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68,19

EVERETT SEED CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

KINGS IMPROVED
EXTRA EARLY
COTTON

Catalogue for 1918



EVERETT'S
CHAMPION
PROLIFIC
CORN

ESCO BRAND
SEEDS WILL
PRODUCE RESULTS
LIKE THIS

READ CAREFULLY

REVISED CHANGE IN PRICES



Be sure and read the following change in prices carefully before making out your order. These prices following will take the place of the prices listed opposite the descriptions.

Owing to the shortage in so many of the different varieties of seeds, we have been forced to advance our prices on some of the articles in large quantities in order that we may protect the small gardener, and we will endeavor to fill all orders that are sent to use at prices quoted.

All seeds of all kinds are very short this year, and we strongly urge our customers to send in their orders as early as possible, in order that they may receive their seeds before the supply is exhausted. We advise our customers to write us for prices before buying in large quantities.

Compare the following prices with your order before mailing. Be sure and write your name and address plainly, in order to avoid delay in delivery.

BEANS.	Postpaid.		F. O. B.	
	Pint.	Quart.	Peck.	Bu.
Extra Early Red Valentine..	40c	75c	\$5.25	\$20.00
Black Valentine	40c	75c	5.00	18.00
Stringless Green Pod	40c	75c	5.25	20.00
Extra Early Refugee	40c	75c	5.00	18.00
1,000 to 1 Refugee	40c	75c	5.00	18.00
Kentucky Wonder Pole	40c	75c	5.25	20.00

CABBAGE—Packets, 10c; Ozs., 35c	Postpaid.	
	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey and Charles Wakefields.....	\$1.25	\$4.50
All other varieties	1.10	4.00

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Postpaid—500 for \$1.75. By Express, Collect—1,000, \$3.00; 5,000 Lots, \$2.75 per 1,000.

BEETS.	Not	
	Postpaid.	Prepaid.
	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
All Varieties	40c	\$1.50
Jerusalem Artichokes Sold Out.		\$1.40

SEED POTATOES.	10 Peck	
	Peck.	Bag.
Red Bliss	90c	\$3.25
Irish Cobbler	85c	3.00
Early Rose	85c	3.00

FIELD OR COW PEAS—WRITE FOR PRICES.

You can serve your country by raising all the food-stuff you can. "Do your bit."

SEED CORN.	Peck. Bushel.	
	Extra Early Adams	\$2.00	$8.00
Large Early Adams	2.00	8.00
"ESCO" White Dent	1.00	3.75
"ESCO" Yellow Dent	1.00	3.75
Reed's Yellow Dent	1.00	3.75
Hickory King	1.00	3.75
Everett's Champion Prolific	1.00	4.00
Marlboro Prolific	1.00	4.00
Whatley's Prolific	1.00	4.00
Bacon's or Hastings' Prolific	1.00	4.00

RADISH—Rosy Gem: Postpaid, \$1.75 Lb.

TURNIPS.	Lb.
Purple Top White Globe.....	\$1.75
All Other Varieties	1.65
Rutabagas—Purple Top	2.00

SORGHUM AND MILLET. Peck. Bushel.

Early Amber	\$1.75	\$6.00
Early Orange	1.75	6.00
Tennessee Red Top	1.75	6.00
Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane	20c	
German Millet	1.25	4.50

ORDER SHEET

Everett Seed Company

29-31 West Alabama Street - - Atlanta, Georgia

"ESCO" Brand Means Purity

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

Very Important—Write your name, **very plainly**, give Post Office, County, State in full

Date -----	Amount \$ -----	Do not write in this space
Forwarded by { State on this line whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight. }	-----	
Your Name -----	-----	
Post Office -----	I. F. D. No. -----	
County -----	State -----	
Street -----	P. O. box -----	
Express or Freight Office { If different from P. O. }	-----	

Notice! Read "Information" in front of catalog on How to Order and Avoid mistakes

ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE \$ Cts.
From -----	-----
P. O. -----	-----
State -----	-----

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

EVERETT-SEED CO.

Atlanta,

Ga.

**"ESCO"-SEEDS
Mean Purity**

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PRICES CHANGE — NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

OWING to the present conditions and scarcity of so many Seeds, it is impossible to name prices in Catalogue that will hold good through the entire season, on everything. We want every customer to feel that when they send us an order, that we will give them the very best price possible, and the highest quality Seeds.

Prices in this Catalogue are what we think they will be at planting time, but some crops are not harvested at the time this catalogue is printed, so we do not know what the returns from these crops will be, therefore it is impossible to name exactly the price. When you send in your order feel sure that if prices are cheaper than those quoted in Catalogue, we will give you your money's worth or refund you the difference, and if they are some higher we will cut your order down to the amount of your remittance.

SEND YOUR ORDERS to an Honest, Fair-Dealing, Reliable SEED HOUSE One Time, and you will never go to the grocery or drug store for any more Box Seeds.

“Esco” Brand Seeds Give Best Results

Calendar of Monthly Plantings

Below we list what to plant each month in the year. This applies to the sections; same climate as Middle Georgia. For instance if you live further North you should not plant so early or if further South—plant earlier.

January Send in your orders for seed early so as to have on hand when ready for planting. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion, English peas, sweet peas. Sow pansy seed in hot bed for later transplanting, also other flower seeds. Top dress asparagus beds with manure.

For the Farm.—Sow Canada field peas toward end of month. Use all spare time preparing land for spring planting.

February Sow in hot beds or cold frames cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish, tomatoes, egg-plant and pepper. Plant English peas, kale, rape, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out rhubarb, asparagus and horseradish roots, onion sets, Irish potatoes. Sow "ESCO" Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats. Also rape for grazing.

March This is the most active month of the whole year for sowing all kind of seed, and the sooner they are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession. Cauliflower, cabbage seed, also set out plants, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collard, kale, rhubarb and early turnips, etc. Also sow more tomato, pepper and egg-plant for plants. Set out cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage plants, also onion sets, Irish potatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, horseradish. Sow herbs in warm places. Prepare your melons, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow all kinds of flower seeds, and don't forget your lawn. "ESCO" Evergreen Lawn Grass will fix it.

For the Farm.—Sow Canada peas with spring oats, also grass and clovers of all kinds. Plant artichokes for hogs, also Dwarf Essex rape.

April Plant early potatoes. Sow cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrots, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, kale, turnips, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums, asparagus, artichokes, parsley, mangel, wurzels and herbs. Plant sweet corn, snap and pole beans, cucumbers, squash, melons and cantaloupe. Set out onion sets, cabbage plants. Lawn grass can be sown through this month, but the earlier the better. Sow flower seed of all kinds. Set out tuberoses, dahlias and cannas.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seed as early as possible. Plant cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomatoes, radish, brussels sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper, and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cowpeas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton.

June Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomatoes for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, snap and navy beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cowpeas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans and plant late corn.

July Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for later roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow rutabagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cowpeas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August Continue planting snap beans for table and pickles. Set out all remaining cabbage plants at once, also celery plants. Sow lettuce and endive for heading. Sow winter radish, collard, also fall potatoes, kale, rutabagas and turnips.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover can be safely put in.

September This is the month to put in all fall seed. Turnips, kale, lettuce, radish, spinach, mustard, leek, parsley. Set out onion sets and fall cabbage plants. Winter flowering bulbs can be set out this month and plant every two weeks for successive blooming.

For the Farm.—Sow crimson clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time in the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seed and winter and hairy vetch. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

October Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seed can be sown this month, and the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, rye, oats, barley, vetches, rape, and if you have not our price on various fall grain and grasses, send for our PINK Sheet at once.

November Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horseradish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown this month, but the earlier it is the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herds grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrow-fat peas for market and garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded in the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

Free Flower Seed

We want to see more flowers planted around the home. To encourage the planting of flowers, we are going to give away **Absolutely Free**, with every order amounting to \$1.00 or more, 25c. worth of Flower Seed as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed | } FREE With every \$1.00 order or more in Packet or Ounces. |
| 1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed | |
| 1 Pkt. Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed | |
| 1 Pkt. Poppy, Finest Mixed | |
| 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed | |

These varieties are of the very best seed obtainable and with the right cultivation will produce blossoms equal to any obtained elsewhere regardless of cost.

FREE SEED For Names. You help us when you send us the names of your neighbors and friends who buy seeds, bulbs and plants each year, and in return we will send you more free seed; provided the names you send us are accompanied with an order amounting to 25c. or more.

ORDER YOUR SEED EARLY

FOR OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF MOST EVERYTHING, IT WILL BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO FILL COMPLETE ORDERS SENT IN LATE. :: :: ::



Beautify Your Home.

Everett's Special Price Collections



Everett's Seed Produced This Selection.

COLLECTION No 1

50c Worth of Seed Postpaid for 25c.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Early Wakefield... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt Collard, Southern or Georgia... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood turnip | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Okra, White Velvet..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford.... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Watermelon, Watson..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Radish, Rosy Gem..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled.. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed..... | .05 |
| Total..... | .50 |

The above collection mailed postpaid for 25c.

COLLECTION No. 2

\$1.00 Worth of Seed Postpaid for 50c.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Pkt. Beans, Early Red Valentine.. | .15 |
| 1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood turnip | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Early Wakefield... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Carrots, Oxheart | .05 |
| 1 Pkt Collard, Southern or Georgia.. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cucumber, Imp'd Long Green.. | .05 |
| 1 Oz. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford..... | .10 |
| 1 Oz. Turnip, Purple Top Globe..... | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Watermelon, Rattlesnake.... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled.. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Onion, Everett's Globe..... | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Okra, White Velvet..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Radish, Rosy Gem..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Squash, Yellow Crookneck... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Tomato, Beauty | .05 |
| Total..... | \$1.00 |

The above collection mailed postpaid for 50c.

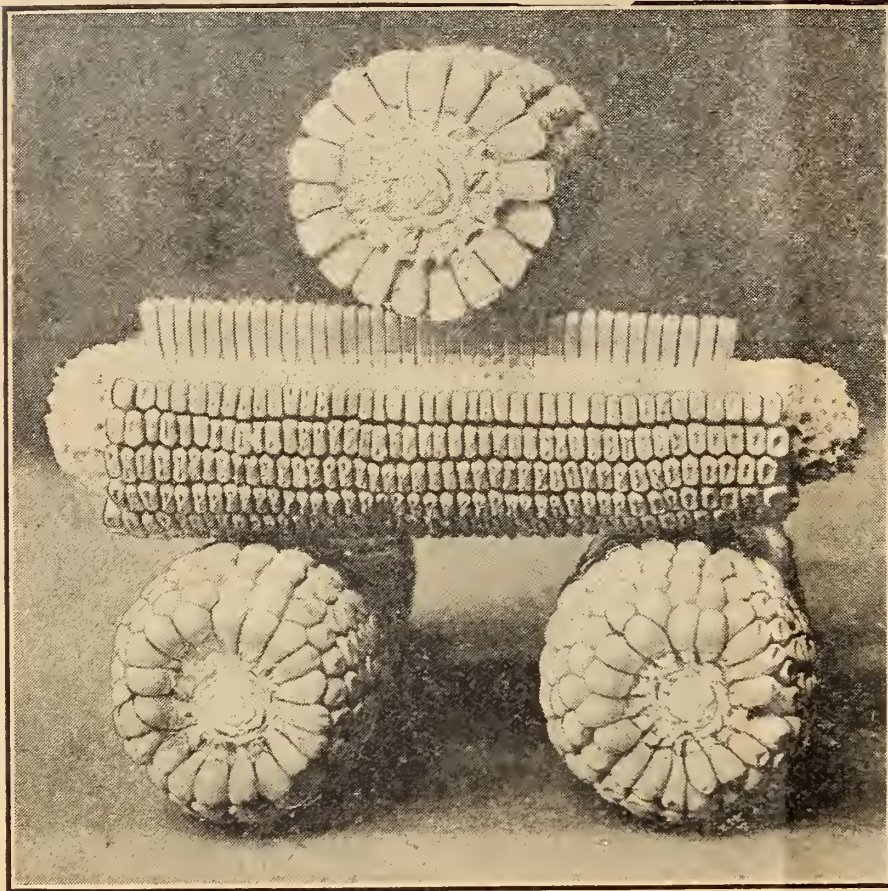
COLLECTION No. 3

Postpaid for \$1.00.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Pint Beans, Early Red Valentine.. | .35 |
| 1 Pint Peas, Alaska Extra Early... | .30 |
| 1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood turnip | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Early Wakefield... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt Collard, Southern or Georgia.. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston..... | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled.. | .05 |
| 1 Oz. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford..... | .10 |
| 1 Oz. Watermelon, Rattlesnake.... | .10 |
| 1 Oz. Watermelon, Kleckly Sweet... | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Onion, Everett's Globe..... | .10 |
| 1 Oz. Radish, Rosy Gem..... | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Tomato, Beauty | .05 |
| 1 Oz. Turnip, Purple Top Globe.... | .10 |
| Total..... | \$1.55 |

The above collection mailed postpaid for \$1.00.

NOTICE.—No changes allowed in any of these collections, and no premiums given with them at these prices.



Everett's Champion Prolific.

OTHER FIELD CORNS LISTED ON PAGE 33, GIVING PRICE AND DESCRIPTION.

Everett's Cleveland Big Roll Cotton

THE STANDARD RECORD-BEARING VARIETY.

We have a special strain of Cleveland Big Boll—far superior to all others. Same being grown in fields side by side, under the same condition and treatment, and very often doubling the yield of some strains, so called Clevelands. We advise this for our customers for their medium early large boll cotton. Bolls are very large, 5 locks, and easy to pick. Lints at least 40 per cent, and 1 inch staple. We have seen Our Cleveland Big Boll stand bad weather and produce an average crop where other varieties failed.

YOU CAN MAKE 1 BALE PER ACRE EASY

More people are making 1 Bale Per Acre every year. Ask yourself this question: Why don't I make it? You can answer it, just say I will purchase Everett's Cleveland Big Boll and try; then you will make it with the proper cultivation.

Sell Your Old Seed to Oil Mill. Buy seed grown in high altitude. Makes your cotton earlier and absolutely no boll weevil.

Price postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; not prepaid, bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40.

See next page for other varieties of cotton.

NOTICE ! BE CAREFUL !

Early frosts injured all the late Cotton Seed for planting purposes, therefore you must be careful as to where you buy.

Only the early Cotton, which is good for seed purposes, can be had from us.



Cleveland Big Boll.

Everett's Champion Prolific Corn

"THE WORLD'S MOST PRODUCTIVE CORN"

The quality of Seed Corn depends on the careful breeding and selecting of your seed stock. We have received more compliments from Everett's Champion Prolific Corn since we put it on the market two years ago, than any other corn we ever heard of. Champion is the correct name, for it is the champion of all corn—producing from 7 to 10 ears to the stalk, and you can easily make 100 bushels per acre. Ears are medium size, very uniform in size and fills out entirely over end of cob. (See cut of ear.) Grains are beautiful, clear white, and makes the finest meal you ever saw.

MADE 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE EASY.

We received the following letter from one of our customers, and there are numbers of just such satisfied customers:

The Everett's Champion Prolific Corn I got of you last Spring has produced the finest corn I ever saw. Made 100 bushels per acre without extra effort or cost. One stalk had 10 ears on it. Will never plant anything else. (Signed) A. W. C., Fulton County, Nov. 25, 1917.

You can make this quantity if you want to and try. Cut your acreage down and prepare your land better, then plant "Everett's Champion Prolific" and make more corn. (See Stalk on front cover.) Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; nint 25c; qt 45c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Pride of Georgia Cotton

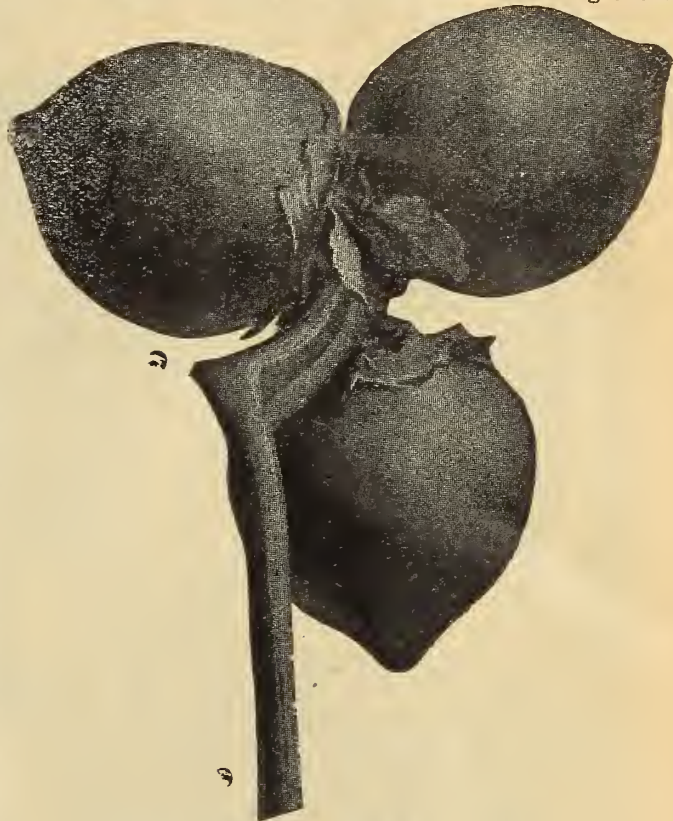
The Earliest Prolific Cotton Grown

For the past two years we have handled only the varieties of cotton that's proven superior to all other varieties. Prove the merits of our seed by giving them a trial. We are in a position to give our customers what they have been looking for—**The earliest and most prolific cotton grown.** This we know to be a fact for it has been tried and proven to be a week earlier than any other variety of its productiveness.

More Cotton to the Ground

You want the variety that you can grow most to the ground. Now here it is, **Pride of Georgia** will grow from 6 inches to 12 inches in drill in 3 feet rows just as well as if you gave it more space.

The writer personally inspected 750 acres of this variety at picking time, and I have never seen anything that equals it. The bolls (see cut), grow almost in clusters. This photograph shows only the main branch of one stalk; it has other branches which come out about 12 inches from ground—each branch being just as prolific as the main one. These 750 acres averaged 1 bale per acre on the entire farm; part of the land made 2 bales per acre. It was cropped on the 22nd day of July and they were picking on the 1st of September. This is easily picked and more can be picked on account of it being close together. Prices postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, f.o.b. Atlanta, bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.00 bushel.



Pride of Georgia—3 Bolls to 1 Joint

Boll Weevil Proof On account of its earliness, the boll weevil does not affect it much. It has been grown with fine success in sections where other varieties are worthless.

Ginned on Private Gin You don't find many private gins in this country, but every pound of **Pride of Georgia Cotton** is ginned on a private gin on the farm, and not a bale of cotton will be ginned on it, other than what is grown on the farm, and of this one variety. So there is no chance of mixture. **Produces 40 per cent. LINT.**

Sell your seed to the oil mill and buy Pure Bred Stock grown in sections not infected with the boll weevil. Our seed are grown mostly in North Carolina—where such a thing as boll weevil does not exist.



Pride of Georgia—52 Bolls on 24 Inches.

King's Improved Extra Early (See cut on front cover.)

This variety is several days earlier than the old variety, King Early. We have this grown in North Carolina where there is no boll weevil, and on account of it being grown this high up makes it earlier than if it was grown farther South. It is a small boll, four-lock type. Grows a plant about 30 inches high; fruits well, and should be planted in four-foot rows and plants spaced from 12 to 15 inches apart. Lints approximately 37 per cent and staple about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. For an extra early cotton to be planted late nothing equals **King's Improved Extra Early.** Price postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots, \$2.40 per bushel.

Cook's and Cleveland Big Boll Both standard, old line varieties, differing, each other in growth, only in the shape of boll and staple. **Cook's**—Staples $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch, and **Cleveland's**—1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Both 5 locks, large bolls and heavy fruited. Both lints about 38 per cent. Price postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40 bushel.

Notice.—Every variety ginned on private gin to avoid any chance of mixing whatever. You can't get better seed than EVERETT'S.

Weber's Upland Long Staple Produces from 1 to 2 bales of seed cotton per acre, and about 45 per cent lint. To our opinion one of the best poor land cotton grown. Always brings 10c per pound over the market. Has proven very successful through this section. Give it an acre test. Price, Bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 bushel.

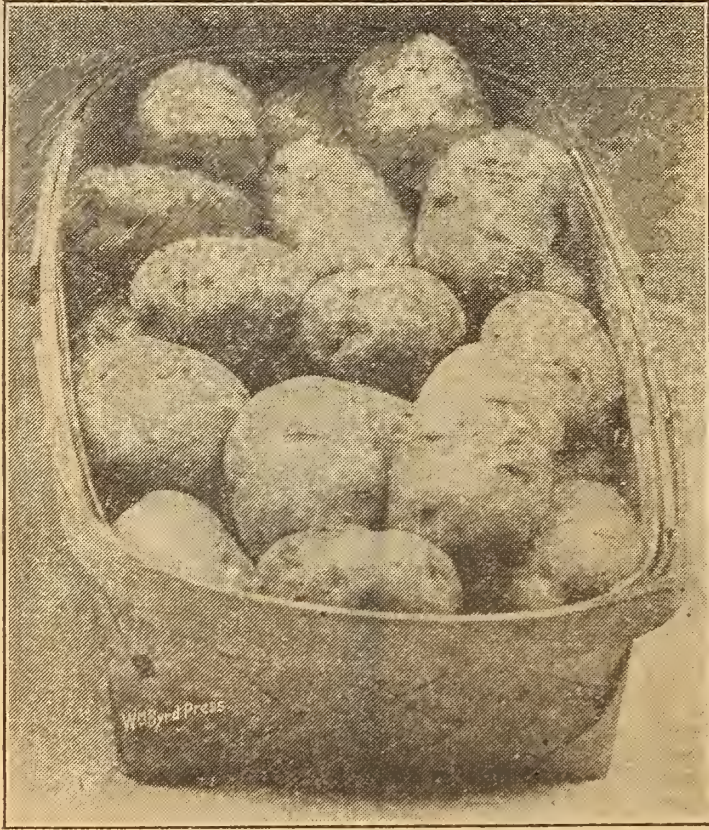


Weber's Long Staple.

Everett's Potatoes—Selected Maine Grown

All of our stocks are not only Aristook County, Maine grown, but selected and inspected before shipment, to be absolutely sure they are free from Scab or any other injurious disease. You can feel perfectly safe when you buy your seed from EVERETT'S; that they are not infected in any way.

Insure Your Crop—You can easily do this by buying your seed from a reliable seed house. Thousands of dollars are lost every year on account of people going to a grocery store for their Seed Potatoes, which have been shipped to them probably for eating purposes, or from sections not suited for seed purposes. This is the reason potatoes very often go to vines and do not make potatoes.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Red Bliss Potatoes The most valuable variety for early market use. Very early, productive and a fine quality. Used more extensively than any other variety; on the market in early spring. You get the best stock grown from us. Price, peck 85c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck bag about \$6.50. Write for prices in large quantities.

Irish Cobbler Potato This has proven to be one of the finest potatoes grown in this section and South. It is a heavy bearer and practically a sure cropper, very mealy and smooth. Meat beautiful creamy white and quality can't be beat. Better adapted to loamy or sandy land. Remember our seed are genuine Maine grown. Price, peck 85c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck bag about \$6.50. Subject to change.

NOTICE — PRICES CHANGE.

Write us for prices when ready to buy. Will give best price possible prevailing at that time. Use special quotation sheet in back of Catalogue.

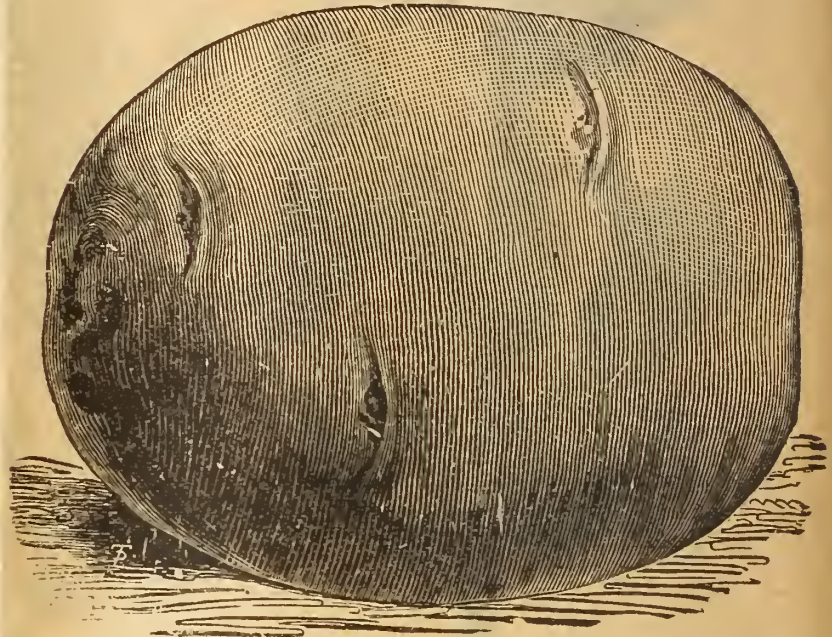


Early Rose.

Get Your Order in Early

More potatoes will be planted than ever before, so we think it advisable for you to get your orders placed just as soon as possible.

Early Rose One of the oldest standard varieties grown—yet one of the best. Extra early, rose color skin—of best quality. Price, peck 85c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck bag \$6.50. Subject to change. Write for prices in quantities.



Bliss Red Triumph.

ALL CROPS ARE SHORT

We have received very discouraging reports from all our contracts, some of which will be an absolute failure; others we only get from 10 to 25 per cent delivery.

PRICES CHANGE

From time to time prices will vary—that is why we specify that we will fill all orders at the prevailing prices on the day order is received. So, if prices are different from what you order by, we will fill at market prices, giving you the benefit of a lower price, or cutting your order down, and give you your money's worth, whichever may be the case.

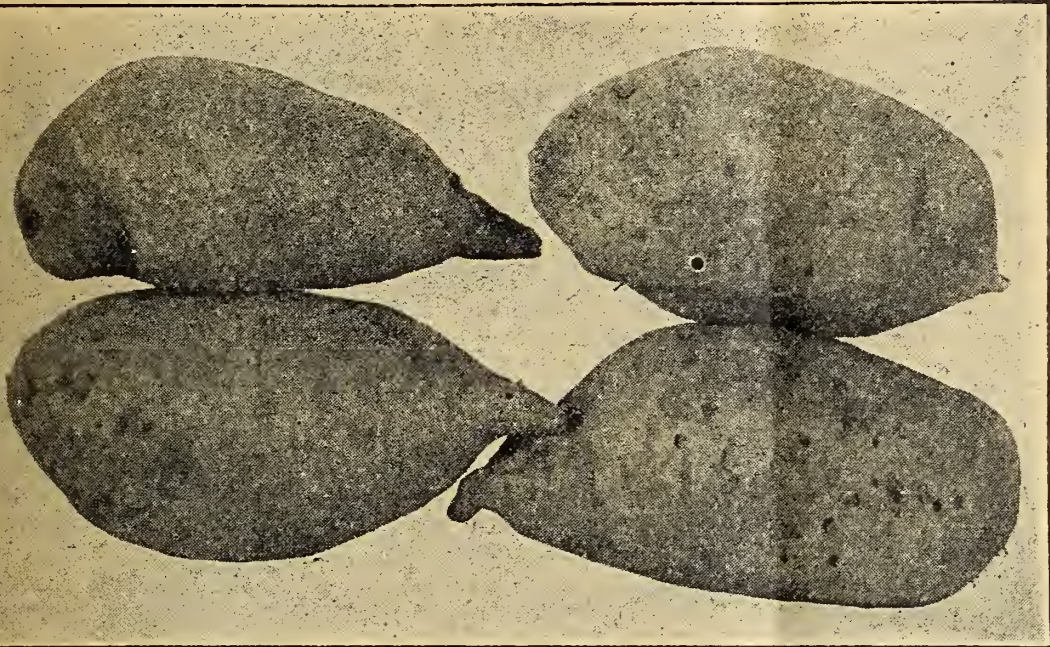
You can trust your orders to us for HONEST DEALINGS.

Everett's Seed Sweet Potatoes

CULTURE.—Put the potatoes in hot beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow give plenty of air on sunny days. In May or June, set out 15 inches apart in rows of 5 feet apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer, having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Nancy Hall A medium early variety which generally known by everybody. Very sweet and exceedingly juicy and preferred by many to any other sort. Price, peck 60c; bushel \$2.25. Write for prices when ready to buy. Prices fluctuate.

Porto Rico Without a doubt the finest variety grown. Producing large dark, rich yellow fruit of the finest quality, and very productive. Price about, peck 60c; bushel \$2.25.



Sweet Potato Plants will be ready for shipment about March. Write us for prices when ready to buy. Can't tell now what prices will be.

Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead Soft as Cotton, Fine as Flour

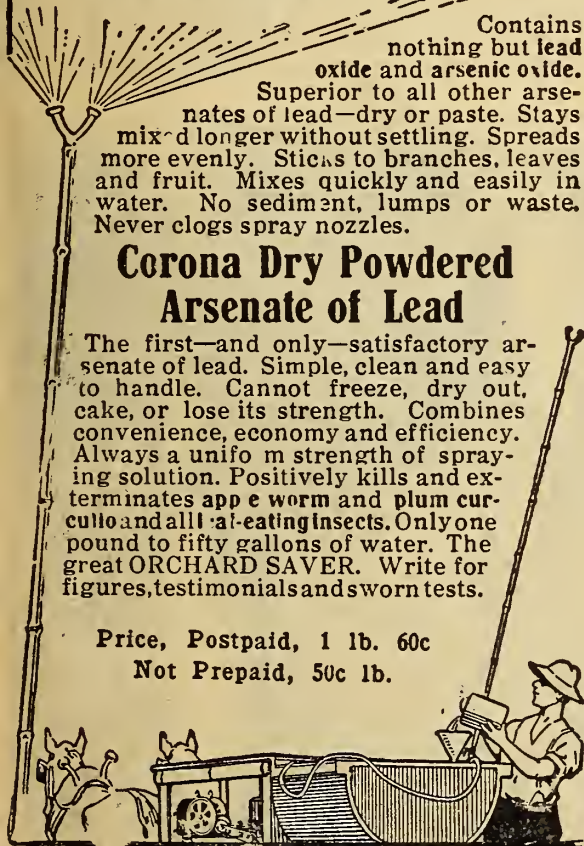
Made by a newly discovered scientific chemical process. Highest per cent. of killing power.

Contains nothing but lead oxide and arsenic oxide. Superior to all other arsenates of lead—dry or paste. Stays mixed longer without settling. Spreads more evenly. Sticks to branches, leaves and fruit. Mixes quickly and easily in water. No sediment, lumps or waste. Never clogs spray nozzles.

Corona Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead

The first—and only—satisfactory arsenate of lead. Simple, clean and easy to handle. Cannot freeze, dry out, cake, or lose its strength. Combines convenience, economy and efficiency. Always a uniform strength of spraying solution. Positively kills and exterminates apple worm and plum curculio and all leaf-eating insects. Only one pound to fifty gallons of water. The great ORCHARD SAVER. Write for figures, testimonials and sworn tests.

Price, Postpaid, 1 lb. 60c
Not Prepaid, 50c lb.



Bug Death

"A SURE CROP INSURANCE"

The time has come when you cannot have a successful crop without using some kind of bug and insect destroyer.

BUG DEATH is used by most every large and small successful planter. It is easily put on your plants. Can be put on dry or mixed with water. Directions on every package.

Not poison—neither does it burn your plants if you use too much. Prices have advanced some over that of last year, for containers and the ingredients cost a great deal more.

It is cheap yet at the following prices:



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

PREPAID PRICES on BUG DEATH

(These Prices Named in Columns Below Include Price of BUG DEATH and Postage)

	1st and 2d Zones	3d Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
1 lb. package	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.31	\$0.34	\$0.37	\$0.41	\$0.44
3 lb. package	.61	.65	.77	.79	.85	.94	1.01
5 lb. package	.90	.96	1.07	1.18	1.29	1.44	1.52
12½ lb. package	1.79	1.94	2.23	2.43	2.81	3.11	3.40

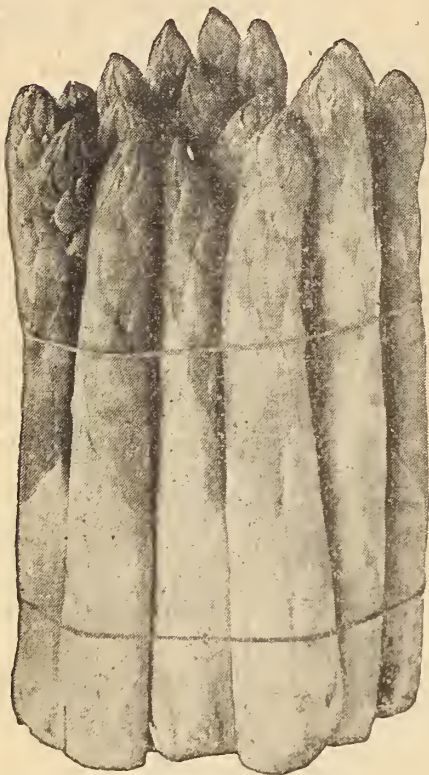
Your postmaster or rural carrier can advise you the zone you are in from Atlanta.

BUG DEATH by freight or express, not prepaid: 1 lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs 75c; 12½ lbs. \$1.35.

ORDERS—LARGE OR SMALL—SEND THEM ON

Regardless of the size of your order, we give it the same attention. Some people do not cater to small orders, but we do. Every order will be filled in the rotation it is received. No stocks will be reserved for anybody.

Vegetable Seeds



Palmetto Asparagus

Asparagus

Palmetto Seed

This is the earliest and most favorite variety for the South. Becoming more popular each year for home and market use. Pkt. 5c; ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid

Palmetto Roots

You save two years time by planting our two-year-old roots. Plant in January and February. 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, 500 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$5.00.

Beans

No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of one to two weeks till midsummer. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blooms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

We have received unsatisfactory reports from our growers regarding the returns from different contract beans. The entire bean crops are going to be short, for many growers, who generally grow Seed Beans, have planted White Beans to sell on the market for eating purposes. Higher prices are sure to prevail, for everything connected with them are higher—fertilizer, labor, sacks and etc.

NOTICE.—The prices listed here are very cheap for the quality of Seed we send out. Nothing but Selected Stock, Hand Picked, can be had from EVERETT SEED CO.

DWARF or BUSH GREEN PODDED SORTS

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the dwarf green podded sorts both for the home and market garden, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. The plants are of medium size, erect, with dark green leaves. The pods are of medium length, about four and one-half inches, medium green color, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Where the young plants have to contend with adverse conditions, no other dwarf bean is more certain than the Valentines are to set pods. Seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, purplish pink splashed with pale buff. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. Our strain combines in high degree all the good qualities of the sort. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 65c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

Black Valentine A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vines. The pods are nearly round or slightly flattened but very handsome, are much longer, straighter and less fleshy than Red Valentine, the plant a little more spreading, and in season a little later. A large crop can be depended on and the product is very attractive on the market. It is very extensively used for shipping. The pods are medium dark green and about six inches long. Seed small to medium sized, black, oblong, slightly flattened. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 65c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

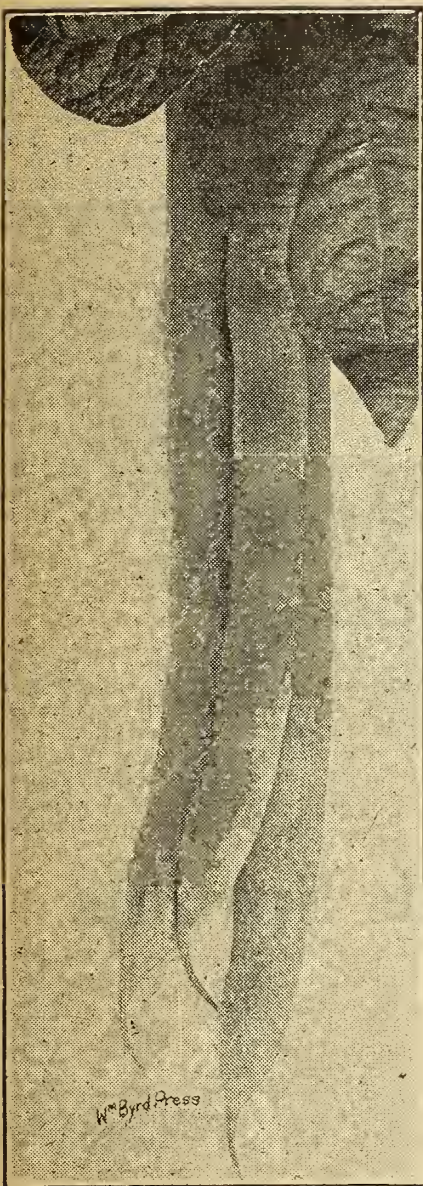
NOTICE.—We would advise customers writing for prices when wanted in quantities. We may be able to give a better price than quoted here. Prices are subject to change

White Mexican or Prolific Tree —Often times people want a bean to dry and put-up to eat during the winter months. This is the bean, and it will grow most anywhere in the South. Have plants 6 inches in drill. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 35c, postpaid.

Stringless Green Pod A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, larger than those of Red Valentine but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 40c; quart 75c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.25; bushel \$16.00.



Extra Early Round Pod Valentine.



Extra Early Refugee

An extremely early, green podded sort furnishing round, fleshy, light green pods which are slightly curved, of medium size, about five inches long and of fine quality. The plants are a little smaller, more upright, and the leaves a little larger than those of the late Refugee, and the seed much the same in shape and color. Our stock is uniform, the vines ripening pods well together and long before those of the Refugee or Thousand to One. Seed long, cylindrical, rounded at ends, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches. This is an excellent snap bean for early markets and stands shipment well. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; qt. 65c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

Improved Refugee, or 1,000 to 1

—Our strain is extra fine. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, light green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; fleshy, brittle, and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Some later than the other green-

Giant Stringless Green Pod.

podded sorts, but extremely prolific. Very popular with canners on account of the handsome appearance of the pods when picked while young. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 65c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The plants are large, vigorous and spreading. The pods are large and nearly round, and of medium green color. They mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, average about one-fourth inch longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good for snaps for home use. The variety is suitable also for the market. Seed long, slender, yellow. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 40c; quart 75c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

Tepary Beans Resembling the Dwarf Navy Bean in growth and size, only it will produce more beans with the least rainfall of any other variety. Seed are white, almost round, very prolific, and finest quality. Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ pint 25c; pint 40c; quart 75c. Only a limited quantity for sale.

BEANS—WAXED PODDED VARIETIES

Prolific German Black Wax Bean

—This is an extra prolific strain of the old fashion German Black Wax. A larger grower and a much heavier bearer than the old original variety. If you liked the old German Black Wax Beans this new strain will certainly give you full satisfaction in your garden. Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c. Crop short.

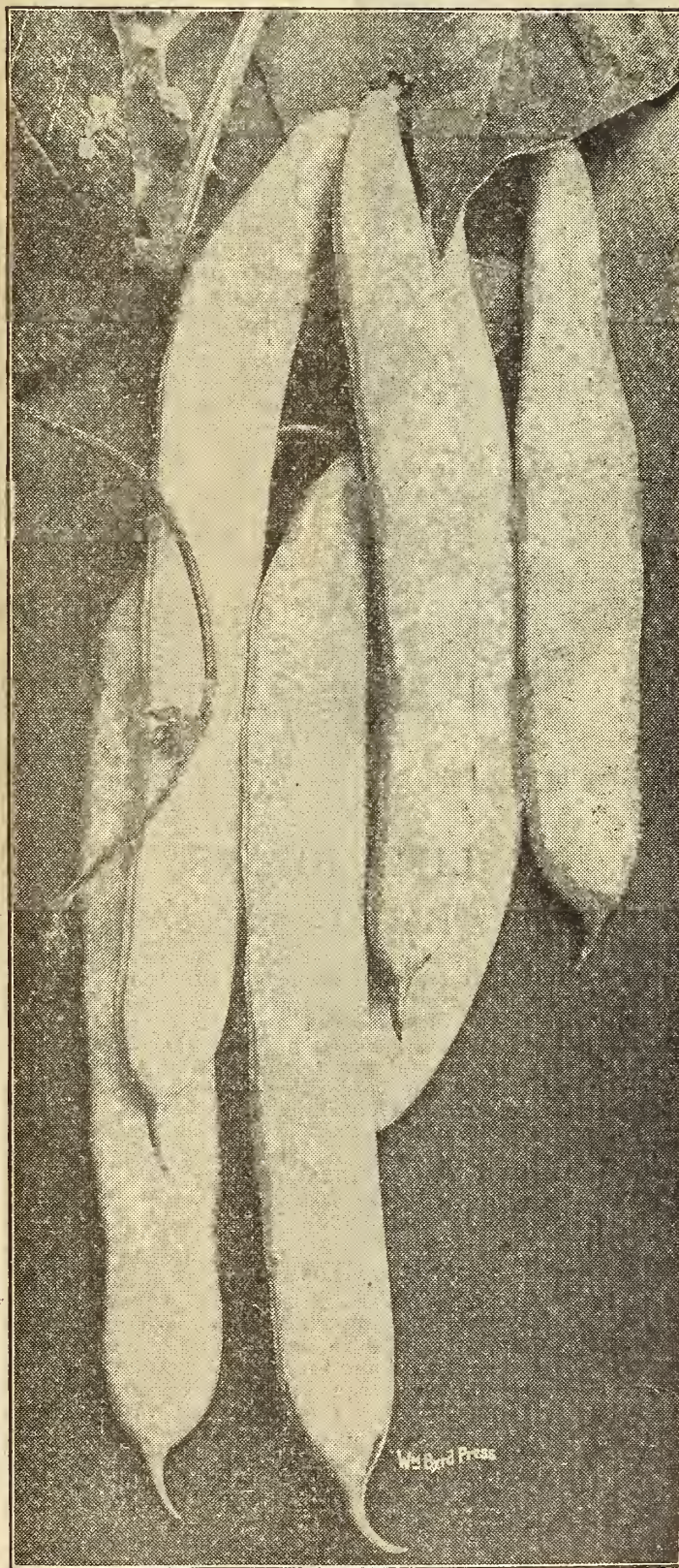
Wardwell's Kidney Wax In growth of vine and productiveness this variety exceeds all other wax podded beans. The long, flat pods are of handsome appearance and free from rust. Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c. Write for prices on larger quantity. Very scarce.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax It has been claimed that this variety, usually midseason but sometimes earlier maturing, is absolutely rust proof and we have found it as nearly rust proof as any wax podded bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to Golden Wax but longer, about five and one-half to six inches in length. Seed long, oval, rounded at ends, medium sized, purplish black. This is a well-known market gardening and truckers' sort in some sections. Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c.

Write for prices on larger quantity.

POLE OR CORN FIELD BEANS

These are much stronger growers than Bush Beans and require good, strong stakes. They give a much greater yield than bush beans, but being more tender should never be planted before May in this section. Use poles about 8 feet long and set firmly four feet apart each way. Plant five to eight beans in a hill, one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants in a hill. They are sometimes planted in the hills of field corn. One quart will plant 200 hills; one-half bushel an acre.



Prolific German Black Wax.

Kentucky Wonder

Also known as Old Homestead. We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 65c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00; bushel \$15.00.

Old-Fashioned Cornfield Beans

Absolutely the finest variety for corn. Vines are vigorous, very productive, bearing pods in clusters. They are the best of quality and remains tender longer than any other sort. Very tender when young. Seed small, long and almost round, striped with brown. Place your order early. Only a limited amount. Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c. Write for prices on larger quantity.

Stop and Consider

Have you ever stopped to consider the different quality of SEEDS? We have the interest of every farmer in this country at heart, and therefore have only the highest quality obtainable.

LIMA BEANS

Henderson's Bush Lima A dwarf form of the Small White Lima, valuable on that account, and because of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. The plants are without runners but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. The leaves are small and very dark green; flowers small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters and often above the foliage. The pods are medium dark green, short, about two and three-fourths inches, flat and contain two to four beans which are of excellent quality either green-shelled or dry. This is much used by canners, as well as for home and market garden use. Seed small, flat and white with slight tinge of yellow. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 70c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.25; bushel \$16.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima An improved dwarf lima of the Kumerle type. It is sometimes called Potato Bush Lima. The plants are vigorous and erect, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long and each contains three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. It is much more productive than Kumerle and matures earlier. Seed large, irregularly oval in shape, very thick, white with greenish tinge. This sort is popular for home and market use, especially in the east. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 40c; quart 75c. Write for prices on larger quantity.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva

This very early and reliable small seeded pole lima is especially adapted for planting in the South. The vines are vigorous, with many short branches. The leaves are small, smooth, stiff, glossy dark green. The pods are dark green, short, about three inches, curved, flat. Seed small, flat, white with slight tinge of yellow. This is sometimes called Sewee. It is the most generally known "butter bean" of the South. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 70c. Write for prices on larger quantity.

King of the Garden Lima The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green, very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 70c. Write for prices on larger quantity.

Broccoli

Closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Culture the same as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a surer header. For those who are deferred from growing cauliflower on account of high price of seed we recommend a trial of Broccoli, as the two vegetables are similar. White Cape and Purple Cape both do well, the only difference being in the color of the heads. White Cape postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

Brussels Sprouts

Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family; adapted to the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head about 1 inch in diameter being formed at the base of each leaf. Is hardy and lives through the winter in most of the South. Quality and flavor improved by frost. Sow seed early in June or August and transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high. A most desirable vegetable and should be cultivated exactly the same as cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c, postpaid.

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Should be planted in the South in very rich, or well-manured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early, and really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall one ounce of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm weather sowing double that quantity of seed will be required. Early varieties, as Gilt Edge and Snow Ball, mature in about 110 days. Late varieties in 140 to 150 days.

Early Paris White Fine early variety for family or garden use. It is probably the best sort for inexperienced growers. Heads tender and of fine quality. Price, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

Early Snowball This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Postpaid, pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 80c; oz. \$3.

WE CATER
TO
A CRITICAL
GARDEN
TRADE AND
OUR SEEDS
ARE
ALWAYS
RELIABLE



Early Snowball.

Orders—Large or Small—Send Them On



Everett's Early Blood Turnip.

Beets

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin four to six inches apart in the row.

For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June or July so as to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds per acre.

Everett's Early Blood Turnip Beet

(The finest Beet that grows.) Our experience with this strain has proven it to be the **Best Extra Early Deep Blood Turnip Beet** grown. Its small upright growing tops, extra early maturing, uniform shape and beautiful deep crimson color makes it popular with everyone. The rows may be grown close together. Stems and vines dark red, blades green. Roots are globular and peculiarly smooth; color is of blood red; very crisp, tender, fine-grained and sweet, remaining so for a long time. We believe this excellent strain will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet ever placed on the market. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs \$1.00 lb.

Early Eclipse

An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. The roots are bright deep red, smooth or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs \$1.00 lb.

Detroit Dark Red

Blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood-red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in market gardeners. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb.

growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00 per lb.

Crosby's Egyptian

This very desirable table beet does not closely resemble the original Egyptian except in its extreme earliness. The tops are small. The roots are flattened globe shaped and very smooth. The exterior color of the root is bright red. The flesh of our strain is bright vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. This is one of the best for early planting outdoors and is much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety but it is not so well suited as Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color, and is earlier than the older strains which are similar in shape but show the purplish red color. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00 lb.

Long Dark Blood

A standard long late variety of very good quality which keeps well through the winter. The roots are smooth, rather slender, growing largely under ground, with few or no side roots and when mature about eight or ten inches in length, sometimes longer when grown in deep, well-dug and well-manured soil. The exterior color of the roots is very dark purple, almost black. Flesh is dark red, tender and sweet. It is an excellent sort for pickles. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 90c lb.

Swiss Chard

(Sea Kale Beet) This kind of beet is grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leaf stalks, which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the wax-like leaf stems are cooked like asparagus or are pickled. This variety we offer has large, broad, undulated leaves of attractive yellowish green color, and very large, broad white stalks and midribs or chards. It is well worthy of a place in the home garden as well as for market use. Swiss Chard is sometimes called Leaf Beet, Spinach Beet and Silver Beet. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BEET—Stock Varieties

USE FOR FEEDING CATTLE. SOW FIVE POUNDS PER ACRE.

CULTURE.—Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Low ground is best adapted for Mangel-Wurtzel. An ever-increasing acreage is being planted for stock beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them as shown by the reports of our Experiment Stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use. Where many are grown a good drill and cultivation are needed.

Mangel-Mam Long Red

The most noted of all stock beets. In England often 80 tons have grown per acre. Price postpaid oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Large White French Sugar Beet

Largest and best of the true sugar beets for the South. Their high sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening stock of all kinds. A most profitable crop for stock feeding. Price postpaid, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Mangel-Mam Long Red

Cabbage

For many years cabbage seed has been a leading specialty with us. Our cabbage seeds are all grown from approved stock seeds which are largely of our own development on our Seed Farm; they are all grown under our personal inspection and supervision. We believe there is no seed that is more reliable, nor any that can be more implicitly depended upon to give planters uniformly satisfactory results.

The requisites for complete success with cabbage are: First, good seed. In this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. No satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is grown all over the country and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hotbeds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September, or later according to latitude, transplanting into cold-frames if necessary to keep through winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

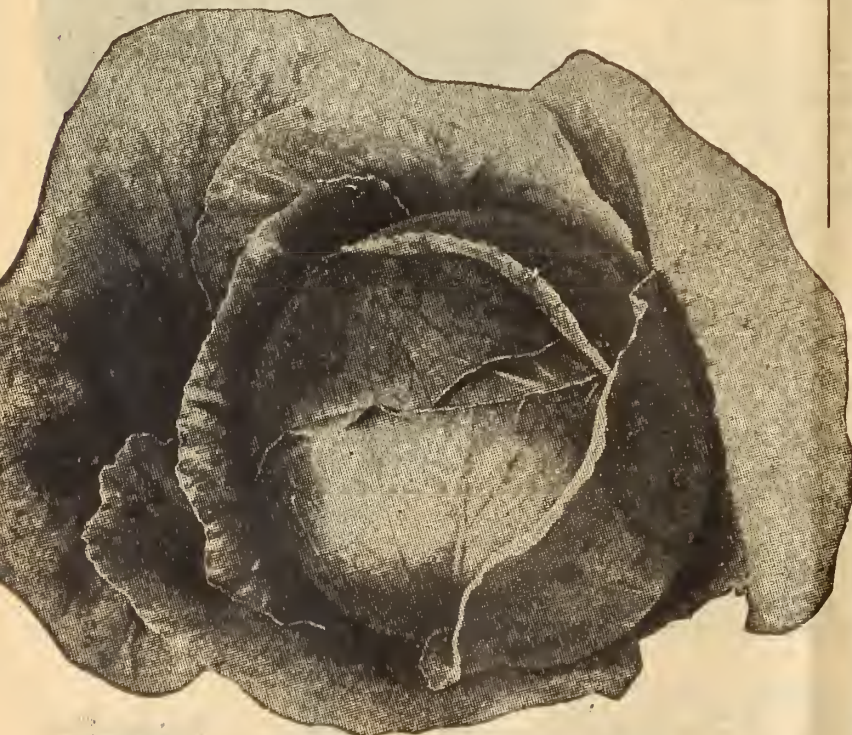
The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil are dry the late sowings should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well. Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

A great many of the varieties of cabbages are simply strains rather than distinct sorts and are really the same as some older and better known kinds. We are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

Early Jersey Wakefield This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages for the market and home garden. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. They are compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. The stem is short. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Charleston or Large Wakefield A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid but less pointed and considerably larger. The leaves are rather large, smooth and comparatively thick. Its exceeding hardiness, earliness and size of head have made it with market gardeners and shippers a popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. The plants are medium sized, very vigorous and slightly spreading. The heads are blunt-pointed but very broad at the base. Our stock can be depended upon to produce uniformly fine marketable heads. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Premium Late Drumhead We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large and deep head. It is also much used as a main crop or late sort for the home garden. The plants are large, fairly compact but distinctly vigorous, with medium length stem and large outer leaves, which are upright in growth and moderately waved. The heads are uniformly large, very large when grown in good, rich soil, are flattened on top but very deep, compact and of excellent quality. The heads can be kept in good condition until late in spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

All Head Early Cabbage For the gardener who plants only one variety of cabbage, this one should be his selection; as for all purposes it answers better than any other. It matures heads of larger size, handsome appearance and of very fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch The plants of this valuable second early sort are short stemmed, compact and upright with comparatively few and short leaves. The outer leaves are slightly waved and serrate at the edges. The heads are large for size of plant, are nearly round or somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. They mature a little earlier than Early Summer. This variety is extensively used for the home garden and market. The seed we offer is of first quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Succession A sure heading sort, second early and adapted for autumn as well as late summer use. The plants are vigorous and strong, growing with a short stem and have numerous, rather short outer leaves which are somewhat frilled. The heads are large, deep, very firm and of excellent quality. Our seed are grown from extra selected stock. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Early Drumhead This very short-stemmed, flat cabbage is one of the very best and most extensively used second early or intermediate sorts. It is especially adapted for the home garden. The plants are of dwarf and compact but strong growth, with rather few outer leaves which are fairly smooth or slightly waved. The heads are large for size of plant, distinctly flat, solid and of excellent quality. This sort is also suitable for later use. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Surehead While the Late Flat Dutch is a good one and always produces an excellent crop, the Surehead comes close to it and produces large, solid, firm heads, even in the most unfavorable season. Few other varieties can approach it in fine quality and uniform reliability in forming solid heads of good size. It produces large, round, flattened heads and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is all head and always sure to head, even where other varieties fail. Single heads have weighed over sixty pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Copenhagen Market A round-headed, extra early variety, making in the same time of the Wakefield. It not only is early, but large, weighing 10 pounds per head. Hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. This variety is imported from Denmark. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

FINEST I EVER GREW.

A Customer Writes.—The 1,000 lbs. of cabbage seed gotten from you last season proved to be the finest I ever grew. Will want 2,000 lbs. next year. P. D. F., Tift County, Ga.

Premium Late Flat Dutch This strain is the result of much care on our part to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular. The plants are very hardy, comparatively slow growing but very sure heading; stem rather short. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves which are moderately smooth or very slightly waved and slightly blistered. The heads are uniformly large, often very large, flat but deep, distinctly flattened on the top, solid and of excellent quality. This is considered by many as the standard, very large late cabbage for home garden and market. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1b. \$3.00, postpaid.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head Very hardy sure heading, very solid, of good quality and as one of the very best keepers this is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. The plants are vigorous and compact, with stem of medium length. They are exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and stand dry weather well. The leaves are distinctly upright in growth, few but rather large, long and narrow, thick smooth, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. The heads are medium sized, round, exceptionally solid and stand shipment better than any other late sort. Our strain of Hollander is shorter stemmed and produces heads generally larger than other stocks. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1b. \$4.00.

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

OUR SPECIAL-GROWN FROST-PROOF PLANTS WILL PRODUCE CABBAGE MUCH EARLIER THAN YOU CAN GROW THEM.



Charleston Wakefield.

Our plants are grown on the island along the coast of South Carolina, where the soil and weather conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants for winter and early spring plantings.

THEY ARE absolutely FROST-PROOF and will stand all weather conditions—without injure up to 10 degree above Zero.

The top of the plants does not grow much until spring, but the roots get their growth through winter. This enables you to get cabbage on the market—by setting our frost-proof plants, two weeks earlier than if you used your home-grown plants, or those grown anywhere else other than the Carolina section.

Plants By Parcel Post.—We will send plants by parcel post to Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina points postpaid, as follows: 100 for 40c; 500 for \$1.50. Other States, 5c per 100 higher.

Plants By Express.—Purchaser paying charges on arrival, which are very cheap. 1,000 for \$2.00; 2,000 to 5,000 at \$1.90 per 1,000; 10,000 and over at \$1.75 per 1,000. Shipments made from growing station.

VARIETIES.—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch and Early Drumhead.

NOTICE.—We sell the seed for every plant we send out, therefore we know they are dependable. So many seed are planted for the purpose of selling plants that are absolutely worthless and will never head, neither will they turn out true to name if they should head.

Celery

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 110 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, on a finely raked bed, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession until the necessary quantity is set out.

Giant Pascal (140 days) A mammoth silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. The Pascal is without doubt the most satisfactory of all the large green varieties. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery This is our best strain and we believe it is the best celery in cultivation, and is the most popular. It is always in demand where good celery is appreciated. Is a dwarf variety, growing about 18 to 20 inches high, with thick, heavy ribbed. Grows stock, heavy, perfectly solid, is delicate flavor, and is a good keeper. The heart is very large and solid. Stalks are crisp and of the very best quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

White Plume The earliest and most easily bleached variety. Our strain of this variety is claimed to be a perfect white and true to type. But few green stalks are found in our strain of White Plume. Requires but little drawing up of earth to properly blanch. Crisp, tender and of that rich nutty flavor so desirable in celery. This variety seems to do especially well in Georgia and South Carolina. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Celeriac OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY. In this kind of celery, the roots have been developed by cultivation and not the leaf-stalks. The roots, which are the edible portion, keep well for winter use and are excellent for soups and stews. They are also cooked and sliced as a salad. Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth

or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.



Golden Self-Blanching.



Georgia Collards.

Collards

CULTURE.—Culture of Collards should be similar to that of cabbage, and nothing is more easily grown than this vegetable.

True Southern or Georgia This is the standard of all varieties, and no garden is complete without it. Collards will furnish you with greens when there is nothing else to be had. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

North Carolina Buncombe This variety is preferred by many as it is large and stands most any weather conditions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Everett's Select Carrot

CULTURE.—This vegetable requires a deep, rich, light, sandy soil, well-manured. If the ground is not of this quality, it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous. If for field culture, the ground should be subsoiled, as in all shallow or hard soils the roots fork or spread in a lateral direction, injuring both their size and quality. Sow early in spring, in shallow drills, half an inch deep and nine to twelve inches apart, which admits of the hoe being made use of in thinning out the crop and clearing out the weeds. As soon as the plants are up and can be distinctly observed in the rows, take a 3-inch hoe and thin them out to two or three inches apart.

Improved Long Orange The roots of the improved strain of this variety we offer are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often twelve inches in length and three inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. The tops are rather large. This intermediate to late maturing sort is suitable for table use as well as stock feeding, combining great productiveness with uniform shape where grown in light, deep, rich soil. When of size suitable for the table, the roots are tender and of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Red St. Valery Roots smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering gradually to a point. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with thousands of our customers, especially in droughty sections. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Large White Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a small top. It will grow to a very rich large size on rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Chantenay A most excellent, medium early, half long variety. It is one of the best in quality for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested make it desirable as a field sort. The tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, five and one-half to six inches in length, uniformly half long or stump rooted but tapering slightly, smooth, deep orange-red in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. The variety is extensively used for bunching. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Guerande or Ox Heart Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The tops are comparatively small. The mature roots are four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are desirable for table use as a medium early carrot and when mature they are equally good for stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Danvers A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early carrot for the home garden and is also suitable for field culture. The tops are of medium size. The mature roots are of medium length, six to eight inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is deep orange, tender and of good quality. Although the roots of this variety at maturity are comparatively short they often produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Improved Short White One of the very best field carrots because of its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. The roots are half long, seven to nine inches in length, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point. The color is creamy white with light green crown. The flesh is white, solid, crisp and of excellent quality for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Improved Long Orange.



Chantenay.

HOME GARDENS WILL BE WORTH MORE THAN EVER BEFORE — INSURE YOUR GARDEN WITH EVERETT'S SEEDS



Country Gentleman.

Sweet or Table Corn

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the South sweet corn may be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil, but with the main crop varieties especially, it is well to wait until the ground has become warm as the sweeter varieties are more sensitive to cold and wet than field corn or varieties of inferior quality.

If planted in rows, make the rows three to four feet apart, according to the vigor of growth of the variety, and place the seed twelve to sixteen inches apart in the rows, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down.

If planted in hills make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant four to six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be three and one-half to four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

Stowells Evergreen The Standard Main Crop Variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is hardy and productive; very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the Evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. The ears about seven to eight inches long with fourteen to twenty rowed, with very white grain. The stalks are about seven feet high. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. 25c per lb.

Country Gentleman This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long slender white grains of excellent quality. The ears are seven to nine inches long; the stalks from six to seven feet high. It is well adapted for canning, as well as home garden and market; and many consider it as the best of the late varieties. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 26c per lb.; 100-lb. lots \$25.00.

Black Mexican This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the medium late sorts. It does especially well for second early in the South. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. 25c per lb.

FOR FIELD CORN VARIETIES.—See page 33, giving description and prices.

EXTRA EARLY GARDEN or FIELD VARIETIES

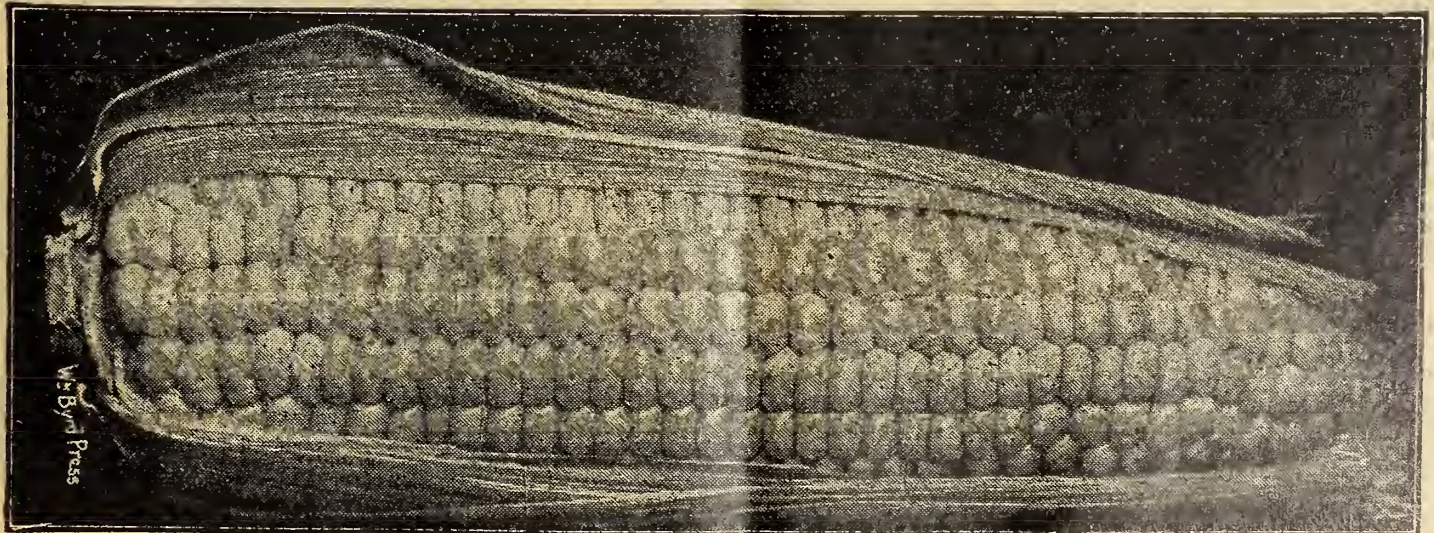
Extra Early Adams Very early and used extensively for a first early table corn in the South. The stalks are about four feet high, with small tassel, very few leaves, and without suckers. The ears are short, very full, twelve or fourteen rowed, often nearly as thick as they are long and are well covered with coarse husks. The kernels are white and smooth. This is an extremely hardy variety which can be grown closer together than most sorts. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Early Adams or Burlington An excellent early field variety and often used for table, particularly in the South. The ears are about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed. The kernels are white, round, somewhat deeper than broad and indented at the outer end which is whiter and less transparent than the inner. The stalks are about six feet high. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Golden Bantam This is an early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. The stalks are four to five feet high. Our stock of this splendid home garden and market variety has been very carefully selected and is decidedly superior to much that is offered. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

Corn Salad

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce This is 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 one foot apart, covering with about one-fourth 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 spring and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil. The seed we offer is extra cleaned. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.



Stowells Evergreen.



Early Fortune.

Improved Long Green The stock we offer of this variety is absolutely the finest. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often 12 to 15 inches long when mature. They are uniformly slender, and very dark-green. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the surface, instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. This variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. It is a standard sort for slicing, and extensively used for pickles. This is the most extensively used cucumber for home garden and market of all sorts. We have used particular pains in the selection of this variety, and feel sure the stock we offer can be surpassed by none. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 90c lb.

Early Fortune (Trucker's Favorite)

One of the most valuable varieties for market use. Very early; heavy bearer; beautiful dark-green color, which remains after shipping. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 90c lb.

Extra Long or Evergreen The fruits of this very desirable table sort are long, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh; the vines are vigorous and productive. The mature fruits are about eight inches long. This variety is adapted also for forcing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 90c lb.

Early Cluster An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end, crisp and tender. This sort is planted in many sections for the home garden. It is extensively used for a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 90c lb.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber This is an excellent new variety and originally came from Japan. The young plants are bushy but as soon as they become well established, begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth and cling so tightly that they are not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. They begin to bear early and continue to produce fruit throughout the season. The fruit is from 12 to 15 inches long and produces but very few seeds, which makes them high priced. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Cucumber

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by any one who can control a few square yards of reasonably good soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden, since the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines as desired for use than it is in the more or less wilted condition in which it is found on the market. In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure which should be well mixed with the soil. Many growers omit every sixth or eighth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections, where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold-frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all. Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough and before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

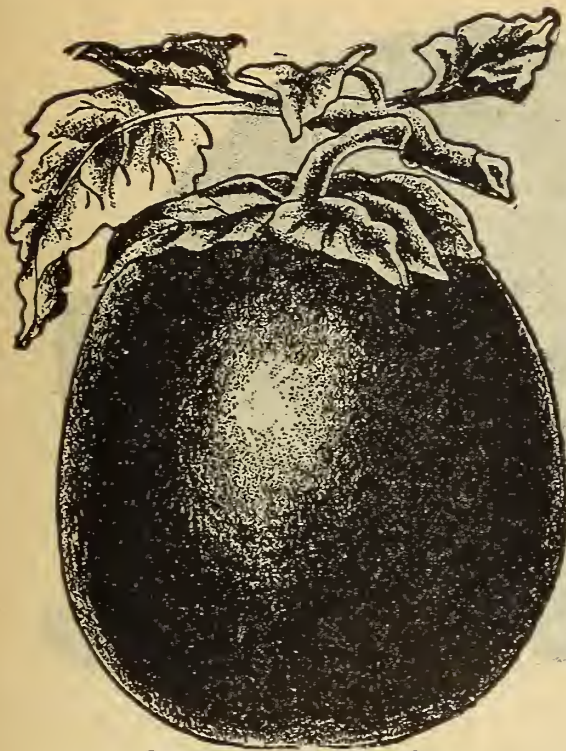
CUCUMBER CROP IS SHORT

We have just received information from our growers that the winter crops of Vine Seeds, such as Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkin, is very short. We advise you to get your seeds early, for later on "good seed" will not only be hard to find, but the prices will be higher. When our present stocks are exhausted we can't say what the prices will be. Our Motto: "ORDER EARLY."

Everbearing Small size, very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickly. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid 10-lb. lots 90c lb.



Japanese Climbing.



Improved Large Purple.

Egg-Plant

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 1 or 2 weeks after corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 4 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar proportion is best; strong or hot, manure is unsuitable. About 3,000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 4 to 5 fruits, weighing 5 to 6 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 6 to 8 pounds each.

Improved Large Purple (Spineless.) This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. The plant is spineless, large and spreading with light green foliage. It usually produces four to six large, oval fruits of a splendid dark purple color. The vigor and productiveness of the plants and the large size, earliness and fine quality of its fruits make it a most profitable variety for market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.60. Not prepaid, \$5.50 per lb.

Florida High Bush Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper; commission men report they reach market in the best condition and command high prices. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.60.

Black Beauty Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.60.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st till July. Postpaid 35c dozen; 100 for \$1.25. Write for prices in quantity. Only Large Purple Thornless can be supplied in small quantity.

Endive

An Attractive and Appetizing Salad for the Fall and Winter.

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

Green Curled Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarolle.) A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved bright deep green leaves with thick, nearly white midribs. The inner leaves form a fairly solid, clustering head which blanches to a beautiful deep creamy white and is crisp and tender. This sort is unsurpassed for salads and is much used for the home garden and market. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



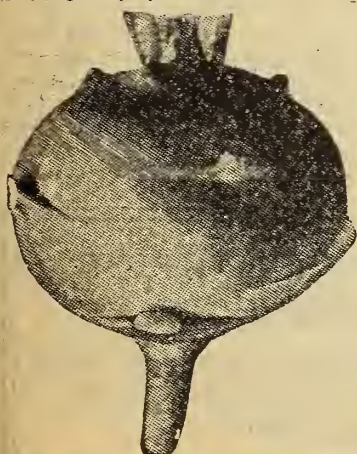
Green Curled.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or German Greens

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. This sort, sometimes called Norfolk, is grown extensively in the South for shipment and is planted largely for the home garden. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. This sort is often used for garnishing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.10 lb.



Early White Vienna.

Early White Vienna

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Kohl-Rabi

The best and earliest small top variety; flesh white and very tender. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Leek

This belongs to the onion family and is a good fall and winter substitute for green onions. The leaves are flat, and the stems are very large, cylindrical and bulbous. Sow early in spring in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. Thin plants to six inches apart in row and draw the earth about them when cultivating.

Monstrous Carentan

The largest variety, when well grown often three inches in diameter, white and tender. It is an exceptionally hardy garden sort. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick-growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

Improved Big Boston

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our White Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, but-tery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

California Cream Butter Heads large, round, and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are glossy green, masked with small brown spots, the inner leaves are of a rich cream color. Medium early, and make a good sort for summer use. Quality is very good. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

Iceberg A beautiful lettuce. Large, curly leaves of bright, light green, with a very slight red-dish tinge at the edges. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make heads as crisp as celery stalks. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Black Seed Simpson Will stand a long time before running to seed. Leaves are tender and best quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Big Boston



Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

This is as solid as a cabbage head. Very large; outer leaves dark green, folding themselves around head, blanching itself to a cream or white color. Fine flavor and crisp. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10.

Improved Hanson One of the best summer let-tuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson Large loose leaves curled around edge. Very attractive, and good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Cress

As early in spring as the ground can be worked sow the seed in rich, well prepared soil, in shallow drills about six-teen inches apart, covering with about one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the young plants are well started thin four to six inches apart in the row. For succession plant every two weeks, thinning out as required for use. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

Curled or Pepper Grass The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used for garnishing. It is also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pun-gent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The plant is of rapid growth, about one foot high. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Chervil

A hardy annual with aromatic leaves some-what resembling parsley and by many considered superior to it in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and for flavoring and garnishing meats and vegetables.

Sow in early spring in rich, well-prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes re-maining in the earth four or five weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant or thin to about one foot apart. They are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.



Drumhead White Cabbage.

EVERETT'S CHAMPION PROLIFIC CORN

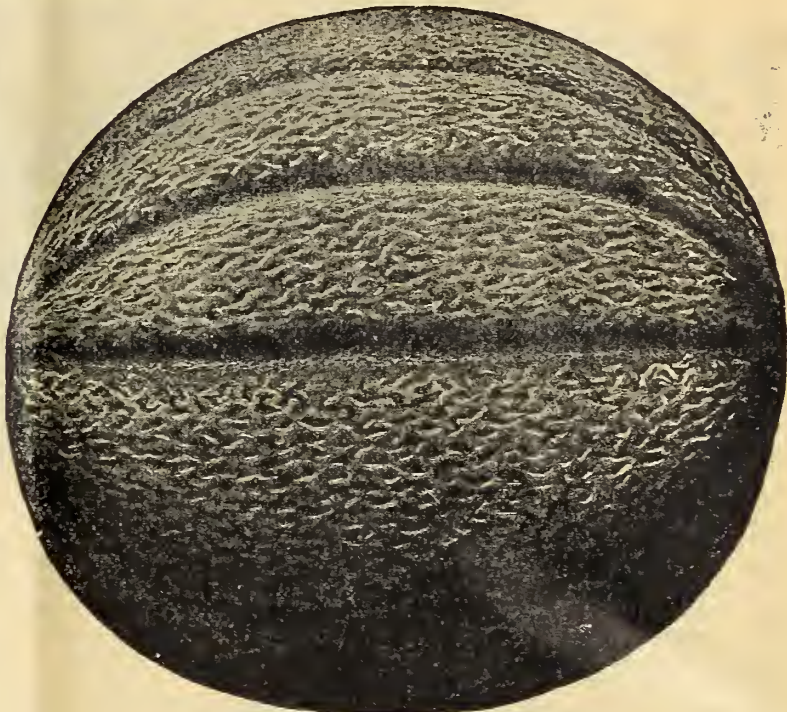
THE WORLD'S MOST PROLIFIC CORN
SEE PAGE SIX FOR DESCRIPTION
AND PRICES

Musk-Melon or Cantaloupe

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil; preferably sandy loam, in hills about four to six feet apart according to the vigor of the variety. Put ten or twelve seeds in a hill, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

The quality of all varieties of Muskmelons is largely dependent upon condition of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective especially if a wind is blowing. After the plants have four to six leaves it is considered a safeguard against blight to spray with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of about ten days, adding either Paris green or arsenate of lead for the eating insects.



"Esco" Gold-Lined Rocky Ford.

Genuine Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. It is also a desirable medium early sort for the home and market garden. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping melon. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c lb.

"Esco" Gold Lined Rocky Ford This is a very distinct variety from any other grown. Nice, medium size, solid netted rind. Small seed cavity, and the flesh is of the finest flavor ever tasted from a cantaloupe. Quite a success with the market gardeners, as they bring a higher price and easily sold wherever tried once. The gold lined adds 100 per cent. to its appearance. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid. 10 lbs. not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

Extra Early Hanover The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions and has attained an immense popularity, particularly among market growers. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, about \$1.10.

Early Netted Gem The best early melon known. Shipped to every market of note, in great quantities, every year. Medium size, but of excellent flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

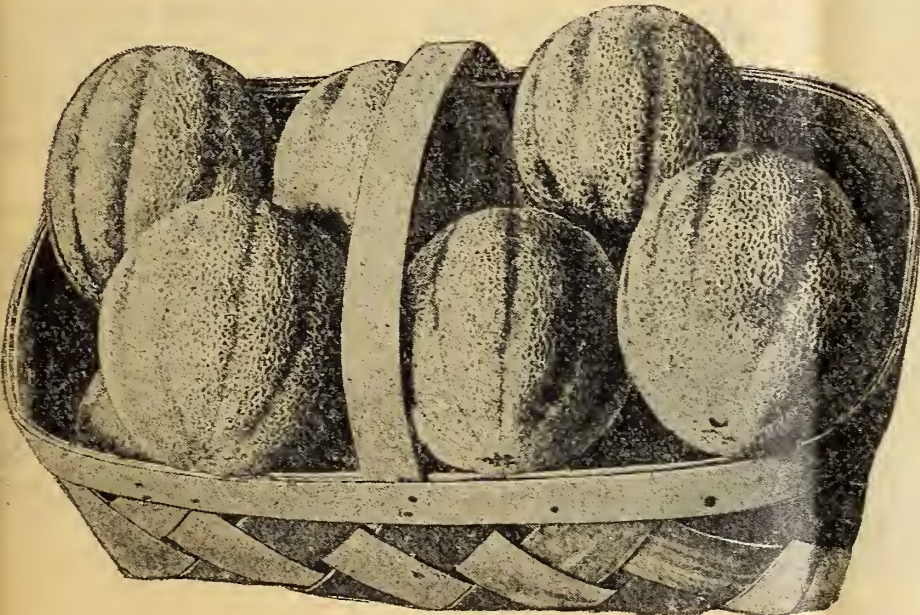
Extra Early Hackensack (72 days). This early green-fleshed variety is popular in many sections as a market melon and is also extensively used as a home garden sort. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse but juicy and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

The "Honey Dew" Muskmelon This is the newest melon of them all, and has created a sensation throughout the entire United States. During 1915 these melons sold as high as \$2.00 apiece, and the past season enormous prices were paid for solid carloads of them out of Colorado and California. This melon is unlike any other melon ever originated. It is really supreme among melons of its size for flavor, meatiness, keeping qualities, as a grower, and in its ability to capture the whole small melon market. Rind, when matured, is a greenish yellow. Absolutely smooth, with no netting at all. It is almost round (about 9 to 10 inches) in form. The surface is more or less dotted with little roughness. The rind is thin, but tough and firm, making it a splendid shipper. The meat is a beautiful emerald green and sweetly aromatic. It is the meatiest melon we have ever seen, for the rind runs from 3-16 to 1¼ inch thick, according to the ripeness. This melon has captured all the large market of this country. It is unquestionably one of the best commercial melons you can plant, and for home use it is absolutely unbeatable in every respect. Once you have tasted a HONEY DEW, you want no other melon. We have been fortunate in securing a few hundred pounds of the truly genuine seed. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

"Esco" Perfection The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c lb.

Burrell's Gem A splendid shipping variety, each melon averaging 2¼ pounds in weight. Very tough but thin rind, which is heavily netted. The flesh is an attractive reddish orange and fine-grained, thick and sweet. Has a peculiar flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Everett's Pink Meat One of the best melons grown for home use or market. Very sweet and tender. Skin thin and flesh rich yellow; ripening to the skin. None better grown. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



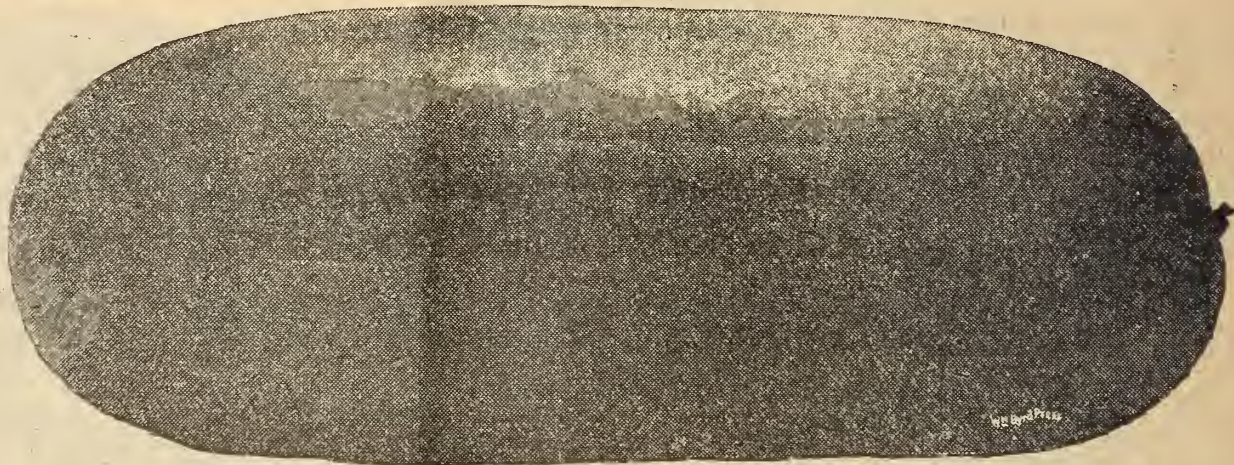
Genuine Rocky Ford.

WEBER'S Long Staple COTTON
HAS PROVEN TO BE A VERY PROFITABLE
VARIETY. SEE PAGE 7.

Everett's Watermelon Seed

PURE WATERMELON SEED.—Every pound of Melon Seed handled by us is grown entirely under special contract for us from extra selected Seed Stock for seed purposes only.

EVERETT'S SPECIAL 25c 4 oz MELON COLLECTION.—1 oz each of the following varieties mailed postpaid for 25c—1 oz each: Genuine Rattlesnake, Kleckly Sweet, Ice Cream or Peerless and Alabama Sweet.



Tom Watson.

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

Everett's \$1.00 Collection Postpaid

¼ lb. each of the following: Genuine Rattlesnake, Kleckly Sweet, Ice Cream or Peerless and Watson.

Notice.—We reserve the right to substitute on any variety that may be exhausted; but will not change varieties otherwise.

Watson (90 days.) There has been no watermelon ever introduced that has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Watson; it is the watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and for transportation to markets without damage; its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter, and weighing from forty to fifty pounds. Color dark green, deep red flesh, which extends close to the rind; free from core, crisp, and of the finest quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c lb.

Kleckly Sweet This melon is one of the earliest grown and is the most popular for home and nearby market. The rind is very thin, meat bright scarlet, ripening very close to rind, and the quality leaves nothing to be desired. Get the true strain, we know we have it. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c lb.

Excel Many growers claim that for shipping it is even better than Tom Watson. In appearance it strongly resembles the Watson, has a very thin tough rind, is uniformly large, averaging from 40 to 60 lbs., single melons frequently weighing 75 to 80 lbs. On the table it is as attractive and enticing as any melon can be, and its quality is fully equal to its attractiveness. It is an unusual melon in that although a grand shipper it is also one that we can highly recommend for the private garden, the beautiful red meat being decidedly crisp, sweet and luscious, and solid to the center. Seeds are both black and white. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 85c lb.

GENUINE GEORGIA RATTLE-SNAKE

This is the melon that has made Georgia famous as a melon-producing section. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter and bigger Rattlesnake Watermelons grown than in Georgia, and we procure our seed from the best grower of melon seed in Georgia, and no man living can contradict this fact. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety. It is the acme of perfection, and a better strain of the celebrated Rattlesnake Watermelon cannot be produced. If you have been buying seed of the Rattlesnake variety from other seedsmen in the North and South, you don't know how good Rattlesnake Melon can be. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 35 pounds, and 60 and 80-pound Rattlesnake Melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. You simply cannot fail when you plant this particular strain. This melon surpasses all others as a second-early sort, and is a splendid shipper. In quality and flavor this melon is unbeatable. Has a thin, but tough, rind, making it a splendid shipper. Flesh deep red, very sweet and delicious. So-called Rattlesnake Watermelon Seed sold at lowered prices than ours cannot be compared to this variety at all. It is, without a single doubt, the finest Rattlesnake Melon in existence to-day. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

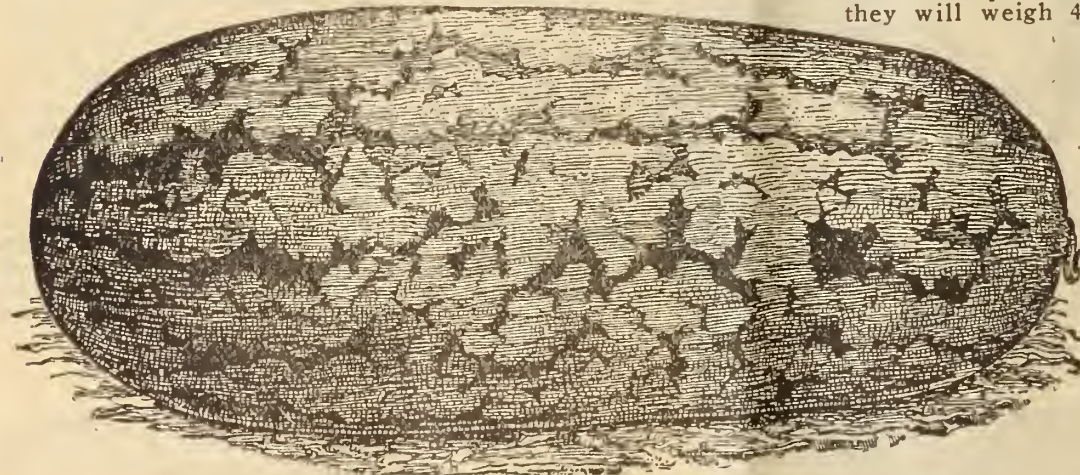
Florida Favorite A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. The fruits are long, dark green, with irregular mottled striping of a lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is very bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. The vines are vigorous and productive. Seed nearly white. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

Ice Cream or Peerless If you are looking for a melon for home and nearby market, there is nothing that beats the Ice Cream. The name just suits, for it will melt in your mouth like ice cream. A favorite with all who ever planted them. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

Alabama Sweets A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 75c lb.

Tinker or Bradford This is one of the sweetest and finest melons grown for home use. Will not stand shipping. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 75c lb.

The Jones You have seen and eaten that large, almost round, thin rind melon, with one of the finest flavors you ever put in your mouth—Well, that was The Jones Melon. We have the pure stock. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Genuine Georgia Rattlesnake.



Excel Watermelon.

Mustard

Plant for Early Spring Greens

CULTURE.—Mustard can be grown on any good garden soil, producing leaves large enough to use from four to six weeks. Keep grass and weeds cleaned out. Sow thickly in drill 14 to 15 inches apart. Will furnish greens all through winter. One ounce seed to 200 feet of row, 5 to 6 pounds per acre.



Southern Giant Curled The most popular mustard with Southern Growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c lb.

White The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young; grows quickly. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Chinese Broad Leaved The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing, and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c lb.

Nasturtium

or Indian Cress

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

Tall Mixed Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb 50c; lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf Mixed Used for borders, boxes and bedding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

Okra or Gumbo

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country. The seed pods are used in soups, while young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor; they are also stewed and served with butter. Sow the seed late in spring, in very rich soil, in drills two feet apart, observing that the ground is warm, as if cold and moist the seeds will invariably rot; when the plants are up thin out to a foot apart.

White Velvet This is the best of all Okra; pods are large, white and tender, which means its quality can't be beat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c, postpaid.

Perkin's Mammoth Podded A distinct and valuable okra. Its productiveness is something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c, postpaid.



White Velvet Okra

Onions

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS FOR THE MARKET

THE SOIL.—We prefer a soft, dark sandy loam, not too fine. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank mucky ground or on that which is too wet and it is impossible to raise a large or profitable crop on stiff clay, very light sand or gravel.

PREPARATION.—Onions respond well to very liberal manuring. As much as forty loads of stock manure well composted or one ton of high grade commercial fertilizer per acre may be applied to good advantage. The stock manure should be spread and worked into the top soil in the fall but if commercial fertilizer is used it should be distributed and thoroughly worked into the top soil after plowing in the spring. A liberal use of potash is very beneficial to the crop especially when raw manure is used or if the soil is rank and mucky, as potash reduces the tendency to scallions or coarse necked bulbs. The top soil should be cleared of everything that will interfere with the best possible work with drill and wheel hoe. The whole ploughed soil should be well pulverized and worked with tools that leave the surface smooth and compact.

SOWING THE SEED.—This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We prefer a drill that sows a very close row.

CULTIVATION.—As soon as the young plants can be seen in the rows give a shallow working either with rake or some other tool that pulverizes well the whole top soil. Many onion growers consider about one inch apart as a perfect stand. Work the crop again in a few days with a hoe or tool that cuts the ground over, this time as closely as is possible to the row without injury to the young plants; follow as quickly as possible with a thorough hand weeding keeping in mind that a very small weed today is a large one next week. The ground should be cultivated once a week if possible and any remaining weeds pulled out by hand every two weeks. For best results these operations should be continued until the crop occupies the ground.

GATHERING.—As soon as the tops die and fall the bulbs may be pulled and raked into small open windrows, turning every few days with a rake. At convenience cut off the tops half an inch to an inch from the bulbs and very soon afterward the bulbs may be picked up in crates and piled loose under cover. The large onion growers use a puller attachment to the wheel hoe that runs under the row of onions and lifts the bulbs. Where help can be procured readily we find it much cheaper to top the onions with a rough edged case knife and rake away the tops before pulling.

It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and stored in crates, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. The best way is to keep them dry, giving bottom ventilation if possible, and at a uniform temperature of about 32 to 34 degrees Fahrenheit.



Prizetaker.

SOUTHPORT GLOBE ONIONS

On account of their beautiful shape, these onions always command a good price on Northern markets. They are heavy yielders, and as they make hard, firm bulbs, they are good keepers. Our stock is grown from a very superior strain.

Southport White Globe Skin and flesh silvery white. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$5.00.

Southport Yellow Globe Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$5.00.

Southport Red Globe A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$5.00.

Large Red Wethersfield The most generally known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; the flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Silver Skin or White Portugal Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Prizetaker or Spanish King This variety has become famous all over the world, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and attractive onions it produces which frequently measure twelve to fifteen inches in circumference and from three to five pounds in weight; produces large onions same season. They are of a rich straw color and extremely mild and delicate in flavor; a single onion will make a dish for a small family; they are crisp and solid and a good keeping variety; highly recommended. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.



Crystal Wax Bermuda.

BERMUDA ONIONS

Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

New crop of Bermuda Onion Seeds are ready for delivery from September 1st to 15th. Place your order now for delivery on arrival.

We are booking orders now for delivery of 1918 crop of "Genuine Teneriffe" grown Bermuda Onion Seed. We want to correspond with every person growing onions. We want you to try our Special Selected Stock. Can furnish them in original Tin Sealed Cans from Teneriffe Islands, if you buy in 25-lb. lots or more. No better seed can be had than our dependable stock, which has been tried out and proven superior to most any other on the market.

CULTURE.—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18-inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. 5 to 6 pounds will plant an acre.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large flat onions; so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$3.00 lb.

Red Bermuda Its shape, size and flavor exactly like that of White Bermuda. Differing only in color, which is pale red. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Bermuda White (Straw color.) Though called white, it is really a straw color. It is a standard variety and grown in Texas in very large quantities. It can be grown successfully both fall and spring. Makes onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape but very thick, very mild and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.25 lb.

Onion Sets

FOR SPRING AND FALL PLANTING.

Bushel Price Fluctuates.—Write us for prices in Bushel Lots or more, for the market changes. We cannot name prices that will hold good.

CULTURE.—All varieties may be set out either in spring and fall except the Bermudas and White Multiplier. These are to be had only in the fall (about September 1st). Plant 4 inches apart in 1 foot rows and about ½ inch deep, but do not cover sets entirely. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, for it gives absolute satisfaction and makes much better onions.

Extra Early White Pearl One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt. 25c, postpaid. By express, qt. 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

White Silver Skin Resembling the pearls in every respect except hardier and few days later. Postpaid, qt. (1 lb.) 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50. Bushel price subject to change.

Yellow Globe Danvers One of the best yellow onions grown. Globe shape, good keepers and best quality. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.25. Write for bushel price when ready to buy.

Large Red Wethersfield Large size of best quality, very desirable for dry onions. Good keepers. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.25. Bushel price subject to change.

White Multiplier FOR DELIVERY IN FALL ONLY. Producing white onions in clusters from one bulb. Good keepers and fine quality. Postpaid, 25c lb. Not prepaid, 20c lb.



Extra Early White Pearl Onion Sets.

Bermuda White (Yellow) Sets

FOR DELIVERY IN FALL ONLY. See description given under heading of "Bermuda White Onion Seed. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50. Bushel price subject to change.

Parsley

This well-known vegetable is very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder and kept in bottles until needed.

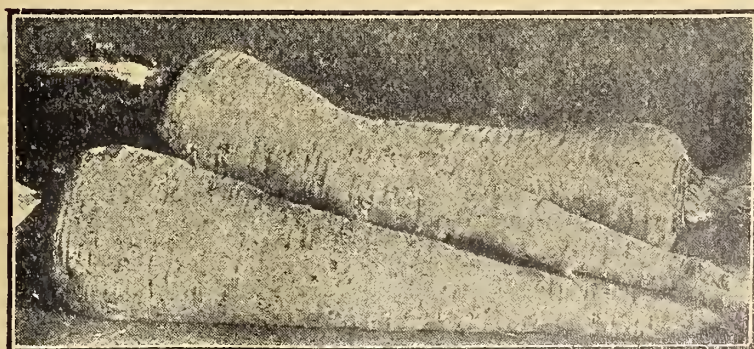
Parsley succeeds the best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart covering not more than one-half inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up thin eight to twelve inches apart in the row. When the plants of the curled varieties are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and later, if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement.

Champion Moss Curled Our strain of this variety is one of the most beautiful ever grown and is not only worthy of space in the vegetable garden, but the flower garden. The hotels demand this variety, therefore, the market gardeners through this section plant it exclusively. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Parsnips

CULTURE.—The parsnip does best in deep rich soil, which should be sub-soiled, and the manure should be thoroughly decomposed. If you will prepare your soil in this manner and plant in early spring in drills 18 inches apart, covering about half an inch with light soil, this preparation with good cultivation, you should have fine roots.

Improved Hollow Crown This is the variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding; it is of uniform growth, has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.



Hollow Crown.

Everett's Select Peas

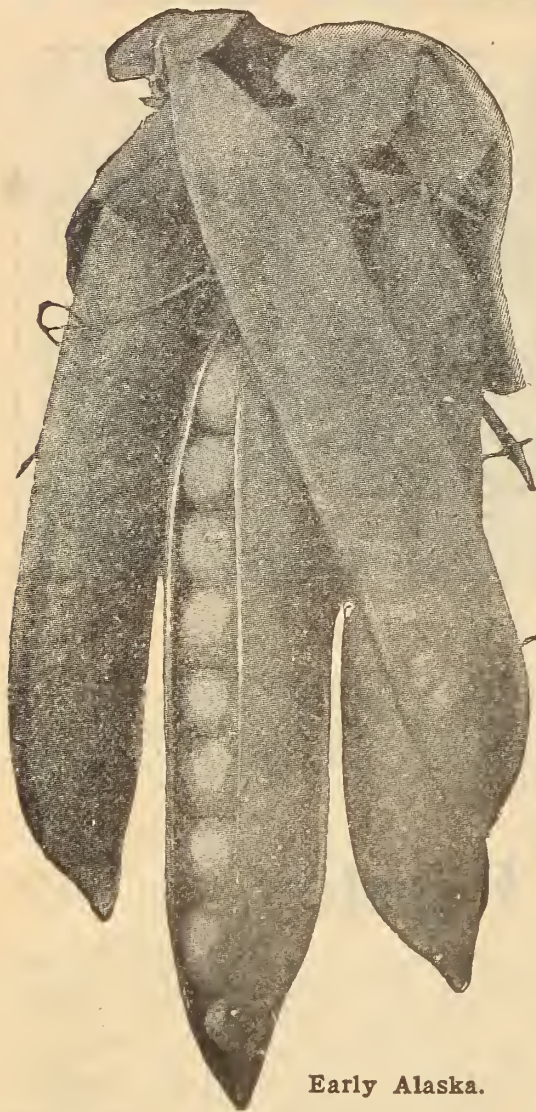
For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas, furthermore such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly.

Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety in warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before, planting in double rows six to eight inches apart and two and one-half to four feet between the double rows. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity.

The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface. This will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

The wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to cold wet weather than the smooth seeded sorts but are of superior quality. All varieties growing more than one and one-half feet do better if staked up or bushed when four to six inches high. This support is usually given by sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

PRICES FLUCTUATE.—Bushel Prices Change, so we advise writing for prices in Bushel Lots and let us quote you **Special Price**. We Want to sell you as cheap as we can.



Early Alaska.

Earliest of All or Alaska

By careful selection and growing we have developed a stock of this smooth blue pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of good flavor. The vines are of medium height, about two and one-half to three feet and of distinctive light color. The pods are of good size, about two and one-half to two and three-fourths inches long. Seed small, smooth, and bluish green in color. This sort matures all of its crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

Nott's Excelsior

The best very early, dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of American Wonder and Premium Gem peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem, and average about twelve inches high. The pods are medium sized, about two and three-fourths inches long. The peas, in sweetness and quality, are unsurpassed. Seed medium sized, wrinkled, green and somewhat flattened. A most desirable early sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00.

First and Best

This is the earliest and most even strain of first early white peas, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. The vines are vigorous and hardy, of medium height, about two and one-half to three feet, bearing three to seven straight pods of good size, about two and one-half to two and three-fourths inches long, each containing five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of fair quality. Seed small, smooth, yellowish white. The stock we offer is much superior to most on the market and more even than similar strains. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 30c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

ENGLISH PEA CROP SHORT.

There is not a 50 per cent of a crop of peas anywhere this season, and in a number of sections less than 25 per cent. So you can imagine how scarce peas will be this season. Our stocks on all standard varieties are very short, and we do not expect to have enough to last half the season. Send your orders in early, for we expect to fill the orders, as long as seed last, in the order in which they are received.

Gradus

A very early, wrinkled pea. The vines are similar in appearance to Telephone but of medium height, only about three to three and one-half feet. The pods are very large, about four and one-fourth inches long, very nearly as large as those of Telephone, uniformly well shaped, pointed, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful light green color which they retain after cooking. Practically the same as Prosperity. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00.

Esco Early Prolific Market Peas

This is the earliest of all garden or English peas, and its productiveness with other fine qualities will commend it to all growers, large and small, home or market use. The vines are vigorous and the pods fill out well. This is the trouble with most early peas not productive enough. We certainly trust you will give these a trial. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.



"Esco" Early Prolific Market Peas.

Everbearing—Second Early This variety has built its name and reputation and is worthy of all you can say about it. height of vine generally about 2 feet. Very strong and stalky, producing pods 3 to 4 inches long; filled with 5 and 6 wrinkled peas of the very finest flavor. It continues to bear longer than any other variety grown for the same height, and will give you larger yield. Don't fail to try them. Once used, always used. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 30c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, pk. \$3.00.

Champion of England Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 30c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bus. \$10.

Improved Telephone The continued splendid results obtained by growers of this sort prove it to be the best main crop variety of tall growing peas. Excellent quality has made it a

favorite, productiveness has made it profitable. The immense firm, dark, green pods are handsome and they are filled with peas, tender and deliciously sweet. The vines, 4 feet high, grown without support, are vigorous, very prolific and do best when brushed. Beautiful color, large size, fine quality of peas, and productiveness make this the best sort for home or market garden—best type of Telephone. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.25; bushel \$12.00.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced, boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support; pods 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, produced continuously. peas, when shelled, equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 35c; quart 60c. Not prepaid, peck \$4.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat Largely grown for late crop for home use and market. 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50.

Pepper

CROPS VERY SHORT.

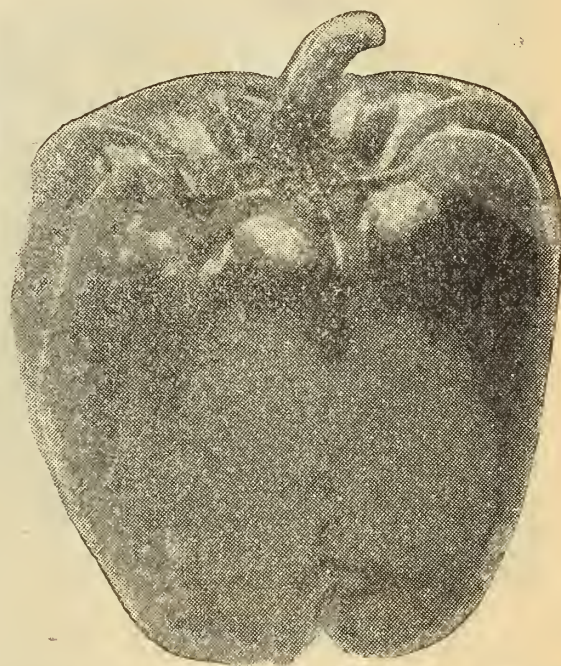
The entire crops of Peppers are almost a complete failure, and we will not have any seed at all of some Sweet varieties. Kindly advise if you want us to substitute the next best variety, providing we are out of the one you wanted. We do not like to do this, but, under the present conditions, through this season we will all try and do the best we can.

CULTURE.—Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes as well as for salads and mangoes. They are used also for making chow chow and chili sauce.

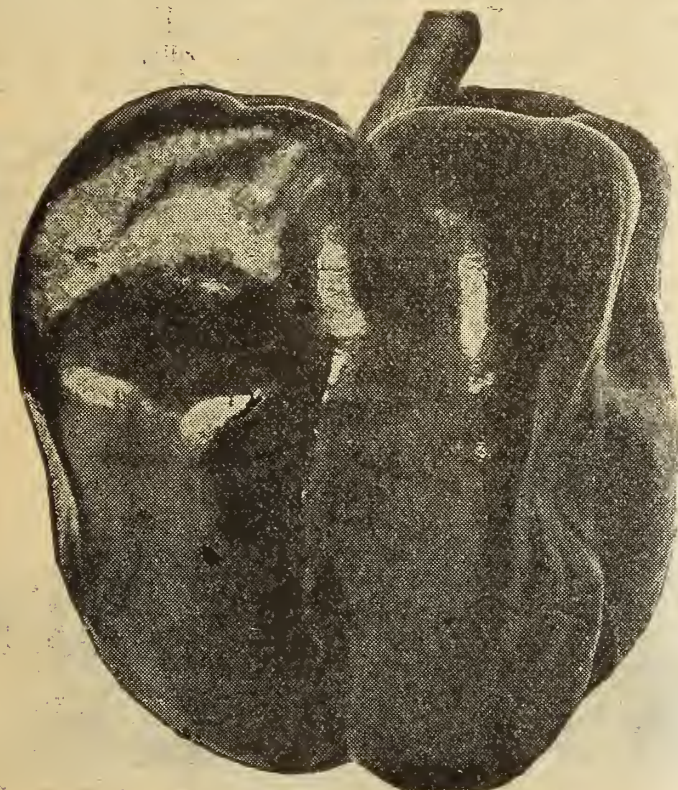
The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed early in hotbed, or about middle of spring in open seed bed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will undoubtedly increase the product.

Chinese Giant An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together, frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich glossy scarlet. **Crop very short.** Price postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; ounce 65c.

Mixed Pepper A number of people like a few of different varieties for the same price. Just order a packet of our mixed pepper. It contains all varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts 25c.



Chinese Giant.



Large Bell or Bull Nose.

Pimiento The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers but it is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young becoming deep red as they mature. **Very good supply.** Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Ruby King One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed as mangoes. **Crop failure.** Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Large Bell or Bull Nose A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. The plants are vigorous and productive, yielding fine crops of large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. The ripe fruits are bright crimson. **Crop almost failure.** Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 60c. No large quantities to offer at present. Write for prices if wanted.

Long Red Cayenne A strong, hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Red Chili A late variety. The pods are bright, rich red, about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Pumpkin

Pumpkins are less sensitive than melons or cucumbers to unfavorable conditions of soil and climate but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.

CROPS VERY SHORT.

We have a very small amount of all pumpkins in stock. If we should be out of variety wanted—May we substitute?



"Big Jumbo"—King in Size.

King of the Mammoth—Jumbo

Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin; very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. To raise the largest fruits, vines should be allowed ample space in which to grow—only one plant should be allowed to grow in a hill and only the best fruit left on the vine. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Green Striped Cushaw Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections. Crop failure. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Sugar or Sweet It is a small pumpkin, being about ten inches in diameter. It has deep orange yellow skin and fine-grained flesh. It is prolific and in every way desirable. The average weight is about five pounds. This is the variety the famous pumpkin pies are made of. We don't think there's anything better than a good slice of juicy pumpkin pie. What do you say about it? Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato A pear-shaped pumpkin. It is of medium size and slightly ribbed. Color, creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green. Flesh light-colored, fine-grained, dry and of superior quality. When cooked resembles a sweet potato in flavor. A good keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

DO YOUR BIT!

Plant more Food Crops—and help win the war.

Large Yellow

The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pies. It grows to a large size and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep, rich yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. This variety is often planted with corn. It is known also as Field Pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Sugar or Sweet.

Radish

(French Grown Seed. Superior to all Others)

CULTURE.—This is a vegetable relished by most everyone, especially so when they are young and tender. You should plant every 10 days for succession, from early spring on. By so doing you will be supplied with young, tender roots throughout the season. Never plant all at one time for they get pithy. Their tenderness depends on the rapidity of their growth. The soil should therefore be light, rich and finely pulverized. Can be sown broadcast or in rows, but thin out so as to allow them room to make root. Sow 1 ounce to 50 feet of rows or 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Rosy Gem (White Tipped Scarlet)

One of the most beautiful varieties grown, handsome shape, and the root tipped with white. The most popular variety for home use, and market gardeners can put this variety on the market in 18 days from planting. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, \$1.00 lb.

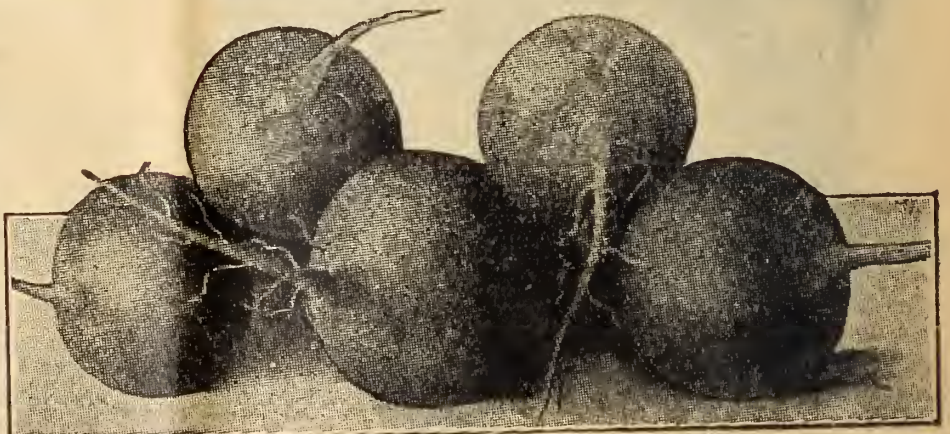
Scarlet Button A favorite early variety, round, smooth bulb and deep scarlet skin. Very tender and crisp, producing but few tops. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

French Breakfast A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Crimson Giant Valuable both for market and home use. Grows quickly, and even when large remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. Beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor is unsurpassed. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; pound \$1.50.

China Rose (Winter Variety) This variety is of half-long shape, pink color, and flesh as solid as an apple; it has not that strong flavor which is peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally as well. It should be sown during August. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; pound \$1.50.

"Esco" Scarlet Turnip Radish Absolutely the finest, most uniform radish grown. We have this special strain grown for us, and it cannot be had from any other source than through us. Bright scarlet skin, very tender flesh, and will stand longer than any other variety. Tops very short. Will produce radish in 20 days by test. Without a doubt the finest variety for truckers or home use. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, \$1.65 lb.



"Esco" Scarlet Turnip.



Long White Icicle.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved

This is a standard, most excellent sort either for the home garden or the market. The tops are short and comparatively small. The roots are smooth, slender, uniform in shape, and a very attractive bright carmine-red in color. They grow about one-fourth to one-third out of the ground and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about six inches long. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Long Black Spanish One of the latest and hardiest long garden radishes, especially adapted for winter use. The roots are long, thick, almost black, somewhat wrinkled. The flesh is white, of firm texture, decidedly pungent but well flavored. The roots when mature are usually seven to nine inches long by two to three inches in diameter at thickest part. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Spinach

WINTER GREENS.

CULTURE.—Our Spinach seed can not be surpassed by any. We import our stock from grower, and by this means we not only know the grade of seed we get, but that they are new crop and you can be assured of a high germination when you buy from us. For winter greens its quality is unequalled for spring use; sow during January, February and March. It germinates well in cold weather; just so the ground is not frozen. Spinach is growing more popular every year throughout the South. Sow 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Aragon Spinach This is a repeater to every market gardener who plants it. Produces large, thick leaves of dark green color. Hardest of all varieties, standing weather conditions better than others. Crop failure.

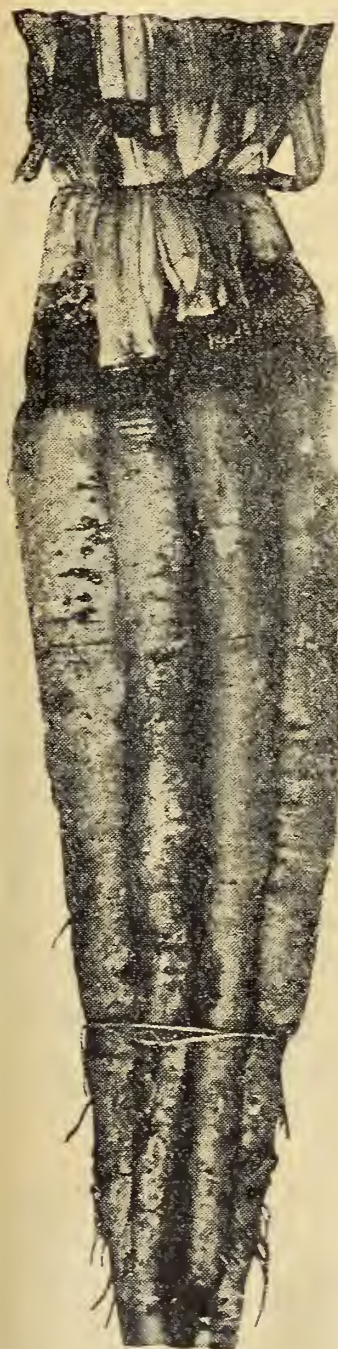
Savoy Leaved This sort is known also as Bloomsdale and as Norfolk Savoy Leaved. It is a very early variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, but runs to seed quickly in warm weather. Seed round. This spinach is suitable for the home garden and is much used by Southern truckers. Crop failure.

Long Standing An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality, comparatively late in season but after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts. The plant is very large, becoming rather procumbent when mature. The leaves are usually very broad arrow-shaped or rounded, comparatively smooth and dark, rich green. This sort is extensively used by market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

New Zealand (Tetragonia expansa) Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. The plant becomes very large and spreading. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking in warm water twenty-four hours. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Squash

(Summer or Bush Squashes)



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

CULTURE.—Squash should never be planted until the ground gets warm and there is no danger of frost. Prepare your ground deeply, putting in plenty of well-rotted manure in each hill, well worked into the soil. For the best varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet each way. Put 8 to 10 seed to the hill, thinning out when tough leaves form to three of the strongest plants. Cover seed about 1 inch. One ounce of seed to 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

Early White Bush or Patty-Pan

This squash is earlier than any other variety of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort; it is the variety that is grown the most extensively for market and shipping purposes. Summer squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Mammoth White Bush

This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White, Bush, and produces large thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

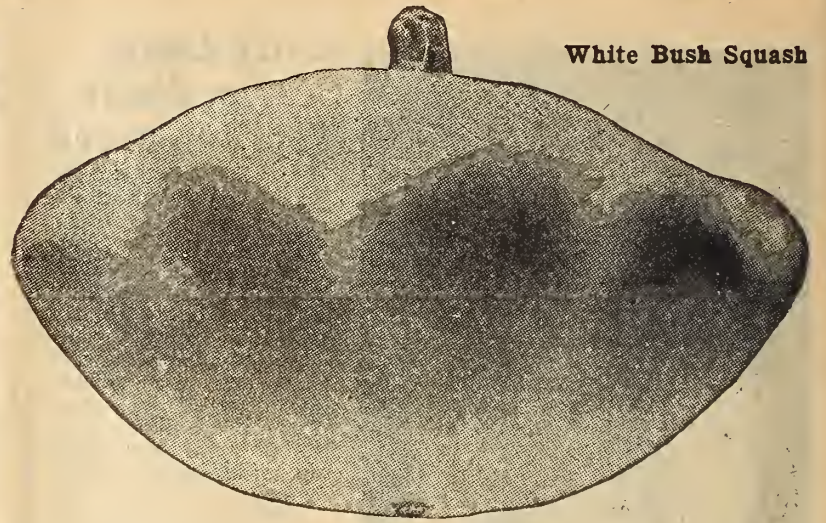
Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash

This is one of the most desirable of summer Crookneck varieties and for market use nothing sells better. Fruits are small, bright orange-yellow color, and of rich, buttery flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00 lb.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck Wellknown variety of the Crooknecks, producing fruits twice the size of the Yellow Summer and is very prolific. Flesh is of deep golden color and the finest flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

Boston Marrow This is a favorite winter Squash of the very best flavor and keeping quality. The most popular of the running varieties. Crop very short. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Hubbard One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; a fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Crop very short. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



White Bush Squash

Everett's High-Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that when set out on the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes.

Spark's Earliana (Bright Red) The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. The originators claim that it is the earliest of all the large smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, of fine quality. Fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Spark's Earliana.

Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet) Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; pound \$2.50.

Bonnie Best (Scarlet) As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; pound \$2.50.

Early Detroit Tomato This variety while recently introduced, has proven itself to be one of the most profitable to all tomato growers for market. The vine in very vigorous, free from blight, cracking and blistering. Globe shaped, firm and of excellent flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Truckers' Favorite Tomato This is surely the Truckers' Favorite amongst the pink sorts, being uniformly shaped, and very prolific, makes it demand the highest market price. A basket of these tomatoes are attractive, and it will enable you to make your sales larger and more profitable. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; pound \$2.50.

June Pink Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Redfield Beauty (Purple) If in doubt about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early; flesh very firm; and seldom cracks after a rain. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

Matchless (Bright red) One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of season. Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Stone Tomato.



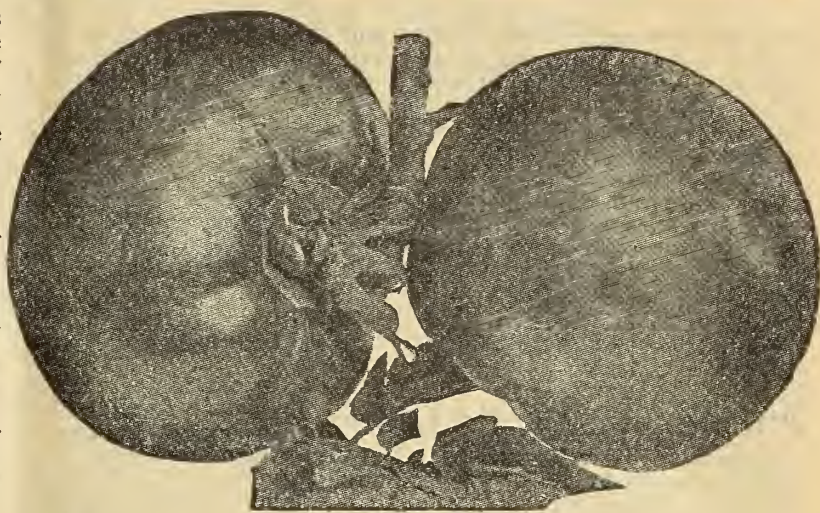
Early Acme (Purple) Through all the many years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have been able to supplant it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks. The fruits are borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal-red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

John Baer An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Stone One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.60.

Dwarf Stone The vines are dwarf but vigorous and productive. Although an intermediate or rather late maturing variety, the fruits are of good color, being an attractive bright red, exceedingly smooth and very solid. It is a desirable sort for the home garden. We consider this the best of the large fruited dwarf tomatoes. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Bonnie Best.

Livingston's Globe (Purplish pink) An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except Coreless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Dwarf Champion This is sometimes sold as the "Tree Tomato." It is a second early or main crop, purplish pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. The vines are about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. The fruits are medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter.

For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved, Early Strapleaf White Globe and White Flat Dutch. For the regular



crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, and when well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Purple Top White Globe The most popular of all market turnips. Originated from the Purple Top Flat Turnip; shape is globular; good size, and in appearance best of all varieties. The white surface has an uneven purple edging at the top. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white, and of most excellent flavor. A fine keeper, desirable for table. Splendid for stock. Immense producer. Postpaid, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.30 per lb.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. It is quite flat; of medium size; color, purple top or dark red above the ground; flesh below ground white; fine grained and tender. Leaves few and upright in growth. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Yellow or Amber Globe A very desirable sort. The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of pale yellow color. The flesh is crisp, tender and of fine quality. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; pound \$1.00.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen A favorite variety, resisting heat and cold. Very productive. Can be sown later than other varieties with good results. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Long White Cow-Horn A pure white variety with green top, growing in shape similar to a cow's horn; is desirable for both table use and for stock feeding; keeps well. Crop very short. Postpaid, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Southern Seven Top This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during winter as far North as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is only desirable for this purpose, as it forms no turnips. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Southern Prize Sown for winter green, yet it also makes small roots. Highly recommended. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is purple top. Postpaid, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Improved American Rutabaga.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved

This is the best and most popular variety for spring sowing. Extra early, pure white, flat form, of beautiful appearance; delicate, mild flavor. Can be sown either broadcast or in drill. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

White Egg Quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Flesh very sweet, firm, mild; never has rank, strong taste like some white varieties. Postpaid, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

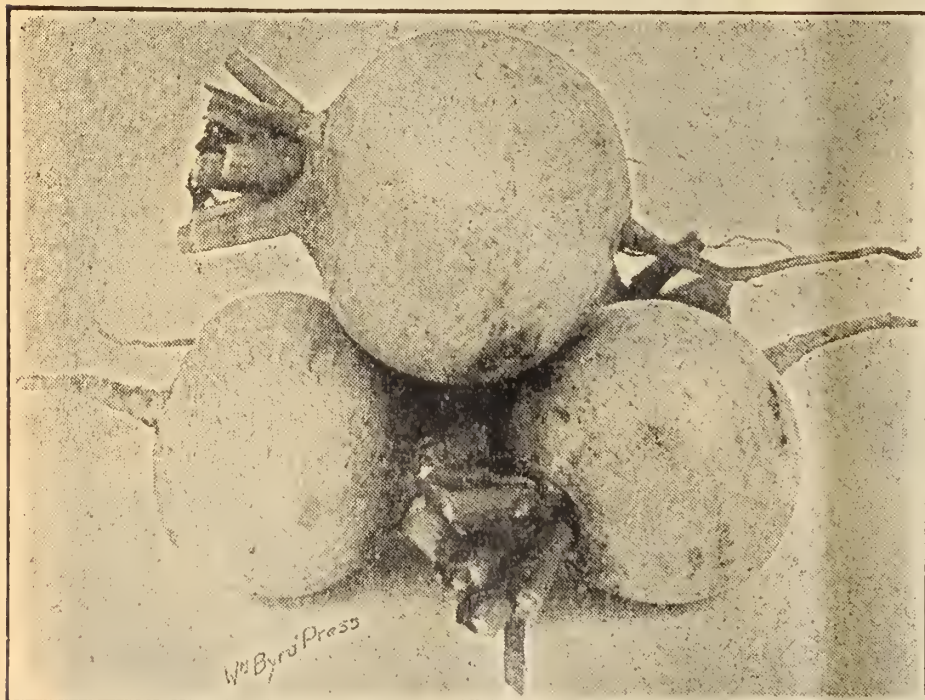
Pomeranian White Globe This is a very handsome and a very popular variety, selected from the White Globe, from which it differs only in the size and beauty of its roots. It is especially adapted for the Southern States. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Snow-White Globe This is one of the most beautifully formed varieties known, of pure snow-white color, and almost as round as a ball; a very desirable and productive early market variety; is far superior to the White Globe for a general crop. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Everett's Mixed Turnip — This includes some of all varieties of turnips, especially used for those planting small quantities and wanting turnips at different times. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTABAGA

Purple Top This is a magnificent Rutabaga and we consider it the most profitable of Swede Turnips as well as the hardiest, heaviest, best shape and most productive. The flesh is yellow, of the choicest quality, and bulbs always remain sound and good when flatter varieties will rot. It is a variety that should be sown in preference to all others and you will make a great mistake if you do not plant it this year. Postpaid, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Not postpaid, \$1.40 per lb.



White Egg.

Everett's Seed Corn—Extra Selected

SOME FACTS ABOUT SEED CORN.

You know yourself that it is certainly a hard job to Breed and Select the right kind of seed corn. To begin with, you must have purebred stock, then it must be grown away from all other kinds, for it is very easily mixed. Probably it would not show up the first season but it would the next, regardless of how much pains you took in the selecting.

We have taken special pains to see that the corn we sell will not only make what it is supposed to, but yield more than most any corn, for it has been bred up from good to better, and from better to best. We are going to try and make it better every year—if this be possible. You want the corn that makes the largest yield per acre.

Everett's Champion Prolific Corn "The South's Most Prolific Corn."

By tests and trials on many varieties "Everett's Champion Prolific" has proven superior in every case. Makes from 5 to 7 ears per stalk and the grain fills out over the end of the ear, giving you absolutely no waste. Stalks are tall and very stout, resisting storms blowing it down, and makes a fine silage variety. We will have the finest stock this season we have ever had and hope to supply the demand of our customers this season; this we have never done before for the demand has always exceeded our supply. Place your order early so that we may be able to get yours to you when you need it.

See description in front of Catalogue, also cut on page 6 Price postpaid, qt. 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels \$3.50.

Marlboro Prolific Corn

A standard and very popular variety; preferred by many to the other varieties on account of size of ear—being some larger and producing from 2 to 5 ears per stalk. A large yielder of the finest quality. Suitable for uplands and lowlands. Our stock of Marlboro's Prolific can not be surpassed anywhere. Price, postpaid, quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 5 bu. \$3.40.

NOTICE CHANGE IN PRICES.

Field seed of all kinds vary in prices from time to time on bushel lots or more. So when ready to buy write us for prices. We want to serve our customers in the best way possible.

Whatley's Prolific Corn

Produces from 3 to 5 ears of medium size per stalk, deep grains, pure white with small red cob. Very satisfactory wherever grown. Can make 100 bushels per acre on good land easv. Price postpaid, quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Bacon's or Hasting's Prolific

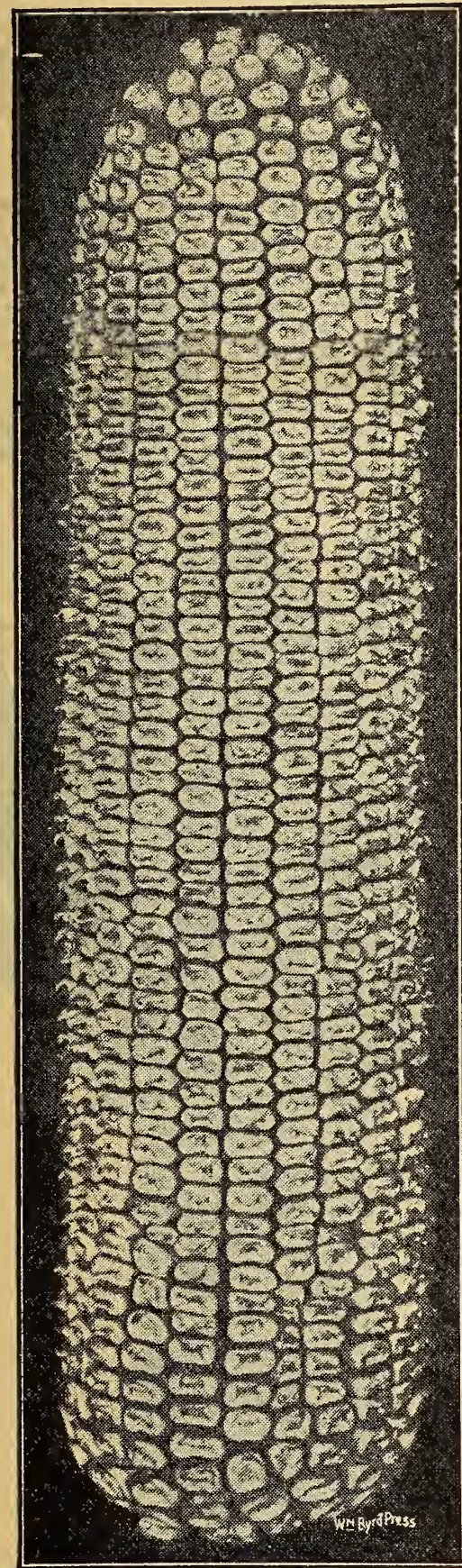
This variety is catalogued under many other names, but this is the original. It produces more to the acre than any other variety. Any one desiring a prolific corn of the highest quality, medium ears and small cob, plant "Bacon's" the original. Postpaid, quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 5 bushels \$3.40.

"Esco" Early White Dent

We recommend this variety for early maturing white corn. Large eared, deep grain, perfectly white, and maturing from 100 to 110 days. We have this grown in sections where the seasons are short, which makes it mature in shorter time. Very good yielder. Postpaid, quart 35c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.40; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

"Esco" Golden Dent Corn

This is one of the most reliable cropping varieties grown, as well as being large ears. Medium cob, deep grains and most beautiful clear color. It withstands unfavorable weather conditions, and the grain matures in a sound condition bet-



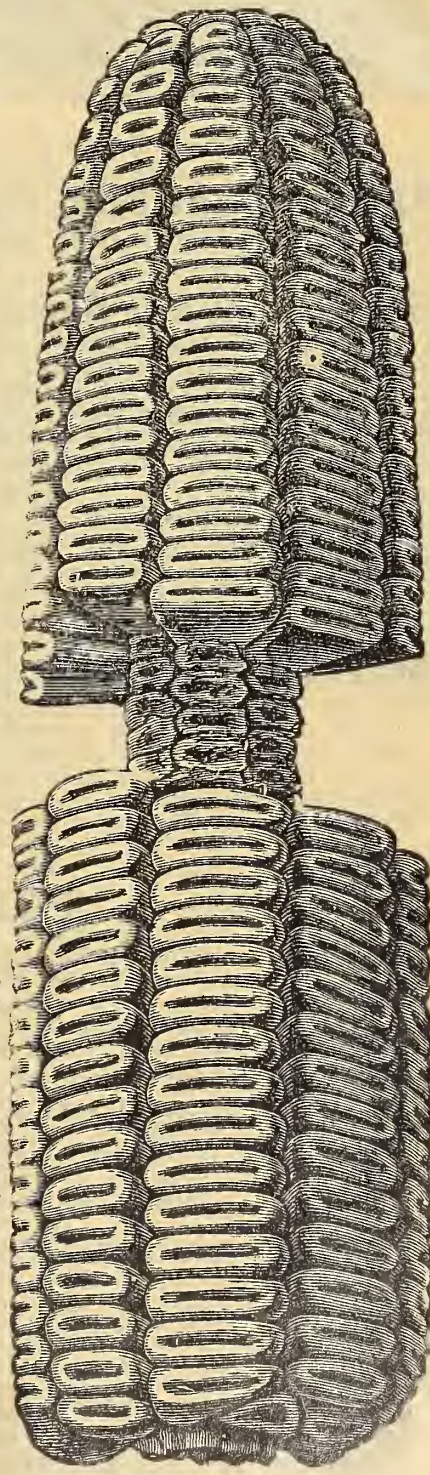
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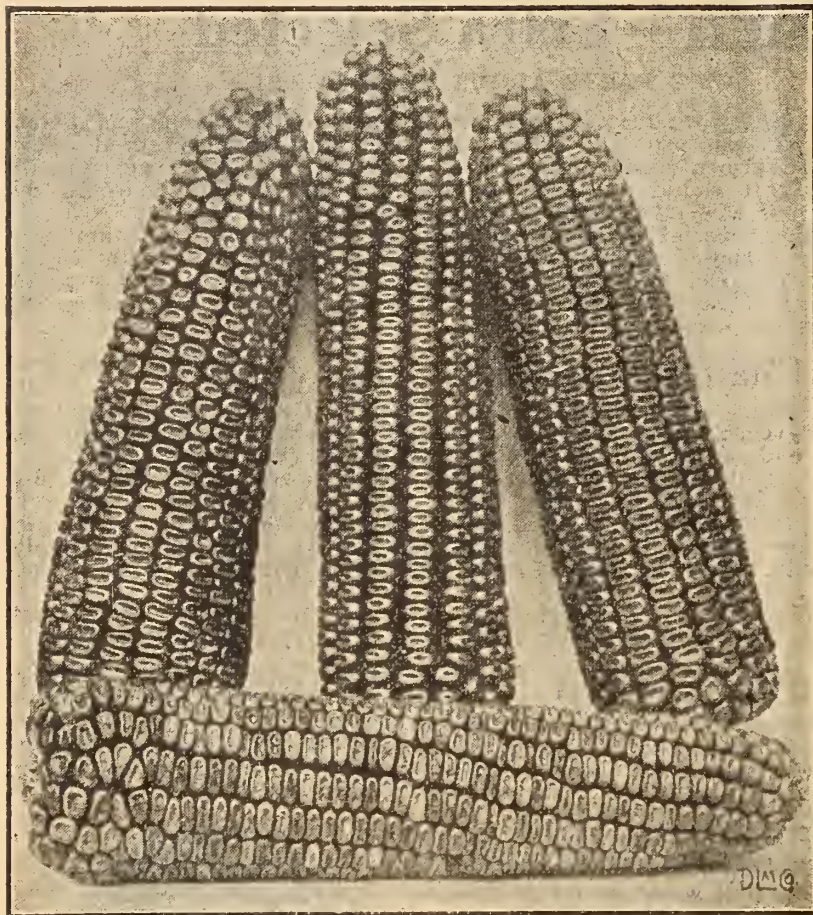
ter than any other sort. Produces 2 to 4 ears to the stalk, and for a large yielding yellow corn, we highly recommend this, postpaid, quart 35c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.30; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Reid's Yellow Dent One of the most popular corns for the Southern States. Color deep yellow, with lighter cob. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Matures in about 110 days. Prices postpaid, quart 35c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.30; 5 bus. \$3.25.

"Esco" Yellow Flint Desirable for sowing in sections where they are troubled with the weevil. Very productive, and early giving fair results. Write for prices.

Hickory King Corn The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. So large are the grains and so small the cob, that in an ear broken in half, a single grain will almost cover the cob section; this can be done with no small variety. It is a vigorous grower; ears of fair size, ten rows, and grain pure white; a variety for a main crop, either for quality or yield. Postpaid, quart 35c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.30; 5-bushel lots, \$3.25 per bushel.





"Esco" Golden Dent Corn.

"Esco" White Flint Resembling the Yellow Flint in every respect except color, which is pure white. Medium size ears. Write for prices.

Southern White Snowflake This is one of the most valuable field varieties. Makes a very large yield and when ground makes the finest meal. It is also a fine roasting ear variety; very early, quick-growing, large eared, and of a shape that is most saleable for green corn on the market. Matures in 100 days. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; quart 40c; Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.30; 5 bushels \$3.25.

The Big Rockdale This is a main crop large eared variety, deeper grain than any other corn grown. Pure white, medium size cob. Especially recommended for the main crop or bottom land. Its quality leaves nothing to be desired. Postpaid, quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Mexican June Corn For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in April or May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. Postpaid, quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels \$3.50.

POP CORN

Will produce more forage per acre than any variety of field corn, as well as grains being very valuable for poultry feed and popping purposes. Sow very thick with Velvet Beans or Cow Peas for hay and it will certainly produce well.

Small White Rice Small deep grain clear white, very flinty, and large yielder. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 25c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Golden Queen Larger grain than the White Rice and color is bright golden. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 25c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.) \$2.00.



The Best Seed Oats

Oats sown in the spring should be put in just as soon as practicable, for best results, and should be sown thicker than fall seeding. Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats still remain very popular, also the Fulghum is gaining in popularity each year on account of it producing much larger stalks than the Burt, and is almost as early. Plant from three to four bushels per acre for spring oats; do not stool out as much as fall oats.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats The quickest growing, most prolific and surest cropping of spring oats. For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. Price f.o.b. Atlanta, bu. \$1.40; 5-bu. lots \$1.25 bu. Price subject to change. Write for market quotation when ready to buy.



Fulghum Oats.

Market Gardeners and Public Institutions buying Vegetable Seeds in large quantities are requested to send us a list of their requirements, and we will take pleasure in quoting special prices. In writing us, please be sure to state quantities desired.

Fulghum Oats One of the most popular and best oats for spring or fall seeding. Not five days later than the Burt, and much heavier stalk and head. Absolutely rust-proof, and ten days earlier than the Appler or Bancroft. No oats will give you better results than the "Fulghum." Price, bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots \$1.65 bushel. Write us for special quotation on quantity orders.

Appler Oats The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. Price, bushel, \$1.60; 5-bushel lots \$1.50 bushel. Special prices quoted at any time on request.

Bancroft Oats Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. Price, bushel \$1.60; 5-bushel lots \$1.50 bushel. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Rye

One of the finest land improvers as well as a valuable winter and spring grazing. You can't plant too much Rye on your farm.

Georgia Rye Price, peck 75c; bushel \$2.50.

Abruzzi Rye Gives you grazing ten days earlier than the Georgia and more of it. Price, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of wheat each year of the best and most improved varieties. Our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their superior quality. In August we issue a descriptive list giving prices of all wheats and other fall seeds, which we will take pleasure in mailing anyone upon request.

SPELTZ or EMMER

This grain is of comparative recent introduction in this country. It is claimed by some to be the primitive wheat, the kind grown by the ancients. It resembles rye in the habit of growth, is early, will stand drought, yields well, makes a fine pasture or hay. The grain resembles wheat, but has a husk like barley. Sow in the spring broadcast or drill at 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. Bushel is forty pounds. Write for prices.

Everett's High-Grade Grass Seed

"Esco" Trade-Mark Brand Seeds

Are best qualities obtainable, and our customers can rely on them being tested for germination and absolutely free from any noxious weeds.

Grass and Clovers of all kinds are being more generally sown, for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops, than any other legume crops or other grasses and forage crops. Clover not only makes fine hay, but improves your land to such an extent it more than pays for itself twice in fertilizer cost the following year. Lime is very necessary for success with Clovers; an application of from one to two thousand pounds will add much to its growth.

Seeding Grasses and Clover Seeds

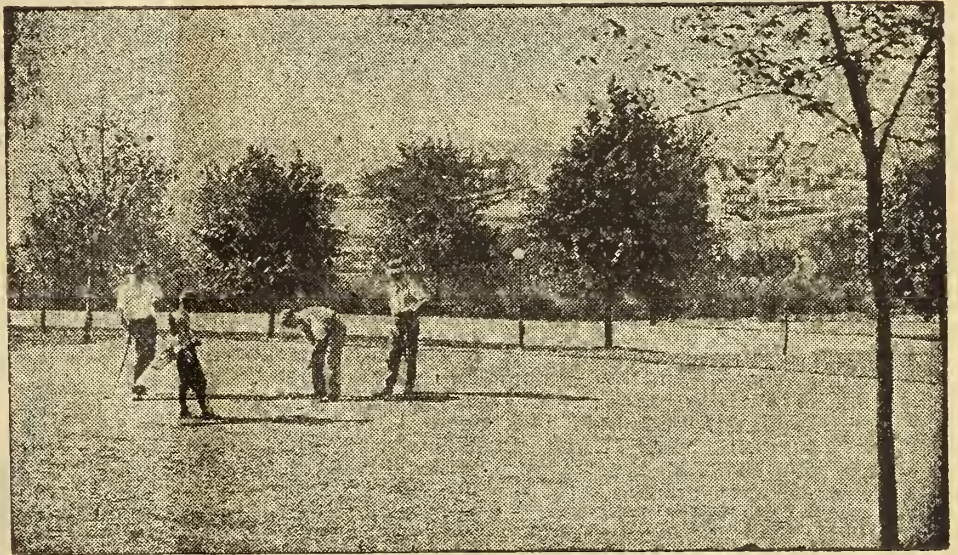
The best time in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Our Standard Bone Meal is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as they are immediate and also lasting in their effect.

Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown with spring oats or other grain crops in the spring, but when sown in this way, the oats or other grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, and it is better to cut the grain crops before they are fully matured, in order to give grass crops full chance for development.

Sowing Grass and Clover Seeds in the Spring on Grain Which was Sown Last Fall.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre can be applied at the same time the grass is sown, very beneficially.

Fall Seeding of Grass and Clover Seeds.—September is the best month for seeding grasses and clover in the fall, although they can be safely put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing

clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.



"Esco" Evergreen Lawn Mixture.

The Descriptions that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

"ESCO" EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

WILL GIVE YOU A PERMANENT LAWN THE ENTIRE YEAR, WITH THE PROPER ATTENTION AND SEEDING.

SOWING THE SEEDS.—Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre, or for small yards, one quart for every three hundred square feet (12x25). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of a spade.

Our mixture contains only the grasses best suited for this climate, and only those which have been tried out and proven to be the best. Great trouble has been had in getting the right kind of grasses to stand green all the year round. This mixture has been proven to be the best by test, here in Atlanta, on lawns where most other grasses have died after one season. Plant at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre or 1 lb. to every 300 square feet. Price postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) \$3.75; 100-lb. lots. \$28.00.



Timothy.

Bermuda Grass While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South and in the lower South especially. It is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care, and Bermuda withstands drought and scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. Postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs \$2.75. Not prepaid, 50c lb.; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass The Grass That Made Old Kentucky Famous for Its Fine Horses and Cattle and Prosperous Farming Country. Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasturage grasses, and should be largely used in all pasturage mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasturage, and, mixed with other grasses like Herd's Grass, or Red Top and Meadow Fescue, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasturage. Land well set in Blue Grass lasts longer than other grasses. In fact, a good Blue Grass pasture is considered to improve from year to year, and on land where it is well adapted, rarely ever requires re-seeding. Kentucky Blue Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall. It grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasturage when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures. Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses; it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it, when sowing in the fall. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) \$3.50.

Perennial (or English Rye) A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Timothy A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It is the standard hay crop in the North and makes one of the most popular, nutritious, and salable of hay grasses. It does not make such good pasturage, but the hay crop is great where it is well adapted; on clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountain districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soil, provided moisture is abundant. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixtures with the Timothy. They will increase the yield of hay and will largely increase the yield and value of pasturage. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 15c lb.

Red Top or Herd's Grass The Blue Grass of the Atlantic Coast.

Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all through the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crops at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 pounds of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Red Top or Herd's Grass has turned out a more plentiful crop the past season than for several years past, enabling the seed to be sold this year at reasonable prices. This is a great boon to our farm-operators, as we really regard Red Top or Herd's Grass as one of the best of all grasses for use throughout the Southern States. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) \$3.00. Subject to change. Write for prices in quantity.



Meadow Fescue.

Italian Rye Grass Recommended principally for fall planting, but can also be planted in the spring. When sown in the fall, this variety matures very early, in latter May, and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing of all grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and in addition, abundant growth. This grass is an annual, so never becomes a pest. Many plant this grass by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. When the other grasses are dead or dormant the Italian comes up and keeps your lawn green. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not postpaid, bushel (15 lbs.) \$2.00.



Sudan Grass.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

(Also called Evergreen Grass.) One of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses for the South. Early maturing, large yielding and valuable in combination with orchard grass, both for hay and grazing. This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, bushel \$2.80.

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

(*Festuca Pratensis*.) Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.50. Subject to change. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also exceedingly adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does not, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is exceedingly adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring; should any bare spots appear in the field, an occasional top dressing of manure during the winter or ground bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productiveness. Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.) about \$3.50. The price subject to change.

Sudan Grass The Sensational New Forage Crop. This new introduction has been very generally sown all throughout the country the past year. It is proving a remarkable success wherever it has been sown, and is destined to become one of the standard summer grass and forage crops, and that it will largely supercede millet and other summer forage crops is confidently predicted. Millet only produces one crop a year; Sudan Grass will produce two or three good cuttings each season, and cures up splendidly, making a most nutritious and desirable forage or hay crop. From our own and our customers' experience, we strongly recommend liberal seedings of this grass everywhere that a summer forage or grass crop is desired. Sudan Grass has, without doubt, solved the summer hay question wherever it can be grown, as it has both an excellent feeding value and market value, and should prove not only well adapted for home use, but also as a profitable crop to grow for sale on our markets as a desirable and nutritious hay. It is unquestionably a great hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield.

Sowing the seed.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to two feet apart at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are especially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses. Sudan Grass stools out thickly after the first cutting, and makes a thicker growth for the second and third cuttings than for the first cutting. Sudan Grass is an annual, and requires to be sown each season. Postpaid, lb. 35c. Not prepaid, 10-lb lots 28c lb; 100-lb lots \$25.00.

Rhodes Grass Rhodes Grass is recommended for cultivation in Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States, and is especially promising for the semi-arid regions of the extreme southwest, where the temperature does not fall below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. It is best sown in April or May. The seed bed should be very thoroughly prepared, and the seed covered very lightly. It must, however, be in contact with moist soil to germinate readily. Five to ten pounds of seed is sown to the acre. Rhodes Grass has been grown in Florida for the last three or four years, with marked success. It is of fine growth, and the quality of the hay is said to be equal to that of the best timothy hay as grown in more northerly latitudes. One Florida farmer has reported that in sixty days from sowing his Rhodes Grass was ready for the mower. It will spread so as to smother out Bermuda, Crab and Nut Grasses. Those who have grown it in Florida, Texas, and the Gulf States pronounce it unexcelled in growth and value by any other grass. Rhodes Grass is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow and tender leaves and with rather few branching stems. When grown from seed, its growth is commonly erect the first season, but the second season it makes runner-like branches 2 to 4 feet long, with root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly. While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two to three cuttings of about one ton each per acre. The hay is of excellent quality. The grass bears severe drought and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season. Postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 50c lb.

PRICES CHANGE ON ALL GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Write us for market prices when ready to buy—
or we will give you the best price prevailing on
day order is received.



Everett's High-Grade Clover Seed

FOR PREPARATION OF GROUND AND SEEDING—SEE FULL DESCRIPTION GIVEN UNDER "GRASSES"—THIS IS COMPLETE.

Alfalfa The Most Profitable Crop—Yields 4 to 5 Cuttings a Year. For successful results with Alfalfa, it should be sown, however, on reasonably good land, and the soil given thorough preparation, and well limed. These conditions are absolutely necessary for success with this crop. The spring seeding of Alfalfa, while quite generally practiced, is not considered as good as the fall seeding. It can be satisfactorily sown during March or April, but is more largely sown during August and September. Our tests and experiments with Alfalfa show conclusively that American-grown seed is very much better than the imported seed. In fact, we do not recommend the seed of the Turkestan Alfalfa at all. In recent years very large quantities of Turkestan Alfalfa have been brought and sold in this country, simply as "alfalfa seed," without stating the country of origin. The crop from this does not stand as well nor give as good results as that from American-grown seed, and we would recommend to our customers to always obtain the American-grown seed which we offer. After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$200 to \$500 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre. It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character.

Best Time and Methods of Seeding.—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time during March or April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth, and improving the stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regard to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed."

Our "Esco" Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown, and of best qualities obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price. Price, postpaid, 1b. 35c. Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 10-lb. lots and over, 25c lb. Prices change; write for prevailing price when ready to buy.

Crimson Clover This is an annual, very hardy and, to our opinion, one of the most valuable clovers grown. Less trouble to sow and the easiest to grow. Farmers should plant every available spot in crimson clover. Your corn and cotton fields should be sown at last plowing. Can be sown on most any kind of soil and one of the greatest plants for the upbuilding

of your land. Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of manure. Sow 15 pounds per acre, and the Cyclone Seeder is a very inexpensive and valuable machine. Postpaid, 1b. 30c. Not prepaid, 22c per lb.; 100 lbs. 20c per lb.

Sweet Clover (White Blossom) One of the most valuable qualities of Sweet Clover is its ability to improve the quality of soil which it is sown on. This is accomplished by the large root extending below the usual depth of plowings, breaking it thoroughly, and decaying rapidly and adds a large amount of humus to that portion. It thrives in all parts of the South—thriving under most any conditions. Do not plant it on fresh plowed ground, but on well-packed ground, and use disc harrow or spring tooth harrow when planting. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, in February, March and April. Price, postpaid, 1b. 25c. Not prepaid, 18c per lb. Write for prices on large quantities.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*.) Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and



fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced. Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and 8 pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of 6 pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown

by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn. Price postpaid, 35c per lb. Not prepaid, 30c per lb. Subject to change. Write for prices when ready to buy.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.



Crimson Clover.

Southern Burr Clover For the Southern States this is a most valuable soil-improving and winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated. The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass. Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

Treatment of Seed for Planting.—So many people have trouble in securing a stand. You can have a success by the following method, which has been tried out by experiment stations all over the country and by ourselves: Have two pails of water, or tubs of water, one cold or cool water, the other hot, or scalding water. First dip or soak your seed in the cold water for one hour or more; then transfer to the hot water, allowing it to remain only one minute; then put back in the cold water and let it remain about 20 minutes. This restores the inoculation which is taken out of the burr when first put in the cold water. After this, spread in the shade, allowing it to dry so that you can sow it.

SOUTHERN SPOTTED LEAF SEED IN BURR, \$1.50 per bushel of 10 pounds. 3 to 4 bushels should be planted per acre.

White Clover This clover does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover and by itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. Best grade seed, 65c per lb., postpaid. Not prepaid, 55c per lb.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Alsike Clover grows thicker and finer than Red Clover, making better hay and more hardier, resisting extremes in hot and drought; also severe cold weather. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light uplands, loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. Its popularity is growing every year. Seed are smaller than Red and does not take as much to seed an acre. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, by itself, or with Red Clover: 3 lbs. Alsike and 8 lbs. Red Clover per-acre. Price postpaid, 30c lb. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10-lb. lots and over, 28c per lb.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza*) Once started, soon making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, relished by all stock. It succeeds throughout the Southern States, even in barren lands and hills, and broom sage—also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of it with Red Top or Herd's Grass furnishes excellent grazing. Japan Clover spreads very freely but is easily killed out by cultivation, and is not a pest. Sow in old pastures and broom sages, without any cultivation and it will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where other grasses and clovers fail. We recommend Japan Clover. Do not graze too early first season, but allow the seed to mature and fall. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, or with Red Top at rate of 10 lbs. Japan and 8 lbs. Red Top. Price about \$10.00 bus. Write for prices when ready to buy.



Alsike Clover.



CYCLONE SEED SOWER A Very Inexpensive and Valuable SOWER

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly even, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operators, but directly and evenly to the lands. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Ryes, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust and fertilizer to advantage.

One operator can easily sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Clover Seed is sown a width of 18 feet; Timothy, 15 feet; Alfalfa seed, 20 feet; Wheat, 25 feet; Millet, 18 feet; Oats, 18 feet. You can see by the above how much time you can save. Price of Cyclone, \$1.50. Weight, 5 pounds. Postpaid price. \$1.75.

Sorghums and Forage Plants

Cane or Sorghum is planted very extensively, not only for feed but for syrup. You can plant Sorghum and Cow Peas for hay and raise all the ruffage you can use. Early Amber and Early Orange are planted for forage. The Early Amber generally preferred. The "Early Orange" and "Texas Seeded Ribon Cane," being planted for syrup.

Prices Fluctuate.—Write us for prices when ready to buy, for the market changes, so we can name prices on field seed that will hold good. If you are in a hurry for your seed and have not time to write for prices, send it on to us at the prices named below and we will give you the benefit of the best price we have, and send your money's worth.



Early Amber Sorghum.

Early Amber Furnishes a large yield of the most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured; two and three cuttings can be made a season, and each time it stools out thicker than before. Planted for forage most altogether and generally with "cow peas" or "velvet beans," which makes the quality better, for it holds up the vines. Sow broadcast for forage, from three pecks to a bushel per acre. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75; 5-bushel lots, write for prices.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane This variety has proven to be the most valuable for syrup. Making more per acre and much finer quality than the regular sorghum varieties. The syrup is a clear color, thinner and sweeter than the sorghum and a very mild flavor. 13 rows, 200 feet long produced 80 gallons of syrup this year. Compare this yield to that of other varieties. No need to experiment with this variety, but plant any quantity wished, for its merits have been proven. Plant 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Price postpaid, lb. 25c; 5-lb. lots \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 10c lb.

Early Orange Cane Seed About ten days later than the Early Amber. It is extra fine quality and very desirable for syrups or forage. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75, 5-bushel lots. Write for prices.

Red-Top Sorghum This is a very fine variety, maturing about the same time as Orange. Used extensively for forage and making syrup. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75; 5-bushel lots. Write for prices.

Kaffir Corn—"Great Forage Plant"

One of the best forage plants grown, and considered by all who ever planted it to be of the highest quality. A tremendous producer of seeds and is very valuable to poultry. Sow broadcast in drill; 6 pounds to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 10c per lb.

Feterita—A Great Drought Resister

This is another very fine forage crop, and especially recommended for sections where they are subject to drought. The grain of Feterita is like that of Milo, but is pure white, also larger and softer. Feterita branches out and one stalk will make as high as 8 to 10 heads, each being full of seed, which is very valuable for poultry feed. Postpaid, 20c lb.; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 10c lb.

Milo Maize (Yellow) This makes a succulent growth of forage, nutritious and very fine for milk producing qualities. If desired for green feed, can be cut 2 to 3 times or cured for hay like sorghum. Postpaid, 20c lb.; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 10c per lb.

Japanese Buckwheat For a late summer crop, Buckwheat is very profitable. It furnishes food for your bees and also makes a fine poultry feed. Very valuable as a smothering crop. It also improves your land. Postpaid, 25c lb. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel about \$3.50. Write for market prices.

BEGGAR WEED OR FLORIDA CLOVER

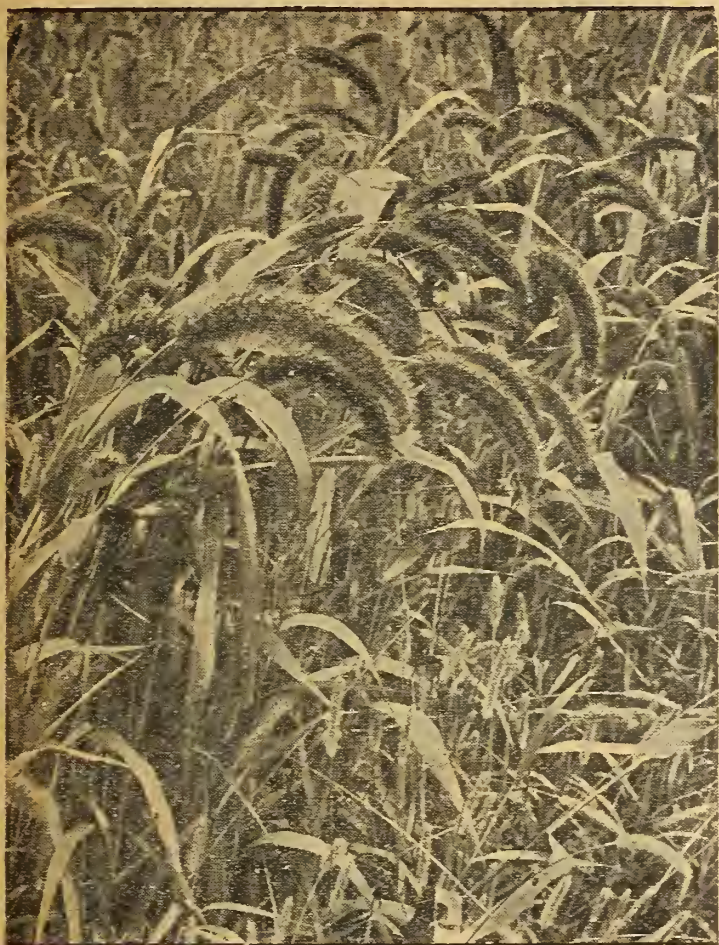
(Desmoelium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is probably the most valuable forage plant that can



Beggarweed Clover.



"Tennessee German Millet."

be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. Postpaid, lb. 60c. Not prepaid, about 50c lb. Write for prices.

TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous-Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend to our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green feed for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, about 85c lb. Write for prices.

MILLET

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 one 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 the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

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 should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of millet and one bushel of cow 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 for hay, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas. Sown together in this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Peck 90c; bus. \$3.00.

Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet (*Pennisetum*) One of the best and most nutritious of continuous-cutting green forage plants. This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairy-men and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, and if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Postpaid, 40c lb. Not prepaid, 30c lb. Write for prices.

UPLAND RICE

You can grow rice just as easily on uplands as on the flooded lowlands. Any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture will produce a good crop. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 inches apart, so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 to 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until the rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe. Requires about three bushels of 44 pounds, or 132 pounds, to sow an acre. Write for prices.



Upland Rice.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS.

We want to give our customers the very best price obtainable at all times, is why we want you to write us. The market changes on field seed every few days, therefore it is impossible to name prices in catalog that will hold good. (Use Special Quotation Sheet in back of Catalogue.)

PEANUTS

White Spanish Peanuts The most popular and best variety for planting in the South, and in some sections two crops can be grown. The tops make fine hay and the nuts are very prolific and for feeding nothing is more valuable. One of the greatest things to fatten your hogs on. They are very easy, in fact, no trouble to gather, for they stick to the vine when you pull it up. The Spanish has the finest flavor of all and you will always find them full. Our stock is re-cleaned. Pound 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck 75c; bushel (25 lbs.) \$2.50. Prices subject to change. Write us for quantity price.



White Spanish Peanuts.

Large Red Spanish This is a new variety, but in our opinion is going to prove a successful one. The pods contain from 3 to 4 nuts each, of very fine, sweet flavor. Give them a trial; they are very prolific. Pound, postpaid, 25c; 4 lbs \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, about \$4.00. Prices subject to change.

North Carolina Peanuts One of the easiest peanuts grown. Pods some larger than the Spanish. Nuts of a mild flavor, and generally filled full. Very prolific and a sure cropper. Pound, postpaid, 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75c; bushel, about \$2.50.

We Cater to a Critical Garden Trade
And Our Seeds Are Always Reliable

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February or not later than the middle of March, for the best results. The earlier they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust-proof or spring oats. Postpaid, 1b. 20c. Not prepaid, about 8c lb. Write for prices.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The demand for "Essex Rape" is becoming greater every year. Planters are just finding out it is a forage plant of such great value. It is of rapid growth and yields from 15 to 20 tons per acre and affords the finest pasture for hogs and cattle of all kinds. It makes an excellent salad for table use, and the market gardeners plant exclusively for this purpose. Pound 25c, postpaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00. Prices subject to change.

Use Everett Seed for Crop Insurance

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

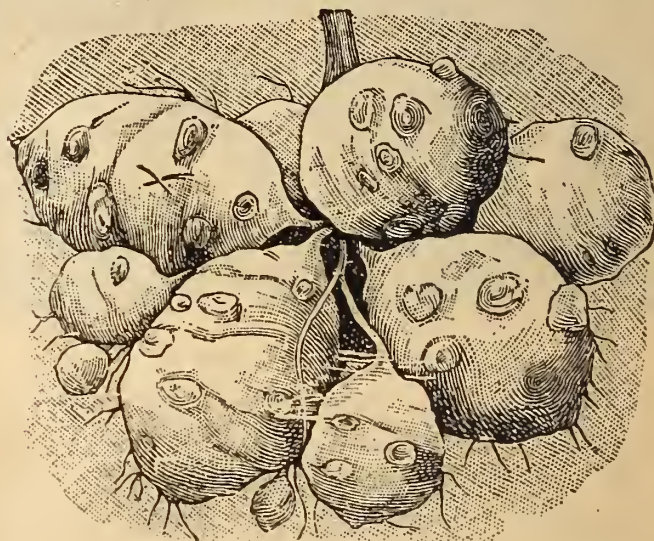
The largest and best variety to grow. Produces much larger yield per acre than any other sort under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and very often still larger yields are made. No better food grown for poultry, and the seed very useful in other ways. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 15c lb.

CHUFAS

The Greatest Hog Feed.

Very few people realize the actual value of Chufas as a crop to plant for your hogs. With the increasing interest of hog raising through the South, we hope to see the day when thousands of acres will be planted. If you had to pay \$15.00 per bushel for them, then they would be just as cheap as anything else at its regular price put on the same space for that purpose (except Jerusalem Artichokes).

Experiment stations in all States have tested them and recommended them highly. We know nothing that equals the value of Chufas to the farmer for his hogs. Plant from April to June at the rate of one and a half pecks to the acre, dropping the nuts in rows two and one-half feet apart, covering about two inches. Cultivate same as peanuts. Crop generally matures about September 1st and can be left in ground for hogs to harvest when ready to fatten. Place your order early. Bushel \$5.00. Write for prices.

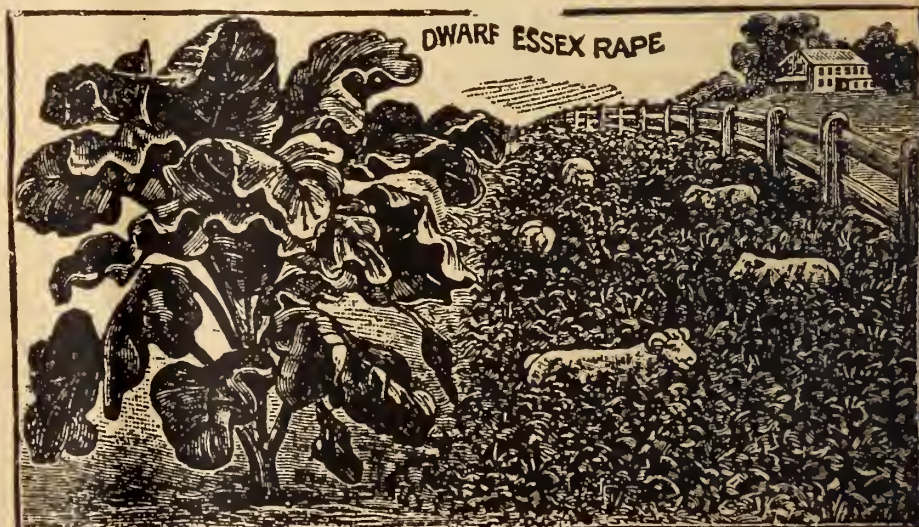


JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes. Write us for prices when wanted.





Brabham Cow Peas.

Field or Cow Peas

The Most Valuable and Surest-Cropping of Summer Forage and Soil Improving Crops.

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 productivity of our soils than by sowing the 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 productivity 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 the Cow Pea.

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 a time. The bacon made from hogs fed 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. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

SOWING COW PEAS with Sorghum, Millet, Soja Beans and Kaffir Corn. You must always see that Cow Peas are sown with some of the above to furnish support and enables the vine to be cut and harvested with better advantage. Generally sown at the rate of one bushel Cow Peas to one-half Soja Beans or from one peck to one and one-half bushel of Sorghum.

Clay One of the medium late varieties of cow peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and considered a good variety for soil-improving. Price bushel, about \$3.00. Write for prices.

Wonderful or Unknown This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather few pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price, bushel, about \$3.00. Write for prices.

Whippoorwill A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired. Price, bushel about \$3.00. Write for market prices.

Brabham Our own experience—and fully confirmed by our customers—has proven conclusively that this new pea is one of the best and most productive, both as regards the growth which it makes and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well, making it particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill, and is upright in growth. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy soils. Price, bushel \$3.25; peck 85c. Write for price on quantities.

Large Blackeye The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. Price postpaid, qt. 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sugar Crowder Peas One of the most valuable varieties for table use. Heavy bearers of finest quality. Price postpaid, qt. 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50.

Red Ripper Red seeded—good viner, medium late, and peas good keepers. Price, bushel \$3.25; peck 85c.

Gallavant or Lady This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Postpaid, pkt. 10c; qt. 50c. Not prepaid, qt. 35c.

Mixed Cow Peas The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Prices fluctuates. Peck 75c; bushel about \$2.50. Write for prices.

Velvet Beans

Makes An Enormous Growth of Foliage; the Greatest Soil-Improving Crop Grown—At the Least Expense.

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines; greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel per acre. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Also makes splendid, nutritious fall and winter grazing.—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on the light soils and in the long season



90-Day Velvet Beans.

of the Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December or until killed by frost, after which it can

be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the condition and productivity of the soil.

90-Day Velvet Beans

This new Velvet Bean is creating a sensation wherever it is planted. It is the quickest-growing and earliest maturing of the Velvet Beans, and is well adapted for growing in districts further north than Velvet Beans ordinarily have been grown. It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward, and will make a large growth in more northerly sections, even where it does not mature the seed.

It makes a wonderful soil-improver and forage crop, and the best of grazing for cattle, and is, in our opinion, destined to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans all through the East and Middle South. Price, peck 75c; bushel \$2.50. Subject to change. Write for prices.

Oceola Velvet Beans

Resembling the 90-Day variety, except the pods are larger and slightly curved, with generally four beans to the pod. Price, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25. Subject to change. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Soy or Soja Beans

Soy Beans and Cow Peas should be inoculated with Nitrogen-Bacteria. \$1.25 per acre.

In addition to the fact that Soja Beans make one of the best of summer forage crops, and are splendid soil-improvers, they are coming rapidly into use and popularity for use as table beans, and also for canning, the same as navy beans for "pork and beans." They are also being very largely used for the extraction of oil for commercial purposes. Their uses for these purposes have increased their popularity to a wonderful extent.

This increased demand in causing them to sell at much higher prices than they have in the past, and it is making them one of the most profitable crops for our Southern farmers to grow for a crop of beans.

The increased use of Soja Beans is likely to continue, and we recommend the growing of this crop to our Southern farmers, as likely to prove very profitable in the future. They are also a particularly valuable crop for growing in boll weevil sections in place of cotton.

In some sections, the beans are harvested by being cut, and threshed in a bean or grain separator afterwards. In other sections they are gathered by a bean harvester which

gathers the crop in the field, and we are inclined to think that this is the best and most satisfactory way of harvesting the bean crop.

To grow for a crop of beans, they should be planted in drills three feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel to the acre, and cultivated the same as for corn.



"Soy Beans."

Mammoth Yellow Sojas The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. Write for prices.

HAIRY SAND, or WINTER VETCH

One of the most valuable forage plants grown on a Southern farm, and from the increased demand this past year, the farmers have found it out. It can not be recommended too highly for planting in this country. Sow broadcast from 30 to 40 pounds per acre from July to November, with wheat, rye or oats, which will hold the vine from the ground, making the hay more valuable. Write for prices when ready to buy. About 20c lb.



Hairy Vetch.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost. Price, 15c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid. By express, 10c each; 80c per doz.

HUNGARIA—3½ feet. Large flowers of pink shade, form in trusses.

GLADIATOR—3½ feet. Crimson flowers edged with gold.

ITALIA—5 feet. Orange scarlet with petals of clear yellow.

BRANDYWINE—3½ feet. Wine red flowers and bronze leaved.

KING HUMBERT—4½ feet. The finest bedding variety. Color, fine orange scarlet, flaked carmine, bronze foliage.

CHAS. HENDERSON—4 feet. Brilliant crimson scarlet with yellow flame in throat.

Gladiolas Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Mixed Colors.—Our Mixture contains all colors. Price postpaid, 5c each; 35c doz. \$2.00 per 100.

Tuberose Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot-beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

Double Excelsior Pearl. Extra large bulbs. 5c each; 35c dozen; 100 not prepaid.

Dahlia Roots We offer you the best that's grown—and true to color. In the following colors: White, Yellow, Pink, Purple, Dark Red and Variegated. 25c each; 3 for 65c; 5 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Caladiums (Elephant's Ear.) A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs—Over 12 inches in circumference. Postpaid 50c each.

Second Size Bulbs—9 to 12 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 35c each.

Third Size Bulbs—6 to 9 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 25c each.

Fourth Size Bulbs—Under 6 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 10c each.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

NOTICE.—These prices are what we think they will be next fall. But write us for prices before buying.

Finest Mixed Double Hyacinths

COLORS SEPARATE

Very Best for Outdoor Culture.

Postpaid, F.O.B., Dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Double Pure White	Double Rose Pink
Double Dark Blue	Double Dark Red
Double Light Blue	Double Yellow

Finest Mixed Single Hyacinths

COLORS SEPARATE.

Single Pure White	Single Dark Red
Single Dark Blue	Single Rose Pink
Single Light Blue	Single Yellow

Postpaid, F.O.B., Dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

White Roman Hyacinths

FOR FORCING PURPOSES

Postpaid, F.O.B., Dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Tulips

ALL FIRST SIZE BULBS

Postpaid, Dozen 25c; 100 \$1.25.

Double Mixed	Single Mixed
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Narcissus

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA

Postpaid, Dozen 35c; 100 for \$1.50. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per 100.

Chinese Sacred Lily

Postpaid, 20c each; 3 for 55c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Freesia

ALBA WHITE—Postpaid, dozen 20c; 100 for \$1.25.

Roses for the Garden

The roses we offer this year are grown in our own green houses, and they are the finest stock that can be had. The plants are larger than the same age plants gotten elsewhere, and they will give you better satisfaction. We guarantee every plant to be as we state and to give satisfaction. Better results will be had from plants set out in March and April through this section. Further South they can be put out in January and February.

Price 2-year-old plants, 50c each; \$5.00 dozen

Price 1-year-old plants, 25c each; \$2.00 dozen.

By parcel post add 5c each for 2-year plant and 3c for 1-year plants.

White Roses

Maman Cochet, tinged pink	Kaiserine-Augusta-Victoria,
Wm. R. Smith, creamy white.	Killarney, white

Pink Roses

Killarney, bright pink.	Maman Cochet, pink.
Ophelia, salmon pink,	Paul Neron.

Chrysanthemums

Becoming one of the most popular flowers grown.

The plants offered below are from prize-winning stock, and absolutely perfect in growth.

Varieties	Postpaid		By Express
	Each	Doz.	
Elvia Scoville, pure white.....	15c	\$1.25	\$6.00
Wm. Turner, white, very large.....	15c	1.25	6.00
Yellow Wm. Turner "New", very large	20c	1.75	12.00

Don't compare these plants and prices with the ordinary common varieties and cuttings; for one of ours is worth six of them.

Carnations

Very strong, hardy plants. Profuse bloom; assorted 3 White, 3 Pink and 3 Red. Postpaid, \$1.00 dozen.

Flowering Plants

Begonias

GLORIA CHATLAINE—clear pink. 3 in., postpaid, 50c each; 4 in., postpaid, 75c each.

Fuchsia

BLACK PRINCE and LORD BYRON—Purple. Dozen, postpaid, 75c. Not prepaid, 60c dozen.

Bedding Plants

Postpaid, 75c dozen. Not prepaid, 60c dozen; \$4.25 per 100, except where stated.

All plants strong, and growing in 2½ and 3-inch pots.

ASTER PLANTS, ASSORTED VARIETIES.

Coleaus—All standard varieties including the fancy brilliancy. Can furnish this in large pot plants at 25c each, or 3-inch at 10c each.

Petunias—Single mixed at regular price, and double, 15c each, f.o.b.

Verbenas—Assorted colors.

Salvia—Scarlet Sage. The most gorgeous and affective bedding plants.

Vinca—Periwinkle. Also the trailing spotted leaf variety.

Pansy Plants—Special Giant Mixture, dozen postpaid, 75c, f.o.b.; doz. 50c; 100 for \$3.75.

Ferns

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS—Postpaid, 3 in. 25c; 5 in. 50c. Not prepaid, 3 in. 20c each; 5 in. 50c each.

SMALL TABLE FERNS or Fern Dishes—Postpaid, 3 in. 20c each. Not prepaid, 3 in. 10c each; 3 for 25c.

ASPARAGUS FERNS—The Plumosus Nanas also Sprengeri. Postpaid, 3 in. 20c each. Not prepaid 15c each.

BOSTON FERNS and **OSTRICH PLUME**

Can furnish these in all sizes from 3-inch to 10-inch sizes, ranging in price from 10c to \$2.00, depending on size of plants. F.O.B. our store or green house.

NOTICE.—We carry other plants than listed here, so if you don't find what you want listed write us, for we will probably have what you wanted.

Everett's High-Grade Flower Seed

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

Flowers for Special Purposes FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Violet and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Candytuft, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca and Virginian Stocks.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Cacalia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Marigold, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Stocks, Sweet William, Vinca, Wallflower and Zinnia.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELL SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Explanation of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.	T. B.—Tender Biennials.	H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials.
T. A.—Tender Annuals.	H. P.—Hardy Perennials.	H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials.
H. B.—Hardy Biennials.	H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals.	T. P.—Tender Perennials.

Abronia umbellata. A verberna-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple.) Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height, 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Alyssum One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

SWEET—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

LITTLE GEM (Carpet of Snow)—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

Amaranthus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Highly ornamental. Beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

AMARANTHUS—Tricolor—Joseph's Coat. Pkt. 5c.

Ageratum Mixed. Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window boxes in summer. and as pot plants in winter. H. A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H. P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

ASTERS

Superb Mixed Few flowers can compare with the aster for beddings, borders, cutting and pot culture. We recommend our Superb Mixed, which contains all colors of the very best sorts. Early in spring sow in boxes and pots, and transplant to rich soil, or sow in open ground when ground gets warm, covering one-fourth inch with fine earth. H. A. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Balsam Touch-Me-Not, or Lady Slipper. An old-fashioned variety, but improved so lately that you would not hardly know it. Forms large elegant flowers of various colors. Can be grown with very little trouble in any good garden soil. Sow in open ground after all danger of frost is over. For best results they should be transplanted 1 foot apart. H. H. A.

EVERETT'S DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

CAMELLIA, FLOWERED MIXED—Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

Balsam Apple Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to red. Plant in April. H. H. A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Canna (Indian Shot) Beautiful ornamental plants, producing large, brilliant flowers. Soak seed 36 hours before planting. Plant in hot beds in January, transplanting outside in April. Pkt. 5c.

CANNA ROOTS—See Bulbs.

Double Daisy Bellis Perrinis. The true English daisy, better suited for cool, moist places. Blooms early spring or fall. Sow early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant later to permanent location. Treatment same as violets. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Cacalia (Red Tassel Flower) Pretty annual, bearing tassel shaped blossoms, on long stems. H. A. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis Beautiful annual. Very rich and showy. Fine for cutting. Height 2 ft. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

Canterbury Bells A beautiful hardy bell-shaped flower of exquisite colors. Pkt. 10c.

Candytuft Fine Mixed. An exceptionally good flower for cutting, also makes a beautiful bed, or border, for they are covered with blossoms all through summer. Pkt. 5c.

Balloon Vine A rapid growing climber, with small white blossoms followed with a seed vessel, like a balloon. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation One of the most popular flowers grown for cutting. Has a very delicious fragrance, and beautiful colors. H. H. P. Marguerite Finest Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

Centaurea Dusty Miller—Also known as Ragan Robin and Sweet Sultan. Fine for bedding or cut flowers. Fine mixed variety, pkt. 5c.

Chrysanthemum Fine Double Mixed. Furnishes abundance of blooms during the fall months—an amateur can grow them just as well as a florist. Very easily grown from seed. Sow in boxes in house, barely cover seed with fine earth, keep moist and plenty of light. Transplant outdoors when plants are about 3 or 4 inches high. Pkt. 10c.

Clarkia Finest Mixed. Will stand a considerable cold. Sow in any good garden soil as soon as ground can be worked. Pkt. 5c.

Cobea—Scandens A rapid growing climber, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Very quick. Has bell-shaped purple flowers. H. H. P. Pkt. 10c.

Cockscomb Mixed. Early growing annual. Fine for summer beds or pot plants. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

Coleus — Mixed Colors The finest foliage plant grown for bedding or borders. Sow early in boxes and transplant 1 foot apart. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Cosmos—Hybrids Best Mixed Hardy annual producing abundance of blossoms in fall when most flowers are gone. Sandy soil preferred—not too rich. Pkt. 5c.

Cyclamen Beautiful foliage plant, also blooms for months—sow in boxes early then transplant. Pkt. 10c.

Cypress Vine Height 15 feet; foliage, dark green, very delicate. Pkt. 5c.

Dahlia Double Mixed. If started indoors and transplanted outdoors after frost, splendid success may be had. Pkt. 10c.

Dianthus Double Mixed. Better known as China Pinks. One of the most highly praised flowers grown. Planted early produces blooms first year. Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope Large Flowering Mixed. Easily grown, and will blossom first season if planted early in house. Nothing is more beautiful. Pkt. 10c.

Hibiscus Handsome Ornamental Annual. Blooms 3 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhock Double Mixed. Make your ground rich and give plenty of moisture. Plant ½ to 2 feet apart. Pkt. 10c.

Digitalis—Fox Glove Better adapted to shady locations. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c.

Eschscholtzia—California Poppy A beautiful bedding plant when sown broadcast. Sown early blossoms from spring till fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Gaillardia Picta Fine for bedding, border or cutting—free bloomer. Pkt. 5c.

Batchelor Button *Gomphrena Globosa*. Producing hundreds of blossoms. Clover-shaped and if cut when ripe and hung downward to dry will retain its natural color through winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Humulus Japonicus—Japanese Hop—Makes beautiful shade for porches. Grows 15 to 20 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Ice Plant Leaves covered with ice crystals. Suited for hanging baskets and boxes. Pkt. 5c.

Kenilworth Ivy Beautiful trailing plant, suited for hanging baskets and boxes. Pkt. 5c.

Larkspur Delphinium. Annual and Perennial flower of earliest culture; bearing quantities of flowers of many colors. Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia Nothing better for edging or bedding. 6 inches high. Covered with blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

LOVE IN A MIST—See *Nigella*.

LOVE IN A PUFF—See *Balloon Vine*.

Lantana A verbena-like plant of continuous blossom. Sow early in boxes and transplant after frost 1½ to 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold Tall African Mixed. Large flowers, 14 to 18 inches tall, of all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette Sweet scented. Very popular. Pkt. 5c.

Marvel of Peru *Four-o-Clock*. Opens only in afternoon or cloudy days. Pkt. 5c.

Nigella *Love in a Mist* or *Devil in a Bush*. Handsome flowers, requiring but little attention. Height 1 foot. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

PANSIES

Grow in a shady location in rich, moist soil. Fall sowing produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring planting. **Fine Mixture, pkt. 5c. Everett's Superb Mixture, 25c pkt; 5 for \$1.00.**

PETUNIAS

Hybrids Best Mixed—Single A choice mixture of all sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

Double, Extra Large Fringed Beautiful marked and the largest and best Petunia grown. Pkt. 25c.

Passion Flower Resembles a cross—hardy climber of 10 feet, bearing attractive fringed flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Moonflower (White and Blue) Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Opens only in evenings and night. Cut the hard shell, soak 24 hours; plant 1 inch deep in box indoors, transplant in open later. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Japanese Morning Glory One of the finest vines grown. Very quick and heavy. Make ground rich. Pkt. 5c; 6 for 25c.

Myosotis (Forget-Me Not) Beautiful little flowers admired for their beauty. Sow early in a sunny border, and will bloom first season. Height 6 to 8 inches. H. P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUMS

No other flower grown will furnish the same quantity blooms or last longer than the Nasturtiums. Do best in thin, light, well-drained soils. Too rich makes them go to foliage. **Dwarf Varieties** makes the border or bedding plants, while the **Tall Varieties** are used for boxes or covering bare places.

DWARF MIXED. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. \$1.00.

TALL MIXED—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. \$1.00.

Phlox—Grandiflora Mixed Nothing can surpass the phlox for a beautiful display of bright colored flowers. Sown in open ground in early spring will furnish blossoms from June until frost. Fine for perennial beds and borders. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c.

Poppy—Superb Mixed A mixture of all best varieties. Double and single, producing a beautiful display of brilliant coloring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Portulaca (Moss Flower) Double mixed. Produces flowers of most every color—exceptionally beautiful and succeeds better in sunny situation. T. A. 6 inches high. Pkt. 10c.

Ricinus (Castor Bean) Tall stately plants with all color leaves. Used for background or center of beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Salvia—Splendens Beautiful bedding or border plant. Simply covered with scarlet blossoms until frost. Plant in boxes early, transplant later where wanted. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Stocks—Ten Weeks Beautiful annual used for bedding, borders or cut flowers. Sow early in boxes. Transplant in open ground later. Makes beautiful bouquets. H. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well-rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

SPECIAL MIXTURE.—We offer you a mixture of the very finest varieties grown, producing the brightest colors. You can rely on our strain giving success. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c, postpaid.

SPENCER MIXED.—Differs from the old varieties by having longer stems, larger blooms and generally producing 4 flowers to the stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.75, postpaid.

Sweet William An elegant display producing clusters of blossoms for several weeks. Sow in fall, and will bloom in summer. Early spring sowing blooms in fall. Height 1½ feet. H. P. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena *Hybrid's Best Mixed*. Beautiful annual of excellent value for bedding, window boxes, hanging baskets and etc. Brilliant colors, blossoming from early spring till late fall. Soak seed a few hours, sowing in boxes and transplanting later in open. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Vinca (Periwinkle) Splendid bedding plant, window boxes or border. Blossoms, pink and white. Sow early indoors and transplant later. Pkt. 5c.

Violets *Mixed Colors*. Very beautiful and popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkt. 10c.

Wallflower Produces large fragrant blooms in many colors. Sow early and transplant. Can be put in pots for winter blooming. Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia *Tall Double Mixed*. Easily grown, resembling the Dahlia. Covered with blooms until frost. Excellent for beds and borders. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Poultry Feed and Supplies

We carry only the very highest grade of Feeds made, composed of wholesome screened and fanned grains, balanced so as to give the best results. You know that the quality of Feeds you use govern the results you get.

We buy in carload lots of everything, enabling us to give the best price for the same quality feed. You can save money by getting your feeds and supplies from us.

PRICES CHANGE on all feeds, so it is impossible to name prices that will hold good for the year. Prices named below are those prevailing at time this Catalogue is printed. Write for our FEED Price List, at all times it gives the market price of everything.

Poultry Feeds

"ESCO" SCRATCH FEED. This mixture contains everything that is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, cracked yellow corn, kaffir corn, milo maize and sunflower. Recommended for laying hens at all times. Write for prices when needing.

BABY CHICK FEED. Prepare especially for the baby chicks—taking care of them from the time they are hatched until developed. Write for prices.

GROWING MASH—For Baby Chicks. This food is prepared for forcing your chicks, making them grow off quicker. Write for prices.

MANNA LAYING MASH. Containing all the best elements for egg production, and will give most excellent results. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

MEAT SCRAPS. It is necessary to feed meat to your poultry for results. Our beef scraps are the highest grade, testing 55 to 60 per cent protein. Price, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Pigeon Feed

SAGINAW PIGEON FEED. Also known as Ogenaw—A—A—containing Canada peas, millet, wheat, kaffir corn and hemp. For large, fat squabs none equals. Price 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$6.00. Write for prices.

"ESCO" PIGEON FEED. Containing 25 per cent Canada peas, kaffir corn, wheat, milo. Produces 1 lb. squabs at 4 weeks old easy. Write for prices.

Write for Prices on the Following:

RED WHEAT
WHOLE YELLOW CORN
KAFFIR CORN
MILO MAIZE
WHEAT BRAN

PURE WHEAT SHORTS
HEMP
SUNFLOWER SEED
TOBACCO STEMS

Sprayers and Tools



Spraying Small Trees From Spraying Potatoes Saves the Ground. Half Time

SPRAY PUMPS

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP. The plans and operation of this spray pump is quite different from any other type of spray. The hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, or knapsack, depending on the number of trees or quantity of spraying you have to do. For knapsack or bucket, use 3½ feet hose. This is furnished with each spray, or if barrel or tank for large orchard, use 25 to 30 feet of hose. You can spray everything from large orchards to small truck or whitewash, and you can do it in one-half the time. Solid brass, guaranteed for five years. Price list. The Standard, with 3½ feet of hose and full set of nozels, \$5.00. Potato Extensions, 19 inches long, 75c. Extra hose, per foot, 25c.

OYSTER SHELL: 3 sizes—Fine, Medium, Coarse. Price, 15 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

GRIT: 3 sizes—Fine, Medium, Coarse. Price, 15 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

WILLIAMSON RED CROSS HEALTH GRIT. For pigeons. Price, 100 lbs. \$2.00.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC. A high quality tonic, egg maker, and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Contains no filer—and no cayenne pepper or other harmful ingredient. Helps nature do its work in a natural normal way. Does not over stimulate. Price, postpaid, 1½ lb. pkg. 33c; ¾ lb. pkg. 62c; 12 lb. pail, \$1.55.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY. Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. Price, postpaid, small size, 31c; medium size, 56c; large size, \$1.09.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY. For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. Given in drinking water quickly overcomes the diseased, feverish condition. Price, postpaid, small size, 31c; large size, 56c.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX (Sorehead) Remedy. A dependable remedy for the treatment of this disgusting disease. Package contains salve for application on sores and a blood purifying tonic. Easily applied. Price, postpaid, small size, 31c; large size, 56c.

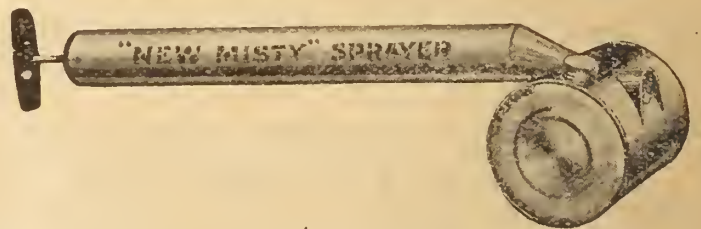
CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY. Price, postpaid, small size, 31c; large size, 56c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY. Small size, 31c; large size, 56c.

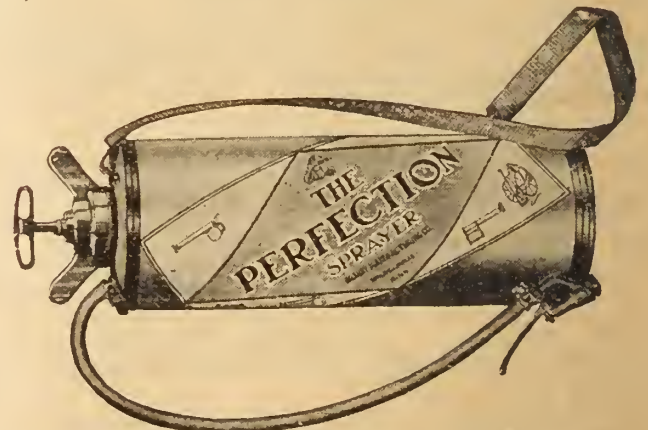
CONKEY'S HEAD LICE REMEDY. For destroying the murderous head louse. Just a touch on the head will drive them away. Comes in tube form. Price, postpaid, 10c and 25c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER. A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. Dust it on the fowl, in the nests, and in the Dust Bath. Price, postpaid, 5 oz. pkg. 16c; 15 oz. pkg. 33c; 48 oz. pkg. 62c; 100 oz. pkg. \$1.20. Price by express, 5 oz. pkg. 10c; 15 oz. pkg. 25c; 48 oz. pkg. 50c; 100 oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE. An all-round disinfectant, germicide, and insecticide. Emulsifies in water and is so powerful that a small quantity accomplishes remarkable results. Therefore, it will go further than most disinfectants. Desirable for use in the house, poultry house, or stable. Always keep a can on hand. 1 pint, 35c; 1 quart, 60c; ½ gallon 90c; 1 gallon \$1.50; 5 gallons \$6.50. Express extra.



THE NEW MISTY. A general hand spray for all purposes. Made of heavy tin, holds one quart. None better. No. 12, price, 50c.



PERFECTION SPRAYER. A compressed air sprayer for spraying disinfectant, whitewash on plants, etc. It is heavier, stronger and more powerful than any similar spray. Tank 7½ inches by 20 inches. Has automatic shut-off nozels. Weight, packed, 12 pounds. No. 10, galvanized, price, \$5.00.

Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready before hand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Atlanta.

*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity per Acre	Ready to Use	Approximate Weight of Seeds per bu. in lbs.
Artichoke—Tubers.....	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
Asparagus—Seeds.....	Mar. to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
Asparagus—Roots.....	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	.....
Barley.....	Sept. to Nov.	.....	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	July to Aug.	48
Beans—Dwarf.....	Apr. to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Navy.....	May to June	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	Winter	60
Beans—Soja.....	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and Winter	60
Beans—Pole.....	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to ¾ bu.	10 weeks	60
Beets—Table.....	Feb. to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar.....	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and Winter	19½
Buckwheat.....	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	50
Cabbage—Plants (early).....	Mar. to Apr.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
Cabbage—Plants (late).....	July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and Winter	54
Carrot.....	Mar. to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Cauliflower—Plants.....	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
Celery—Plants.....	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Alfalfa.....	*May to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Crimson.....	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Corn—Garden.....	Apr. to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 50
Corn—Field (drills).....	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Corn—Field (checked).....	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cucumber.....	Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39
Egg Plant—Plants.....	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
Endive.....	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—(Light).....	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
Grass Seeds—(Lawn).....	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
Horseradish—Roots.....	Feb. to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	.....
Kale—Spring.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
Kale—Winter.....	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.	Fall to Spring	54
Kohl Rabi—Plants.....	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2½ to 3 mo.	56
Lettuce—Plants.....	*Mar. to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk.....	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water.....	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German.....	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Mustard.....	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Oats—Spring.....	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	June 20 to July 10	32
Okra.....	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs.....	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	.....	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
Onions—For sets.....	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	.....	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets.....	Feb. Mar. Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Parsley.....	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.	.....	15 lbs.	July	42
Parsnips.....	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Peas—Smooth.....	Feb. to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled.....	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field.....	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	June 15	60
Peas—Cow.....	May to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants.....	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Potatoes—(Early).....	Mar. to Apr.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—(Late).....	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Plants.....	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to Winter	45
Pumpkin.....	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish.....	Feb. to Aug.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Rhubarb—Roots.....	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	.....
Rye.....	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
Salsify.....	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Spinach—Early.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Squash—Spring.....	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
Squash—Winter.....	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall and Winter	22
Teosinte.....	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Tobacco—Plants.....	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	4,800 to 5,000	Sept. to Oct.	35
Tomato—Plants.....	May to July	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
Turnip.....	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch.....	Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
Wheat.....	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

NAUTURTIUMS

BALSUM



PHLOX

\$25¢ worth of flower seed sent *FREE* with each dollars worth of seed in packets

PETUNIAS

POPPY Cal.



BERMUDA ONION



FIELD of CHOICE ALFALFA