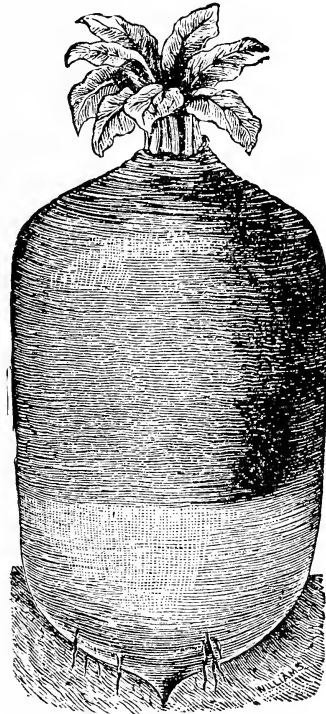
**BARLEY**

**Bearded Spring**—Very popular; large quantities planted every spring. It is productive. Bu., \$2.00.

**Speltz or Emmer**—A grain especially suited for dry land. Being perfectly hardy, it can be planted in the spring or fall like oats. Speltz does best in dry prairie regions, and can be planted on dry stony ground. It is a better drouth-resister than either oats or barley. The feeding value is very high, and the yield is better than oats or barley. Write for market prices when ready to plant. Per peck, 60c.

**SUGAR BEETS**

**Lane's White**—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium size, and yield several tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quantity of milk wonderfully. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



We suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your orders will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

# Flower Seed

A NUMBER of our customers have indicated a desire to plant the hardy annual flower seed from bulk seed. We have endeavored to list only the best sorts of each general family, and feel confident that each kind will prove satisfactory. Flowers add to the content of each member of the family, and are well worth the money, time and labor expended on them. In addition to the bulk seeds we carry in packets all known standard varieties of flower seed. Write us for what you want.



Hardy Phlox.

**Culture**—A common mistake in planting flower seed is covering them too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seed. Seeds like zinnias, etc., a depth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch is all right. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth down firmly after planting flower seed, else there is danger of drying up before the roots get a start. Seeds of hardier annuals may be planted where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand drouth better. During the dry weather and when the seedlings are first set out they should be watered frequently. Provide support for such plants as require it. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which are not available if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

## ALYSSUM

Fine for borders and edges and for cutting. Sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in the spring. Cut after first flowers come and others will bloom.

**Sweet White**—Fragrant white flowers all summer.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 10c; 1 oz., 20c, postpaid.

**Little Gem**—Grows erect; 6 inches.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c.

## ASTERS

The aster is hardy and easily grown, growing into greater favor each year. Plants from seed sown in open ground in May bloom in August, September and October. For early flowers, sow in March and April in cold-frames, pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Small quantities of unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the beds help to keep disease and insects from the roots.

**Queen of the Market**—The best early aster.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c.

**Comet**—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy, inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Pkg., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 25c; oz., 50c.

**Branching**—Broad, handsome bushes; long-stemmed, large and long-petaled flowers; mixed colors. Pkg., 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c.

## BALSAM

**Double Finest Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 10c.

**Single Finest Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 10c.

## ORNAMENTAL BEANS

**Scarlet Runner Bean**—Ornamental and useful. This vine is very graceful, flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, either when shelled or in the dry state. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

**Giant Zanzibar Castor Bean**—From 12 to 14 feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 4 feet across. Each plant makes a pyramid of foliage, thickly set from top to bottom. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c.



**CARNATIONS**

They are equally well adapted to garden culture or to growing in pots in the house. Highly esteemed favorites. Flowers of delicate fragrance and colors.

**Finest German Mixed**—Saved from extra fine double mixed flowers. Pkg., 25c.

**Marguerite**—Produces its beautiful flower four months after sowing the seed. It blooms profusely in many colors. Flowers very fragrant. Pkg., 10c.

**CELOSIA OR COXCOMB**

Free-flowering, graceful plants. Some produce long flower racemes and grow from 2 to 4 feet tall, while others grow quite dwarf and produce massive, heavy flower-heads of the shape of coxcomb. In every case the flowers are of a brilliant, shining color. The dwarf plants make excellent pot plants, while the tall sort furnish fine material for bouquets. Half hardy annual.

**Tall Mixed**—Combs of all colors. Pkg., 10c.

**Express**—Rich, velvety, crimson combs of large size. Pkg., 10c.

**COSMOS**

A strong, tall-growing annual. Its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage of feathery green. If topped when half grown the plants will bloom much earlier.

**Fine Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

**DOUBLE DAISIES**

Plants of double daisies will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given a slight protection during the winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence in April and continue all during the summer. They are not particular as to soil, but should be grown where there is part shade.

**Mammoth Mixed**—The flowers average  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter and are very double and range in colors from snowy white to pink and blood red, with the prettiest combination of pink and white. Pkg., 10c.

**FORGET-ME-NOT**

An old favorite, with pretty star-like flowers. It flourishes in moist shady places, and will bloom the first year from seed if planted early. Half-hardy perennials.

**Palustris** (True March Forget-Me-Not)—The flowers are blue and white, with yellow eyes. Pkg., 10c.

**FOXGLOVE**

Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

**HOLLYHOCK**

**Fine Double Mixed**—Packet, 5c.

**LARKSPUR**

**Dwarf German Rocket**—Finest double mixed. Pkg., 5c.

**Doubled Stock Flowered**—A tall variety with many branches, which carry long spikes of beautiful blue flowers. Pkg., 5c.

**MARIGOLD**

These flowers are valuable because they light the garden with a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Hardy annuals; average height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet.

**African Double**—Fine mixed. Oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 10c; pkg., 5c.

**MIGNONETTE**

The seed can be grown at any time, and, if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots and boxes under glass in February and March and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding about April 1st. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1st and again at intervals of about three weeks until August, a row or two at a time, for succession.

**Machet**—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

**Golden Queen**—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; Mixed, Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

**NASTURTIUMS**

**Mixed Tall**—Of many bright colors; very effective when planted in low rows or masses. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

**Dwarf Mixed**—Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

**PANSY**

**Choice Mixed**—Fancy for bedding. Pkg., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

**Giant Trimardeau Mixed**—Pkg., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

**PETUNIA**

Effective and easily grown annuals, which bloom throughout the summer.

**Single Mixed**—The best large-flowering. Pkg., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

**PHLOX DRUMMONDI**

The annual phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or beds of different colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of flowers for cutting. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom or in seed-beds, as the phlox transplants readily. Average height, 1 foot.

**Grandiflora** (Mixed)—This variety has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Pkg., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c.

**SHIRLEY POPPY**

Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; range from pale rose to deep crimson; delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

**PORTULACA**

Single Mixed—Pkg., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

**SALVIA**

**Splendens** (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of scarlet flowers; very popular and highly ornamental. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

**SWEET PEAS**

**B.-S. Seed Co. Superb Mixture**—Oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

**Spencer Mixed**—Large flowering. oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00.

**Eckford's Select Mixture**—Oz., 10c.; lb., 70c, postpaid.

**Blanche Ferry**—The well-known pink and white variety of Spencer type.

**America**—The brightest blood red; striped white.

**Black Knight**—Very deep maroon; one of the darkest sort.

**Juanita**—A very beautiful snowy white, striped with rare light blue; unusually attractive when bunched by itself.

**Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Standard mauve, winged lavender.

**King Edward VII**—The standard is a rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect; the wings are also a carmine scarlet and on the reverse side are a deep rose carmine.

**Countess of Radnor**—One of the handsomest; standard rich lavender mauve; wings lighter.

Any of the above pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

**PLANT FOOD**

Small package, 15c; large package, 25c, not postpaid

**SWEET WILLIAMS**

Unsurpassed for massing beds and borders. Produce an abundance of richly colored flower heads throughout the season. Fine for cutting. Hardy perennials.

**Fine Single Mixed**—Beautifully shaded and marked. Pkg., 5c.

**Fine Double Mixed**—Splendid strain. All colors. Pkg., 5c.



Sweet Peas

**VERBENAS**

Among the best-known and most easily grown annuals.

**Scarlet**—Pkg., 10c.

**Mixed**—Mammoth flowers of lovely shades. Pkg., 10c.

**ZINNIAS**

Few flowers are so easily grown from the seed in the open ground or bloom so abundantly or so continuously throughout the season as this hardy annual. During the month of August zinnias are very bright. Sow in the open ground early in the spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

**Single Mixed**—¼ oz., 5c; ½ oz., 10c.

**Double**—¼ oz., 5c; ½ oz., 10c.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your seed catalogue.

What is the lowest price you can furnish geranium cuttings this spring. I want a cheap box to make border for flower-beds.

I planted some of your nasturtium seeds last spring and I think every seed grew or came up.

Truly yours.

MRS. L. O. D.,  
Black Fork, Ark.

# Supply Department

## FLOWER POTS

4-inch, 5c each, 35c per doz.  
 5-inch, 5c each, 55c per doz.  
 6-inch, 10c each, 75c per doz.  
 7-inch, 15c each, \$1.00 per doz.  
 8-inch, 5c each, 50c per doz.  
 10-inch, 30c each.  
 12-inch, 45c each.

## SAUCERS

5-inch, 5c each, 35c per doz.  
 6-inch, 5c each, 40c per doz.  
 7-inch, 5c each, 50c per doz.  
 8-inch, 5c each, 60c per doz.  
 10-inch, 10c each, \$1.10 per doz.  
 12-inch, 20c each, \$1.90 per doz.  
 By freight or express.

## CANARY BIRDS

Hartz Mountain Birds. Guaranteed Singers, \$3.50 each; females, \$1.00 each. St. Andreasburg Rollers, \$6.00 each.

## BIRD CAGES

### Enameled

Brass guard cloth and tops; also gold bronze bands and gold bronze around the bottom. Have a very attractive appearance. Write for prices.

### GOLD FISH

All sizes. Common Gold Fish, Comets, Fantails, Telescopes, etc. Write us for prices.

Gold Fish and Birds are carried in stock from September to February.

## BEE SUPPLIES

Bee-keeping is a most desirable pursuit for both pleasure and profit by either man, woman or child.

With very little attention at the proper time a colony of bees will not only be self-supporting, but will lay up for you a surplus of the most delicious sweet known. Any person can successfully manage a few colonies.

### Bee Smokers

Bingham Smoker Engine .....Each, \$1.25  
 Bingham Doctor Smoker .....Each, 1.00  
 Bingham Little Wonder .....Each, .65

If above wanted by Parcel post, add 10c each for postage.

Extracting Frames—4½ inches deep and 5¾ inches deep, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$3.00.

¼-lb. spools tinned wire, 15c.

Silk face bee veil, 70c.

8-frame honey board, 13½x20, 40c.

Section Pressers, each, 55c.

Dadant's Medium Brood Foundation, 1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$7.50.

Scalloped Sections, 100, 80c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$2.75.

Hoffman Brood Frames, pierced, 100, \$3.50; 500, \$16.00.

Kretschmer's Dovetailed Hives, complete, with sections and starters; 1½-story, 8-frame, \$2.40 each, 5 for \$10.00; 1½-story, 10-frame, \$2.60 each, 5 for \$12.00. Prices quoted are in the flat. For hives set up, add \$1.00 each.

Section Holders, 1⅞ inches wide, slotted, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$2.35.

Slotted Wood Separators, 4½ x18½ inches, 10 for 15c, 100 for \$1.20.

## DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

The latest alley drone and queen trap is quite an improvement over the old style and is designed to automatically catch and cage the drones. It is also valuable during the swarming season to catch and hold the queen until the apiarist can give her his attention, thus in most cases preventing the swarm from leaving or settling in some inaccessible place. Price, 55c. Weight, 14 ounces.

## DOUBLE BEE ESCAPES

Double Bee Escapes, price, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

Porter Bee Escapes to clear the supers of bees. Saves time and bees.

## PARKER FOUNDATION FASTENER

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in starters rapidly with them. Price, 30c each. Weight, 1 pound.

We are also able to furnish Extracting Frames, Section Holders and Separators, Wax Extractors, Bee Stoves, Bee Veils, Bee Brushes, Honey Boards, Feeders, etc. If interested please write.

## BIRD MANNA

### Positive Necessity to Every Canary

Keeps birds in constant song. Improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and nearly all diseases of seed eating cage birds. Pkg., 15c; doz., \$1.50, postpaid.

BIRD SUPPLIES

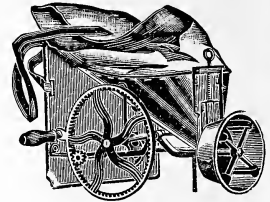
Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint.....	Each, 10c
Brass Bird Cage Springs.....	Each, 25c
Bird Bath, Flint.....	Each, 10c
Perfection Mixed Bird Seed.....	Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c
Canary Seed.....	Lb., 15c
Hemp Seed.....	Lb., 15c
Rape Seed.....	Lb., 10c
Sunflower Seed.....	Lb., 10c
Cuttlefish Bone.....	Each, 5c
Spratt's Mocking Bird Food.....	Pkg., 25c

If seeds are wanted by mail, add postage.

SEEDERS



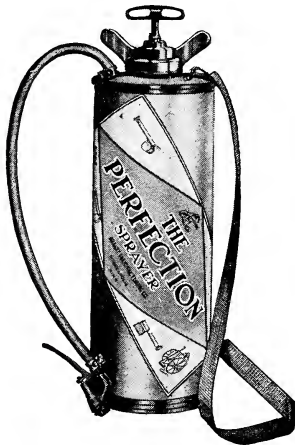
**Cahoon's**—The standard sower. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. Can be used for sowing alfalfa and all grains broadcast. \$3.50 each.



The Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of grain and seeds perfectly—oats, cow peas, millet, etc. Each, \$1.50.

SPRAYERS

The Perfection Sprayer



For spraying, disinfecting, or whitewashing plants, bushes, vines, etc. Made of heavy metal, strong in construction, powerful in action. Tank 7½x20 inches; lock-seamed with twenty-four rivets. Hose attached with clamps. All furnished with shut-off nozzles. Made of galvanized steel or solid brass.

Galvanized steel.....	Each, \$5.75
Brass.....	Each, 7.50

A Compressed Air Atomizer

Sprays all the time. Made of tin. Holds 1 quart. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly oils. Price.....75c

Easy Compressed Air Sprayer

Capacity, 1 gallon. Made of galvanized steel; automatic shut-off nozzle. Price.....\$1.85

Glass Jar Sprayer

For those wanting a strong and well-protected Glass Jar Sprayer we recommend the "Crescent" as being the most desirable. Holds 1 quart; has long powerful pump and two discharge tubes, which send the spray over a wide area. Price, 60c.

The New Misty Sprayer



A general purpose sprayer for farm, stable or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; has large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart. Price.....50c

The Strongest Sprayer

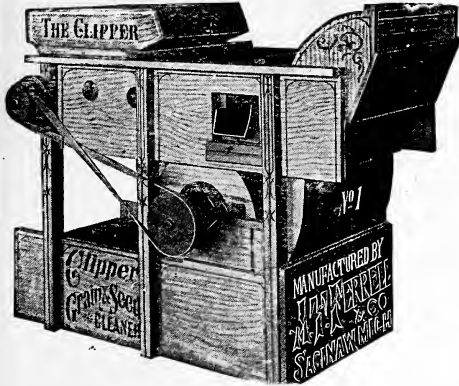
Steel construction; all galvanized; double seamed; painted corners on can; well braced; two outlets; throws wide V-shaped spray; holds 1 quart. Price, all steel, galvanized.....85c

Modoc Bucket Pumps

All solid brass; double action; D-shaped handle; bronze ball valves; will whitewash and spray with same nozzle by simply turning the disc; equipped with 5-ply pressure hose; fastened with clamps. Price.....\$3.50

WE HANDLE ONLY TOP-GRADE SEEDS

THE CLIPPER NO. 1



**T**HIS CLEANER is unequalled for cleaning all classes of grains, seeds or legumes, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, etc., and is suitable for farm and general use. Unlike other mills, the Clipper cleans all classes of grain thoroughly in one operation without any waste and leaves no tailings to be handled. It is a well-known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such returns as thoroughly preparing the grains and seed by recleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of higher grade. The Clipper Cleaner is especially adapted for this kind of

work on account of its ability to separate the small, also light, dead grain or seed from the perfect seeds. All machines are complete for work required. No extra attachments are needed. Size of screens, 19x20 inches. One wire and nine perforated zinc screens, equipped with separating boards, furnished with each cleaner. Shipping weight, 150 pounds. Price, \$28.00.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

We carry in stock at Fort Smith a complete line of dairy supplies—milk bottles, cream separators, stanchions, milk pails, bottle caps, bottle brushes, milk cans, churns, etc.

We issue a separate catalogue of this, and if interested write the Fort Smith Seed Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

WHY DON'T I GROW

*Bigger and Better Crops?*

The reason, nine times out of ten, is lack of the right plant food.

Make sure—NOW—before you plant again. Profit by results secured by those who know the importance of well-formulated Animal Matter Fertilizers in producing bigger yields of earlier maturing, better quality crops.

Armour's Fertilizers have been put on the market only after years of research to know the crop requirements and **How** to supply them. They are made of Bone, Blood, and Tankage, reinforced by the best Potash Salts, mixed under the careful supervision of agricultural chemists in the best-equipped plants in the country, so that when the Fertilizer leaves the factory it will give the best results on the crop intended for.

We offer for sale in the State of Oklahoma the following brands:

	Ammonia, Per Ct.	Phos. Acid, Per Ct.	Potash, Per Ct.
Bone Meal .....	3	24	2
Grain Grower .....	2	8	2
Ammoniated Dissolved Phosphate and Potash....	2	10	2
Star Phosphate .....	.	14	.
Phosphate and Potash .....	.	10	2

We can furnish Armour's High-grade Animal matter Fertilizers for all crops and conditions.

Call, write or 'phone us and we will do our best to give you just the kind you need.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Our Poultry Supply Department is the largest in this section. We handle only the very best and at reasonable prices. Our terms are cash with order, f. o. b. cars.

**Superior Leg Band**—This is the best and most practical leg band invented. It is made from spring wire, with aluminum tag. It is so constructed that by twisting the tag the wire can be put in place. The tag is twisted back straight, so that the holes are opposite each other, thus locking the wires so they cannot possibly slip out. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

**Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch**—All steel, nickel-plated. Punches clean; hole right size; will not bruise foot. Price, 25c, postpaid.

**Champion Leg Bands**—The oldest and most popular band on the market. The band is made in one piece in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of best quality aluminum. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

EGG TESTERS

Each ..... 25c

CHINA NEST EGGS

With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor of the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs. Price, 2 for 5c; 12 for 25c.

ANTI-LICE NEST EGGS

A standard size nest egg and lice killer combined. Rids laying hens of lice and mites. Inexpensive to use. 5c each, 60c perdozen.

CAPONIZING SETS

Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple, and the instructions are so full and explicit that any man, woman or child, after a careful reading, will be able to perform the operation. It is highly successful from every point of view. The object of caponizing is to greatly increase the weight of the fowls, causing them in many cases to grow as large as turkeys and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and the meat is of fine flavor, sweet, juicy and tender.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set

Complete with instructions, \$2.50. We send, easy to use) instructions with each set.

Farmers' Caponizing Set

Price, postpaid ..... \$3.00

EYRIE EGG BOXES

For Shipping

Time-savers, weight-savers; excel in strength and appearance; take minimum express rates, and are cheap. It only takes about one-fourth of the space of an ordinary basket. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. Price, No. 1, for one setting (15 eggs), each, 20c; dozen, \$2.25.

PAPER EGG BOXES

One-dozen size ..... Dozen, 15c; 100, 75c

PARCEL POST BOXES

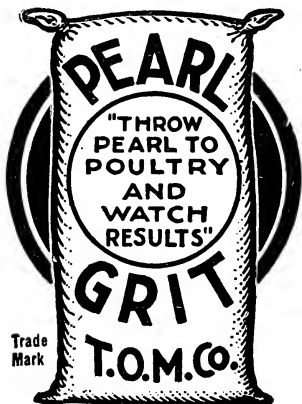
2 doz. size.....15c  
4 doz. size.....25c  
10 doz. size.....50c

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Half-gallon size .....25c  
One-gallon size .....35c  
Two-gallon size .....55c

PEARL GRIT

Specially prepared for this purpose and vastly superior to any other grit on the market for healthy bone and egg-production. Contains 80 per cent carbonate of lime, 10 per cent silicon, and 3 per cent iron and magnesium. 5-lb. pkg., 10c; 50-lb. pkg., 75c; 100-lb. pkg., \$1.25.



WE HANDLE ONLY TOP-GRADE SEEDS

# Conkey's Poultry Remedies

**Heard of Conkey 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. Prices 50c, postage 6c; \$1.00, postage 12c.

**Conkey's Lice Powder** does more than scare or stun the lice, it really kills them dead. At the 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 4c on sample). Buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5 oz. pkg. 10c, postage 5c; 15 oz. 25c, postage 17c; 48 oz. 50c, 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 35c, 2 quarts 60c, 1 gallon \$1.00; 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, 10c, postage 2c; 25c, postage 4c. 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. 1 1/2 lbs., 25c; 3 1/2 lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., pail, \$3.00. Expressage extra.



- Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c, postage 7c
- Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c postage 8c.
- Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c, postage 4c; 50c, postage 8c.
- Conkey's Gape Remedy 50c, postage 8c.
- Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy (for Sore Head), 50c, postage 10c.
- Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c, postage 12c
- Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c, postage 9c.
- Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c, postage 10c.
- Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c, postage 9c.
- Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c, postage 3c.
- Conkey's Poultry Laxative 25c, postage 6c.
- Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight) 25c, postage 6c.
- Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 10c each, 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen. 5c each for postage or express extra.

**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, 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.**

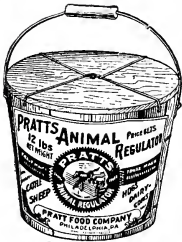


# Pratt's

## Animal and Poultry Regulators and Remedies

### BABY CHICK FOOD

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

#### PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.

100-lb. bags, \$9.00; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 12-lb. pail, \$1.25; packages 25c, 50c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.



Pratt's is the original poultry regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes; roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

When baby chicks come keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding.

#### PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

14 lbs. for \$1.20. Packages 30c and 60c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

Don't let ROUP cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

#### PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY

Tablets or powder, \$1.00, 25c and 50c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roups, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

More work cut off your horses. More milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

#### PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers. Packages at \$1.00, 50c and 15c.

Get prices on 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer, packages 25c and 50c.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, 50c quart, \$1.50 gallon.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy, packages 25c and 50c.

Pratt's Sore Head—Chicken Pox Remedy, packages 25c and 50c.

Pratt's Gape Remedy, Packages 25c and 50c.

Pratt's Healing Ointment and Gall Cure, packages 25c and 50c.



## There is a Pratt Remedy for Nearly Every Curable Poultry or Animal Disease



### SANITARY POULTRY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The most popular fount on the market. Fills from the top. The double walls keep water cool in summer and retard freezing in winter. Can be hung up and out of the litter, and the square pans prevent spilling at that time. The square pans also afford drinking facilities for two pens at the same time.

1-gallon size .....\$1.25  
2-gallon size ..... 1.75

### NEVER-CLOG AND WASTE-PROOF HOPPER

This hopper is constructed on principles hitherto unused. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. Manufactured from heavy galvanized iron.

No. 35—8½ inches wide, 12 quarts capacity .....\$0.75  
No. 36—12 inches wide, 18 quarts capacity ..... 1.00  
No. 37—24 inches wide, 36 quarts capacity ..... 1.50

### GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

The round bottoms prevent clogging and insure an ample supply of the contents at all times.

No. 45—Two compartments .....35c  
No. 9—Three compartments .....65c  
No. 90—Four compartments .....85c

### SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH

Can be used for feed, wet mash, or water. Barred top prevents wasting feed, and if used for water does away with little chicks drowning.

No. 21—12 inches long.....35c  
No. 22—18 inches long.....60c

### STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Will fit pint, quart or half-gallon Mason jars. Manufactured from one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

•10c each, \$1.10 per dozen.

### WALL FOUNTAIN

Can be hung out of the litter. Very easy to fill. A strong, substantial wall fountain at a low price.

No. 25—½ gallon capacity .....35c  
No. 26—1 gallon capacity .....50c

### SANITARY BROODER FOUNTAIN

Baby chicks can't get wet. Sits in the corner of the brooder. Takes little room. Can't be upset. Absolutely sanitary, as you can get at any part of it to clean.

No. 0—1 quart capacity.....35c

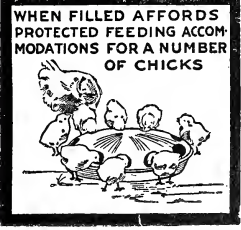
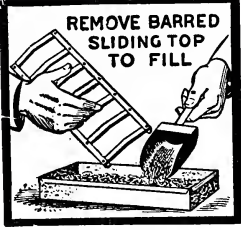
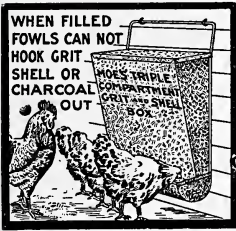
### ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER

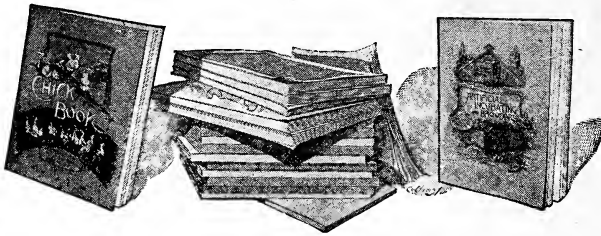
A great feed-saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water.

No. 11—Small size .....25c  
No. 12—Large size .....35c

### ROUND BROOD COOP

Rain, rat and vermin-proof. No corners for accumulation of dirt or smothering of little chicks. Made collapsible for easy handling. Made of heavy galvanized iron. No. 51—23½ inches in diameter.....\$1.75





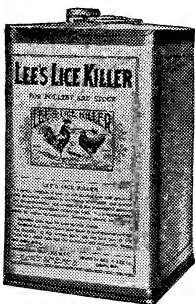
## Helpful Books for Poultrymen

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US TODAY

The Books Will Be Mailed Prepaid

Artificial Incubating and Brooding. 96 pages. Illustrated .....	\$0.50	The Plymouth Rocks—All Varieties. 144 pages. Illustrated. Three color plates .....	\$1.00
Asiatics—Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. 96 pages. Illus- trated. Color plate of Buff Cochin .....	.50	Poultry Houses and Fixtures. 96 pages. Illustrated .....	.50
The Campines—Silver and Golden. 80 pages. Illustrated. Color plate .....	.75	Rhode Island Reds. 86 pages. Illus- trated. Color plate .....	.75
Chick Book. 80 pages. Illustrated	.50	Reliable Poultry Remedies. 96 pages	.25
Ducks and Geese. 104 pages. Illus- trated .....	.75	Standard of Perfection .....	2.25
Eggs and Egg Farms. 96 pages. Il- lustrated .....	.50	Successful Poultry-Keeping. 176 pages. Illustrated. Colored plate or Wyandottes .....	1.00
Egg Record and Account Book ....	.25	Turkeys—Care and Management. 96 pages. Illustrated. Color plate of bronze .....	.75
The Leghorns—All Varieties. 144 pages. Illustrated. Two color plates .....	1.00	The Wyandottes—All Varieties.. 160 pages. Illustrated. Three color plates .....	1.00
The Orpingtons—Black, Buff, White. 78 pages. Illustrated. Color plate of buffs .....	.75		

## LEE POULTRY SUPPLIES — Manufactured by GEO. N. LEE COMPANY OMAHA - - - NEBRASKA



Lee's Lice Killer has been for twenty years the poultryman's stand-by in keeping chickens and poultry-house free from lice, mites and scaly leg. A liquid, simply painted on roosts. We have it in three sizes, 35c, 60c and \$1.00.

Lee's Louse Powder is big value in both size and quality 1¼-lb. pkg., 25c; 3-lb., 50c. Round, sprinkler-top cartons. Very effective.

Lee's Egg-Maker is largely meat food, granulated blood, with tonic condiments. Largely used on big poultry ranches, especially in California. One 5,000-hen farm reduced its food cost in December to 6¼c per dozen eggs. Sizes: 25c, 50c, \$2.50 and \$8.00.



Germozone is the most popular medicine for poultry and the most generally effective. For roup, colds, canker, chicken-pox, sore-head, skin disease, sores, wounds. 50c and \$1.00.

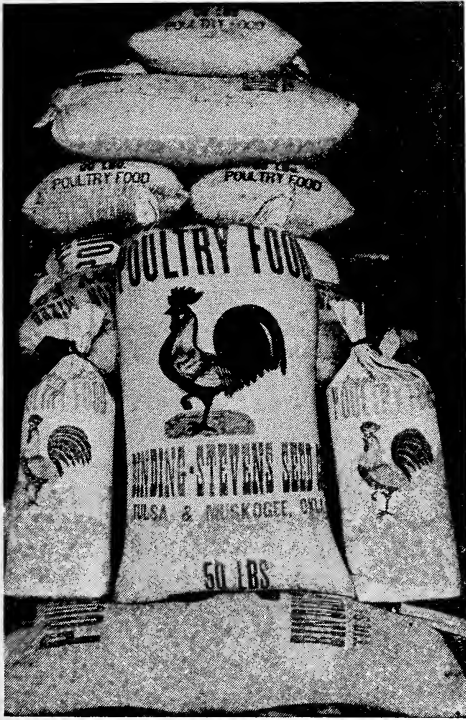
Egg-o-latum is a new and valuable egg-preserver. An ointment. Rubbed on eggs, it keeps them fresh one year. Easy to fix a dozen a minute. Simply laid away in a cool cellar. 50c per jar. Enough for 600 eggs.

Egg-o-hatch is a new preparation for applying to eggs during incubation. Supplies oxygen and absorbs carbonic acid gas, strengthens the chick and weakens the shell. One size only—50c. Enough for 600 eggs.

Free Books—"Secrets of Success," "Care of Baby Chicks," "Pointers for Summer and Fall," furnished free for 1c each to cover postage. Circulars free.

# WE HANDLE ONLY TOP-GRADE SEEDS

## POULTRY FOODS



**Perfection Scratch Food**—For the laying hens. Keeps them in good health the year round; produces good results. Our Poultry Food is made of good, sound grains and seed, all cleaned and screened before mixing, and is without dust, meal or waste of any kind. Market price.

**Perfection Chick Food**—Chicks properly started on good, wholesome food are the ones that reach maturity. Perfection Chick Food is the right food for chicks, comprising small grains, grit, charcoal and beef scraps. Ask for lowest market prices.

**Perfection Mash Food**—An excellent egg-producer; strong in egg-making qualities; nothing like it to make hens lay in winter. Ask for prices.

**Short-Cut Alfalfa**—It is an acknowledged fact that green food is an essential in heavy egg-production. Among those who are unable to obtain a plentiful supply of green stuff Short-Cut Alfalfa should fill a long-felt want, it being an excellent substitute and a very nutritious food, which, when mixed with the mash food, also affords bulk to the concentrated food. Place it in a water-tight vessel, pour boiling water over it, cover with a tight lid, and let it steam for twelve hours, mix with soft food, allowing

the meal to compose one-tenth part of the mash. Write for prices.

**Ground Beef Scraps**—Feed three times a week, at the rate of about a handful to every three birds, in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

**Blood Meal**—Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. It contains no ground bone or cheap adulteration of any sort, and is the most complete poultry and egg food in use. It should be fed at the rate of about three times a week, composing about one-tenth of the mash. Lb., 10c.

**Fine, Ground Bone**—For mixing once a day with soft food this is unsurpassed. Lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

**Cracked Poultry Bone**—Made from fresh, pure, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food. Lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

**Perfection Crushed Oyster Shells** to a large extent will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultrymen, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as if ordinarily fed if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowl, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied on in this respect. 50 lbs., 55c; 100 lbs., 90c; 500 lbs., \$4.25. Ask for the lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

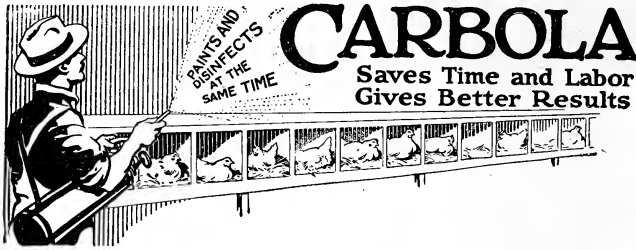
**Perfection Brand Charcoal**—Specially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure remedy for sour crop, diarrhoea, etc. Put up in two grades—fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper-feeding. Lb., 5c.

**Sulphur Fumigating Candles**—Each, 10c, postpaid.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed express M. O. for \$2.00, for which send me one sack of your Perfection Chick Food (100 pounds). I have been using this chick feed and find none better. Please rush this shipment. Yours truly,

M. B. LAISURE,

Agent M. V. Ry. Co., Hackett, Ark.  
April 14, 1916.



**C**ARBOLA is a combined disinfectant and paint, or whitewash, that has been thoroughly tested by time and under all conditions of climate and temperature. It has attained unqualified endorsement and is used by agricultural colleges, experiment stations and by many of the largest and most carefully conducted poultry, dairy and breeding farms.

Carbola kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and is a preventive of the many contagious diseases that affect poultry and live stock—such as roup, white diarrhoea scaly leg, glanders, cholera, contagious abortion, etc. These diseases are of germ origin, and if once started in a flock or herd spread rapidly and cause severe money loss.

There is no better disinfectant than Carbola and it dries white—not dark or colorless—so that it makes poultry houses, stables, cellars, etc., cheerful, brighter and better looking, at the same time it is disinfecting.

Carbola comes in powder form, packed in convenient sized packages, and is ready to use just as soon as it is mixed with cold or hot water. It does not spoil by standing, so can be kept on hand ready for instant use when wanted. There is none of the delay and bother that attends the mixing of whitewash. Carbola can be applied with a brush or a spray machine and positively will not clog the sprayer. It will not blister, flake or peel off, as whitewash does, and it has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or other food products.

One pound of Carbola mixed with one gallon of water has a germicidal strength about three times stronger than a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, which is the standard for general disinfecting purposes, but is neither poisonous nor caustic. One gallon will cover approximately two hundred and fifty square feet of surface.

**PRICES**

10 lbs. (10 gals.).....	\$1.00
20 lbs. (20 gals.).....	2.00
50 lbs. (50 gals.).....	4.00

**RAT CORN**

No Odors or Smells



It mummifies them. No matter where they die, they simply dry up. Positively cannot smell.

Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery and without a doubt the greatest rat-destroyer in the world—the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per can.

# To Insure Success with Legumes

Such as Alfalfa, all Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, etc.

*Treat Your Seeds With*

Buy	<b>The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process</b>	It Is
It With	<b>NITRAGIN</b>	A Good
Your	<small>TRADE MARK REG. D. DEC. 6 1898 NO. 32217</small>	Invest-
Seed	<b>Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility</b>	ment

Your legumes should enrich your soil, besides giving a big crop. They will only do this if they take food from the air, and this is only possible when their partners—the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are in the roots.

The best way to supply these bacteria is by the pure culture method. "NITRAGIN" is a pure culture of just the right kind of these bacteria, carefully bred up to great inoculating power. The bacteria are packed in the modern scientific way—the granular medium and ventilated can. It is guaranteed for six months, but will keep longer.

We are listing "NITRAGIN" because it is perfectly uniform and reliable, and has given great satisfaction to its users. The price is reasonable. Ask for free booklet on legumes.

## Prices

Postage, Express or Freight Extra.

Garden size (for peas, beans and sweet peas).....	\$0.30
Shipping weight, 4 ounces.	
½ acre size .....	.50
Shipping weight, 4 ounces.	
1 acre size.....	1.00
Shipping weight, 8 ounces.	
2 acre size.....	1.80
Shipping weight, 1 pound.	
5 acre size.....	4.00
Shipping weight, 2½ pounds.	
10 acre size.....	7.50
Shipping weight, 5 lbs.	

*Always Mention Legume Crop Wanted For*

# “BLACK LEAF 40”

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphids (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering “Black Leaf 40” for sucking insects.

### PRICES:

1 oz.-	\$0.25-	makes 6 gallons spray
½ lb.-	0.75-	“ 40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.-	2.50-	“ 160 to 500 “ “
10 lb.-	10.75-	“ 800 to 2500 “ “



# Rat Annihilator

WE summons you to join in the fight against RATS which is now on throughout the civilized world. The United States government has issued a bulletin of warning to the American public on the subject of fighting this rodent and declares, if unchecked, the descendants of a single pair exceed one hundred million in four years, and the total damage will soon become incalculable.

## STOP--LOOK--LISTEN

Rats cause more damage than all other destructive agencies, fire, flood, cyclones and earthquakes. The average man pays considerable more to his rats than he does to his government, but notwithstanding this fact he will object most strenuously if his taxes is raised one mill on the dollar. Why not save more than the total amount of your taxes by getting rid of your rats, body and bones, without smell or annoyance?

The rat is the most filthy animal alive. Did you ever stop to consider where he lives and from whence he comes? He delights in and loves filth and slime; consequently makes his home where they abound. He leaves home to forage, coming into your home or place of business, when necessary, to satisfy the cravings of a ravenous hunger, bringing with him his load of filth and germs of disease, which he willingly exchanges for the most dainty food, in the meantime contaminating everything he touches.

It is not necessary that you should longer tolerate rats on your premises. Science has at last discovered a way completely to eradicate this vicious, loathsome, property destroying rodent.

RAT ANNIHILATOR, if used according to directions, will destroy your rats to a certainty. We ask you to use a sufficient quantity of Rat Annihilator to permit of a thorough distribution on your premises (usually one dozen small packages), use as directed by us, and if it does not kill your rats, leaving no resultant odor, we will refund purchase price to you.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

# Double Quick Grain Sprouter

The Pioneer of All Grain Sprouters.

Changes 1 Bushel Dry Grain into 2 to 4 Bushels of Prolific Egg Producing Feed.  
No. 1— $\frac{1}{4}$  bu., 2 trays, 27 to 37 hens, 18x14x23, 35 lbs.....\$ 8.00  
No. 2— $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., 4 trays, 50 to 75 hens, 18x14x30, 45 lbs..... 9.75  
No. 3—1 bu., 5 trays, 100 to 150 hens, 21x17x40, 75 lbs..... 15.00

## The Grain Sprouter or Perpetual Poultry Silo

THE most useful invention in the poultry industry since that of the incubator is the Grain Sprouter. Recent scientific research in the feeding of poultry has developed the fact that for prolific egg production there is no feed that compares with the sprouted grains. The newly germinated grains for growing chicks and the sprouted oats for laying hens are producing most remarkable results. It matters not whether it is the distaste of germination or the flame or life of the live food itself, it quickens every vital function without the debilitating after effects of condiments. It is life or nature and not medicines and stimulants. Hence thousands of people have been sprouting the grains in a primitive fashion with trouble and loss of time. But with the Close-to-Nature Grain Sprouters one of the simplest things about feeding is the production of the sprouted grains.

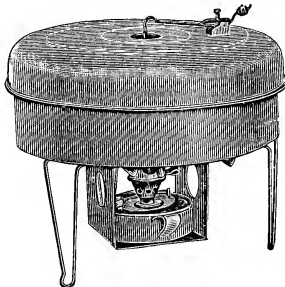
## High Prices---Cheap Feed---Winter Eggs

**High Prices and Cheap Feed**—The high prices of feed compel poultry keepers to get more out of their poultry or quit keeping it. The Double Quick comes in and not only makes a cheaper feed, but one that will bring better results from the hens.

**Feed at 10 Cents a Bushel**—The overworked advertisement of several years ago of feed at 10 cents a bushel was nothing more or less than sprouting a bushel of oats that cost 30 cents a bushel till it made three bushels of feed. With Double Quick it is an easy matter to make from two to four bushels of feed from one of grain.

**Sprouted Oats and Winter Eggs**—It has been a recognized fact, both by state experiment stations and the most successful egg farms, that green stuff is just as necessary in the increased production of eggs as it is in the increased production of milk. No modern dairy tries to get along now-a-days without its silo, and for several years past many of the most successful winter egg farms have known of the secret of sprouted oats and have used this potent feed for egg production. The egg farmer has much the advantage over the milk producer, for with the Double Quick Grain Sprouter he feeds the living growing green stuff, which is more potent for results than preserved silage.

## The Oakes Economy Incubator



is made of steel throughout. Every part is stamped from a separate piece of material, and all parts are electrically, spot welded together, making a very substantial and durable article.

It is compact, light, and can be moved about easily. The lamp is suspended beneath the machine, making it possible to place the machine on the table, floor or any other handy space 20 inches square.

The Incubator is equipped with an automatic damper control, and the Oakes O. K. lamp. Only a very small flame is required to keep up the temperature, making it very economical to operate.

The Incubator is — inches in diameter, and will hold about 53 or 54 average size eggs. The nest slopes from outside to center, and by taking out the eggs around the center tube the others can be rolled down, making it very easy to turn the eggs and change their position.

A special feature of this machine is the fact that the thermometer is placed in a tube through the side of the incubator, which enables the person looking after the machine to withdraw the thermometer and note what it registers without raising the heater. This will prevent any unnecessary chilling of the eggs.

This Incubator is packed so that it can be shipped by parcel post, as well as by freight and express, and is complete with thermometer, lamp, etc., and full instructions for operating are also furnished.

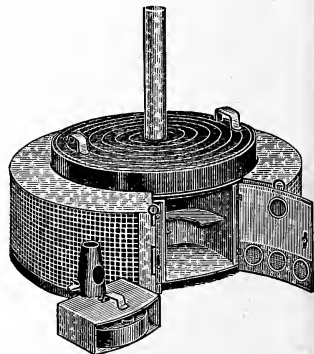
Price .....\$7.50  
Shipping weight .....28 Lbs.

## The Oakes Economy Brooder Hover

All Steel, Light, Strong and Durable

It furnishes plenty of heat with a small flame, and is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. The Economy Hover is complete in itself, and can be used anywhere, as it stands on a level floor—no platform, false floor or other preparation necessary.

- No. 1 Hover (18-in. drum), without cage .....\$ 6.00  
Shipping weight, about 14 lbs.
- No. 1 Hover, with wire cage.....\$ 8.50  
Shipping weight, about 25 lbs.
- No. 2 Hover (22-in. drum), without cage .....\$ 9.00  
Shipping weight, about 32 lbs.
- No. 2 Hover, with wire cage.....\$11.50  
Shipping weight, about 43 lbs.



Patented January 4, 1916.

Prices do not include postage, express or freight charges.



# Food Conservation

Food Administration on American Lines  
Comprises Three Things

First—Greater Production.

Second—Systematic control of food between producer and consumer.

Third—Economy and substitution on the use of food.

## Canning, Preserving and Drying are Vitally Necessary

A few articles you can plant and help Uncle Sam win the war. We must save all the wheat, meat, sugar and fats that we can to send to our soldiers and allies. Therefore you can do your bit by planting the following: Lima Beans, Kidney Beans, Navy Beans and Peas can be dried for winter use.

Japanese Ribbon Cane for syrup and help reduce the amount of sugar used. This is the best cane for sorghum purposes as it will out-yield all other varieties, also make make a good crop of seed.

**Get a few stands of Bees.**

**Plant Beets to can.**

**Cucumbers for pickles.**

**Plant Peanuts and Soy Beans for the market, both are great vegetable fat producers.**

**Plant Tomatoes and Sweet Corn for canning.**

**Plant crops that will fill up the empty shelves of the world's larder.**

We have good stock of all the above articles mentioned, also a complete line of Bee Supplies, and we can put you in touch with Breeders that have Bees for sale.

Increase your production by fertilizing, proper tillage of the soil and inoculation. Exterminate the insects that damage your crops by using Insecticides.

