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1919

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

BINDING-STEVENS SEED

Co.



POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

TULSA, AND MUSKOGEE OKLAHOMA

HOME CONSERVATION.

Every One is Interested.

Home Canning.

There's no home in the land that does not appreciate the value of canned fruit and vegetables. Especially is this true when the fruit may be freshly canned, either in the kitchen or outdoors, at times most convenient to the housewife, and in such quantities as she may be able to can without interference with other household duties. Neither is it necessary that she be a

graduate of any technical school to get perfect results.

A stock of canned goods is a necessity in every well-regulated household (a necessity is that which contributes to both health and happiness), and Home Canning Outfits are a necessity for every family, large or small, every trucker, every gardener.

El-Flo No. 14 Kitchen Cannery Outfit.

Get an Outfit of some size to-day. Get started—that's the point. If your supply of fruit or vegetables is limited or small, get this Outfit and enjoy the most delicious canned goods you've ever tasted. You will use it every day. You are able to can in either glass or tin with it. Sets on your oil, gas, or cook stove, and requires little fuel, either for canning, cooking, or washing purposes. Preserves the flavor, texture, color, and juices of fruit.

The No. 14 holds 14 No. 3 cans or 7 quart jars at each filling, having a daily capacity from 40 to 100 quarts of average fruits and vegetables.

The boiler is 14 inches wide and 12 inches high, with oval shape, close-fitting cover and combination tray. This outfit may be sent by parcel post if desired. Packed for shipment, weighs 15 pounds.

EL-FLO No. 14, fully complete, except capping steel. \$4.75

Or postpaid to first and second zones. . . 4.95

EL-FLO is the **only** Canning Outfit in the **world** that has a fire-box and return flue **wholly surrounded** by water, thus producing the maximum degree of heat from a minimum amount of fuel.

The Utility Outfit.

The **UTILITY OUTFIT** possesses such advantages as will make it useful throughout the year. Therefore it is not only an investment for **canning**, but is adaptable to doing service and making luxuries out of many every-day home drudgeries. Particularly is it of great value on wash-day, making the laundry work easy and free from soot or rust. In cooking stock food or heating water, the service is inestimable.

The fire-box in the **UTILITY OUTFIT** is surrounded by a thin wall of water, thus making the water boil quickly and insuring that important part of the boiler from rusting or burning out.

UTILITY OUTFIT No. 57, complete, weight 60 pounds. \$15.00

UTILITY OUTFIT No. 24, complete, weight 35 pounds. 10.00

Write for descriptive Catalogue of our entire line of Cannery.

To Our Friends and Customers.

IN preparing this Catalogue, it has been our aim to give reliable and comprehensive information both as to varieties of seeds, bulbs, etc., and we hope it will be of use to our customers.

We have not listed a lot of new and untried novelties in this Catalogue; all are of known and tried merit, and can be relied upon to give satisfaction.

Our Garden Seeds are grown on contract especially for us by competent and reliable growers in various sections best suited to their production.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past and beg to solicit a continuance.

Yours very truly,

BINDING-STEVENSON SEED COMPANY,
Tulsa and Muskogee, Okla.

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SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING.

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

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

The prices quoted in this Catalogue include free delivery on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). By "Freight or Express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

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

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

Market Gardeners and others who buy vegetable seeds in bulk to the amount of \$10.00 or more are requested to send their list of seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

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

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

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

PARCEL POST RATES.

Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent an ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over 8 ounces are charged for by the pound. The rate per pound varies according to the distance, which is measured by the Government zone system, each zone covering a certain number of miles from point of shipment. Distances and rates are shown in the table herewith. Packages are carried by parcel post and are handled just like any other mail matter. They are delivered to your box by your rural mail-carrier if you live on a rural route or delivered to your door if you live in a city where there is a carrier service, or delivered to your local postoffice if you live where there is no carrier service.

PARCELS WEIGHING MORE THAN 20 POUNDS ARE MAILABLE ONLY IN FIRST AND SECOND ZONES.

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

Second Zone—Any other postoffice up to 150 miles.

Third Zone—150 to 300 miles.

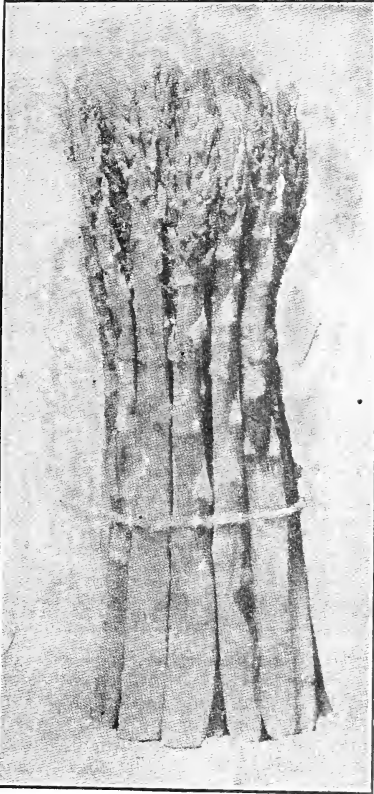
Seeds by Parcel Post—Your postmaster will tell you the parcel post zone in which your postoffice is located. In most instances, parcel post shipments are more desirable, even if the cost is slightly higher, than express shipments, because the package is usually delivered to your box, whereas it is sometimes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

Wt., Lbs.	First Zone.		Zones.						
	Local Rate.	Zone Rate. 50 M.	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate Over 1800 M.
1	\$.05	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.11	.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.06
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.01	1.45	1.81	2.14
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.01	1.51	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.01	1.62	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25						
22	.16	.26	.26						
23	.16	.27	.27						
24	.17	.28	.28						
25	.17	.29	.29						
26	.18	.30	.30						
27	.18	.31	.31						
28	.19	.32	.32						
29	.19	.33	.33						
30	.20	.34	.34						
31	.20	.35	.35						
32	.21	.36	.36						
33	.21	.37	.37						
34	.22	.38	.38						
35	.22	.39	.39						
36	.23	.40	.40						
37	.23	.41	.41						
38	.24	.42	.42						
39	.24	.43	.43						
40	.25	.44	.44						
41	.25	.45	.45						
42	.26	.46	.46						
43	.26	.47	.47						
44	.27	.48	.48						
45	.27	.49	.49						
46	.28	.50	.50						
47	.28	.51	.51						
48	.29	.52	.52						
49	.29	.53	.53						
50	.30	.54	.54						

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

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

Garden Seeds.



ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

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

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

GARDEN BEANS.

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

The bush varieties should be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 2 feet apart each way. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

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

Beans are a very short crop. Order early.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

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

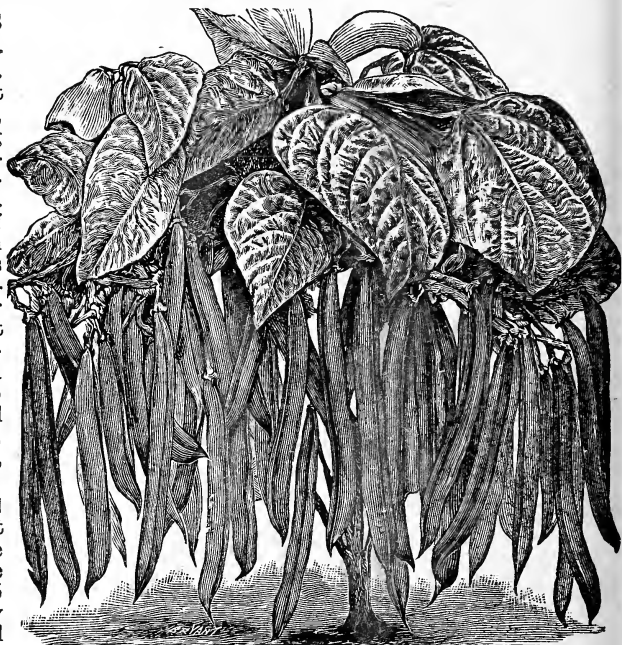
dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches—flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green, and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Pkt. 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

L—A remarkable early and exceedingly prolific variety of beans. The plants are of robust, compact habit, bearing a profusion of round, straight, fleshy pods, averaging 2½ inches long. The pods are remarkably tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining. They are stringless in all stages of growth, except when quite old. In cooking they retain their delicious green color, making them very attractive when served. The flavor is delicious, pleasing to the most critical. Although of recent introduction, this variety has attracted considerable attention, and we do not hesitate to proclaim it an ideal snap bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, 35c per lb.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We confidently recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Round Pod Red Valentine—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



Red Valentine.

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

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

Yours respectfully,
Sept. 16, 1916.

J. I. C.,
Ft. Smith, Ark.

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

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK., Sept. 21, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—Received seeds to-day. Thanks for prompt shipment and good seeds.

As a favor, will you kindly send itemized bill for seeds and oblige?

Yours very truly,

A. L. S.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

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

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Wardell's Kidney—Very prolific early sort, with long, flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

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

Currie's Rustproof Wax—Is the earliest

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

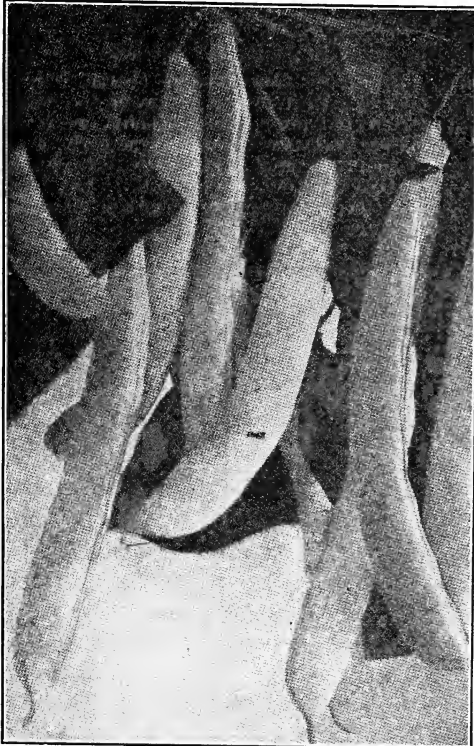
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—This remarkably vigorous-growing, wax-podded pole bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy, and quite stringless as snaps. The pods are attractive light yellow and when mature are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval flattened, very irregular, dark brown. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean, well adapted for northern latitudes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Lazy Wife—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender, and luscious quality until nearly ripe. The white, dry seeds make excellent winter shelled beans, and extend the season considerably. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Cut Short or Cornfield—Green beans; resemble those of the Bush Valentine; dry beans, red speckled. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Dutch Caseknife—One of the earliest of the pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good bean for planting among corn. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.



CROWDER, OKLA., February 2, 1917.

DEAR SIRS,—After trying some of your seeds, and was well pleased with them, I ordered 60 pounds of red clover seed in November through Fred Brown's store and sowed them and they came up nicely; but I am afraid that the wind

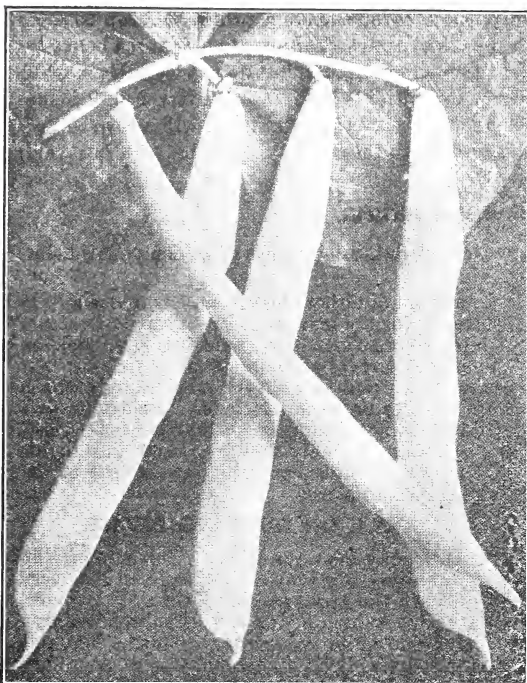
and cold weather will freeze them out. I have had no experience with red clover, but your seed did fine. So please send me your garden book. I am going to garden some this spring, and am ready to order now.

Yours truly

JOHN F. STEWART.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.



Currie's Rustproof Wax.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—

Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

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

White Creaseback—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12 of a silvery green, of the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

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

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

Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)

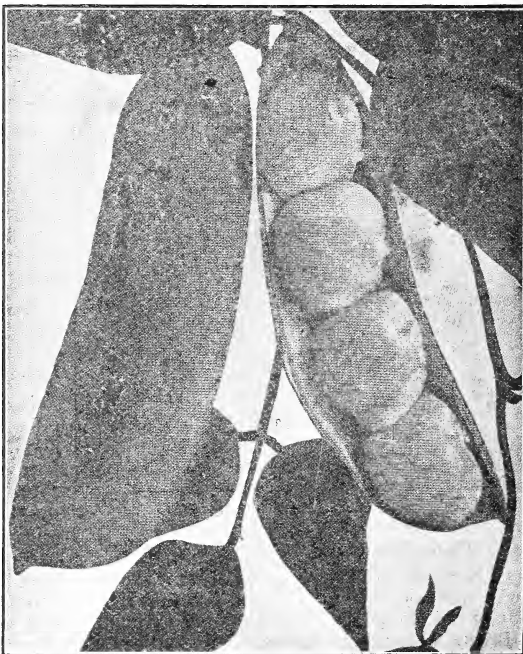
—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat and curved; beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Henderson's Dwarf — Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Burpee's Bush Lima—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large, luscious beans. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

FOLE LIMA BEANS.

King of the Garden (Large White Lima)—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character, and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

BEETS.

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

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

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

Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, \$1.00 per lb.

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

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

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

Swiss Chard, or Spanish Beet—This delicious and useful vegetable should be in every garden and on every market stall. It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served with drawn butter, like tender asparagus. It grows about 2½ feet high. The stalks are thick



and broad, like rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 90c per lb.

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

GENTLEMEN,—In your new Seed Catalogue I notice your recommendation of Essex rape for early pasturage. I have a farm in Benton County that I am just having stocked and started, and I am inquiring about seed for that place. I am inclined to try the rape pasturage for my hogs. Please send me prices per pound in quantity sufficient for two or three acres to try out, also sugar beets, sand vetch, soy beans, and the speckled velvet bean.

I am asking you to send one of your new Catalogues to the man on my farm—M. L. Maledon, Bentonville, Ark., Route 2.

Now I know I am asking you a lot of your time; but after dealing with last year, I have turned down all other seed houses. Your seeds grew fine and produced strong plants.

Some of the Mexican June corn I raised went to Illinois for seed. While that is a banner corn State, my relatives from there this fall pronounced your Mexican corn superior to their crop in every way this especial year.

Thanking you for all favors, I am,
Very truly, MRS. DORA S. WOODRUFF,
Nashville, Ark.

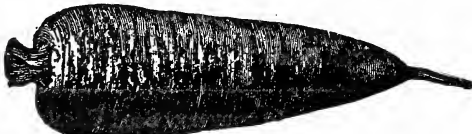


BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

CARROTS.

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



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

Danvers Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

Oxheart, or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

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

CELERY.

Seed should be sown in February in hot-beds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam, with about 1/2 inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly. When plants are fairly out of the seed leaf, transplant into another box or bed, or thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I received the seed I ordered in due time, and am sending a small order again. I bought my seed from you last year and they were good—had the best garden I ever did have. I sure won't ever buy any more seed out of those boxes at the stores put up in packages. I get more seed and better ones from your house.

Respectfully, MRS. J. T. BRAWLEY,
Springdale, Ark.

DEAR SIRs,—Enclosed find check, for which send me the following seeds. And I wish to thank you for the nice way in which you have treated me in the past.

1/2 bu. dwarf Mexican June corn.....\$1.50
1/4 lb. Red Top White Globe turnip seed.. .35

\$1.85

Ship by express to W. T. GIRDNER,
Bunch, Okla.

CABBAGE.

A HARDY PLANT, easy to grow, and will do well in any soil that is rich, well drained, and capable of holding a reasonable amount of moisture. For the early crop, plant the seeds five or six weeks before the plants are needed for planting in hotbeds or even in a shallow box in the house. Plant the seed in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; put 3 or 5 seeds to the inch, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and press soil down firmly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and the weather is settled, the young plants should be hardened by exposing them to an outdoor position, later transplant in the fields in rows 30 inches apart, with the plants 24 inches in the rows. Later crops are obtained by planting the later or medium varieties late in the season. The seed for the later crop is started in the seed-bed out of doors. Sometimes the seeds are started in the hills where the crop is to stand, planting 2 or 3 seeds to the hill and pulling out all but the stronger ones after they are two or three weeks old.

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

Extra Early Varieties.

True Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped head; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

The Charleston, or Large Wakefield—The best large early cabbage. This cabbage has created a sensation with the cabbage-growers all over the country on account of the decided advantage it has over all other sorts. It can be the **first** variety **sent to market**, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low, it can be safely left standing in the field to mature into an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

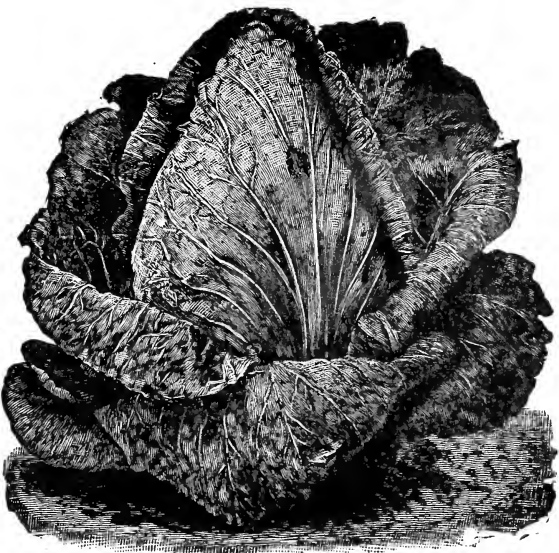
Second Early Sorts.

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

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Kills Insects. Saves Foliage.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash, and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 50c.



The Charleston, or Large Wakefield.

it is really a typical summer cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

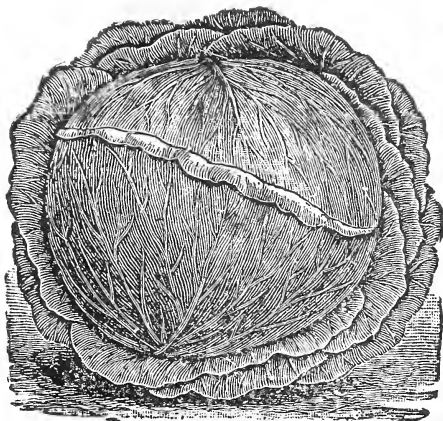
Early Flat Dutch—A selected strain; forming large, flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best cabbage for planting in the South. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

All Seasons—One of the best of its class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Brill's Nonesuch Cabbage is a cross of Early Flat Dutch and Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. In some respects similar to Henderson's Succession. It is rather more full at the top and foliage not quite so abundant and more compact. It is not liable to run to seed when fall planted, and hence is very popular in the South. While it is one of the second early varieties, it is suitable also for early fall and winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

DEAR SIRS,—I want to thank you for the choice seeds you sent me last week, also for the sample packages.

CABBAGE—Continued.

**Hollander, or Danish Ballhead.****Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.**

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Too little attention is paid to the Savoy Cabbage in this locality, as for home gardens it is unquestionably the most desirable of all cabbages. It is used almost entirely for late planting and attains its greatest perfection in flavor after frost, when it becomes as tender and even more delicious than cauliflower. The heads are of medium size, borne on short stems and not as large as the ordinary late cabbage, hence it will stand closer planting. Our stock of this is American grown and will produce uniformly large heads for this variety. We strongly recommend it to be more extensively grown, both for home use and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Hollander, or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

Surehead—Strain of flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

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

winter cabbages. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Premium Late Drumhead—Standard late variety, with uniform heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market sort and a good keeper. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

PE-TSAI, CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE.

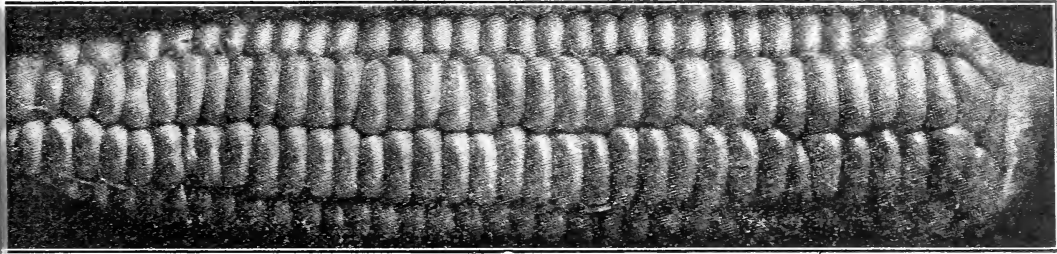
The Chinese or "celery" cabbage has attained great popularity in the last two years. Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos lettuce. As a salad, it rivals the finest lettuce, while cooked like cabbage or spinach it makes delightful "greens." Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seed in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frost-proof cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

" * * * The twenty bushels of Winter Turf Oats I got from you in September are doing nicely, even in the cold weather, and are the genuine Turf Oats. I think they are turfing nicely."—CHAS. THOMPSON, Pottsville, Ark.

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

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

SWEET CORN.

**Golden Bantam.**

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

Golden Bantam—A new early sweet corn, considered by many people the richest and **sweetest** of all corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continued supply for their table. In season it is medium early—about a week later than **Corey**—and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk, and about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field corn. However, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged deep sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

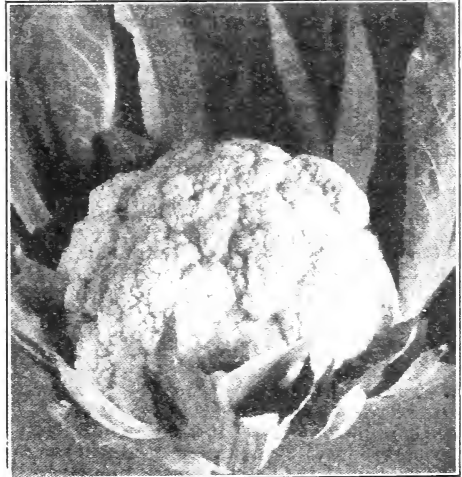
Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00.

Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

White Mexican—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early; the sweetest of all sweet corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation



is the same as for cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

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

COLLARD.

A kind of cabbage, growing 2 to 3 feet high, which does not make a hard head. The central leaves often form a loose rosette, which is used for greens, like spinach or mustard. Collard seed is started under glass in the open.

Our Motto: Not how cheap, but how good.

Plants should be handled and cultivated like cabbage, with the exception that the seed can be planted somewhat closer.

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

EGG PLANT.

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

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of egg plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of a uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD.

(Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce.)

A small, quick-growing salad plant for late fall, winter, and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and, like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. The seed we offer is extra cleaned—quite different from much that appears on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

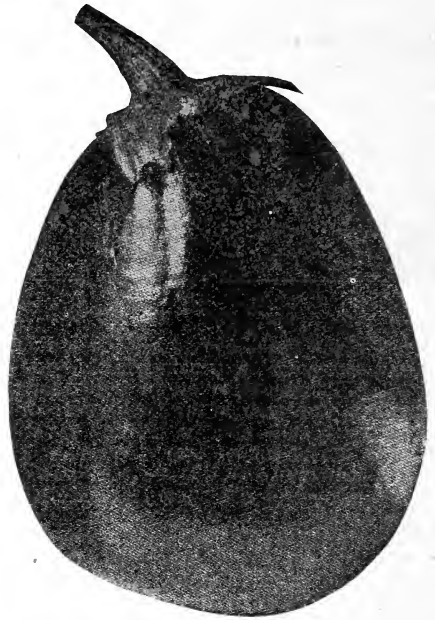
CRESS.

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

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

ENDIVE.

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



New York Improved Purple.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

White Curled—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching; is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

GARLIC.

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

HORSERADISH.

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

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

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

Early Curled Siberian—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid; by express, \$1.10 per lb.

KOHL RABI.

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

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

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

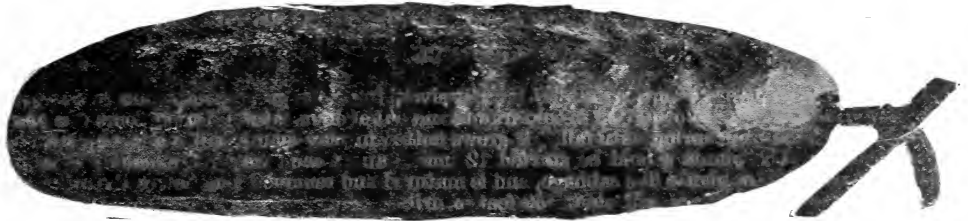
LEEK.

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

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

CUCUMBERS.

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



Early Fortune Cucumber.

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

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

The plant is exceedingly productive and is distinguished by its vigorous growth and by having leaves which are a little larger than is found in the ordinary varieties, and with a thick leaf texture which renders it less susceptible to plant diseases. In season it will compare very

favorably with any of the early varieties of White Spine, while in every other character it surpasses them all.

The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in length, slightly tapering toward each end and in outline an almost perfect circle, showing none of the depressions so characteristic of other types and which mean bitterness. A cross-section will show a very thick flesh, which is firm and crisp, and with an exceedingly small seed cavity. In color it is a very rich dark green (as dark as the darkest type of Davis Perfect or Klondike), and this color does not fade to a light washy green, as do so many other varieties when shipped a long distance. The Early Fortune is beyond question the best market and shipping cucumber in existence to-day.

"Some time ago I ordered some red top and timothy seed of you, also a seeder. I sowed it on blank land. I have a good stand, and it sure looks good to me. I will sow ten acres more this fall. * * *"—JOHN GIBBON, Box 52, Bigelow, Ark.

"Please send me one of your Seed Catalogues, as I am contemplating ordering seed from you on advice of a brother in Oklahoma."
—J. E. CARTER, Alvord, Texas, R. 4, Box 19.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

As a pickling variety, the Early Fortune is one of the very best. It is not only most productive, but the stock has been bred to such uniformity of type that even the small pickling sizes show this uniformity. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short, and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color, and with prominent spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

West Indian Gherkin—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and is of

no value for slicing. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

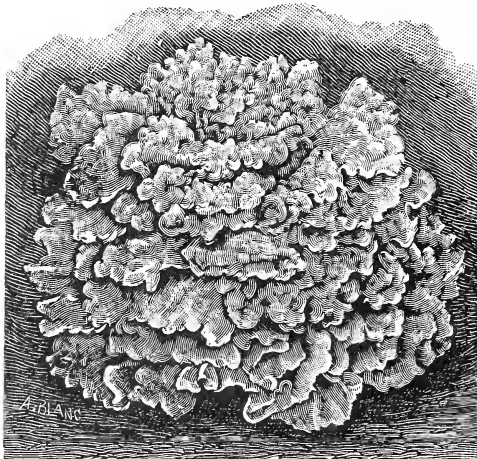
Everbearing—If the fruit is gathered, the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. Excellent for producing large quantities of small pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect—This is the famous new cucumber, which produces cucumbers outdoors that are equal to hot-house cucumbers, and so bring extra prices. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

LETTUCE.

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



Early Curled Simpson.

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3

pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Big Boston—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

COALGATE, OKLA., March 18, 1918.

Your goods received in good shape. I am sending check for same.

Respectfully,

D. B. HUGHES.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanchd. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Denver Market—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Black - Seeded Simpson — Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Grand Rapids — The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter-heads or cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

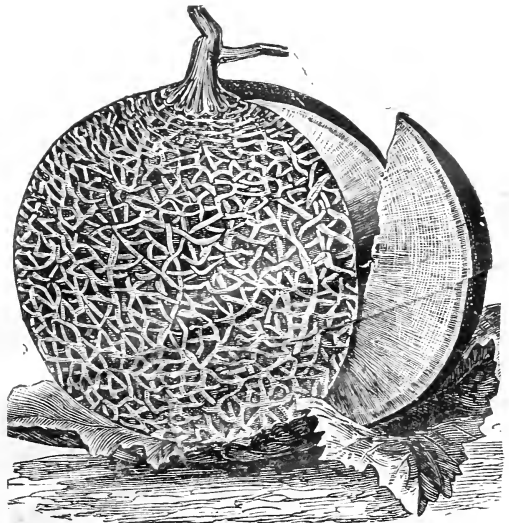
CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS.

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

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

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

Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—Within the last two years our sales on this grade of seed



Rocky Ford.

have doubled, and many of our customers have told us that our seed was fully as good, if not better, than that offered by others at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. This seed is grown for us at

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

Yours truly,
M. B. LAISURE,
Agent M. V. Ry. Co., Hackett, Ark.
April 14, 1916.

STIGLER, OKLA., August 28, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in the market for some seed rye and burr clover. Please send me Catalogue of fall seeds.

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

Respectfully,

D. S.

CANTALoupES AND MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Rocky Ford, Colo., and the growing fields and harvesting are inspected by our representative every season, so that we know that we are offering the very best seed obtainable at any price. For this grade we use the very choicest of melons. If you plant several pounds, write us for special prices. All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified degree in this "thoroughbred" strain. The strongest points of superiority are presented by the following characteristics: Uniform size and weight, close netting, well-defined space between ribs, fine-grained, firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These melons are prize-

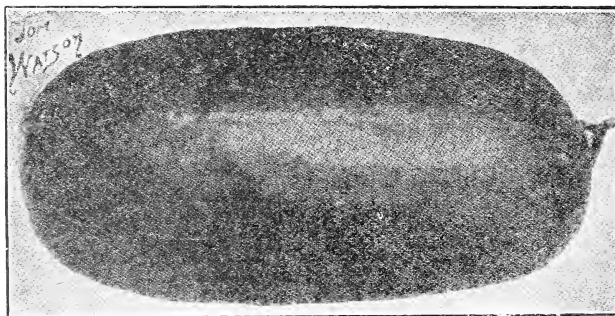
takers in their class and first class in every respect. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

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

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

WATERMELONS.

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



Tom Watson.

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

New Angel Kiss—This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire country. It grows medium to very large in size, often weighing 40 to 60 pounds and 25 to 36 inches in length. The color is a silver gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very strong and vigorous grower. One distinct feature of this melon is that the flesh is a good deep red by the time the seeds are formed in it—often before the melon is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other melon. A splendid sort for home use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia Favorite—This is claimed to be a cross of **Georgia** and **Rattlesnake**. It is of oblong shape, large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed light creamy white color; one of the earliest and best melons grown. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape; the rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

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

order from you again, and tell my friends about you.

Yours with respect,
Feb. 22, 1916.

R. J. D.,
Davidson, Ark.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

Georgia, or Kleckley's Sweet—One of the best and sweetest-flavored melons in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid, and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

Sweetheart—A shipping melon of large and fine qualities. The vines are very productive and vigorous, bearing fruit very early. The melons are uniform in size, oval-shaped, and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, and firm; flesh bright crimson, tender, and sweet. Particularly fine for shipping market of main crop, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Black Diamond Melons—Melons of this sort weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Rich dark green, almost black, quite lustrous, uniformly symmetrical, roundish to blunt oval. Productive; one of the best shipping melons grown; flesh red and of the finest quality. Fancy selected Southern seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet—This is a large oblong melon; color dark green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is imply delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

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

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

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet, and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 10-lb. lots, \$8.00, postpaid.

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION.

Six packages mailed postpaid for 25c:
 Alabama Sweet. Kleckley's Sweet.
 Angel Kiss. Tom Watson.
 Florida Favorite. Rattlesnound.
 Write for special prices if you order
 or more.

MUSTARD.

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

Ostrich Plume—A beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are thickly ruffled and curled and curve out like the graceful ostrich plumes. They are adapted for garnishing. It is exceedingly well suited for the table. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

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

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

OR GUMBO—They are sown in the South, but are not so extensively regarded in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they grow older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

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

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

WE HANDLE ONLY TOP-GRADE SEEDS

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

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

Be Sure

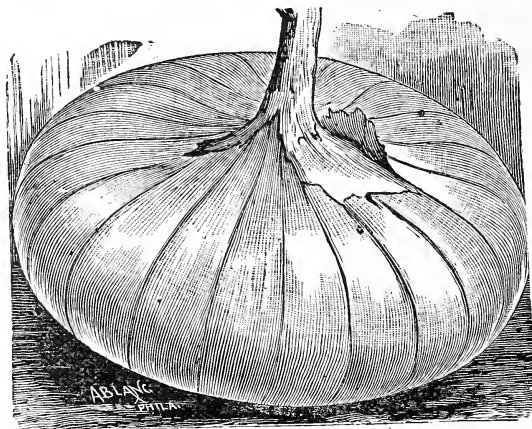
To get our Fall 1919 Catalogue. Our Fall Catalogue gives a more detailed and lengthy account than does the Spring Catalogue in the matter of fall grains, fall grasses, fall clovers, vetch, and cover crops, and also fall garden seed and fall bulbs.

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

Yours truly,
April 17, 1916.

P. G.,
Pettigrew, Ark.

ONIONS.



of the parent is grown chiefly from seed. The crop is also grown from onion sets, which are while the main crop is from tops, which are small bulbs produced on the tops of onions, instead will sow an acre. We produce multipliers or potato onions, which are bulblets formed by the division are now supplying some of the tops, and multipliers are of special value in growing early onions, One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds onions can be produced direct from the seed. The very best onion seed that can be produced, and 12 inches apart, and cover ½ inch deep. If the onion soon as the weather will permit, in rows a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (1/2 inch thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, add to the acre being used by rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of phosphate, at the after the second weeding, is very beneficial. A top dressing of phosphate, at the

Culture—Sow in the early spring, in rows in the country. By sowing our seed large 12 inches apart, and cover ½ inch deep. If the onion soon as the weather will permit, in rows a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (1/2 inch thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, add to the acre being used by rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of phosphate, at the after the second weeding, is very beneficial. A top dressing of phosphate, at the

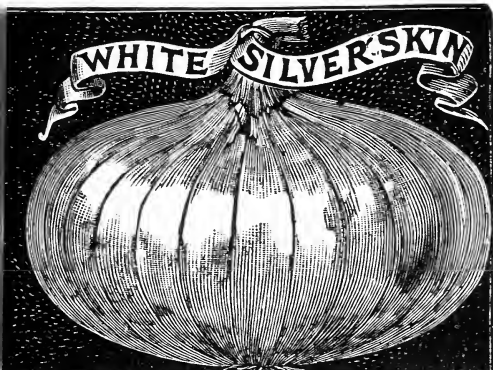
Soil—Onions need a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous. Manuring—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shoveled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

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

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

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

ONIONS—Continued.



early maturing. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

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

White Portugal, or Silverskin—An early-ripening, good-sized sort, of clear, silvery-white color, or very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Early White Queen—The earliest-ripening onion in cultivation, producing handsome silver-skinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, as it is of fine, mild flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—The American-grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of the yellow-skin onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market, and is acknowledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe onion under cultivation. There promises to be a large acreage of this onion planted this season. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75.

Southport Large Red Globe—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy dark red, and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid keepers. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing six weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

White Globe—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 to 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds. They are flat-shaped, but thick through, very handsome, and of extremely mild flavor; of quick growth and



ONION SETS.

Dark Red—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10c lb.; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

Yellow—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 10c; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

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

White Multiplier Sets—They are of a pure silvery-white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty shoots for bunching from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

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

PARSNIPS.

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

Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper and considered the best for cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

PARSLEY.

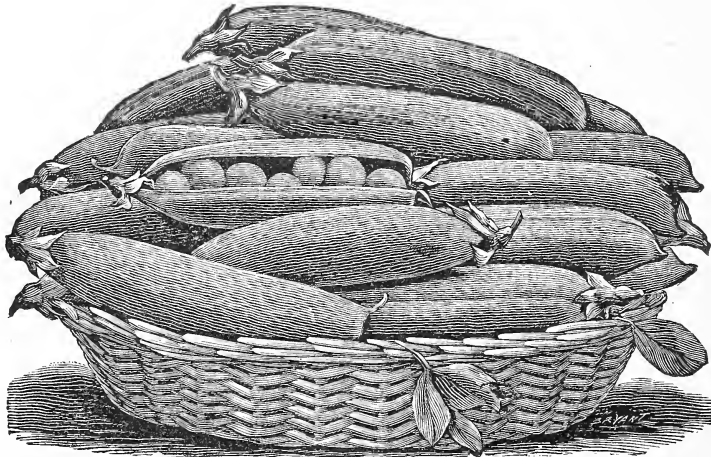
The leaves of this plant are used for garnishing meats, fish, and other dishes and as a flavoring for soups and stews. It grows in any kind of garden soil. The seed is of very slow germination and should be planted very early in the spring in rows 10 inches apart and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches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

Moss Curled—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning, Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

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

GARDEN PEAS.

PEAS require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties, in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The large varieties are sown in rows about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



Alaska.

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

First and Best—(Extra early.) The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods filled with choice peas of

excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

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

GARDEN PEAS—Continued.

Telephone—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity—The earliest-podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems, with large, dark-green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Champion of England—For main crop or summer use, this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

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

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle and tender, and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me your Catalogue at once, as it will soon be time to plant a garden, and I want to order some good, fresh seeds.

Yours very truly,

E. H. T.,
Bodcaw, Ark.

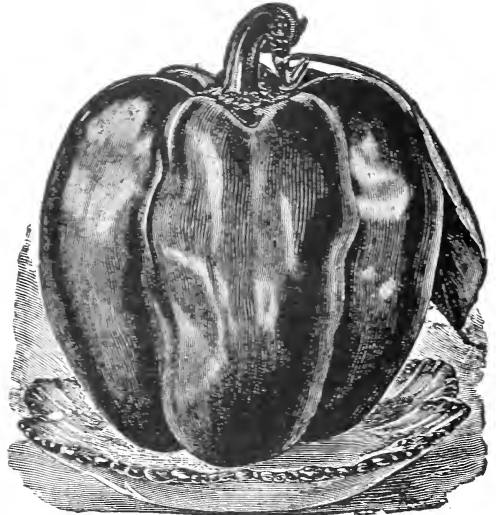
PEPPER.]]

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

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

Ruby Giant—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild red pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size, specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Chinese Giant.

early sort, with thick mild flesh. Pkg., 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long; very hot. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Small Chili—Small conical pods, growing only 2 inches long; the most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning and sausage. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Improved Bullnose—A large

PUMPKINS.

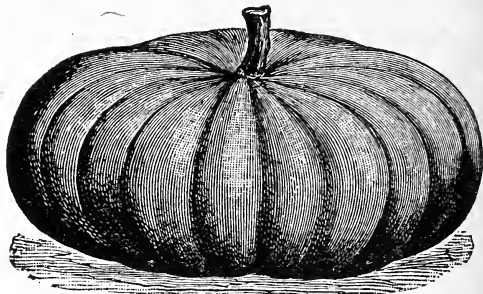
AVOID planting pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn-field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath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

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

Improved Green - Striped Cashaw—A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Small Sugar—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; skin is a deep rich orange yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry, and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. It is of medium size and a white, creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.



Kentucky Field.

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

RADISHES.

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

RICE'S SAXA RADISH.

The Earliest Radish for Forcing or Culture.

In repeated trials, which have been made both under glass and outside, we have invariably found the **Saxa** to reach the marketable size **three days earlier** than any other forcing variety. The radish at maturity is about three-fourths the size of Vick's Scarlet Globe and five days earlier. The roots are round or ball-shaped rather than turnip-shaped, with the thinnest possible tail. The color is bright, deep, fiery scarlet with no hint of purple in it. The roots often reach a marketable size with only two true leaves. Because of its small top, quick maturity, and handsome color, we consider this the best forcing radish and can recommend it equally well for outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Early Scarlet Globe—This is a splendid variety for hot-bed or green-house culture. We consider it the best of the round scarlet forcing sorts. The radishes mature quickly, producing small growth of tops, and are solid and crisp; very uniform in shape. The color is a handsome bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.25.

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—For

outdoor sowing this is the most important sort in the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. **Our stock of this is the best.** Handsome bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality always pleases. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Early French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Early Scarlet Turnip—One of the earliest varieties, with a very small top; brightly colored skin, and fresh, crisp, and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long and are very attractive; crisp, brittle, and very choice. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—An excellent variety of the summer radishes; long, pure white; and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued.



Chartier—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Icicle—The finest eating white radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size; tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Crimson Giant—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat, pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

White Strasburg—This variety is one of the most popular summer kinds. Both flesh and skin are pure white; remains tender longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Radishes.

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

China Rose Winter—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

California Mammoth White—Roots white and when fully matured 9 to 12 inches long by 2 to 4 in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, well flavored, and will keep well through the winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Long Black Spanish—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

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

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

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

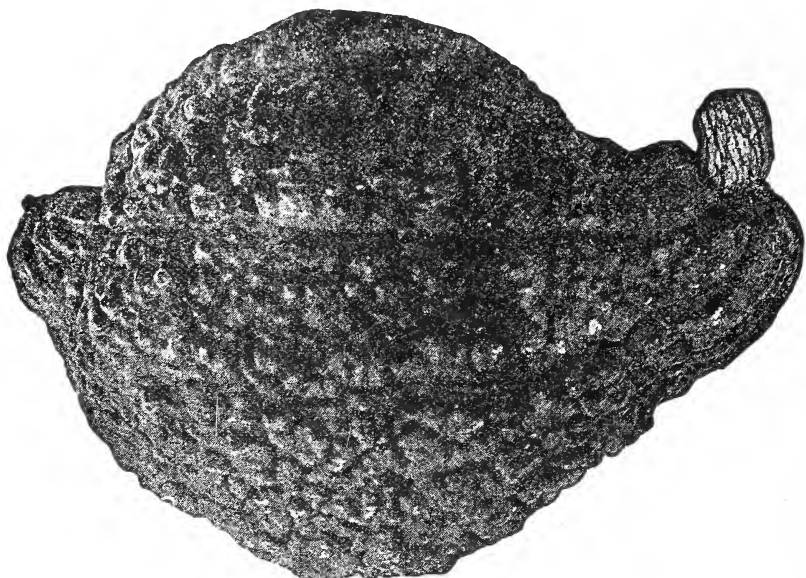
Mammoth Sandwich Island — Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

SPINACH.

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

Bloomsdale—This is the most popular variety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hard. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 95c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 90c.

SQUASH.



Hubbard Squash.

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

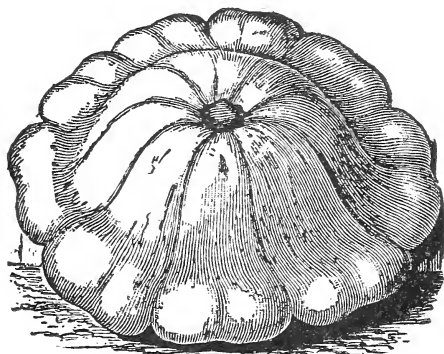
form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The plants are very productive and early-bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warted and of orange-yellow color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Mammoth Golden Bush—Like the Mammoth White Bush. However, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin, with creamy yellow flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Hubbard—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape, with attractive olive skin, which is warted. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.



White Bush.

Light White Bush, or Patty Pan—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush

SWEET POTATOES.

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

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

TOMATOES.

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

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

Beauty — Large and glossy crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

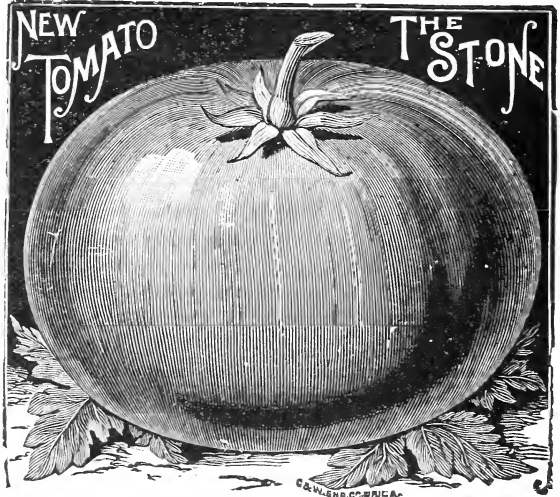
Acme—The standard bright pink tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripen early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Ponderosa—Largest-fruited tomato in cultivation, single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. It is solid and meaty to the heart and has small seed cavities. For this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4 00.

June Pink—The earliest tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits ranging in clusters of 6 to 10. The fruits are of medium size and uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear until frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

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

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



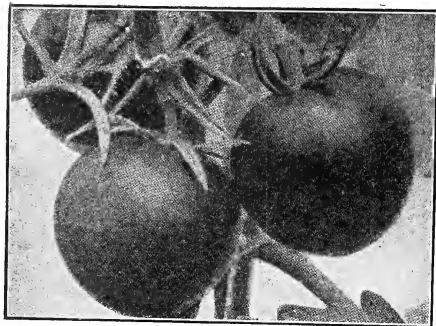
brightest red tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich bright-red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

New Stone—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely known variety of to-day. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being picked. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

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

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

TOMATOES—Continued.



Beauty.

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

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

Early Detroit—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and productive; the fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality; one of the most valuable shipping tomatoes yet produced. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Golden Queen, or Golden Trophy—It is large in size, round, firm, smooth, and yellow in color, with a reddish touch at the blossom end.

The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

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

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the best early tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round or somewhat flattened, smooth, of large size, and most excellent quality. They ripen very early, and the pickings continue through a long season. Unsurpassed for a home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



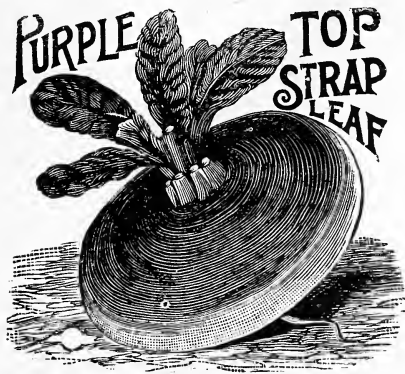
Earliana.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN QUANTITY.

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, be sure to state quantity wanted.

TURNIPS.

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



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Early Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Early White Milan—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snowy white. We have select seed of this fine variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Top White Globe—Forms large globe shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is of a pure white; the flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. It is rather late, grows to a large size, and may be used profitably for stock. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.05, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

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

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin

is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

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

Large Yellow or Amber Globe—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding, flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Southern Prize, or Dixie—Makes large, round, white turnips in addition to an abundance of salad, and needs no protection. The most popular winter and spring salad turnip, grown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy, and will grow all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

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

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots.

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

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

Eggplant—(New York Improved Large Purple)—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$2.25.

Horseradish Sets—Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50, postpaid.

Pepper Plants (Large Sweet Bell)—Ready in April. Doz., 35c, postpaid.

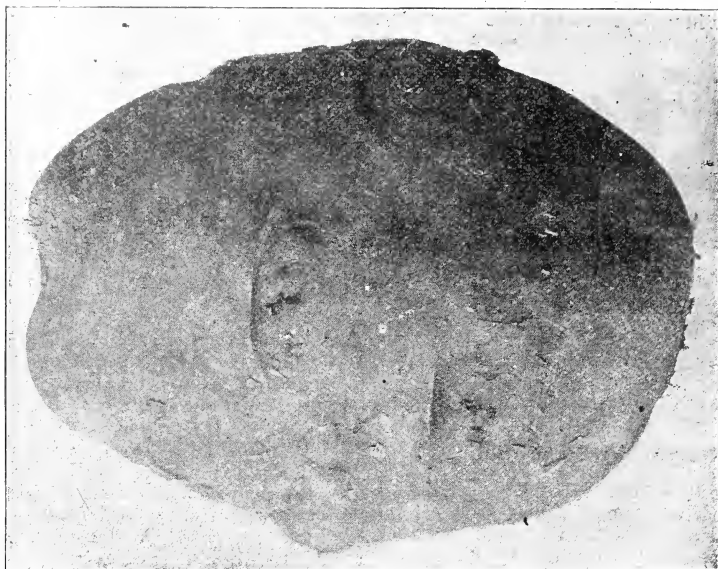
Rhubarb Roots—Strong roots, each, 15c; doz., \$1.70. Small roots, each, 10c; doz., 75c. By express.

Tomato Plants—Transplanted. Ready in April. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.50.

Sweet Potato Slips—Write for prices.

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

IRISH POTATOES.



Irish Cobbler.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSECTICIDES.

Slug Shot—Slug Shot, used from ocean to ocean. A light composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, chicken lice, slugs, sow bugs, bugs on cantaloupes, cucumbers, etc., and it is strongly impregnated with fungicides. Packed in cartons of 1 pound each, with perforated top to dust out, 15c each; 5-lb., pkg., 50c, 10-lb. pkg., 95c.

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

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

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

Lime-Sulphur Solution—It is used as an insecticide to control San José scale, oyster-shell scale, and all sucking or scale insects. For this purpose it is used as a dilution of 1 gallon to 9 to 11 gallons of water, and applied during the dormant season—either after the leaves drop in the fall or before the buds open in the spring. The spring application, just before the buds open, will control leaf-blister mite, plant lice, and peach curl, in addition to the scale insects. Lime-sulphur is also used as a summer spray to control scab, leaf spot, and similar fungous diseases on apples and pears; also to control scab and brown rot on peaches, plums, and cherries. On apple and pear foliage it should not be used stronger than 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water. On plum and cherry foliage it should not be used stronger than 3 quarts to 50 gallons of water, and on peaches ¼ gallon to 50 gallons of water. Write for prices.

Cutworm Food—The one best food for the destruction of cutworms. It is simple and easy to use. It consists of a material that is mor

delicious and is much more preferred by the cutworm than the plants themselves. It is sprinkled on the ground around the plant just as it is found in the package. For plants started from seed, it is applied as soon as the first plants break ground; for plants started in a seed-bed, it is applied just after setting, such as tomato, cabbage, egg plant, cauliflower, tobacco, and flowers. The one-pound package is a very convenient size to use for small gardens and flower-beds. Directions how to use on each package. 1-lb. pkg., 30c.

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

TOBACCO.

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

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

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

SWEET, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rosemary—Pkg., 5c.

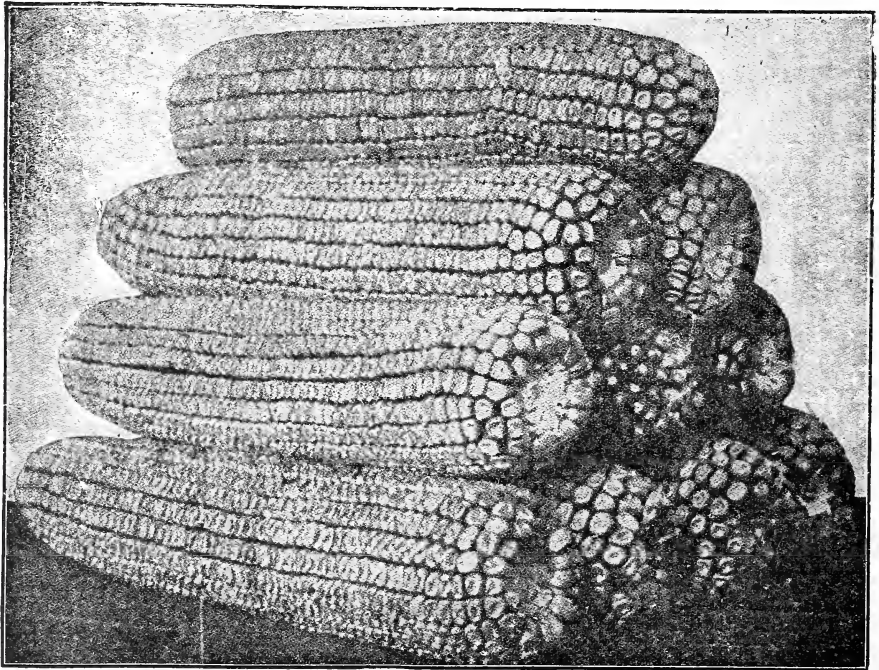
We are large dealers in Cow Peas and are in position to quote you attractive prices in lots of one bushel to a car load. Write us. If you have Peas to sell, send us sample, stating quantity you have to offer.

Farm Seeds.

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

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

SELECTED GRADE SEED CORN.



Golden Beauty—Our strain of Golden Beauty is unsurpassed by any yellow corn. It produces larger and heavier ears, and is but a few days later than the old early strain. If you want to grow big corn—ears that run from 14 to 15 inches in length and filled to the very tip with big, solid grains—our Golden Beauty is just what you want. The seed we offer is pure-bred, grown especially for seed, and carefully selected. Peck, \$1.25.

Reid's Yellow Dent—A very popular early corn. Ears 8 to 11 inches and filled to the tip with compact grains of clean color; not a large grain, but deep, and is a fine producer. We have an excellent stock of this corn at the right price. Peck, \$1.25.

Bloody Butcher—Peck, \$1.25. Write for quantity prices.

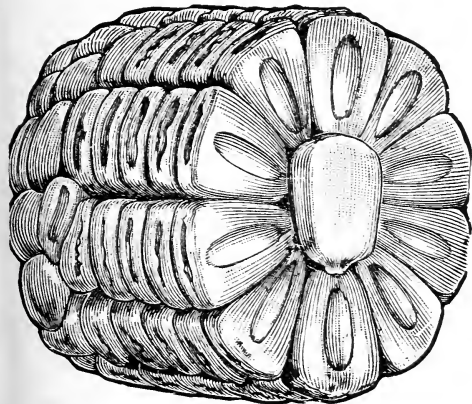
SEED CORN—Continued.

Boone County White—This is the best White Dent corn. This corn has been bred for very large ears for many years and consequently matures very slowly—about 120 days of good weather. The ears taper slowly; length, about 10 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 16 to 22 rows, medium space between; the kernels are rough and rather broad; the cob is white and medium in size. Peck, \$1.25.

Iowa Gold Mine—(Ninety days.) Golden yellow grain, very deep; small cob. Will make an excellent early crop or will mature if planted after the wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Peck, \$1.25.

Hickory King—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white corns, combining the largest grains with the smallest cob. A single grain will cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel than any other shelled variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil and will produce good, strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three ears. We recommend it very highly. Peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.00.

Squaw Corn—This is the original Indian corn. It is very prolific, often having two or three stalks from one grain with two or three ears to the stalk. It can be planted both spring and summer. Some people prefer it to the Mexican June corn for late planting, and it makes a fine roasting-ear. The grains are mixed in color—blue-speckled and white. Peck, \$1.50.



White Dent.

Johnson County White Dent (105 days)—The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; about 10 inches in length; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches; very little space between rows, and

makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Pkg., \$1.25.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety. A pure white corn, with red cob. It is the large main-crop sort, requiring the full season to mature in. The ears are 16-rowed, 9 to 12 inches in length, big, and of handsome shape; the cob is of medium size, well filled with large, solid kernels; the stalks are of medium height, with very broad leaves, yielding an excellent supply of fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially in rich black soil or new land. Peck, \$1.25

Iowa Silver Mine—One of the best-yielding Dent corns. Creamy white in color; 18 to 20 rows; length, 9 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; kernels rough and deep variety; in good corn weather, ripens in 110 days. Peck, \$1.25.

Champion White Pearl—A very handsome variety, producing large, uniform, well-filled ears, with large, pure white grains. A very fine field sort and raised extensively for market. Our stock is far superior to the ordinary commercial grade sold by many seedmen. Planted largely for market by the local gardeners. Peck, \$1.25.

Improved Calico—This is a good feeders' corn. The ears are good sized, usually 9 inches in length; the color of the corn varies a great deal—from dapple yellow to deep red; the ears taper slowly, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches around; about 10 rows, medium space; cob fair size and red. Peck, \$1.25.

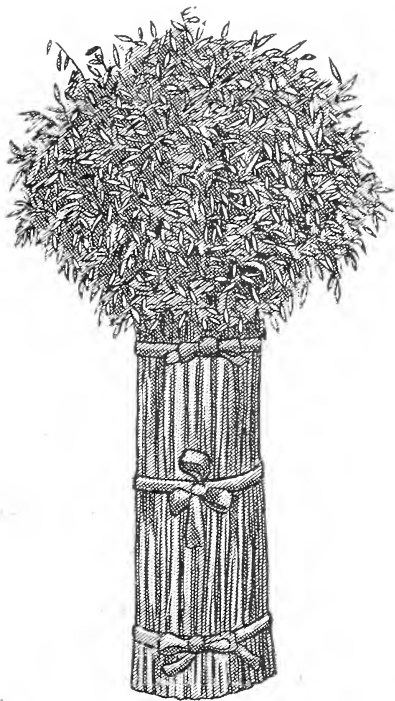
Our Guarantee—The corn we offer was grown especially for seed. It is selected with the greatest of care, hand-sorted and tipped, then graded to uniform size with the latest improved machinery. If, upon arrival, you do not find it exactly as described, send it back and get your money.

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

After your spring crop has been harvested you can plant Mexican June corn and make a good crop. No other variety of corn has the drouth-resisting features of our DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN. The stalks, under favorable conditions, grow 6 to 8 feet high, and the yields average 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort. Qt., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 20c; peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.00. If you buy several bushels, write us for prices, as we carry large stocks of this corn and can make attractive prices.

OATS.

Write for Quantity Prices.



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

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

COTTON SEED.

Mebane's Triumph—It is a cross between the Long Lint and the Texas Stormproof; has large boll, five locks; short-pointed; very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy prairie land of any character; but, like the Rowden, is easily picked. Bu., \$2.50.

Rowden Early—A very early big-boll, five-lock cotton. Bu., \$2.50.

POP CORN.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, lb., 35c; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, lb., 35c; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

BUCKWHEAT.

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

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed. Pk., \$1.00.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Pk., \$1.00.

SEED RYE.

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

Abruzzi Rye—Abruzzi rye has again proved its superiority for growing all through the South. First introduced in the United States from Italy, from the start it proved itself so much superior that the seed has been in big demand each season. It is fully a week to ten days earlier in maturity than the ordinary rye. It makes a quick vigorous growth, and matures its grain decidedly in advance of other kinds. It is only necessary for farmers to plant a field of Abruzzi by the side of a native variety to have a demonstration of the superiority of Abruzzi in yield and plant-growth.

The quality of Abruzzi rye is among the highest of all feeding crops—not as a hay crop, but as a grazing crop. Its grows upright, stools heavily, and does not lie flat on the ground, all of which makes it easy for the animals to graze. Cattle relish this green winter crop.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

With the exception of alfalfa, Dwarf Essex rape is the most valuable forage plant that has ever been introduced in the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex rape will pasture more hogs, cattle, and sheep than six acres of clover or grass. As a healthy fattening food it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and

stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle, and hogs. A good crop will produce at least twelve tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. It is the simplest crop grown. It can be sown anywhere and everywhere and at all times after danger of frost has passed. Rape is an excellent catch crop. It may be sown in early spring to provide summer pasture for stock. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. It can be sown with corn at the last plowing and make good summer pasture after corn is cut. There is no crop so easily and profitably grown, with practically no expense. Every farmer should sow enough for summer pasture and save his grass pasture for fall and winter. Sow rape. It will prove a profitable crop for you. Special prices on large quantities.

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

Some firms ask less for their rape seed than we do. We pay a premium for our seed in order to get the purest, cleanest, and best, and it has always given the greatest satisfaction. A saving of a cent or two a pound means from 3 to 10 cents an acre. We do not feel that for this difference between the price of known and unknown seed—seed that has proven good and seed that may or may not be good—that we are justified in taking this risk or expect our customers to do so. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

VETCHES.

Sand Vetch (also called Winter and Hairy Vetch)—This legume is the farmers' ever-ready friend. Sand vetch is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. It is an annual, but re-sows itself, and will come up year after year on the same ground. Vetch is a legume, belonging to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering more certainly than wheat. It remains green all winter under the snow, and is ready for pasturing earlier than anything else. Drouth, heat, and cold do not affect it. It is largely eaten by all kinds of stock. We earnestly recommend farmers to try it. Write us freely for any information you may require. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c.

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

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

SOY BEANS.



Soy Beans—They are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of 1½ to 3½ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. Soy beans are a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; however, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the corn-planting. Soy beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, ½ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; pk., \$1.25.

THE SPECKLED VELVET BEAN.

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

It can be planted in rows with corn without injury to the latter, putting 5 or 6 feet in drill. When planted this way, it invariably produces twice as much grain per acre as corn—of a higher analysis, to say nothing of the fertility it adds to the soil. This one feature alone will more than recompense the grower for producing the crop. It can also be planted every second or third row with peanuts, putting the beans 2 or 3 feet apart in the drill; the intermediate rows being planted in corn. When planted this way, they injure the peanuts very little, if any, and can be produced without extra expense, as the cultivation required for the peanut is in every way ample for the beans. Velvet beans are considered by many as one of the best legumes. They may be successfully grown on almost any

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

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

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

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

FIELD OR COW PEAS—Continued.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short 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.

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

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

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

Cow peas can be sown in May, June or July at the rate of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. It is too early to make prices on cow peas. Write for prices when in the market.



Cow Peas.

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

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

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

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

Make up and send us your order early.

SUNFLOWER.

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

for stock and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground has become warm at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

PEANUTS.

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



Spanish Peanut.

Mammoth Jumbo—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Tennessee Red—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

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

CLOWERS.

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

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CLOVERS—Continued.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover (also called Pea Vine or English Clover)—Similar to crimson clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils where the small red would prove a failure. It will grow on poor clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther South than the June or common red clover. Where clover is to be sown for turning under for soil improvement, the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root-development, but its tap-root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other clovers. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c.

even though the ground be plowed and used for shorter summer crops like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in crimson clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop we know of. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or after a good rain, as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands and in this



Alfalfa.

Red Clover—The most important and best-known of all clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose, it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c.

Crimson Clover—This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual, which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. On favorable soils it seeds itself,



Crimson Clover.

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

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop where other clovers fail. Sow from 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c.

CLOVERS—Continued.

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

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

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



Burr Clover.

Japanese Clover, or Lespedeza—Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins its growth in the middle of spring, but does not reach maturity until September or October. It grows successfully over the whole area from centra

New Jersey westward to central Kansas and southward to the Gulf.

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

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

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

Lespedeza in some soil grows 20 to 30 inches; will yield two or three tons per acre. Of course, if lands are very poor, when sowed to lespedeza you cannot expect such large yields as above, but lespedeza will enrich that poor land and will make it valuable—make it especially adapted to future cotton or corn crops. Lb., 40c. postpaid. Write for prices on quantities.

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

There are several varieties of sweet clover, although only one, the White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*), has grown to any extent. This species is a biennial, and produces a larger and more erect plant than any of the other varieties. It will grow and thrive on a great variety of soils, although all the experiments that have been carried on have shown that it will not grow successfully on soils that are not well supplied with lime. It will grow vigorously on gravel or clay soils and has proven very valuable on the light, sandy lands that have not given satisfactory returns from other crops. For the best results, sweet clover should be sown on a very firm seed-bed, with only enough loose dirt on top to cover the seed. A very satisfactory method is to follow a cultivated crop, working the ground lightly with a disk or harrow. If it is necessary to plough, it should be done several weeks before sowing, dragging or disking the ground occasionally to keep out the weeds and grass and to hold the moisture. Sweet clover seed has a very hard seed coat—in other words, the outer coat on a large portion of the seed (sometimes as high as 70 to 80 per cent) is so hard that moisture cannot penetrate it readily,

CLOVERS—Continued.

and the seed may remain in the ground a year or more before growing. We have a method of treating this seed so that 90 to 95 per cent of it germinate in 3 to 5 days. This treatment does not in any way injure the seed, but insures a uniform stand, as it will all germinate at the same time. We have always recommended sowing about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, but with the treated seed this amount is unnecessary, and we would advise not more than 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. It may be sown any time during the spring or summer months. Sweet clover has more uses than perhaps any other clover grown. As food for bees we doubt if it can be equaled. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States, and is highly recommended by bee-keepers.

As a pasture for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry it has many advantages, being more hardy, productive, and drouth-resisting than any other clovers. Although stock may not like sweet clover at first, it having a slightly bitter taste, if starved to it for a few days, they will acquire a taste and do well upon it. When used for pasture, the stock should be turned in upon it early in the season, and the plants kept well eaten down throughout the season. If the plants get too high, it is well to clip with a mower several inches above the ground. There is no danger from pasturing sweet clover, as stock have never been known to bloat on it as on other clovers.

It is very valuable as a soil-improving or green manure crop. It is a legume and adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, and will inoculate for alfalfa. It has a very deep root system, and as it is biennial, the plant dies at the end of the second year, its roots decay and add a

large amount of humus to the soil. It is also used to good advantage on hillsides and clay embankments. Besides furnishing a permanent pasture in such places, it prevents washing and gullying.

Sweet clover produces a large amount of hay. The stalks do not become coarse and woody the first season, and if seeded in the spring one crop of hay may be taken when it has attained its maximum growth. Two crops of hay or one crop of hay and a crop of seed may be taken the second year, although a greater quantity of seed may be secured if cut only once the second year. If cut for hay the second season, it should be done before the blossom buds appear, as the stalk becomes coarse and woody after blossoming. Care should be taken in curing the hay. If allowed to become too dry, the leaves shatter, and the best part of it is lost. It is of about the same texture as alfalfa, and should be cut and handled in the same manner. It contains a large amount of protein; some analyses showing it to contain even more than alfalfa or red clover.

Sweet clover produces more seed than other clovers and is a profitable seed crop for the South at the present time, owing to the increasing demand for seed. When cut for seed, it should be done before the seeds have hardened and when damp from dew or rain, and handled very carefully, as the seed shatters easily. The seed may be threshed with a common grain thresher, but should be run through a clover huller to separate the seed from the hulls. The straw may be used for rough feed for stock during the winter months. Lb., postpaid, 40c; by freight or express, lb., 35c. Write for quantity prices.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy—The most popular, nutritious, and salable hay grass. There are better grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

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

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay. It gives



Red Top.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay yields from 2 to 4 tons of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay, and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter-kills, and is not easily affected by drouth. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

Red Top—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin, dry lands or rich, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture grass and is well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red top is of great value for sowing in gullies or in soils that are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

English Rye—This is a very valuable variety for permanent pasture, also for lawn purposes. It succeeds well on many soils and is well adapted to the various soils and conditions of the South. It is worthy of all the praise given. It will cover the ground sooner and make a better sward in a few weeks after planting than most other grasses, and withstands drouth to a remarkable degree. It is used extensively for lawns. The Bermuda, being easily affected by frost, becomes red and rusty-looking, while the English rye during the winter presents a beautiful appearance, being a vivid green, and as the Bermuda rye during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre. Our new crop

is carefully re-cleaned and may be depended upon. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c.

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda is a Southern grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer, thin, sandy soils, though, like other grasses, it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to 2 feet—according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda grass is very valuable for pasture as well as for hay crops. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. On good soil, it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings, and frequently yielding four tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established. One of the chief reasons why this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice to propagate it from the roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good, firm, seed-bed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm. Lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$20.00.

SUDAN GRASS.

THE heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced. Sudan grass combines all the good features of Johnson grass and has none of the objections. Sudan grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of first frost is past, either broadcast or in hills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ inches apart, about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily, and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth-resister, it has no equal, and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Lb., 50c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely-known of all pasturage grasses, coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like red clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow 1½ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

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

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

FETERITA.

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

KAFFIR CORN.

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

White—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$3.00.

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

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



Kaffir Corn.

CANE.

Honey Drip, or Japanese Variety—Our grower describes this cane as follows: "This variety of cane is without doubt the best all-round cane for the Southern farmers. It is the very best syrup-producer of all of the varieties and is also a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting—but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup-producer, it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop, it is the best the farmer can grow, on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. One great advantage over some other varieties is, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised, this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and if allowed to stand until late fall, each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut." For syrup, .sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

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

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

BROOM CORN.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE-GOLDEN MILLET.

A SPLENDID, quick-growing summer hay crop. Golden millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-grow-

MILLET—Continued.

ing, and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from May first until the end of July. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Sowing Golden millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and it should be sown at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of millet and 1 bushel of peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas; sown together this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Our Tennessee-Golden millet is the best obtainable. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall, with heads 5 to 7 inches long. Write for prices, stating quantity.

Golden Millet is not quite as large as the Tennessee millet. Write for prices

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan-Russian War. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country. It has been raised in western Kansas for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers. The most striking feature of White Wonder millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half as much again as Golden millet, and some growers state that it will outyield other millets 3 to 1. Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder millet is much earlier than Golden millet and is almost as early as Siberian millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily. On account of its earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth, which leaves the ground clear, White Wonder millet will be in big demand, and we urge you to make a liberal planting this year, and get in on the ground floor. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING.

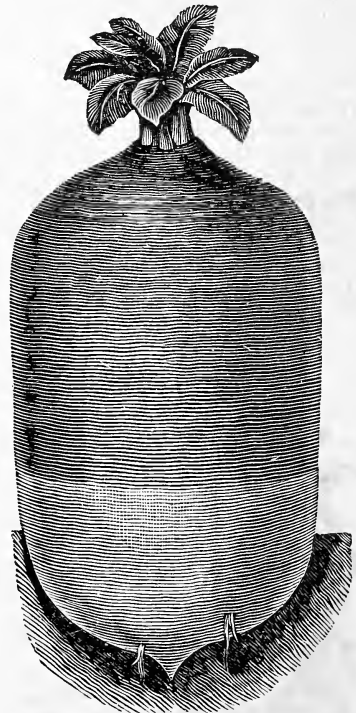
Mangel Wurzel—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the mangel wurzels and the sugar beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a

trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart in very rich soil; 5 or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$7.50.

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

SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium size, and yield several tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quantity of milk wonderfully. Lb., \$1.00, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 95c; 10 lbs., \$9.00.



DEAR SIRS,—Please send me your Seed Catalogue.

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

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

Truly yours,

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

Flower Seeds

ALYSSUM.

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

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

ASTERS.

The aster is hardy and easily grown, growing

Queen of the Market—The best early aster. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

Comet—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy, inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Branching—Broad, handsome bushes; long-stemmed, large, and long-petaled flowers; mixed colors. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.

BALSAM.

Double Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Single Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

ORNAMENTAL BEANS.

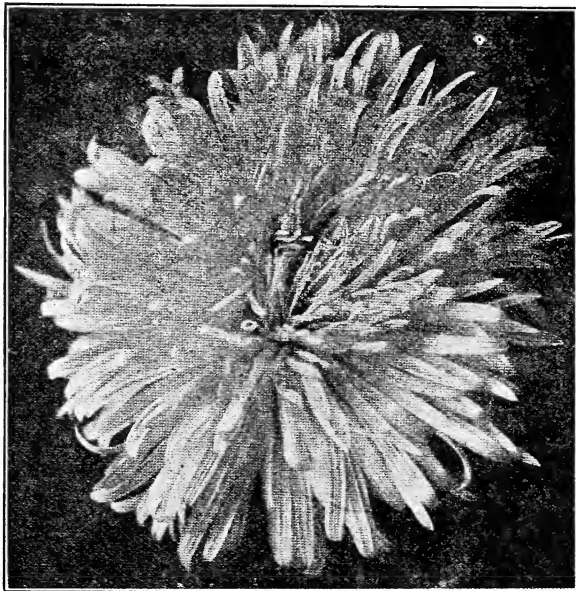
Scarlet Runner Bean—Ornamental and useful. This vine is very graceful, flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, either when shelled or in the dry state. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

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

CARNATIONS.

They are equally well adapted to garden culture or to growing in pots in the house.

into greater favor each year. Plants from seed sown in open ground in May bloom in August, September, and October. For early flowers, sow in March and April in cold-frames, pots, or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Small quantities of unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the beds helps to keep disease and insects from the roots.



Giant Comet Aster.

Highly esteemed favorites. Flowers of delicate fragrance and colors.

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

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

ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAPDRAGON.

Giant flowering tall. Mixed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

CAMPANULA.

Canterbury Bells—Pkg., 10c; oz., 60c.

CANDYTUFF.

Among the most useful or perfectly hardy annuals. Plants bear neat clusters of flowers very freely. Mixed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

CELOSIA, OR COXCOMB.

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

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

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

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Mixed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c.

COSMOS.

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

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

DAHLIA.

From seed.

Cactus—Mixed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

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

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

GERANIUM.

Finest mixed. Pkg., 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.

Fine Double Mixed—Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR.

Quick-growing, free-flowering annuals, producing stiffly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in profusion. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in spring when the trees are starting out in leaf. When young plants are well started to grow, thin out or transplant to stand 12 inches apart.

Tall Double Hyacinth—Mixed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

LANTANA.

Well-known shrubby plants, with clusters of verbena-like flowers; make splendid display the first season. The plant flowers freely throughout entire summer. Height, 18 inches. Fine mixed. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

MARIGOLD.

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

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

MARVEL OF PERU.

Four o'Clock—Mixed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

MIGNONETTE.

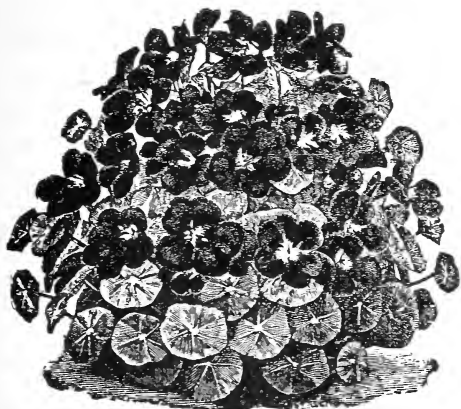
The seed can be grown at any time, and, if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots and boxes under glass in February and March and thin or pot-off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding about April 1st. Sow outdoors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

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

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



NASTURTIUMS.



is out of the ground in the spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom or in seed-beds, as the phlox transplants readily. Average height, 1 foot.

Grandiflora (Mixed)—This variety has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; ½ oz., 40c.

SHIRLEY POPPY.

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

PORTULACA.

Single Mixed—Pkg., 15c; ½ oz., 50c.

SALVIA.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of scarlet flowers; very popular and highly ornamental. Pkg., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c.

SWEET PEAS.

B. S. Seed Co. Superb Mixture—Oz., 10c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

Spencer Mixed—Large flowering. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40.

Eckford's Select Mixture—Oz., 10c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

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

America—The brightest blood red, striped white.

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

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

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, winged lavender.

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

Mixed Tall—Of many bright colors; very effective when planted in low rows or masses. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PANSY.

Choice Mixed—Fine for bedding. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 65c.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—Pkg., 20c; oz., \$1.00.

PETUNIA.

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

Single Mixed—The best large-flowering. Pkg., 10c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 80c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The annual phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or beds of different colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of flowers for cutting. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost



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

Any of the above, pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.



Sweet Peas.
PLANT FOOD.

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

SWEET WILLIAMS.

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

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

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strain. All colors. Pkg., 10c.

VERBENAS.

Among the best-known and most easily-grown annuals.

Scarlet—Pkg., 10c.

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

VINCA.

Periwinkle—Mixed. Pkg., 15c; oz., 75c.

ZINNIAS.

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

Single Mixed—¼ oz., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

Double—¼ oz., 15c; ½ oz., 25c.

ANNUALS—CLIMBERS.

Cypress Vine—Scarlet. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c. White. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

Balsam Apple—Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

Dolchios (Hyacinth or Jack Bean)—Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

Morning Glory—Finest mixed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

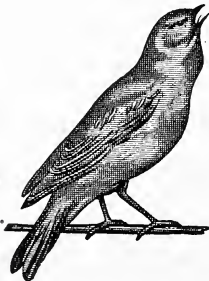
BULBS.

Caladium, or Elephant's Ear—Good size. 20c each.

Also Cannas, Gladiolus, etc. Write for prices.

BIRD MANNA.

Positive Necessity to Every Canary.



Keeps birds in constant song. Improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and nearly all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Pkg., 15c; doz., \$1.65, postpaid.

PARIS, TEX., September 2, 1917.

DEAR SIRS,—What are you getting for pure Abruzzi rye this year? I bought some from you last year that was pure, but I did not save seed enough to plant all I wish for the coming season.

Also quote me prices on crimson clover and hairy vetch.

J. E. HAYNES.

GENTLEMEN,—Please send me your Seed Catalogue for 1918. I want prices on Bermuda grass seed and what would be the best time to sow it here in this locality? One of my neighbors got some seed from you and it did fine for him.

Yours truly,
Feb. 2, 1916.

JOE ST. CLAIR,
Okarche, Okla.

Supply Department.

FLOWER POTS.

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

SAUCERS.

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

CANARY BIRDS.

Hartz Mountain Birds—Guaranteed singers, \$4.00 each; females, \$1.00 each. St. Andrewsburg Rollers, ask.

BIRD CAGES.

Enameled.

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

GOLD FISH.

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

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

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

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

Bee Smokers.

Bingham Smoker Engine.....Each, \$1.50
 Bingham Doctor Smoker.....Each, 1.25
 Bingham Little Wonder.....Each, .75

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

Extracting Frames—4½ inches deep and 5½ inches deep, 10 for 45c, 100 for \$3.75.

¼-lb. spools tinned wire, 25c.
 Silk face bee veil, 95c.
 8-frame honey board, 13¾x20, 50c.

Section Pressers—Each, 55c.

Dadant's Medium Brood Foundation—1-lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00.

Scalloped Sections—100, \$1.00; 250, \$1.95; 500, \$3.60.

Hoffman Brood Frames — Pierced, 100, \$4.50; 500, \$21.50.

Kretchmer's Dovetailed Hives—Complete, with sections and starters. 1½-story, 8-frame, \$3.00 each, five for \$14.00; 1½-story, 10-frame, \$3.25 each, five for \$15.50. Prices quoted are in the flat. For hives set up, add \$1.00 each.

Section Holders—1⅞ inches wide, slotted, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$2.75.

Slotted Wood Separators—4½x18½ inches, 10 for 20c, 100 for \$1.65.

DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

The latest alley drone and queen trap is quite an improvement over the old style and is designed to automatically catch and cage the drones. It is also valuable during the swarming season to catch and hold the queen until the apiarist can give her his attention, thus in most cases preventing the swarm from leaving or settling in some inaccessible place. Price, 65c. Weight, 14 ounces.

DOUBLE BEE ESCAPES.

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

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

PARKER FOUNDATION FASTENER.

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

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

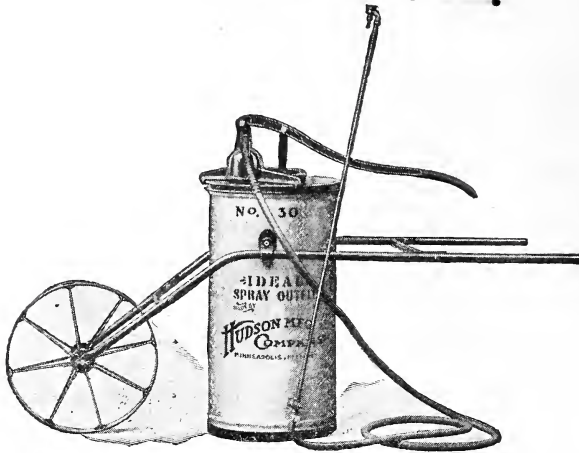
Write for Bee Supply Catalogue.

BIRD SUPPLIES.

Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint..... Each, 10c
 Brass Bird Cage Springs..... Each, 25c
 Bird Bath, Flint..... Each, 20c
 Perfection Mixed Bird Seed.....Lb., 20c
 Canary Seed.....Lb., 25c
 Hemp Seed.....Lb., 15c
 Rape Seed.....Lb., 10c
 Sunflower Seed.....Lb., 15c
 Cuttlefish Bone..... Each, 5c
 Spratt's Mocking Bird Food..... Pkg., 30c

If seeds are wanted by mail, add postage.

No. 30 Ideal Sprayer.



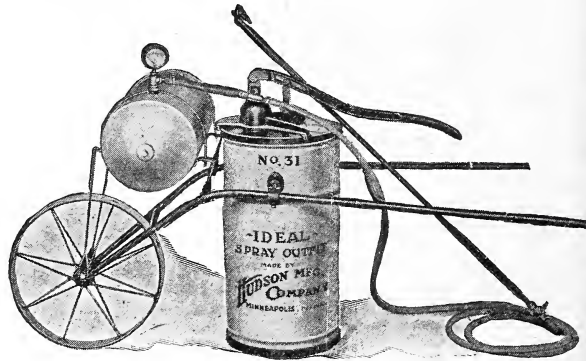
The original wheelbarrow spraying outfit. One of the most popular "one-man" machines made. All working parts coming in contact with the liquid are made of brass.

Tank—Heavy galvanized steel reinforced top and bottom with channel iron hoops. Heavy castings for attaching to frame.

Discharge Equipment—Ten feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Ideal spray hose, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe extension 8 feet long, fog nozzle, and leakless shut-off.

Capacity, 15 gallons; shipping weight, crated, 75 lbs.
Price, each.....\$23.50

No. 31 Ideal Sprayer.



This makes a splendid one-man outfit. By pumping up about 150 pounds pressure, the machine will operate about five minutes without further pumping.

The specifications are the same as No. 30, with the following additions:

Air Tank—Diameter 10 inches, length 24 inches. Heavy steel. All joints welded. Tested to 275 pounds pressure. Shipping weight, crated, 90 lbs.

Price, each.....\$32.50

No. 210 Favorite Sprayer.

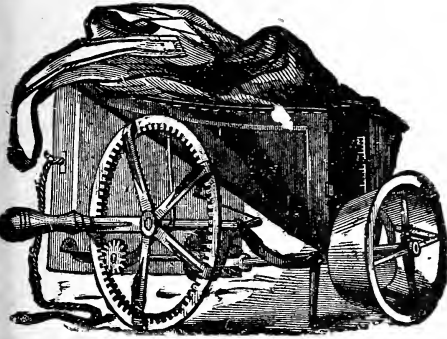
For some time we have had a demand for a compressed air Sprayer at a less price than it is necessary to get for our Perfection.

This Sprayer has a number of the good features of the Perfection. It has the riveted tank, the new shut-off valve, and the Modoc nozzle. Galvanized steel. Capacity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Price, each.....\$4.75



SEEDERS.



Cahoon's—The standard sower. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. Can be used for sowing alfalfa and all grains broadcast. Each, \$5.00.



The Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of grain and seed perfectly—oats, cow peas, millet, etc. Each, \$2.00.

SPRAYERS.



The New Misty Sprayer.

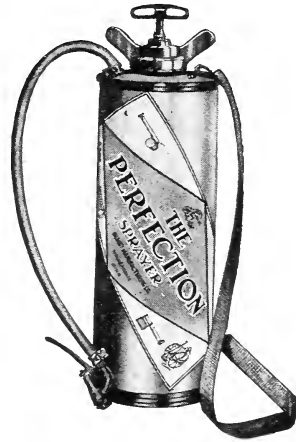
A general purpose sprayer for farm, stable, or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; has large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart. Price50c

Easy Compressed Air Sprayer.

Capacity, 1 gallon. Made of galvanized steel; automatic shut-off nozzle. Price.....\$2.50

A Compressed Air Atomizer.

Sprays all the time. Made of tin. Holds 1 quart. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly oils. Price90c



The Perfection Sprayer.

For spraying, disinfecting, or whitewashing plants, bushes, vines, etc. Made of heavy metal, strong in construction, powerful in action. Tank, 7½x20 inches; lock-seamed with twenty-four rivets. Hose attached with clamps. All furnished with shut-off nozzles. Made of galvanized steel or solid brass.
Galvanized steel.....Each, \$5.75
Brass.....Each, 7.75

Glass Jar Sprayer.

For those wanting a strong and well-protected Glass Jar Sprayer, we recommend the Crescent as being the most desirable. Holds 1 quart; has long powerful pump and two discharge tubes, which send the spray over a wide area. Price65c

Modoc Bucket Pumps.

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

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

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

Superior Leg Band—This is the best and most practical leg band invented. It is made from spring wire, with aluminum tag. It is so constructed that by twisting the tag the wire can be put in place. The tag is twisted back

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

straight, so that the holes are opposite each other, thus locking the wires so they cannot possibly slip out. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

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

EGG TESTERS.

Each 25c

CHINA NEST EGGS.

With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones nor of the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs.

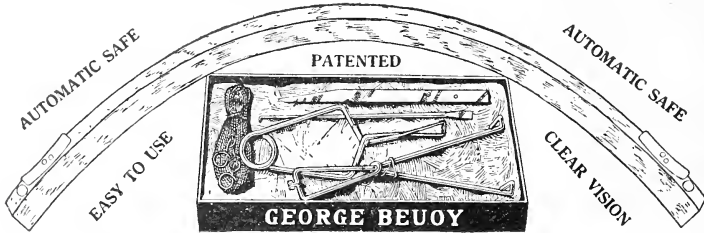
Dozen 40c

ANTI-LICE NEST EGGS.

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

CAPONIZING SETS.

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



BEUOY OLD MODEL CAPON TOOLS.

This set will lease the most exacting. It contains the old Model Remover, also the Humane Spreader, the new design thin-blade knife 7 inches long, the combination hook and probe, together with the necessary cords and attachments for securing the bird. Finished in the very best nickel-plate and polished, together with full and complete instructions, fully illustrated. Packed in cotton in neat box and sent via parcel post, prepaid \$3.50



PEARL GRIT.

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

EYRIE EGG BOXES.

For Shipping.

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

PAPER EGG BOXES.

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

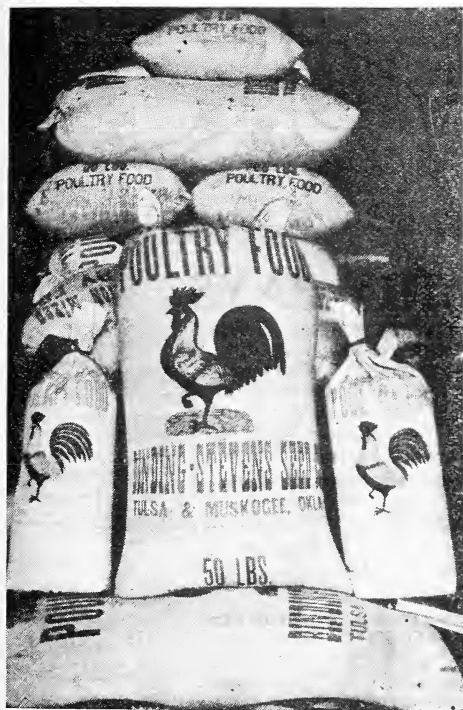
PARCEL POST BOXES.

2-dozen size 25c
4-dozen size 25c
10-dozen size 50c

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

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

POULTRY FOODS.



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

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

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

Ground Beef Scraps—Feed three times a week, at the rate of about a handful to every three birds, in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

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

DARLING'S MEAT CRISPS.

75 Per Cent Protein.

Meat Crisps is richer in protein than even the highest grade Meat Scrap. It is lower in grease fat and moisture. Being sweet, clean, and odorless, it is exceptionally appetizing. Meat Crisps is free from the low-grade grease found in many of the other Meat Scraps, which is the cause of much intestinal and digestive trouble. For these reasons a small amount of Meat Crisps will go farther and produce better results than any other form of animal protein. 25-lb. pail.....\$2.50

Cracked Poultry Bone—Made from fresh, pure, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Perfection Crushed Oyster Shells, to a large extent, will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultrymen, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as if ordinarily fed if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowls, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied on in this respect. 50 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for the lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

Perfection Brand Charcoal—Specially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure remedy for sour crop, diarrhoea, etc. Put up in two grades—fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper-feeding. Lb., 10c.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles—Each, 10c, postpaid.

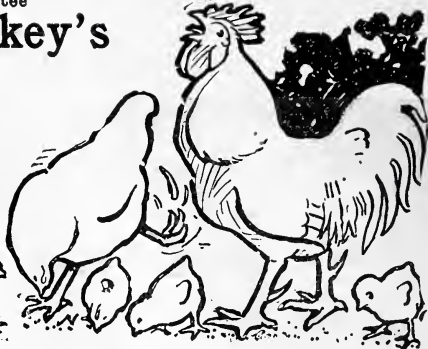
New Way to Plant Seed.

Will seed all kinds of small garden seeds. It is especially adapted for hot-houses and hot-beds. It will seed radishes, lettuce, cabbage, and tomatoes for plants. One man, with a Perfection Drill and Seeder, can do as much seeding as five or six men would do in the same time by hand. It avoids too thick seeding with the annoying, time-wasting thinning that so often occurs in hand seeding.

Soon pays for itself in seed saved. The little wheel operates a disc in the hopper, dropping the seed evenly. Different size discs are used for different size seeds. The little wheel runs on a board and the thickness of the board gauges the depth of the seeding. Expert horticulturists say the Perfection Garden Seeder marks the only improvement made in the past twenty years in a hand seeder and drill. It is within the reach of everyone. Sent postpaid for \$2.50. Weight, 1½ lbs.

We Guarantee

Conkey's



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House.

HEALTHY POULTRY PAYS

Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you or we'll refund your money quick. Check 4c stamp for valuable book on making poultry pay. Send full of valuable poultry facts.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—Used by poultrymen all over the world as a preventive and treatment for this most common, contagious and deadly of all poultry diseases. A measureful in the drinking water and the birds doctor themselves. 30c, 60c, \$1.20. 5-lb. can, \$7.00.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS—For individual treatment. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S W. D. REMEDY—Right from the start put Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy in the chicks' water and save them from this scourge that kills millions of chicks every year. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Rids chicks of choking gape worms. Does not harm the chick. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Dusted on the hen or added to the dust bath, it destroys the body lice that sap the hen's strength. Lousy hens can't lay. Good poultrymen won't have lice-infested birds. 15c, 30c, 60c; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

CONKEY'S LICE FIX—An ointment for body lice. One application lasts for weeks. Quick, easy, pleasant to apply. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water helps overcome most bowel troubles. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY for dangerous, contagious chickenpox, pigeonpox, warts, and pian. 30c, 60c.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE DIP AND DISINFECTANT—strong, reliable, economical; mixes with water. For spraying poultry houses, runs, barns, and stables, for washing poultry utensils, coops, brooders and incubators. An efficient animal dip. Has a hundred uses about the home and around the farm. The best insurance for your home and your stock. 40c, 70c, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$7.50.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is a time-tried and proven laying tonic, moulting powder and regulator that helps hens into vigorous, red-blooded good health. It purifies the blood and tones up the whole system. All the food is utilized, and the bird becomes a real producer. It's different from forceers and stimulants. It's just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. 30c, 60c; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.75; bags, 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

CONKEY'S STOCK SPECIALS

STOCK TONIC—A wonderful Tonic for all livestock.

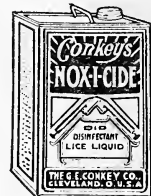
FLY KNOCKER—A spray for cattle and stables to keep annoying flies away.

COW SPECIAL—A remarkable conditioner for dairy cows.

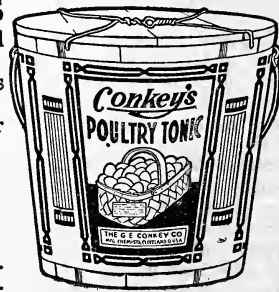
Conkey's POULTRY TONIC.

Good for all your Birds every day in the year.

The above prices should prevail. Continued rising markets, however, make it impossible to guarantee them.



Don't Worry!
Conkey Will Cure Me





Conkey's Buttermilk STARTING FOOD



Gives your chicks buttermilk in a dry, sanitary form—not too much and not too little. The lactic acid is just what is needed by the delicate digestive tract of the baby chick as an aid in the prevention of digestive and bowel troubles.

With this Buttermilk is mixed a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced in just the right proportion to help the little fellows over those critical first three weeks and bring

them through with a good start for a healthy, well-developed maturity.

By using Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food you assure your chicks of a sure, steady supply of good wholesome buttermilk, free from contamination of disease. Feed it to your chicks and that is all the food you need to give them for the first several weeks, except a little greens, some grit, and clean water.



Feed your chicks Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food and watch them grow quickly into heavy layers, strong breeders, full-bodied market birds, and real profit-makers.

3-pound package, 30c; 50 pounds, \$3.75;
6-pound package, 55c; 100 pounds, \$7.00.
10-pound package, 85c;



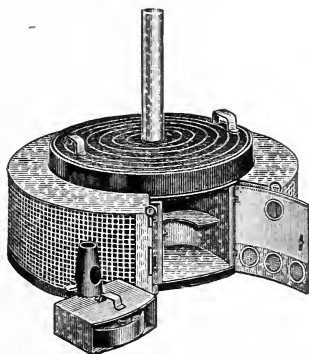
The Oakes Economy Brooder Hover

All Steel, Light, Strong, and Durable.

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

- No. 1 Hover (18-inch drum), without cage.....\$6.50
Shipping weight about 14 lbs.
- No. 1 Hover, with wire cage..... 8.50
Shipping weight about 25 lbs.
- No. 2 Hover (22-inch drum), without cage..... 9.00
Shipping weight, about 32 lbs.
- No. 2 Hover, with wire cage.....11.50
Shipping weight, about 43 lbs.

Prices do not include postage, express, or freight charges.



Patented January 4, 1916.

Pratt's

Animal and Poultry Regulators and Remedies

BABY CHICK FOOD.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK



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

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.

100-lb. bag, \$9.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 12-lb. pail, \$1.50; packages, 30c and 60c.

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



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

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

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

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

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD.

14 lbs. for \$1.20; packages, 30c and 60c.

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



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

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Gape Remedy, packages 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Healing Ointment and Gall Cure, packages 30c and 60c.



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

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY.

Tablets or powder, \$1.00, 30c and 60c.

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

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, ratter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR.

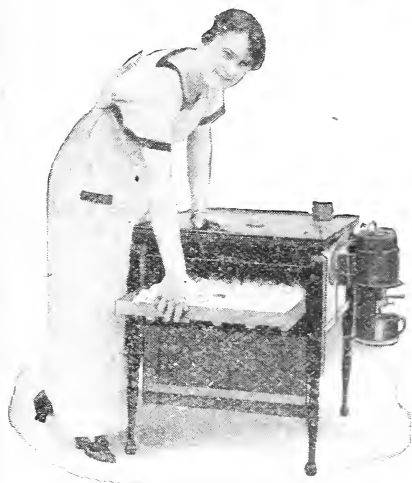
Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers. Packages at \$1.00, 60c and 30c. Get prices on 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer, packages 30c and 60c.

There Is a Pratt Remedy for Nearly Every Curable Poultry or Animal Disease.

Queen Incubators



that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard, with dead-air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California redwood, which is unusual in these days of imitation and cheap substitution.



Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With cheap Incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you hatch, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly and live but a few days mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

QUEEN CHICKS LIVE AND GROW.

Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

Sizes and Prices.

No. 1 — 85-egg size	\$18.00
No. 2 — 135-egg size	26.00
No. 3 — 180-egg size	31.00
No. 4 — 275-egg size	40.00
No. 5 — 400-egg size	50.00
No. 25— 550-egg size	70.00
No. 35— 750-egg size	100.00
No. 45—1000-egg size	140.00
No. 55—1500-egg size	190.00
No. 65—2000-egg size	250.00

INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.

Prices When Ordered Extra.

Taylor Brothers' High-Grade Tested Thermometer, guaranteed accurate...Each,	\$0.75
Taylor Brothers' Hygrometer.....Each,	1.50
Brooder Thermometer.....Each,	.50
Mandy Lee Hygrometer.....Each,	2.00
Mandy Lee Hygrometer Wicks...Each,	.10

Lamp Wicks.....Each,	\$0.05
Double Wafer for Old Trusty Incubator.....Each,	.75
Wafer for Mandy Lee Incubator...Each,	.50
Write for prices on Incubator Lamps and Burners.	

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS.

We keep these Incubators and Brooders in stock at all times, and any order will have prompt attention. We have the several sizes that are manufactured. These Incubators for several seasons have outclassed anything in the Incubator line. So far as the cost is concerned, one hatch will pay for the machine—the rest of the season is clear profit. Also the poultry business goes right along with any other business you are interested in and its profits are just that much ahead.

Prices.

100 (120) egg.....	\$14.50
150 (170) egg.....	17.50
200 (240) egg.....	22.00

DIGESTER TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

Prices of all feed stuffs and live stock are today at extraordinary high levels. This means feeding costs must be watched closer than ever.

A ration properly balanced with Digester Tankage increases profits one third.

Digester Tankage tones up the system, builds pork, makes weight and profits.

At present levels Digester Tankage is the cheapest concentrated feed which can be secured. 60 per cent Protein guaranteed.

PRICE.

Subject to change.

50 pounds, \$3.75; 100 pounds, \$6.75.

Write for prices on 5-bag lots.



SANITARY POULTRY DRINKING FOUNT.

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

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

NEVER-CLOG AND WASTE-PROOF HOPPER.

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

- No. 35—8½ inches wide, 12-quart capacity.....\$1.00
- No. 36—12 inches wide, 18-quart capacity..... 1.25
- No. 37—24 inches wide, 36-quart capacity..... 1.75

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.

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

- No. 45—Two compartments.....45c
- No. 9—Three compartments.....75c
- No. 90—Four compartments.....95c

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH.

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

- No. 21—12 inches long.....40c
- No. 22—18 inches long.....65c

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER.

Will fit pint, quart, or half-gallon Mason jars. Manufactured from one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered, leaking impossible. Little chicks cannot get drowned. 15c each, \$1.35 per dozen.

WALL FOUNTAIN.

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

- No. 25—½-gallon capacity.....45c
- No. 26—1-gallon capacity.....60c

SANITARY BROODER FOUNTAIN.

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

- No. 0—1-quart capacity.....45c

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER.

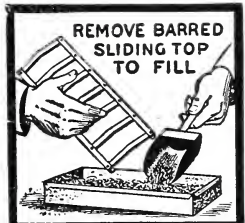
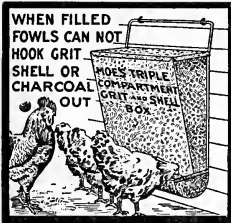
A great feed-saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water.

- No. 11—Small size.....30c
- No. 12—Large size.....40c

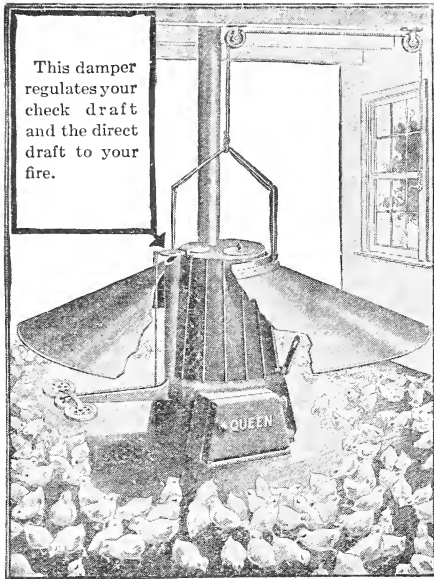
ROUND BROOD COOP.

Rain, rat, and vermin-proof. No corners for accumulation of dirt or smothering of little chicks. Made collapsible for easy handling. Made of heavy galvanized iron.

- No. 51—23½ inches in diameter.....\$1.75



QUEEN BROODER STOVES



SUPERIOR QUEEN GRATE.

The grate in the Queen Stove is the rocker type and strikes the fire at four points. This is far superior to any draw-center or shaker grate, because it cleans the fire thoroughly, and by striking at four points will break up and remove all clinkers.

COLLAPSIBLE HOVER.

The hover used on Queen Stoves is collapsible and made of four pieces of galvanized iron. This hover comes knocked down, with holes punched and stove bolts attached, ready for

The Queen Colony Brooder is a new and improved design of Brooder Stove. It is made of highest quality iron castings that will wear and last indefinitely.

There are no drafts on the smoke pipe of the Queen. The check rests on top of the stove and opens outward when fire is too warm, thus giving a gentle inflow of air to retard the heat. While the opening of the draft to increase the fire is located at the top of the stove, it opens into the fire at the base through an opening extending down the side to the bottom. This feeds the draft into the fire from underneath, with no opening below the hover.

As will be seen from the illustration, the check and the draft lids are cast together and operated together. Thus, when the fire is too hot, the wafer expands and closes the draft and opens the check, both at the same time. When it is too cool, the wafer contracts and closes the check and opens the draft. This keeps an even heat all the time, both night and day, in cold weather or warm, and does it automatically. You don't have to pay any attention to it whatsoever. Just set the regulator for the proper temperature at the start of the season—it will do the rest.

putting together. By being collapsible, it enables you to save room when storing and lessens the danger of damage when not in use.

BURNS ANY KIND OF FUEL.

The Queen Stove burns any kind of fuel with equally satisfactory results. We recommend chestnut sizes in all kinds of fuel, and hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal, or briquettes burn equally well. Of course, hard coal will not cause the pipe to become dirty as quickly as others, but it will give no better heat.

No. 1—600-chick size.....\$18.00
No. 2—1200-chick size..... 22.00

RAT CORN



No Odors or Smells.

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

Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery and without a doubt the greatest rat-destroyer in the

world—the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per can. Postage extra.

RAT ANNIHILATOR.

If used according to directions, will destroy your rats to a certainty. We ask you to use a sufficient quantity of Rat Annihilator to permit thorough distribution on your premises (usually 1 dozen small packages), use as directed by us, and if it does not kill your rats, leaving no resultant odor, we will refund purchase price to you. Rat Annihilator is all that the name implies—it will surely annihilate rats and mice. It has a greater attraction for rats than has cocaine for a dope fiend. Animals of the canine and feline species will not eat this preparation. It requires no mixing with other foods, as most preparations do. 15c each; doz., \$1.65.

CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor, Gives Better Results.

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

Carbola kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and is a preventive of the many contagious diseases that affect poultry and live stock—such as roup, white diarrhoea, scaly leg, glanders, cholera, contagious abortion, etc.

There is no better disinfectant than Carbola, and it dries white, so that it makes poultry-houses, stables, cellars, etc., cheerful, brighter, and better-looking at the same time it is disinfecting.

Carbola comes in powder form, packed in

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

One pound of Carbola mixed with one gallon of water has a germicidal strength about three times stronger than a five per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, which is the standard for general disinfecting purposes, but is neither poisonous nor caustic. One gallon will cover approximately 250 square feet of surface. 10 lbs. (10 gals.), \$1.00.

WHY DON'T I GROW

Bigger and Better Crops?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Insure Success with Legumes

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

Treat Your Seeds with



Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility
Buy It with Your Seed, It Is a Good Investment.

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

Garden size (for Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas), shipping weight 4 ounces \$0.30
1/2-acre size, shipping weight 4 ounces 50

1-acre size, shipping weight 8 ounces . . . \$1.
2-acre size, shipping weight 1 pound 1.
5-acre size, shipping weight 2 1/2 pounds . 4.
10-acre size, shipping weight 5 pounds . . . 7.
Postage, express, or freight extra.
Always mention legume crop wanted for.

“BLACK LEAF 40”

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

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

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

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

PRICES:

1 oz.—\$0.25—makes 6 gallons spray
1/2 lb.—0.75— “ 40 to 120 gals. spray



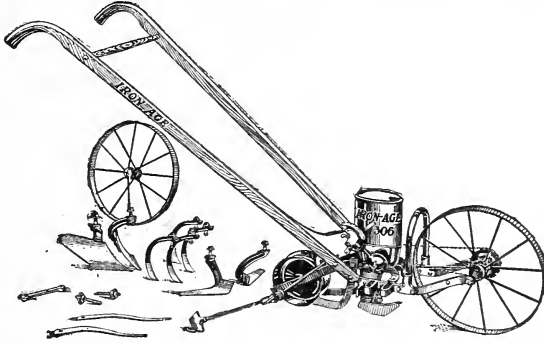
IRON AGE

IRON AGE GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Complete Catalogue on request.

Iron Age tools are used by men, women, and children. Every one finds them easy to push, fast, and thorough-working. Equally valuable in small gardens as well as large. Market gar-

deners use a number of Iron Age tools, seeders, wheel hoes, fertilizer drills, etc. These make possible accurate sowing, thorough cultivation in narrow rows where horses could not go, and the quick and correct application of fertilizer. Quality is never neglected in the production of Iron Age tools, no matter how low the price.



Combined Hill and Drill Seeder — Double and Single Wheel Hoe No. 306.

This is our most popular and complete garden tool. Especially planned for the convenience of the home gardener. Just the tool for the mechanic, professional man, or farmer, who wants to help the wife get a better table with crisp, fresh vegetables. The specialist who grows chiefly a single crop, requiring few changes from seeder to wheel hoe, will find No. 306 the most economical tool.

What No. 306 Will Do in Single Operation When Used as a Seeder—It will open its own furrow, sow in continuous rows or drop in hills, cover the seed with loose soil, pack it with the roller, and mark the next row.
Price, each \$23.00

It is a low-price tool, and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work, even if you do buy some of the other combinations later. It does the necessary plowing in many soils, opens furrows for seed or fertilizer, and covers on the return trip; has two sizes of single teeth that work between narrow rows, a landside plow, a scuffle hoe, and a set of three teeth on one bracket for hoeing and cultivating between the wider rows.
Price, each \$6.50

Double and Single Wheel Hoe No. 301R.

This tool is equally valuable to the home gardener who may not now feel the need of a seed drill and to the many-crop truck-farmers, who prefer separate tools for the work of planting and cultivating. This Double and Single Wheel Hoe can be changed in a minute from one form to the other—an extremely valuable feature. When the plants are young, the Double Wheel Hoe should be used astride the row; later the Single Wheel Hoe can be used between the rows, after the plants have grown too high to be worked properly in any other way. The tools include four cultivator teeth, two plows, two side hoes, two rakes.
Price, each \$13.00

Single Wheel Hoe No. 320.

A strong, durable tool, lower in price and lighter in weight than No. 301. It will do all the between-the-row cultivating, furrowing, ridging, weeding, leveling, etc., required in any home or market garden. The working tools include one pair of side hoes, one landside plow, and three steel cultivator teeth.
Price, each \$9.00

Wheel Plow and Cultivator No. 12.

It has four working tools, one hoe, cultivator tooth, rake, and plow. It will, plow in all the hard ground, open furrows and cover the hill growing crops, hoe, rake, and cultivate.
Price, each \$6.25



Wheel Cultivator and Plow No. 19C.

If you have never tried a wheel hoe for your garden, get one of these, and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation.

Blatchford's PRODUCTS

THE chief reason for the great success of Blatchford's Products is that they give larger and quicker profits to farmers, stock-raisers and poultrymen. Satisfied customers have been the cause of the steady annual increase in the Blatchford business.



"Good to the last drop"

Sold in 25-, 50- and 100-pound bags

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal

Just the thing to raise or veal your calves right from birth.

Then sell your milk and get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

No more scouring calves

100 pounds of Blatchford's Calf Meal makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal

Blatchford's Milk Mash

Will Save Your Baby Chicks

No more bowel trouble, leg weakness or white diarrhea. Try a bag of this complete milk-equal for *all kinds* of young poultry.

Grows—Matures—Fattens **Contains No Drugs** **Every Bit Food**

Sold in 25- and 100-pound bags



Blatchford's Pig Meal

From Sow to Pasture

Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on Blatchford's Pig Meal

From Pignood to Porkage it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always makes the runts catch up.

Sold in 25-, 50- and 100-pound bags



Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash

carries a high percentage of surplus nourishment and will produce a hundred eggs for less money than any other feed on the market.

It starts the pullets laying between five and six months of age naturally, without forcing, keeping them in perfect health all the time.

Sold in 25- and 100-pound bags



Write for prices.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The Important Considerations in the Selection of a Cream Separator.



Thoroughness of Separation—A Separator must be capable of thorough separation with all conditions of milk, whether cows be fresh or advanced in lactation, whether the temperature of milk at separation be 70 degrees or 90 degrees, and whether a 15 per cent or 50 per cent cream be run.

Speed Regulation—The proper speed of a Separator must be regularly maintained and practicable means provided for insuring this. If run under speed, the Separator will be incomplete. Every De Laval machine is quipped with a bell speed indicator.

Quality of Cream—A Separator must be capable of running heavy as well as thin cream, and a cream with the fat globules unbroken, that there may be no waste in churning and the quality of butter may be the highest.

De Laval Cream Separators may be adjusted to skim thick or thin cream as desired, and they will skim thicker cream than any other Separator. That the quality of De Laval separated cream is superior is evidenced by the fact that butter produced from De Laval separated cream has invariably scored highest in all important contests for the past twenty-five years.

Skim Milk—The skim milk from a Separator must not only be warm and sweet for calf and other feeding, but clean and freed of all impurities.

The De Laval Separator bowl is so constructed that instead of the impure and foreign matter in the whole milk being carried off with the skim milk, as in most other machines, these impurities are retained in the separator bowl in

the shape of Separator slime, so that the De Laval skim milk is purer and better than the skim milk from other Separators.

Ease of Operation—A Separator must be capable of easy hand-turning, even by a woman or child, as is frequently necessary in its use.

Owing to the perfect construction and lubrication of the De Laval machines and the slow speed at which the bowl is revolved, the De Laval Separators are more easily turned than other machines of like capacity.

Simplicity—There must be nothing about a Separator complicated or likely to require adjustment; no need of expert knowledge or special tools.

There is nothing about a De Laval machine of to-day that cannot be taken apart, removed, and replaced without help by anyone who can use the small combination wrench which is furnished with each machine.

Ease of Cleaning—A Separator must be capable of easy and thorough cleaning, so that its condition may always be sanitary and its product pure and untainted.

The De Laval bowl is as simply, easily, and thoroughly cleanable as a teacup or a dishpan.

Durability—The construction of a Separator must be such that it will last for many years, not easily get out of order, or require attention on account of wear, and cost little or nothing for repairs.

Experience has proved the durability of the De Laval to be practically unlimited. There are many De Laval machines which have been in constant use for twenty years and longer and many thousands of De Laval from ten to twenty years, or from two to ten times longer than the average life of other Cream Separators.

Field Service—Practical help from an experienced local agent, not only in setting and starting a Separator, but at any later time, if required, and the ability to surely and promptly obtain any repair part when needed, are of great importance to Separator users.

There are more than 50,000 local De Laval agents and more than 1,000 De Laval traveling employees—half of these respective representatives in the United States and Canada alone—giving their constant time and attention to the selling of the De Laval machines and to the care and best use of those which have already been sold.

Price—The last and least consideration in the purchase of a Cream Separator is the first cost since the best and most durable Separator costs but little more than the poorest to begin with and is by far the cheapest in the end. Moreover, De Laval machines may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as actually to pay for themselves out of their own savings.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

1919

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

BINDING-STEVENS

SEED

Co.



POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

TULSA, AND MUSKOGEE OKLAHOMA