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Annual Catalogue

C.J. MARTIN

SEEDSMAN

118 East Fourth Street

AUSTIN

TEXAS



NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot.....	174,240	6 feet.....	1,210
1 foot.....	43,560	7 feet.....	889
1 foot.....	19,360	8 feet.....	680
2 feet.....	10,890	9 feet.....	573
2 feet.....	6,969	10 feet.....	435
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	11 feet.....	360
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	12 feet.....	302
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	15 feet.....	193
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888	18 feet.....	134
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444	20 feet.....	108
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629	25 feet.....	69
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	30 feet.....	49
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742		

NUMBER OF POUNDS SEED TO THE BUSHEL AND NUMBER OF POUNDS REQUIRED TO PLANT ONE ACRE.

	Pounds to the bushel.	Pounds required per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....		¼
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....		5
Alfalfa.....	60	20
Beans, Dwarf.....	60	75
Beans, Pole.....	60	30
Beets, Garden.....		10
Beets, Stock.....		6
Broccoli.....		½
Broom Corn.....	48	10
Buckwheat.....	52	26
Barley.....	48	70
Burr Clover, Hulled.....	60	20
Cabbage.....		½
Carrots.....		2½
Cauliflower.....		1-3
Corn.....	56	15
Corn, Jerusalem.....	60	10
Cow Peas, Broadcast.....	60	100
Cow Peas, Drilled.....	60	40
Corn, Sweet.....	48	8
Cucumbers.....		1¼
Egg Plant.....		¼
Endive.....		3
Feterita, Drilled.....	50	10
Grass, Bermuda.....	15	4
Grass, Colorado.....	30	21
Grass, Johnson.....	25	25
Grass, Rescue.....	14	20
Grass, Rhodes.....	14	10
Grass, Sudan, Broadcast.....	30	30
Grass, Sudan, Drilled.....	30	6
Garlic Bulbs, Drilled.....	40	80
Hemp, Drilled.....	44	15
Vetches, Hairy.....	60	80
Kale.....		¼
Kohl-rabi.....		1½
Kaffir Corn, Drilled.....	50	10
Leek.....		4
Lettuce.....		3
Melons, Musk.....		1¾
Melons, Water.....		1½
Milo Maize, Drilled.....	50	15
Millett, Big German.....	50	20
Oats, Spring.....	32	100
Oats, Winter.....	32	65
Onion Seed.....		4
Onion Seed for Sets.....		30
Onion Sets.....	32	200
Parsley.....		8
Peas, Garden.....	60	150
Peas, Field.....	60	100
Pepper.....		¼
Potatoes.....	60	480
Peanuts, Spanish, in Hull.....	30	50
Peanuts, Spanish, Shelled.....	50	12
Peanuts, Virginia.....	22	44
Pumpkins.....		3
Pecans.....	44	
Radish.....	50	8
Rye.....	56	84
Rape.....	50	6
Sorghum and Cane.....	50	100
Spinach.....		10
Squash.....		2
Sunflower.....	24	8
Turnip.....	50	3
Tomatoes.....		¼
Wheat.....	60	90

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES GROWN FROM FIRST CLASS STOCKS.

ARTICHOKE.

Culture.—Sow seeds in April in drills 1 inch deep. Following spring, transplant the young plants in rows 2 feet, plant to plant, 3 feet between the rows. One ounce of seed sows 30 feet of drill.

JERUSALEM thrives best upon light, hard soil. Cultivated for pickles, also for feeding to sheep and swine. Tubers per quart, 40 cents; per peck, \$1.50.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—The flower heads of this variety are eaten and are considered a great delicacy. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

ASPARAGUS.

One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of row; five pounds will plant an acre.

(There is probably no one vegetable that will yield the intelligent grower more satisfactory returns for the capital and labor invested than Asparagus.)

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Productive and of very large size; an old favorite. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—Exceedingly large, especially productive and of very attractive appearance. Price, pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush.

Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted on our Southern subtropical line during the months of March, April, May, August and September.

Green-Podded Varieties.

RED VALENTINE IMPROVED.—Desirable for private and market gardens. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN, ROUND POD.—An exceedingly early stringless green podded variety, beautiful light-green color. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—A bush variety of the small Lima or Sieva. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Wax-Podded Varieties.

BLACK WAX.—Pods waxy-yellow, thick and tender. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

REFUGEE WAX.—Suitable for early or late planting. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX.—None more desirable. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Wax-Podded Sorts.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX, FLAT POD.—The favorite shipping bean for this section, is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Pole (or Running).

FAMOUS KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD.—A splendid variety. Early and prolific, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green; very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

CREASEBACK.—Sometimes called "fat horse" bean because of the seam of the pod, being depressed, gives it a fancied resemblance

to the back of a fat horse. This is undoubtedly the best pole bean for the South. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Vines vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

SMALL LIMA OR SIEVA.—Earlier than the preceding beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb. 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—This is considered the best of all pole beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

BEETS.

One ounce will plant fifty feet of drill; five pounds will plant an acre: ready for use in fifty to sixty days.

Culture.—Drill in deep sandy loam eighteen inches between rows and thin out to three inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking over night in medium weak liquid manure will hasten germination.

MARTIN'S EARLIEST BLOOD TURNIP.—The best in shape, color, size and quality. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED.—An excellent late variety. Qz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

EGYPTIAN.—The earliest, good color, smooth turnip beet. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

ECLIPSE.—Very early, dark-red color, small top, smooth roots. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Mangel-Wurzels and Sugar Beets.

Sow in February or March, six to eight pounds per acre. The value of these for stock feeding can not be overestimated; for sheep, dairy stock and fattening cattle, experience has proven the Mangel-Wurzel to be at once healthful, nutritious and economical. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; six pounds per acre.

NORBITON GIANT.—Long Red, a valuable variety. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A half-long variety of a bright yellow color. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.—A wellknown variety, valuable for feeding cattle. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE.

All the cabbage tribe requires is the soil to be rich, deep, well ventilated and abundantly manured. For the early kinds, plant thirty inches between the rows and sixteen inches between the plants. For late kinds, three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. For very early use, sow in January or February, in hotbeds. Set out when the plants are strong enough into other hotbeds, or set in cold frames in March. Transplant, when danger of frost is passed, to open ground.

One ounce of seed produces about 3000 plants.

MARTIN'S FIRST AND BEST.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—A favorite with market gardeners. Very early; medium size, pyramidal shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A little later than Wakefield; large and more globular in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

EARLY YORK.—A very well known, fine flavored, early variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

PREMIUM DRUMHEAD.—Recommended for its immense size and sure heading qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

ALL SEASONS.—An early Drumhead variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—This we consider superior to any late cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—The largest of this class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.50.

SUREHEAD.—A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having

medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.00.

(Cabbage plants in season.)

CARROTS.

Carrots are grown largely both for feeding to stock and culinary purposes; the long varieties used for the former, the "Horn" and medium sorts for the latter. One ounce of seed is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four pounds to an acre.

DANVER'S HALF-LONG.—The most desirable main crop variety; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—A medium-sized, half-long variety of fine color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED.—A large, long-rooted variety; suitable for table or stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower is the most delicious of the cabbage family. For the production of the cauliflower a rich, deep loam is required, a low moist situation being preferable.

One ounce of seed produces about 2500 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A reliable early variety, grown largely for market. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.

CELERY.

One ounce of seed produces about 3000 plants.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—A self-blanching, early, golden colored variety that is very popular. Pkt., 20c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

WHITE PLUME.—This variety can be blanched with boards. It is solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED.—The turnip-shaped roots of this variety are cooked and sliced, and used with vinegar, making a most excellent salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

CELERY SEED.—For flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

CRESS.

Sow early in the spring and intervals throughout the season, for a succession, thickly in shallow drills.

EXTRA CRUEL, OR PEPPER GRASS.—Fine flavor, and can be cut several times. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.00.

ERFURT WATER.—True, a perennial aquatic plant. Pkt., 20c; oz., 60c; lb., \$4.00.

CORN—Sweet.

A rich, warm soil is best, especially for the earlier varieties, which ordinarily should not be planted before the middle of February. One quart will plant about 200 hills.

Garden Corn.

ADAMS' EARLY—Lb., 35c; pk., \$2.80.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard late variety. Lb., 35c; pk., \$3.00.

Field Corn.

Varieties for field culture.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—This is a valuable addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. Market price.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, top of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk, it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. Market price.

HICKORY KING.—This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. Market price.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden

Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Market price.

Pop Corn.

WHITE RICE.—Lb., 20c.

CUCUMBER.

The first planting should be made in May on partly spent hotbeds. Plaster Dust or an infusion of Hellebore powder in water will destroy the striped bug.

One ounce will plant about fifty hills.

MARTIN'S PICKLING.—Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Grows in clusters; bluish-green color. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY FRAME.—Of medium size; valuable for both table and pickling. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.—The best table variety, of excellent quality. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—The standard late variety; productive and good. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

EGGPLANT.

Sow the seeds in hotbeds the first week in April, care being taken to protect the young plants from cold at night. One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—The leading market variety; excellent and very productive. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.50.

EARLY LONG PURPLE.—Differing in shape from foregoing; early, hardy and productive. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.50.

BLACK PEKIN.—Early, fruit jet black, round in form and very solid, and of very superior quality. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.50.

ENDIVE.

Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Used for soup and salad, the best variety. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

GREEN CURLED.—A nicely curled sort. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

KOHL-RABI—Turnip Rooted Cabbage.

Sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. For late use sow in June and July. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.00.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Differing from the above in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.00.

LEEK.

Makes a valuable second crop on land that has been used for cabbage, etc., but the soil should receive a liberal dressing of well composted manure before being planted. Sow the seed in April, in rows one foot apart, and transplant in July. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

MUSSELBURGH, OR SCOTCH.—Grows to a large size; fine quality. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.25.

LONDON FLAG.—A hardy sort. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.25.

LETTUCE.

The most easily grown of all open air plants used for salads. It requires a warm soil that has had a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure and abundant moisture. To be of a satisfactory quality the growth should be rapid and vigorous. Seed may be sown in a frame in February or March. One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants.

MARTIN'S BEST HEAD LETTUCE.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD.—Large, hardy and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE.—Large, extra tender and keeps well. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—One of the best for outdoor culture. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON.—A popular sort for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

(For price on Lettuce Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)

MELON—MUSK.

Melons prefer a warm, light, sandy loam; being tender, plantings should not be made before middle of April.

One ounce will plant about 60 hills. Two pounds will plant an acre.

TEXAS CANNON BALL.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

THE HACKENSACK.—The most popular variety of muskmelon grown for the market by gardeners. It attains a large size. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON.—A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy and of fine flavor. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

NETTED NUTMEG.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

MARTIN'S ROCKY FORD.—One of the finest. Oz., 20c; lb., \$1.25.

MELON—WATER.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A very early variety, medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

CITRON.—For preserving. Lb., \$1.00.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons; long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy, dark-green regular stripes and very sugary. Oz. 10c; lb., \$1.25.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—Large oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark-green, flesh bright scarlet, the rind is only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind very dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

TOM WATSON is a great favorite in the South; one of the best melons for shipping; very sweet and fine flavor. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

ALABAMA SWEET.—A large shaped dark-skinned melon; flesh red. It is one of the first to come into the market. It being early, strong of growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first class for shipping. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

MARTIN'S SWEETHEART.—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the watermelon patch) for many years to come. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; oz., 10c.

HALBERT HONEY.—Equal in flavor and as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweets but more regular in form, and much more productive. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BRADFORD.—A splendid melon for home use, maturing in about eighty-five days. It is a large, long melon of dark-green color, with darker stripes. The red flesh is sweet and melting, and of excellent texture. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

MUSTARD.

Cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like cress, when very young. Sow thickly in rows at different times from April to June. One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

CHINESE.—Leaves twice the size of the ordinary white mustard, of a deeper green, flavor sweet and pungent, and desirable as a salad. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE LONDON.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

SOUTHERN CURLED GIANT.—Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

OSTRICH PLUME.—New and firm. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable is of the easiest culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any ordinary garden soil. Sow early in May in drills two inches deep. One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

LONG GREEN.—Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN.—Early and productive. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

WHITE VELVET.—Very fine. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

ONION.

The onion thrives best in rather strong, deep, loamy soil, which should be well enriched with old, well-rotted manure or compost, or what is better, deeply trench, and manure the autumn previous to sowing and lay upon ridges during the winter to soften. Sow the seed thinly in drills about one-quarter inch deep and one foot apart. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet drill; four pounds per acre.

SILVER SKIN.—Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

EL PASO.—A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mild. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The old standard sort; best for main crop. Oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

WHITE PEARL.—Lb., \$3.25; oz., 25c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white, and mild flavor, skin brownish-yellow. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Occasionally a bulb will be found of a yellowish tinge which is characteristic of this variety. The seeds from these off-colored onions will produce white bulbs. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.75.

ONION SETS.

During the season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in any quantity.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows eighteen inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

RED SETS.—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in Southwest Texas. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

YELLOW SETS.—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

WHITE SETS.—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL, 65 DAYS.—In many respects the most remarkable onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.25.

PARSLEY.

Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

NEW FERN-LEAVED.—Most exquisite in form and coloring. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA MOSS CURLED.—Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

DOUBLE CURLED.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

PARSNIP.

Sow thick in April, in rows twelve inches apart and one inch deep, in a rich, deep soil, well manured the previous fall, or with fine manure very early in March.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN.—A great cropper and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugary. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

PEAS.

Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil, but for a general crop a deep loam or moderately heavy soil is better.

Extra Early Sorts.

ALASKA.—A smooth, prolific, sweet, extra early variety. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

MARTIN'S EARLIEST.—Earliest and best. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER.—Earliest wrinkled sort. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—A favorite variety; extensively grown in the South; 2½ feet. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

BLISS' EVERBEARING.—A most desirable main crop variety for the private grower. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

General Crop.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The standard variety, sweet and productive. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT.—An old-fashioned but popular variety. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

BLACKEYE MARROWFAT.—An excellent and old-fashioned sort. Lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

PEPPERS.

Plant in hotbeds in March, and transplant into the open ground the latter part of May in rows 20 inches apart and 8 inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.

THE ROYAL KING.—This is the utmost that can be obtained in the bell pepper type; this new pepper is far superior to the Ruby King; the peppers are all of uniform size, shape and quality, they are exceptionally thick meated, practically twice as thick as the Ruby King, and more than twice the thickness of other peppers. They are unexcelled for shipping and on account of fine appearance bring the top price when the market is glutted with other varieties. Oz., 60c; lb., \$7.50.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—Fruit large; an early sweet variety. Oz., 50c; lb., \$7.00.

CAYENNE, LONG RED.—The pods of this variety are from three to four inches in length, cone shaped and coral red when ripe. Oz., 40c; lb., \$5.00.

RUBY KING.—The peppers of the Ruby King attain a very large size. Ordinarily they grow 4½ to 6 inches long by 3½ to 4 inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild, pleasant to the taste. Oz., 50c; lb., \$7.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN OR MAMMOTH.—Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size. Oz., 40c; lb., \$7.00.

CHINESE GIANT.—Double the size of "Ruby King." Not only is it early in ripening and productive for so large a pepper, but its size will cause it to sell most readily. The fruits are of thick, blocky form and of glossy scarlet. They grow four or five inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. The flesh is mild and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Oz., 50c; lb., \$7.50.

PUMPKIN.

The pumpkin is now little used except for agricultural purposes, the squashes being so much sweeter and drier and finer grained for the kitchen. The most common and least troublesome method of cultivation is to plant them with corn, two or three seeds in each drill.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—Very productive stock. Oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

LARGE CHEESE.—Very productive; grown for both stock and table. Oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

CASHAW.—The best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

RHUBARB.

Sow early in the spring, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high.

LINNAEUS.—Early, large and tender. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

VICTORIA.—Very large; later than Linnaeus. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

RADISH.

Radishes require a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and especially in flavor. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; ten pounds per acre.

MARTIN'S FIRST AND BEST.—Round scarlet. Oz. 10c; lb., \$1.20.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Bright, scarlet, crisp. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A variety of quick growth. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20.

WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—An early variety of medium size; crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20.

SCARLET TURNIP.—One of the best for summer use. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20.

Winter Varieties.

CHINA ROSE WINTER.—One of the best winter varieties; bright rose colored; flesh white, firm and of a superior quality. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—A fine globe-shaped radish; good quality. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—A large winter variety; one of the hardiest, with dark green leaves, firm in texture, keeping until spring. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

NEW WHITE LADY FINGER RADISH.—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish. Shape most handsome. In color it is a beautiful snow white. It is of very rapid growth, and remarkably crisp, brittle and tender, equally desirable for the market or home garden. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

WHITE STRASBURGH.—Of an oblong tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

The demand for Salsify is increasing from year to year, as its delicious qualities are becoming known. It is used stewed, boiled or fried, and sometimes as a salad, sliced raw in vinegar with salt and pepper. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, and is commonly called "vegetable oyster." Cultivate and start same as parsnip. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

BRECK'S IMPROVED.—Roots of medium size, white and smooth. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—Twice as large as the preceding, and of fine quality. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

SHALLOTS.

Culture.—A small sized onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.

SPINACH.

Spinach likes a rich soil, and should be sown for a main crop in August and September. For summer use, sow at intervals of two or three weeks, from April to August. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre.

BLOOMSDALE.—Highly popular with market gardeners. It is one of the best for the South. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

VIROFLAY.—A very satisfactory variety on account of quick growth and heavy production; a fine shipper. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

ROUND THICK LEAF.—One of the best. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LONG STANDING.—Does not readily run to seed. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH.

As all squash are somewhat tender, they should not be planted out until danger from frost is past. Bush varieties, one ounce to fifty hills; running varieties, one ounce to twenty hills; four pounds per acre.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED.—The best for early use. Oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Long in shape, bright yellow color; an excellent summer sort. Oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

THE HUBBARD.—This is a winter squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here, can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds. Oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

TOMATO.

The seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in February in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high, they should be set about four or five inches apart in another hotbed. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

EARLIANA.—The earliest, large, smooth, red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. In the market fully a week before all others. Lb., \$3.25; oz., 30c.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Of dwarf and strong habit; fruit fine color, with few seeds. Oz., 40c; lb., \$3.75.

ACME.—Very early and productive, medium size, dark-red fruit. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.25.

TROPHY.—An improved sort for either private use or market garden. It is large, smooth, fine in color, and prolific. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.25.

STONE.—It ripens for main crop; is very large and of bright-scarlet color; very smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; hard core; not subject to rot. Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.25.

PONDEROSA.—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

YELLOW PEAR.—Pear-shaped and of a beautiful yellow; much used for pickling, and preserving. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.25.

YELLOW PLUM.—Similar to above except in being of a plum shape. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.25.

TURNIP.

Turnips may be sown at all seasons, from April to August, in our climate. A light soil, well manured the previous year, is the best. The Ruta Baga sorts should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. One pound will sow an acre in drills. Two pounds will sow an acre broadcast.

WHITE MILAN.—The earliest of the flat turnips. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.25.

WHITE EGG.—A handsome egg-shaped white variety; grows large. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

LONG WHITE OR COWHORN.—Flesh white, fine graded and sweet, and of excellent quality. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A round handsome turnip of superior quality. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small, golden-yellow flesh variety, unsurpassed for table use. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved).—This is the popular early turnip for table use. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED.—The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.

IMPROVED AMERICAN.—Flesh yellow, solid, sweet and fine flavor. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE.—A round, smooth, medium-sized, light yellow turnip with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SEVEN TOP.—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as "greens." Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—One of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.75.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

ANISE.—The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Oz., 20c.

BALM.—Has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. Oz., 25c.

CARAWAY.—Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the Parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Oz., 25c.

DILL.—It is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt., 5c; 10c.

SAGE.—The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Oz., 20c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Oz., 30c.

SWEET THYME.—It is both medicinal and a culinary herb. Oz., 40c.

SAVORY.—Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. Oz., 30c.

LAVENDER.—It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Oz., 30c.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS.

Cowpeas.

Prices subject to market changes. Write me for prices.

The Cowpea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We wish only to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more Cowpeas, as they are the greatest of all leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food—nitrogen—storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

WHIPPOORWILL.—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn-out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. Market price.

WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN.—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. Market price.

LARGE, BLACK-EYED PEAS.—The large Black-eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. Market price.

CLAY PEAS.—Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. Market price.

CREAM PEAS.—This is the most beautiful table pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. Market price.

CROWDER PEAS.—Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Market price.

SOJA BEAN.—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford much nutritious forage. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. Lb., 15c.

Clover Seed.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—Alfalfa, the superior of all plants for hay and pasture. The giant agricultural Clover of today. A wonderful plant that has turned the great West into a paradise of wealth. It grows successfully in every State of this great Union, and is adding millions of wealth every year to the farmers. Produces more valuable feed to the acre than any other forage plant

on earth. It has many points of excellence that commends it to every wide-awake farmer. It has great feeding value, containing as much protein as wheat or bran. It is a wonderful soil enricher. Market price.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be. Market price.

JAPAN CLOVER.—A low perennial of spreading habit, and adapted to withstand excessive drouth. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known. Market price.

BURR CLOVER.—A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Market price.

Saccharine Sorghums.

SORGHUM.—For stock feed sow any time from March to August, about two bushels to the acre if wanted for hay; or half peck if wanted to make syrup.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE (Sometimes called Goose-neck Cane).—The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown a man never returns to the use of any other cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used. Market price.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Can be sown broadcast; one-half bushel per acre. Market price.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as Amber. Market price.

RED TOP.—The seed of this variety is round, small and of dark-red color. It is a late variety, very sweet, and largely used for both hay and syrup. The variety is known in some localities as the Sumach cane. Market price.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums.

All these varieties bear dry weather well. Where corn will wholly fail for want of rain at certain stages, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full yield. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn grows, even on land too poor for corn.

JERUSALEM CORN.—This corn was brought here from the arid plains of Palestine by a missionary, who gave two grains of it to a farmer in Finney county, Kansas. These two grains made five heads the first year, next season he got five bushels, and next season he planted eight acres and gathered 200 bushels. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons. Have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. Market price.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with

numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green, and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. For fodder, sow one-half bushel to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Market price.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE.—This excellent fodder plant has proved of great value during dry years in Texas. The stalks grow about eight feet high and produce a good many large leaves. It stools from the ground; also sends out shoots from the joints, all making grain heads. Can be cut two or three times, letting the last cutting mature heads. Should be planted in drills four feet apart, and cut out 18 to 20 inches in the drill. Five pounds will plant an acre. Price, prepaid, 20c per lb. Write for bushel prices.

FETERITA.—A new non-saccharine Sorghum, claimed by almost all who have tried it to be the greatest drouth-resisting crop ever introduced in the Southwest, making good when such crops as Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn failed. Owing to its stooling habit, makes lots of forage, and often makes as many as seven heads to a plant; all stock are very fond of it. It matures earlier than either Milo or Kaffir Corn. It is also claimed to be a splendid crop to grow for silage. It should be planted in rows and cultivated the same as corn. It takes about 8 lbs. to plant an acre. Price, mail paid, 25c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders. Lb., 20c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Our own importation. Think of it—cost only 60c to seed an acre. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown and perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. Lb., 20c.

Speltz or Emmer.

Yields a heavy crop of grain similar to barley, and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. We would advise our customers to try a small patch of it. It takes 60 lbs. to plant an acre.

SPELTZ.—Price, prepaid, 20c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

BLACK WINTER EMMER.—Price, prepaid; 25c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. Lb., 25c.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE.—This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. Lb., 25c.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.—The Improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about eight to ten feet high, stands up well and entirely free from crooked brush. Lb., 15c.

SEED RYE.—This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture. Sow at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. Market price.

WINTER BARLEY.—Barley makes one of the largest and most nutritious crops of pasture or hay. Market price.

Millet.

LARGE GERMAN.—This is the favorite Millet of Texas, on account of its large yield; on good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre being not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. To make the best hay it should be cut green, when heads are in full bloom, if wanted for seed, must be allowed to ripen. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Three pecks will sow an acre. Price, prepaid, 20c per lb. Write for bushel prices.

Seed Oats.

Prices of oats are continually fluctuating. Write for prices or if orders are entrusted to us we will always give lowest prices on the day shipment is made.

WINTER TURF OATS.—For fall sowing. They are rust proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezing. When sown early their roots strike down from ten to twelve inches deep. Market price.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF.—This is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 100 bushels per acre, and we have known of more prolific yields. Sown in the fall, makes splendid winter pasture, which does not prevent its making full crop in the spring. Nearly always stands our Texas winters. Market price.

Seed Wheat.

MACARONI OR NICARAGUA.—A wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. The reports of yield are from twenty-eight bushels to forty-five bushels per acre, and is especially adapted to our Southern climate. Market price.

MEDITERRANEAN.—We are sure all farmers who are fortunate enough to secure some of this seed will be highly pleased with the result, as the originator has for fourteen years past made from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Market price.

Australian Salt Bush.

A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drouth. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from an acre. Lb., \$1.50.

Vetch.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH.—Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September. One and one-half bushels per acre.

Flax.

When grown for seed, sow one bushel per acre; if fiber is wanted, sow at the rate of two or three bushels. The soil should be well cultivated. Lb., \$25c, postpaid.

Spanish Peanuts.

An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable than either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Thirty pounds to the bushel. Sow about one and one-half bushels to the acre. Market price.

Chufas (Earth Almonds).

A species of ground-nut, forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are easily harvested, and furnish one of the most valuable fattening feeds for hogs and poultry. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Write for prices for larger quantities.

Recleaned Grass Seeds.

BERMUDA GRASS.—Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows. Lb., \$1.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but in the South it is not always a success. Lb., 50c, postpaid.

ORCHARD GRASS.—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. Lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS.—This is a valuable grass when sown on a rich but not very heavy soil. It can be pastured during the winter and

hay cut or the seed saved in the spring. Twenty-five to thirty pounds can be broadcasted to the acre. Plant in the early fall and in the spring. Lb., 40c, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS.—Very rich in saccharine matter, makes an excellent hay and produces large, juicy roots which hogs eat eagerly. The only objection to this grass is the great difficulty of eradicating it when once it is started. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

SOWING SEEDS.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as beans, corn and peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Pea and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as beets and carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as cauliflower, celery and lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful cabbage planters sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOTBEDS.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermentig material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material.—The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and, if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash.—Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame.—This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It

should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil.—This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed.—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done, uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed.—The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience, one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open, ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A Cold Frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc., and is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them to the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South and may be

covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

Transplanting.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed, it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

Watering.—The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

THE MAN WHO DID HIS BEST AT HOME.

WHITNEY MONTGOMERY.

All honor to the noble men
 Who went to fight for you and me—
 To those who shall return again,
 And those we nevermore shall see;
 For some shall sleep in alien dust,
 And some beneath the ocean foam—
 God bless them every one and bless
 The man who did his best at home!

What does it matter if he staid
 When others took the sword and gun,
 If faithful to his simple trade
 He did the work that two had done?
 He gave whatever he could give,
 Denied himself what he could spare,
 And though his body labored here
 His heart and soul were "over there."

All honor to our noble men
 Who battled on a foreign shore;
 A cheer for those who come again,
 A tear for those who come no more;
 For some shall sleep in alien dust,
 And some beneath the ocean foam—
 God bless them every one, and bless
 The man who did his best at home!

There probably never was a time in the history of the world when there was such a shortage of food and feedstuffs with which to supply the starving millions whose country and homes were devastated by the World war, in order to relieve this acute condition it is incumbent on every planter, farmer, gardener and any one that has vacant land, lots or a backyard to plant all the feed, grain and vegetables possible. The record breaking prices that can be realized for all kinds of food and feed crops should encourage all those who have a patch of land at their disposal to plant some variety or feed or food.

IN ADDITION to a large and full assortment of all kinds of Field, Garden and Grass seed, I also carry a large stock of all kinds of Poultry Remedies and Supplies, a few of which appear in the following list:

Martin's Wonderful Blue Bug Killer—to be given in the feed.

Martin's Egg Producer and Poultry Regulator.

Martin's Sure Death Insect Exterminator—used as a spray.

Martin's Sure Cure Roup Remedy.

Martin's Stock Dip.

Martin's Sure Death Lice Powder.

Martin's Liquid Dog Soap.

Martin's Stock Food—for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Martin's Sore Head and Canker Remedy.

Martin's Limber Neck Remedy.

Egg Boxes, Sprayers, Medicated Nest Eggs, Bone, Charcoal, Beef Scraps, Oyster Shell, Chili Pepper Seed ground and whole, Mixed Chicken Feed, Alfalfa Meal, Etc.



Write for Martin's Poultry Book which gives a full description of above remedies and supplies. Same will be mailed to you free on application.



I can furnish any seed known to the trade on due notice. Write me for prices on anything you may want in the seed line. Special prices on quantities. The best seeds are the cheapest and that is the kind I try to handle.

C. J. MARTIN

