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Mel L. Webster Seed Co.

Retail Catalogue
Planters' Guide—1921



Webster's Beauty

Everything for the
Garden, Lawn and Farm

Mel L. Webster Co., Waco, Texas

(Successor to Rush Park Seed Co.)

Seed-Service-Satisfaction

A Word to Our Customers

A WORD in regard to our change in name will be interesting to you. For many years the Rush Park Seed Co. and the Mel L. Webster Co. were strong competitors for the trade in this section, but about ten years ago both companies were consolidated and put under one management. Soon after the Waco business was established by the consolidated companies and as each had their own trade it was thought best to run the business separate, each under its old name. The large retail business was built up under the name of the Rush Park Seed Co., while the Webster Co. looked after the wholesale end of the business. By a reorganization of the business the Webster Co. took over the assets of both corporations. The Rush Park Seed Co. surrendered its charter and the business in Waco is now all under the name of The Mel L. Webster Co. It is the same business, under the same management, but under a new name.

HAVE A HOME GARDEN! There is no greater satisfaction or source of profit than a well kept garden. We not only have **better vegetables** than we can buy but without money, and the only price we have to pay is a small outlay for seed and the planting and healthful exercise necessary to plan and plant and care for it.

We owe a duty to society to stop the wasteful spending that has run riot the past two years. A good way is to raise part of our food instead of buying it. One thing sure if our expenditures are not checked voluntarily conditions in the near future are going to compel economy.

Save on your living expense by having a garden in 1921 that will be a joy to you, and at the same time perform your duty to society by being a producer instead of a spender.

We hope this catalogue will assist you in planning your garden. "Put that back yard to work," have a good garden. "Enjoy fresh vegetables and fruit and **REDUCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.**"

In issuing a retail list, it is not to ignore the merchant and go after the retail customer direct, but to advertise our line better, and by co-operation with the merchant and consumer, serve all the trade better than we could without the list.

Much business, we expect, will come to us direct, but in every case where we have a dealer in your town he is authorized to take your order, and on the same basis you would get it from us direct. In this manner we hope to build up business for the dealer and render to both dealer and consumer a real service by supplying complete and reliable information, and furnishing satisfactory seed to the satisfaction of all.

A Word to Market Gardeners

The prices we quote in this list on the larger quantities are extremely low, and of course are intended for buyers of that quantity; our theory being that anyone who buys in the quantities so listed is entitled to the market gardener's list price. Consequently we will not issue a special list for market gardeners.

On quantities larger than listed in this catalogue, or for orders of unusual size, we want a chance to make special prices where it is possible to do so.

Be friendly and write us when in need of seed or information. Send your orders on.

As we keep no books on our Retail business, in every case remittance is to accompany the order.

Mel L. Webster Company

Successors to Rush Park Seed Co,

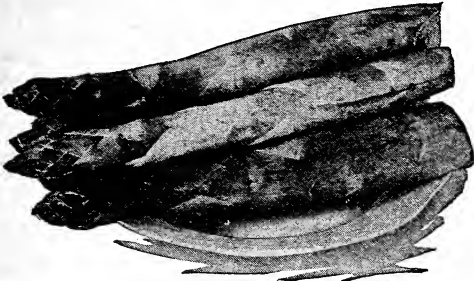
Waco, Texas, Dec. 15, 1920.

Vegetable Seeds

For a quarter of a century we have been making a specialty of Garden Seeds, and our seeds are well known to the store trade in almost every state in the Union. We carry large stocks in Texas at Waco, and are affiliated with one of the largest seed businesses in the North at Independence, Iowa. No one has any better stocks and no one can serve the seed trade, either at wholesale or retail, to better advantage. We are prepared to sell the larger part of the seed used in the Southwest, and will not be satisfied till we can control the biggest end of the business.

Asparagus

See Page 40 for Price on Asparagus Roots



Conover's Colossal

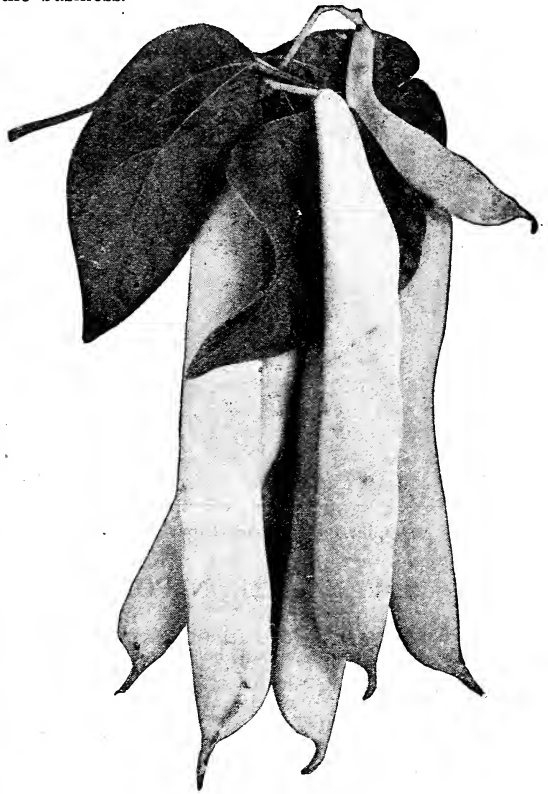
Texas ought to grow all the Asparagus needed for early Northern market, and no other crop will bring the same returns for the amount of labor invested.

Culture—Many people have an idea that a great deal of mystery is connected with the growing of Asparagus. To start a bed, from seed, and it is the best way, for plants raised from seed are better than those you can buy, as a general thing, and plants will be ready to cut from as soon as two-year-old plants, as it takes about so long for a bed to get established, no matter what the age or size of the plants are. Sow the seed in drills about as you would radish or onions, thin to one or two inches apart, keep free from weeds. The next spring prepare the ground thoroughly and deep, working in as much well-rotted manure as you can. Set the plants in rows about four feet apart and one and one-half to two feet in the row. This looks like spreading them out a good deal, but remember the bed will last for many years, and it will not be long before all the ground will be occupied. The crown of the plants should be set about four inches below the surface, keep well cultivated the first year or two, and fertilize with a top dressing of rotted manure and common salt, and work it in early in the spring, before the plants have made much of a start. A new bed will be ready to cut from in three years. There is nothing in the private garden that will bring as good returns for the labor as Asparagus. A bed of three or four dozen plants will keep an ordinary family supplied from early spring until green peas are ready, at which time it is better for the bed to stop cutting it.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—There are several newer varieties, but we think none have any greater claims for general favor than the old standby. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Beans

Culture—Beans all require a light, rich, well-drained, sandy loam; if matured, it should have been cropped one year before planting to beans, for if fresh, rank manure is used they are apt to go too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until after the ground has become light and warm. The largest yield will result from planting them in drills about two and one-half or three feet apart, and the plants two to four inches apart in the rows. The cultivation should be shallow and frequent, but never when the vines are wet with dew or rain, as it will cause them to rust. Don't cultivate too deep, for if the roots are disturbed in hot weather the plants are liable to wilt, causing the blossoms to fall off without producing pods. One pint of seed will plant about sixty feet of drill. For field culture about one bushel to the acre is required.



Improved Golden Wax

DWARF WAX

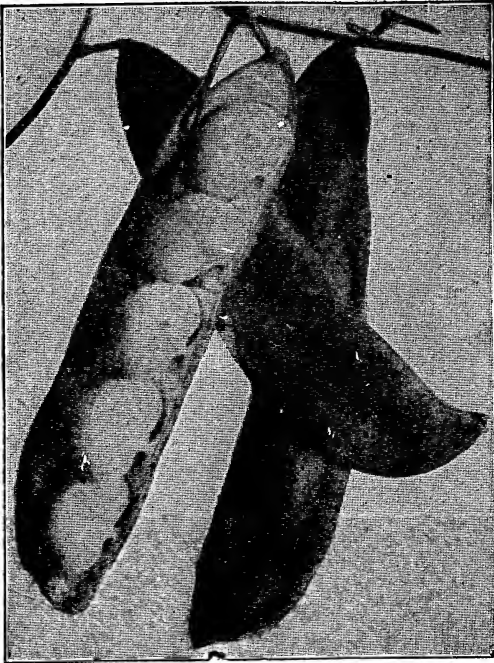
IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—An improvement on the old golden wax, the pods are longer and the bean is not the same shape or color; is claimed to be more productive than the original. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

PROLIFIC BLACK—This is a deservedly popular variety, probably as well known as any other. It is second to none in quality. Beans are black when ripe. Per pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—An improvement on the above, has long, round, delicately shaped pods that are meaty, stringless and of the finest quality. Per large pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This is one of the earliest and most productive of all wax beans; a favorite with market gardeners; is almost entirely rust-proof; pods are long and showy, of rich golden color, even at early stages of their growth. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

NEW DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—A productive wax-podded bush bean, having clear white seed. Pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The most productive bean of recent introduction. The vine is rustless and vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white. Stand shipping well. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima Bean.

DWARF GREEN POD

IMPROVED EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE—This is one of the best of all the Green Pod Beans; earlier than any of the wax sorts and by many considered of superior quality to them. The vine is more vigorous and hardy than the wax pods, and will stand more cold; pods are medium size and tender; beans are pink, streaked with red. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots., 20c per lb.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Very early and productive, an old and reliable kind, but we recommend it most for the latter. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A vigorous grower, vines spreading and productive. Pods larger than Valentine, fleshy and of fine quality. Seed a fawn color. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

REFUGEE or THOUSAND TO ONE—Esteemed for a late bean, popular for pickling, pods long and cylindrical, bean resembles the Early Mohawk only lighter in color. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

TEPARY WHITE MEXICAN FIELD—The great Bean for the dry country. This bean was discovered being grown by the Indians in Arizona

"I received my plants, and they are 'sure' the nicest plants I ever got from any greenhouse. I like them so well I am sending you another order."—RAYMOND JACKSON, San Saba, Texas.

Feb. 27, 1920.

One of my neighbors praises your seed so highly, I wish you would send me a catalogue as I wish to try some of your plants and seeds.—MRS. J. M. BRYAN, Anna, Texas.

and has been cultivated by them for hundreds of years under the arid conditions of the Southwest, till it has become acclimated to the dry conditions out there, and will make a crop with very little moisture. Will make a crop in South Texas if planted as late as September.

The Department of Agriculture states that it will make a crop on an annual rainfall of 7 inches, with better conditions will produce a crop of 2,400 pounds per acre. It is absolutely the best bean for dry climates and high altitudes, and will make a good crop where ordinary beans would perish for lack of water. The bean looks like an ordinary white navy or pea bean, but is slightly flattened and a trifle smaller. A bush bean, not requiring any poles, but with a loose, spreading growth. Per pkt., 15c; 30c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 20c; 50-lb. lots, 18c per lb.

HENDERSON'S DWARF LIMA—This was considered a great acquisition until the time of the introduction of Burpee's Dwarf Lima, which it resembles in growth. It is even more productive and of as good quality as any Lima Bean, but the bean is much smaller. Per pkt., 15c 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 30c per lb.

BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA—This is a genuine Lima Bean and as its name tells us, is Dwarf, growing only eighteen to twenty inches high. In habit of growth it is stout and erect, yet so branching that one plant is often two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, often having from 100 to 200 pods on a single bush, all well filled with large beans that are identical with the well known Pole Lima in size, appearance and quality. By the introduction of this valuable novelty it has been made possible to grow the best Lima Beans at a small cost, no expense for poles is necessary. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 30c per lb.

POLE BEANS

Pole Beans are still more sensitive to the cold than the dwarf varieties, and should not be planted until settled warm weather has come. Plant in rows running north and south; rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart in the row; set the poles leaning to the north, as the beans climb better than on a perpendicular pole, and the pods falling away from the pole, grow straighter and are more easily gathered. Let about four vines grow to a hill.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—A standard variety, but most too late for the extreme North. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 30c per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE—This is a good climber but on account of its not twining tightly as some is valuable to plant with corn. Beans large, flat, kidney-shaped, pure white, of the best quality both green and dry. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 30c per lb.

KENTUCKY WONDER—A green podded Pole Bean. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, run colored. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods. Very popular in the South. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

LAZY WIFE—One of the best for snaps of the later green-podded pole beans. The pods are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. Seed white. Per pkt., 15c; 40c per lb., postpaid. By express, F. O. B. Waco, 10-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 30c per lb.

ALL SEED IF SENT BY EXPRESS, 5c PER LB. LESS THAN PREPAID PRICE.

Carrots

For Plants see Page 37.

Carrots, like all root crops, do best in a rich, sandy loam; avoid fresh, rank manure; it is better to have ground that has been well manured and cultivated for a previous crop. Sow as early as possible for early crop, but for winter use the middle or last of September will do; always have the soil freshly stirred before planting the seed, cover about one-half inch with moist soil and press down well over the seed.

EARLIEST SHORT HORN—The earliest variety is best suited for forcing under glass. Has small top, is very small, dark orange in color, globular in shape, about two inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

CHATENAY—An excellent variety for table or stock. Tops medium size, necks small. Roots thick, uniformly half-long or stump-rooted; deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG—The variety is very extensively grown for both market and stock, and is one of the best all purpose Carrots known. Tops medium size, roots large, medium length and tapering evenly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome in appearance. Flesh a deep orange color, tender, crisp, sweet and productive. The roots not growing deep in the ground make it easy to harvest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A well known and standard sort, roots long, largest at the crown and taper gradually to the bottom, requiring a deep, loose soil and more room to reach their fullest development than the others; quality is good for table use, but is raised more extensively for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

LARGE BELGIAN—Grows about one-third out of the ground, root white, part above ground green. Flesh rather coarse, but roots grow to large size and it is popular for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

YELLOW BELGIAN—Almost identical with the above, except in color, which is yellow or light orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Ox Heart Carrots

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—An old and popular sort, of fine shape, a standard for quality. Flesh deep blood red, top medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—An early and desirable variety. Flesh deep blood red, very tender and sweet, grows to good size, not apt to be woody when old. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP—An improved extra early variety. The roots are globe-shaped, has a small tap root, tops are reddish-green and small. The flesh is dark red zoned with pink; a desirable early sort; quality fine, especially when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—A desirable extra early sort, valuable for forcing, very popular with market gardeners. The top is small, leaves are dark green mixed with red, leaf stems and veins dark red. Flesh dark red, of the best quality when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—This is one of the best beets grown, of good form, have one small tap root, tops are small and can be planted close together. Flesh deep blood red color, very tender, sweet; desirable variety for home and market gardens. Pkt., 5; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A well known and standard late sort; one of the best for winter use. Root long and tapering at both ends. Flesh deep blood red, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD or SEA KALE BEET—A distinct vegetable used only for greens. The leaf stems are large, long, and grow in a compact bunch like a well trained bunch of celery; are light golden color and of a beautiful waxy appearance. We would recommend our customers who are fond of beet greens to try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, all postpaid.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR

GOLDEN TANKARD—This is the best of the Yellow Mangels. Roots are large, growing much out of the ground; are short and do not taper much at top or bottom; tops small. Flesh yellow and white. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

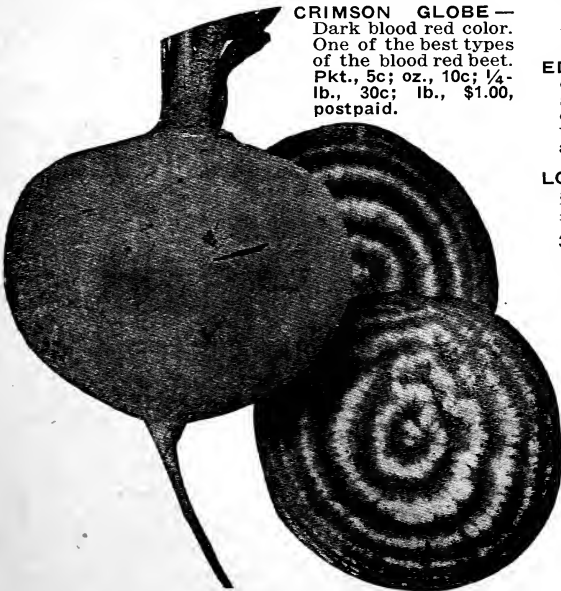
MAMMOTH LONG RED—A large, long variety, very productive. It grows a good deal out of the ground; color light red. Flesh light red and white; one of the best for stock. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Beets

For Plants see Page 36.

Culture—Beets, like all root crops, thrive best in a deep, rich loam. Plant in drills eighteen inches apart, thin to two or three inches in the row. The ground should be always freshly prepared for Beet seed so that the seed will come in contact with the fresh soil, then press the soil down firmly over the seed. If weather is dry, good results can be had by soaking the seed in warm water over night.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Dark blood red color. One of the best types of the blood red beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Crosby's Beets



Copenhagen Market

Cabbage

See Page 36 for Plants.

Cabbage is a hardy plant and thrives best in the cool weather of Texas fall and winter. The crop should be planted so that it may come to maturity before the dry, hot weather of mid-summer. Plant two and one-half feet apart each way. There is nothing that will respond as quickly to high culture as Cabbage. Cultivation should be frequent (as often as once a week) whether weeds grow or not. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 5,000 plants; 7,000 are required to the acre.

To the market gardener of course, Cabbage is a most important crop; its importance being the reason of our carrying such a wide list of varieties—both the standard and the newer sorts. We plan always to get wherever possible the pick of the seed growers' stock and we find that our customers appreciate it.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—A favorite early variety for both market gardeners and general use. Head is compact, medium size, pointed in shape. The standby for the main crop of extra early sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Exceedingly hardy. Very large, sure-heading sort. Head is very solid, pointed, but broad at the base. The leaves are large and slightly waved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to market gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be clear after the first cutting). The heads average about eight pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—This is one of the surest headers and very popular for home and market garden; good keeper; will do well for late as well as early. Head pointed and compact; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

EARLY YORK—An early variety; small conical-shaped head; can be grown much closer together than most sorts, as it is quite dwarf in its habit; an old and popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, all postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing large heads, which are very solid; shaped like the Late Flat Dutch. This is one of the best for summer and early fall use; quality good, tender and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, all postpaid.

SUREHEAD—A compact growing, "sure-header" variety, has become very popular of late. Is valuable for general crop, both for fall and winter; head medium size to large, drumhead shaped, with many outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, all postpaid.

IMPROVED DANISH BRUNSWICK—An early Drumhead of large size. Follows close after the early varieties; short stem; head flat and very compact. This is one of the best varieties in cultivation for a second early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, all postpaid.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A second early, sure heading Cabbage of good quality. The plant is a compact growth. The head is large thick, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, all postpaid.

RED DUTCH—This is popular for pickling, for which it is extensively used. A very sure header, heads hard and solid; color a deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, all postpaid.

HOLLANDER, or DANISH BALL HEAD—Quite a distinct sort, plants medium long stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth. The hardiest Cabbage in cultivation; endures both frost and drought that would destroy other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, all postpaid.

CHINESE CABBAGE

PE-TSAI

This vegetable in our opinion is peculiarly adapted to Texas and the South. It resembles to some extent cabbage, lettuce and mustard, is an annual and can be planted both in fall or spring. Like cabbage and mustard it is hardier and will stand the southern winter, and we are sure it will become a staple winter vegetable in the South, as it has already become in California. It forms a close, compact head which is excellent to use as a salad or cold slaw, and to cook with meat it is better than cabbage, turnip or fustard. Should be cultivated the same as head lettuce, does much better if grown during a cool season, for in dry hot weather it is inclined to go to seed rather than head up. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Celery

FOR PRICES ON PLANTS SEE PAGE 37.

Celery thrives in a rich, mellow, moist, but not wet, soil, and will do better on land well manured the previous season. For early crop during January, transplant into rows five or six feet apart in the row. Cultivate often. When nearly full grown gather the leaves together and draw the earth about them so as to hold them erect; after two or three days draw more earth around them, and repeat it every few days until nothing but the tops of the leaves can be seen. In doing this take care never to disturb the plants when wet or allow earth to fall between the leaves. For fall and winter crop have plants ready to set out by September. Where soil is suitable Celery should prove a profitable crop for Texas.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Is a fine variety of Celery, one of the best for early market use. It is not, as its name implies, self-blanching, nor is there any variety that does not require to be blanched, but the light golden color of the leaf stems makes it much more easy to blanch. Its beautiful color, fine quality and flavor will make only a trial necessary to establish it in general favor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN HEARTED DWARF—This is one of the best for home garden; it is second to none in beauty and quality, and is especially valuable for home garden, on account of its dwarf habit, the work of blanching is much more simple and easy; it is not very dwarf, growing from fourteen to sixteen inches tall; forms a very compact bunch of a beautiful golden color. A remarkably good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

This is a variety of the Celery family that is cultivated for the root, which is highly esteemed for flavoring soup. Start the plants in much the same way as for Celery. Transplant to rows two feet apart, after which culture is the same as required for any root crop. No earthing is required for this Celery, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—Produces globular roots with comparatively smooth surface. Very large and fine. Flavor is similar to Celery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 80c, postpaid.

Cauliflower

FOR PRICE ON PLANTS SEE PAGE 37.

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners because of the erroneous impression that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. The culture is the same as for cabbage, and anyone can be reasonably certain of success if he carefully follows the directions. Start the seed early, as Cauliflower requires a long season to mature.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—This is the most popular with market gardeners and is grown by them more than all other varieties together for forcing or for wintering over in cold



Golden Self Blanching

frames for extra early crop. It is hardy, sure to make a head of good size, compact and of best quality. It is also valuable for late summer and fall crop. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00; ¼-lb., \$6.00; lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Does not differ materially from Early Snowball, the best strains of Early Erfurt being almost identical with the best type of Snowball. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00; ¼-lb., \$6.00; lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS—Head large, compact, solid and white. This is also very early and a favorite though not as sure heading as the above. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼-lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Collards

FOR PRICE ON PLANTS SEE PAGE 37.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN—The true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for the table or for stock. Forms a large, loose, open head, or cluster of leaves on a long stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves the quality. Sow thick in rows, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high; or sow in rows where plants are to remain and when well started thin to two feet apart in the row. In

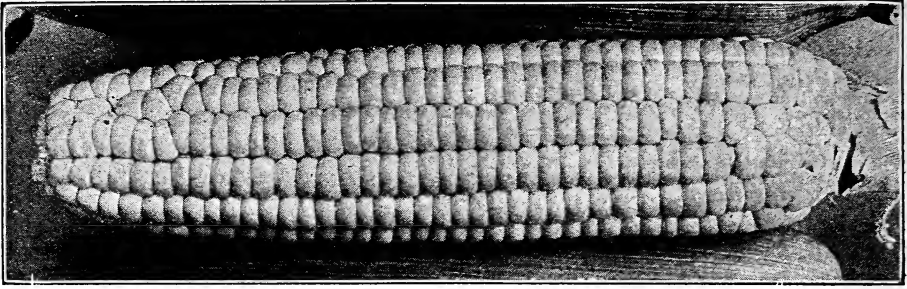
the South, sow from January to May, and August to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

March 3, 1920.

I sent you an order the last of February for Cabbage and Tomato plants. Received the plants in good condition. They are looking fine and I am well pleased with them.—J. B. HANCOCK, Gustine, Texas. Box 353.



Henderson's Early Snowball



Early Adams

Corn, Sweet or Sugar

The South is missing one of the good things of earth in not attempting the cultivation of Sweet Corn more than they do. Early Dent Field Corn, used so much in the South, is only a poor substitute for the roasting ears of the genuine Sweet Corn. At the present time Sweet Corn seed that has been acclimated for the South is not to be obtained in commercial quantities and southern seedmen have to depend on northern-grown seed. This the first year grows small, and the ears are nothing near as well developed as they should be, but if the best ears of this southern-grown Corn are saved and planted here each year for a number of years, the real type and characteristics of the corn will, in our opinion, assert themselves, and we in the South will be able to enjoy the luxury of real Sweet Corn.

Culture—Sweet Corn is much more tender and easily affected by cold and wet than Field Corn, on account of the sugar contained in the kernel. The ground must be in condition so that it will grow at once after planting, or it will sour and rot. The later sorts, or those containing the most saccharine matter will need to have the ground warmer and in better condition for their growth than the early and more flinty kinds.

EARLY ADAMS—Although not a Sweet Corn, when the grains are sweet and tender. It is grown successfully farther south than the regular Sweet Corn. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 30c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb.; by express, F. O. B. Waco.

EARLY MINNESOTA—About a week later than the above, a very popular and well known variety, valuable for market; stalk short, ears long and eight-rowed. It is about the earliest Sweet Corn upon which it will do to brag much for sweetness. Large pkt., 15c lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

GOLDEN BANTAM—A very early Sweet Corn about four weat high, with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight-rowed, six to seven inches long and of medium size. Large pkt., 15c; per lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

BLACK MEXICAN—The ripe grain is bluish-black, but when in condition for table cooks white, and

by many considered the standard for sweetness; desirable for family use. Large pkt., 15c; per lb., 30c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

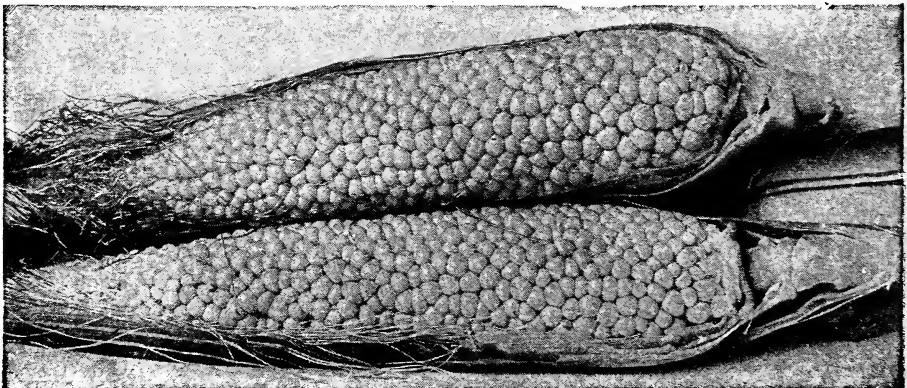
EARLY WHITE CORY—This is a selected type of Cory Corn that has been bred with reference to the white color of cob and kernel, the objection, if any, to the other being its pink color. It is fully as early and has every good quality of the ordinary Cory and the additional advantage of being white, which makes it more desirable for table. Large pkt., 15c; per lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 25c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Sometimes called "Shoepeg Corn" on account of the long and pointed shape of the dry kernel and the "hif or miss" manner in which it seems to be stuck into the cob. This is claimed to be the sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corn; is very productive, averaging three ears to the stalk; ears large, about one foot long. Large pkt., 15c; per lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 30c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This hardly needs description; is the standard for a main crop. For family, market garden and cutting purposes there is none that will fill its place; quality the best. Ear large, long, sixteen-rowed, cob small, kernel long and shriveled. Large pkt., 15c; per lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 30c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.

WHITE PEARL and HICKORY KING are used extensively for roasting ears in the South, and give the best satisfaction for garden purposes. For description see page 36. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 20c per lb., F. O. B. Waco.

CROSBY'S EARLY—This is the best of the early Corns. Season follows close after the Early Minnesota. Ears of good size, twelve-rowed, cob small, used extensively for canning in the state of Maine, and it is the use of this variety that has given Main canned corn its reputation for excellence. A standard sort, deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of varieties. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. 10-lb. lots, 30c per lb., by express, F. O. B. Waco.



Early White Cory

Cucumbers

Culture—Do not try to plant vine seed of any kind too early; the plants are very tender and for general crop or pickles nothing is gained by trying to start them before settled warm weather has arrived. A few hills can be put in early for early use if ample arrangements are made to protect them from the cold with boxes covered with glass or oiled cloth. The soil cannot be too rich for Cucumbers. Work in the hill all the well rotted manure the soil will stand. This, of course, is not necessary, for any good garden soil will raise a crop of Cucumbers, but it will pay for the extra labor. Make the hills about five feet apart, smooth the surface off, and press the ground down firmly with the back of hoe, then scatter the seed even over the smoothed surface, and cover with about one-half inch of moist soil. If these directions are followed there will be no trouble about the seed not growing if there is moisture enough for anything to grow. Plant fifteen or twenty seeds to the hill, which is two for the bugs and cut-worms and one for yourself. After they have a good start, and have a chance to beat the bugs, thin out to five or six good plants to the hill. To get the best crop Cucumbers must not be allowed to ripen on the vine, as they will stop any new fruit setting. In gathering cut the stems instead of breaking or tearing them off. One ounce of seed will plant fifty or sixty hills; two pounds are required to the acre.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—The best known and most popular of the entire list of Cucumbers. It is hard to beat it, either for pickling or table use. Fruit long and crisp; when small is the standard for pickles; when half grown unexcelled for table use, and when fully grown is the best for sweet pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

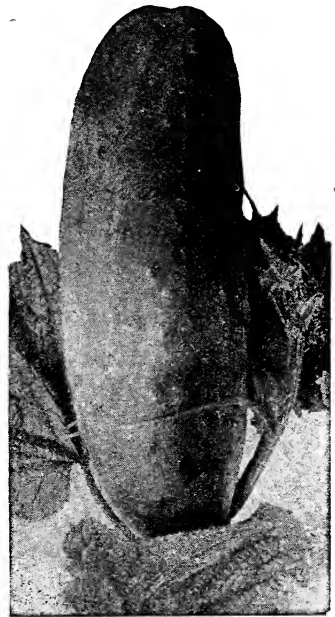
EARLY FORTUNE—One of the best selections of the White Spine type, is becoming very popular among the market men of the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—The best early sort; fruit sets close to the hill and usually in clusters; color dark green, medium size, does not taper much at the ends; very desirable for early table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, all postpaid.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—A very popular variety for table use, and deserves to be so for pickling; very productive. Fruit is very handsome, bright green in color, smaller at the ends, crisp and tender. If picked when young valuable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

PEARLESS WHITE SPINE—A vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit bright green in color, uniform and handsome in appearance, has very few spines. Flesh crisp and tender, the most popular table variety, used largely for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c lb., \$1.50, all postpaid.

KLONDIKE—A medium early white spined Cucumber, excellent for slicing. Vines very hardy and productive. Fruit when mature about eight inches long. Color dark green, slightly striped



White Spine

at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, all postpaid.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very desirable sort for pickles. Fruit color bright green, cylindrical in shape, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, all postpaid.

CHICAGO PICKLING—A popular variety with gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago. Fruit medium length, pointed at the ends, bright green color, productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-oz., 45c; lb., \$1.50, all postpaid.

Egg Plant

For Plants See Page 39

Culture—Egg Plant seed germinate slowly and should be started in moderately high temperature, for this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—A leading market variety; one of the best for quality, size and productiveness; shape oval or pear-shaped, dark purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.

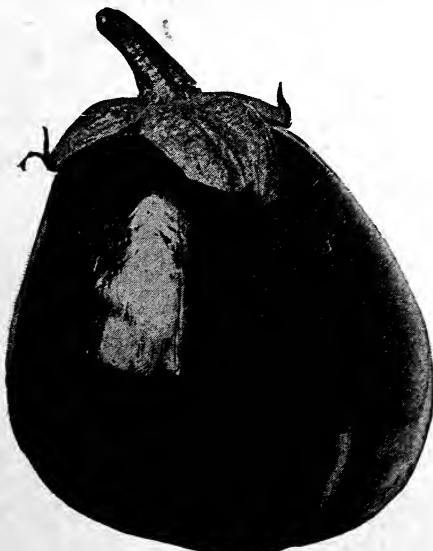
BLACK BEAUTY—As large as the New York Improved, but about ten days earlier. Very rich purplish black. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.

Endive

Endive is usually grown for late fall or winter use, but is all right for any season of the year. It is very popular with the German trade and it is sometimes called Winter Lettuce, or "Winter Salad." Plant seed in August or September as for lettuce, thin to 10 or 12 inches apart.

WHITE CURLED—This is remarkable for its beauty rather than quality. The best market variety, as the plant is so attractive it brings the highest market price, but is not as tender, and is coarser than the Green Curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

GREEN CURLED—One of the hardiest; has beautiful curled dark green leaves; it blanches out very white and crisp, quality the best. This is the standard variety. The leaves are finely divided. Makes a beautiful show when the centers are blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



New York Improved Spineless



Black Seeded Simpson

Lettuce

Grow some of the Celebrated **TEXAS HEAD LETTUCE** in your own home garden.

It does best on very rich, light soil; for outdoor culture sow early in the spring or fall in drills sixteen inches apart; as the plants begin to crowd, thin out for use, leaving them about six or eight inches apart in the row, where they will develop very fast into large, fine bunches or heads, each one of which will be enough for a small family. In this way you will have all the benefit in the way of succession that you would have by planting several times. If a hot-bed is used, let it be started quite early.

For Price on Lettuce Plants See Page 38.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The most popular of the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light yellowish-green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in good edible condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON—Plant large, forming a large, cabbage-like head, very slow to go to seed; outer leaves bright green; inner ones white, tender, crisp and of best quality. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

PRIZE HEAD—One of the best known and most popular of the head varieties. The leaf is very thin and tender and wilts too easy to make it very desirable for market, but for the home garden it is unexcelled. Forms a large head, deep green, splashed with reddish-brown. Finest quality. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—The most popular of the curled or loose heading sorts, grows erect and is one of the best for early use, as it can be used when very young and grows rapidly; color light green, leaves much curled, of very best quality; white seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON—One of the best large varieties for mid-season or fall use. Excellent for both outdoor planting and for forcing. Leaves thin, crisp, smooth. Color bright light green, the heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

NEW YORK—A splendid variety of large size, extra fine quality that is slow in running to seed. Good for either private planter or market gardener. On our trial grounds New York or Wonderful proved to be an excellent head lettuce, well adapted to the hot dry climate of the South and Southwest. Leaves are dark green, well blanched and firm. Quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Kale

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows three or four feet high, bearing long, rather narrow, plume-like green leaves which are deeply cut and finely curled at the edges. Improved rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DWARF GERMAN GREEN CURLED—Of dwarf, compact habit, foliage is very much curled, and is of very handsome appearance; so much so that it is sometimes grown as an ornament; quality excellent, tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

This is another variety of the Cabbage family, and is the connecting link between the Cabbage and the Turnip, and combines the flavor and many qualities of both. For early use sow early in the spring in drills fourteen inches apart, thin out to six inches apart in the row, as they are only at their best for table use when half grown; for a succession plant at intervals of a week or two. They do best in a light, rich loam. One ounce will plant 400 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—The bulb is small, smooth, white and of fine appearance. The best for early table use. This variety has a very short top and forms a ball quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

PURPLE VIENNA—Identical with the above except in color, which is a bright purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like Spinach. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession sow every few weeks. In the South the seed should be sown in fall.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Extensively used in the South as a spring salad and for greens. Leaves light green, much crimped and frilled. Seed small, reddish-brown to nearly black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

OSTRICH PLUME—A careful study of the different types of curled mustard has convinced us there is not much difference in them; if anything, Ostrich Plume does not grow quite as large as the Southern Giant Curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF, or ELEPHANT EAR—A distinct variety with large, cabbage-shaped leaves; a valuable sort and deserving of a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SIBERIAN—A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large, comparatively plain in the center but are cut and frilled at the edges. The variety is very hardy, a favorite for greens and in some sections is extensively grown for forage. This sort is sometimes called Sprouts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, all postpaid.

Muskmelons

Muskmelons or Cantaloupes like a warm rich soil, quite sandy. Plant seed in hills four to six feet apart each way, eight to ten seeds in a hill, and when danger of insects is past, thin to three or four plants. Well rotted manure or either fertilizer previously mixed in the soil of a hill is a great help. The quality of the melons depends on good conditions of growth. Give shallow cultivation until vines cover ground and pinch off ends of growing shoots.

HONEY DEW—These melons have a dull white rind, green flesh, very sweet and juicy. The average weight is from 6 to 8 lbs. These melons set a very heavy first crop, every plant produces five or six melons. They may be planted from 4 to 6 feet apart each way; it is desirable to plant them a little closely so that the size may be kept down. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD—A famous market melon of the Oval Netted Gem type. Our stocks are strictly select and can be depended on. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, all postpaid.

OSAGE—Fruit medium to large sized, oval, slightly ribbed and dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow nettings. The flesh is a deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, all postpaid.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—This is a much improved Rocky Ford with the inside of the green flesh slightly lined with orange. A very beautiful and valuable sort of the finest quality. In ten pound lots we can supply it in sealed bags direct from the grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

EARLY HACKENSACK—Also called Turk's Cap; fine early large variety, shape globular, flattened at ends, ribs large, thick, coarse, but fine flavored, a desirable sort for those who grow for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, all postpaid.

BANANA—A long, yellow, salmon fleshed melon, resembling the Cantaloupes; grows about two to two and one-half feet long, shaped like a large banana. It is of very good quality, and its peculiar shape makes it a good seller in the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Leek

Leeks are used to give a mild onion flavor to soups or dressings, and blanched leeks are equal to the best green onions.

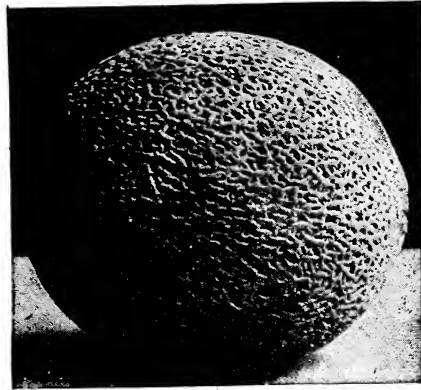
Culture—A member of the onion family. Cultivation like the onion, except should be grown deeper in the ground. Necessary to sow in bottom of a shallow trench and then draw the dirt in towards the growing plant, or else transplant when about the size of a slate pencil, setting roots about four inches deep; have plants stand about four inches apart in row.

LARGE LONDON FLAG—This variety is more extensively grown than any other, is of the best quality and hardy, crisp, tender, good flavored, does not get bitter as soon as most kinds; white seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Herbs

Culture—Most all varieties of Herbs thrive best in rich, sandy loam, and require special pains in the preparation of the soil and care of the young plants, as in most cases they are very delicate and easily choked with weeds. Sow early in the spring in rows fourteen to sixteen inches apart. In harvesting, cut when in bloom, wilt in the sun, and dry in the shade. The perennials should be planted where they can remain for years.

SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial, but not hardy enough to stand the



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

winters of this latitude; the young and tender leaves are used for flavoring or may be dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

THYME—This is a medicinal as well as a culinary Herb; a perennial, used for flavoring soups, etc., and for a tea that is considered good for headaches. Pkt., 5c; ob., 25c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

SUMMER SAVORY—An annual used for flavoring soups and dressings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SAGE—A perennial, very aromatic and more extensively used than any of the others. Its use is too well known to need describing; every garden should have a few plants, as it is impossible to buy from the stores any of very good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste, used in making dill pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

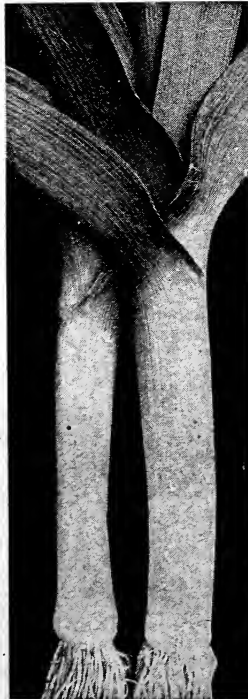
Casabas

The Casaba is now at full zenith of popularity.

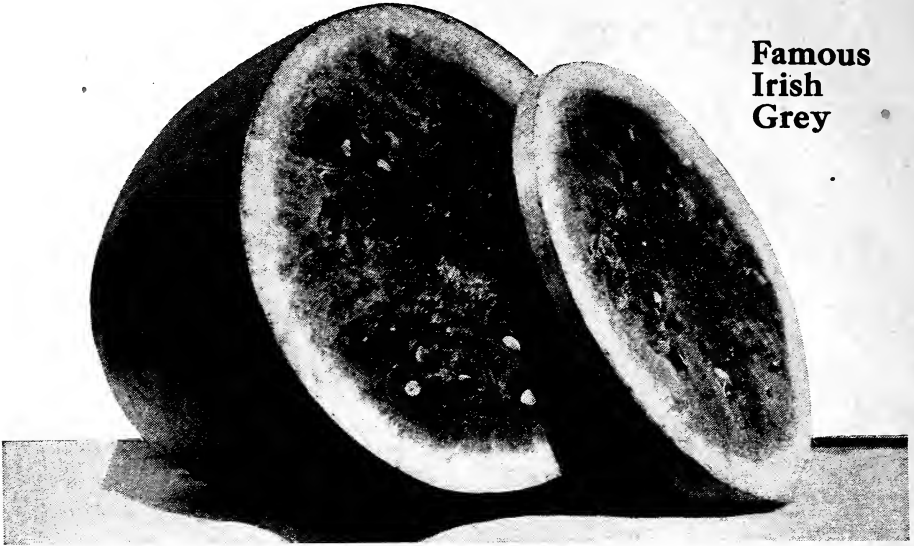
Previously it was grown as a late melon to mature after the cantaloupe season. As a late melon its popularity was confined to a limited section near the Coast of Southern California. But it is now demonstrated that it can be grown in all semi-arid sections side by side with the early cantaloupes and watermelons. The carloads of large perfect Casabas of the Winter Pineapple, Golden Beauty and Improved Hybrids, types that were shipped from the Imperial Valley during the past two seasons, have proven the value of the Casaba as an early melon and good shipper equal to the watermelon and cantaloupe.

HYBRID—This is a cross between the Winter Pineapple and the Montreal Muskmelon. It grows to a very large size and is of delicious flavor. It is a rampant grower and yields enormously; as many as seventeen large melons were taken from one vine. It is profitable, early and late. Plant from March 1st until July 15th. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; ½-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WINTER PINEAPPLE—This is the first of Casabas introduced into America. It is now just as distinct as when introduced nearly forty years ago. The Winter Pineapple is more profitable as a late melon, therefore we recommend to growers near the Coast that it be planted during June. Our type of Winter Pineapple is round, selected for its good shipping qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; ½-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Leek



**Famous
Irish
Grey**

Watermelon

Culture—They do best in a quick, warm soil, thoroughly enriched, but not with fresh, heating manure. A good plan is to have a good heavy green crop to plow under just before planting; make the hills six feet apart one way by eight feet the other. See directions for planting cucumbers as to method of making the hill; use plenty of seed so as to give the cut worms and insects a chance, and when the plants begin to crowd, thin to five or six plants to a hill.

IRISH GREY—Is a distinct and very valuable melon, the productiveness is wonderful, producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety, the eating quality is all that could be desired in a watermelon, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact and will not break when sliced (see cut). The size is uniformly large, average 25 to 30 lbs.; color of rind, yellowish grey and almost as tough as that of the Citron, ripens earlier than Tom Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking and stand long distance shipping better than any other melon; for comparison it will carry 1,000 miles distance and ship back over the same route then open as good as fresh picked Tom Watson. Another important feature, the rind will not sunburn, and will keep in good condition for several days in the sun after becoming ripe, while all dark rind melons will blister yellow on the top, which renders it unsalable. The Irish Grey is beyond the experimental stage and you need not hesitate to plant it extensively. It is the home market melon as well as the best shipper, you will make no mistake to try it. The photograph shown here only gives you a faint idea of what the melon is like, but you will note the smooth outline of the melon, also note the firmness of flesh shown in the slice $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick this melon was picked two weeks before slicing and had lost none of its delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size; rind dark green, striped with lighter; highly prized on account of its delicious flavor; seed light colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PEERLESS or ICE CREAM—One of the very best melons for this latitude, and for private gardens and near market there is none better on the list; fruit medium size, oval, rind thin, finely mottled dark and light green, flesh bright scarlet; solid to the center; crisp, very sweet and fine flavored; it is one of the earliest; seed pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MONTE CRISTO or KLECKLEY'S SWEETS—Vine vigorous and productive, fruit of medium size; oblong, slightly tapering towards the stem end; color dark green; flesh very bright, rich red, very sweet and tender. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—A popular melon for shipping in some localities and a good market variety; oblong in shape, large size, flesh scarlet, crisp and of good quality; rind dark green, striped and mottled with lighter green; seeds light color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HALBERT'S HONEY—The melons average eighteen to twenty inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. A number of planters who sell melons in nearby markets report that the new Halbert's Honey will outsell any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

TOM WATSON—The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 56 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin but exceedingly tough, and on this account is one of the very best shipping varieties. The skin is a dark mottled green, while the flesh is a brilliant scarlet, and the heart is very large with a small seed area. The flavor is most delicious and refreshing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SWEETHEART—A fine shipping melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm; flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender. Particularly fine for shipping or market for main crop, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ALABAMA SWEET—Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor; seeds are white. One of the very best of the long melons for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Onions

Onions do best on old, well-enriched soil that has been used for hoed crops long enough to have the weeds well under subjection. New land will seldom produce a good crop of onions, there being some elements of the soil lacking that are necessary for their best growth. If new land is to be used, fertilize thoroughly with some good commercial fertilizer or with well-rotted manure and wood ashes. Onions raised on new land are the sweetest and mildest, but are apt to be soft and run to big necks. Plant in drills fourteen inches apart, as that is the distance that most hand hoes work the ground to best advantage. If the bed be a quarter of an acre or more in extent the best investment one can make is to buy a hand seeder and cultivator. They are not very expensive and will pay for themselves in two days' work. A very important thing is to get the rows perfectly straight; too much care cannot be exercised in this direction, as it will save an immense amount of hard work in the future care of the crop. Onions are a garden crop and demand the best possible preparation of the land and the highest cultivation.

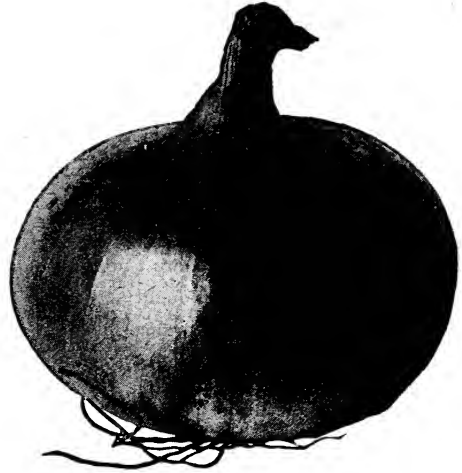
Grow Bermuda and Prizetaker Onions in your own garden. Any part of Texas can grow them. Follow the same methods of the professional growers, and you can raise them in most parts of the South. The Bermuda and also the Prizetaker for commercial purposes are usually planted in a seed bed in early fall and transplanted in the field when the plants are about one-eighth inch in diameter. This, while expensive in labor, saves the expense of thinning that is of course necessary if the seed is drilled in. It also saves largely on the amount of seed required.

ONION PLANTS—We can supply plants of Bermuda and Prizetaker during the winter and spring. For prices see page 38.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—The best known and most staple of all the onions. More seed of this one variety is sown west of Chicago than of all other sorts combined. Our stock of this seed is exceptionally fine and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. The best onion for field culture, being of good size, fine appearance, very productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

SPANISH KING, or PRIZETAKER—This onion is of foreign origin, but has proved such a success in this country, having been grown here so long, that it might properly be classed with American sorts. Our seed is American grown and will give the best satisfaction. Large, globular; straw color; excels all others in beauty. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA—Very early variety, used largely in the South as an early market onion, when the seed is sown in the fall and the onions harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish-



Large Red Wethersfield

straw color, and the shape is flat. The seed we offer is grown in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and is a fine, pure strain. This is the principal variety shipped in crates from Texas early in the spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—The only pure white Bermuda Onion, thus making it a ready seller in the retail market. Except in color it is identical with the other Bermudas, having all those desirable qualities of the older sorts combined with much more handsome appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.

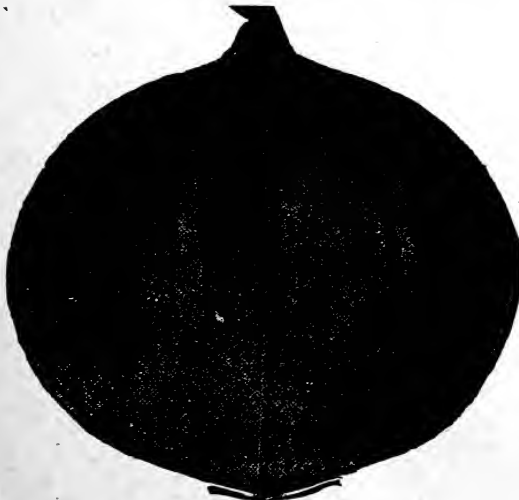
WHITE QUEEN—A rapid grower, very early, pure white skin, flat, medium size, and mild flavored sort; largely grown for pickling and bunching. A favorite with the home gardener as White Queen will produce the earliest onions from seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

RED BERMUDA—A very early flat variety, used largely in the South for planting in the fall and marketing in the spring. Is of mild flavor and ships well, but will not keep for winter. Color a dirty pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Plant sets in the fall any time from August till time for spring planting. We claim to be in a position to handle the onion set business better than anyone else in Texas. The usual method is to have sets sent down from the North in January just in time to take care of the spring demand. No one except ourselves has any facilities for taking care of them after they arrive and they are set around in bags till sold. The result is after the long trip from the North to the warmer weather of the South the onion sets arrive in a damp and growing condition and should be planted at once. If not, they rot and sprout so the consumer gets them in a damaged condition. Our method is to ship our sets South direct from the field in which they are grown in September. We ship in baskets in open stock cars so that the sets actually continue to dry out in transit. When they arrive we have sufficient shallow trays with lath bottoms, so they can all be stored, not over three inches deep. The trays are racked up one above the other, with room for a good circulation of air between. The result is we have sets from September 20 to the end of the season in almost perfect condition and unless the trade has used up our stock can supply them as late as May or June.

Choice White Bottom 30c lb., postpaid
 Choice Yellow Bottom..... 25c lb., postpaid
 Choice Red Bottom..... 25c lb., postpaid
 By express or freight at buyer's expense: \$15.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate. Sets are sold by bushel, 32 lbs.



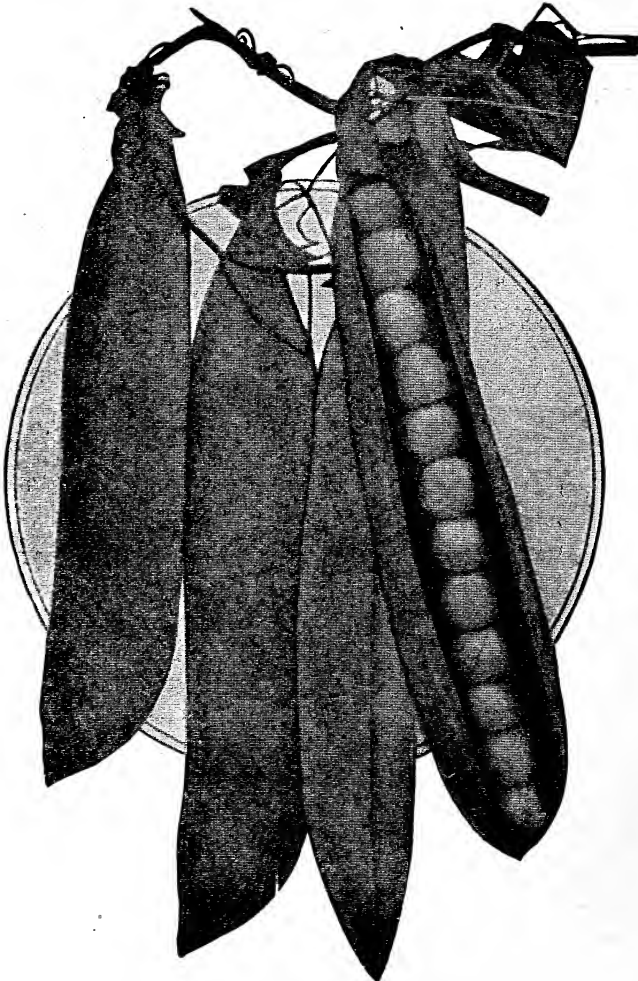
Prizetaker

English Peas

BEST FOR BOTH HOME GARDEN AND MARKET

Peas do best on light, warm soil. For earliest crop, select some sheltered place, plant as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, cover lightly with about one inch of soil. Smooth sorts will stand earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties. Later plantings should be covered deeper, from two to four inches; deep planting prolongs the season of bearing, and to some extent prevents mildew. Avoid fresh manure or mucky soil, as vines grow too rank and tall. It is always best to keep the vines picked, for if any pods are allowed to ripen, the young pods will stop forming. There is as much difference in quality between the wrinkled and smooth pea as between sweet and field corn, the wrinkled appearance being an indication of sugar or saccharine matter in both corn and peas. English peas are a hardy vegetable and thrive in cool weather; will stand considerable frost. For that reason more attention should be given to them as a fall and winter crop. In Southern Texas most peas are planted in early fall and there is no reason why they should not do equally well as far north as Fort Worth.

EXTRA EARLY—This is one of the best strains of Extra Early Peas and we can recommend it as valuable for first crop both for family and market garden; ripens evenly so that the entire crop can be secured in two or three pickings. Grows from 22 to 36 inches high, according to soil and season. Pea of medium size, smooth, white. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.



Extra Early

AMERICAN WONDER—The most dwarf of any of the wrinkled peas, growing from nine to twelve inches high, vines are stout and branching and covered with well filled pods. The flavor and quality are unsurpassed. The dry pea is medium size, light green, and much wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

FIRST AND BEST—For family use is equal to any of the extra-early; does not ripen as evenly as some of the others, but for home garden is valuable on that account; as early as any and continues in bearing a week or ten days; is a smooth white pea, height about two and one-half feet. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Best of extra early Dwarf Peas. Vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, and earlier than the Premium Gem. The sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A medium sized wrinkled pea. Grows from 12 to 14 inches high. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—Almost as early as the American Wonder, grows some higher, but not high enough to require any support. Our strain of this popular sort is the best and differs little from the Premium Gem. If you could have only one pick out of the list of peas we would advise you to take the Little Gem. It is within a week as early as the earliest, grows large enough to be productive, but not so tall as to need bushing, is of the very best quality. To show that it is good and also that it is appreciated, our sales on this variety are equal to any two other sorts combined. Height 15 inches, pea light green, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 45c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

EARLY ALASKA—This is the best and earliest smooth blue pea, and by many claimed to be the earliest pea grown. Of good quality, grows 2 to 2½ feet high; a valuable pea for market gardeners and market purposes, as it ripens all its crop about the same time. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

GRADUS—Not only is this an extremely early sort, but the pods are about as large as Telephone, hence market gardeners as well as private gardeners all speak well of Gradus. It has heavy stems, large, dark green leaves, producing handsome, large pods, measuring 4 to 4½ inches in length, nearly round, and tender and sweet, and remain edible longer than most other sorts. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 45c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

BLISS' EVERBEARING—Is fit for use soon after the Gem, continues long in bearing; if kept well picked season may be prolonged several weeks if weather is not too dry; peas are large, wrinkled, of the finest quality and flavor; vines stout, grows 18 inches to 2 feet high. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR IMPROVED—Is a very fine first early dwarf pea, regarded by some as the best of the wrinkled sorts. It is very hardy; can be planted early; vines are 18 inches high, very prolific; pods are almost square at lower end, larger and broader than the usual dwarf pea, and dark green color. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c; 50 lbs., 32c lb.

PEAS—Continued

CARTER'S TELEPHONE—Vine large, foliage coarse, pods very large, filled with immense large peas of best quality; very productive. Height 4½ feet, pea large, green, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The standard for excellence in quality, very productive. Most popular late pea, grows 4 to 5 feet high, seed light green, large wrinkled. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 50 lbs., 32c per lb.

LARGE WHITE EYE MARROWFAT—Popular for late crop both for field and garden. 5 feet high; pods large, round, well filled; peas large smooth, white. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 30c per lb.; 50 lbs., 28c per lb.

GRAY SUGAR EDIBLE PODS—Cultivated for the pods, which are used much the same way as string beans, being cooked whole and eaten pods and all. Grow 3 to 4 feet high; pea a dark grayish-brown, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express at buyer's expense: 10 lbs., 40c per lb., 50 lbs., 35c per lb.

LITTLE MARVEL—An early variety of English origin which has found great favor in America. It matures about the same time as "American Wonder." Grows about 15 inches high. Has dark green foliage and vines heavily set with pods 2½ to 3 inches in length. Filled with 6 to 9 dark green peas of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express, 10 lbs., 35c per lb.

Parsley

See Page 38 for Plants

Seed very slow to germinate and requires special care. If sown very early in spring in ground that is not too weedy, there will be no trouble in getting a stand. If later same care as for celery is necessary.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most popular for market and home garden; of compact growth; bright green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

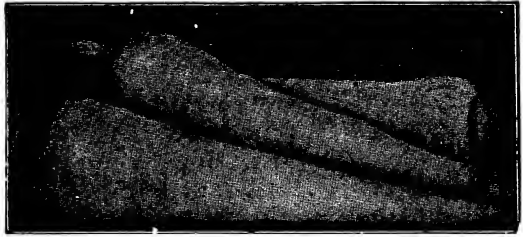
TURNIP ROOTED, or HAMBURG—The edible portion is the root which resembles a small parsnip. Flesh dry, similar to celeriac in flavor. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

Parsnips

Are of very early culture. Do the best on rich, sandy loam, but are not so particular but what they will make a good crop on any good garden



Champion Moss Curled



Hollow Grown Parsnips

soil. Seed slow to start, and should be planted early in the spring or fall in drills 14 to 16 inches apart; thin to four inches apart in the row. They are very hardy and will keep in ground over winter, and be improved by freezing.

HOLLOW CROWN, or GUERNSEY—Root of medium length, growing all below the ground. One of the best. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Okra, or Gumbo

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsup, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Pods are in best condition when from one to three inches long.

WHITE VELVET—The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

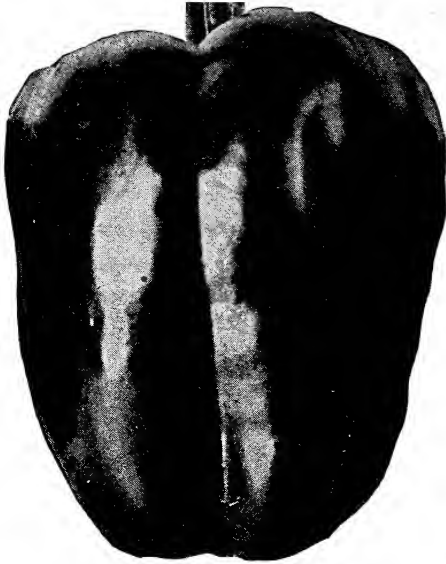
PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. The pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. This is a desirable market as well as home garden sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.



Okra, or Gumbo

EXTRA EARLY DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—An extra early maturing variety. Very productive. Plants twelve to eighteen inches high. Pods short, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Increase the yield of your peas by inoculating the seed or soil with "Mulford's Nitrogen"—Mulford's Nitrogen-gathering bacteria. It is conveniently put up in various sizes to meet the requirements of home gardeners as well as professional market growers and farmers.



Large Bell or Bull Nose Peppers

Peppers

Culture—Sow in a hot-bed in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past and the soil is warm and the weather settled. Thorough and frequent cultivation should be kept up until frost, by this means you can have a continuous crop.

See Page 39 for Plants.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE—A favorite sort and one of the best for pickling and stuffed mangoes. One of the earliest varieties. Flesh thick and milder than most other kinds. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A slim, long, bright red sort; very strong and pungent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

RUBY KING—Bright colored, beautiful, sweet and mild flavored; grows to good size and very symmetrical in shape; good for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT—Upright, very compact, vigorous and productive. Fruits very large and long, deep green when young, rich red when ripe. Fresh very thick, mild, excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼-lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Spinach

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and begin thinning out the plants about 6 inches apart, when leaves are an inch wide. No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared.

LONG STANDING—An improved round-seeded sort, combines all the good qualities of the ordinary kinds and has the additional one of being much longer fit for use before running to seed. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

VIROFLY—A popular market variety of very quick, strong growth, producing an abundance of large, thick, roundish leaves. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BLOOMSDALE—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

By express or freight F. O. B. Waco, 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.25, for any sort of Spinach.

Pumpkin

Culture—Is not so particular as regards soil or cultivation as other vine seed and belongs more to the field than to the garden.

SWEET, or PIE—A small, round, very prolific sort, skin and flesh deep orange yellow, very thick, fine grained, and one of the best for pies. Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—None better for table use; pear-shaped, slightly striped green; hardy and productive; valuable. Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD—Large, flat or cheese-shaped. Color of skin deep orange, streaked with light green; good for table use, also for field crop. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

STRIPED CUSHAW, or CROOKNECK—Grows to weighing seventy-five pounds; shape like Winter Crookneck Squash; color of skin cream-like, very lightly striped with green; flesh salmon colored. Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SOUTHERN FARMER—A new pumpkin that we have been trying to introduce for the past four years. It will thrive in dry weather and produce a wonderful crop of small pumpkins on an average of four pounds. They are very solid and are wonderful keepers. For eating or for stock they are unexcelled and will furnish more feed for hogs or cattle than any other crop on the same amount of land. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.



Field of Large Cheese or Kentucky Field Pumpkins

Radishes

Grow Radishes During the Fall and Winter.

There is no vegetable more easily grown or better known than this. Any fair garden soil will produce good Radishes. They are hardy and should be planted early in the spring or fall, in drills fourteen inches apart; thin to two or three inches apart in the row. For a succession of Radishes plant a week or ten days apart during early spring. Radishes must grow quickly and they require bright, warm, sunshiny weather to insure best results. Cool, wet, cloudy weather often causes a failure of the crop, the plants all growing to top and bottoms being like a stick. Good seed is also an important factor, all the early Radish seed should be French grown, as it seems to be impossible to get seeds that can be depended upon anywhere else, American stock not being as good. Our Radish seed is from the best French growers.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, deep scarlet, turnip-shaped Radish. Grows very quick, crisp, tender and fine flavored; desirable for forcing or outdoor cultivation; one of the best for first crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP—A handsome, very early sort, skin of bright scarlet, with a white bottom and top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A very popular variety on account of its beauty and fine quality; color a bright pink, tipped with white; olive-shaped or oblong; grows very quick and one of the best for first early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—A small, quick growing, early, round, white Radish, crisp, sweet and tender; makes a fine appearance if grown with the Scarlet Turnip and served together. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—A quick growing variety, desirable either under glass or outdoors. Tops small. Roots slightly olive-shaped, color rich, bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CHARTIER IMPROVED—Shape long, but thicker than the Long Scarlet; color bright scarlet at top, shading to white at the bottom; is of remarkably fine quality, keeping crisp, sweet and tender until it is an inch or more in diameter. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ICICLE—The earliest of the long white summer Radishes, of most excellent quality. Tops small. Roots pure white, slender, very smooth, five or six inches long. Flesh very crisp and tender. Also adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Color a bright scarlet, shape long, early, of best quality, and a deservedly popular sort for both home and market. Sweet, brittle; profitable for the gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CRIMSON GIANT TURNIP—A round radish of exceptionally large size for so early a variety. The roots are nearly globe-shaped, of beautiful crimson-carmine color and most excellent quality, often growing one and three-fourths inches in diameter before becoming pithy. It is a desirable variety for general outdoor planting, and also suitable for forcing where a very large, round radish is wanted. It remains in condition a remarkably long time for so early a radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED—One of the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet Radishes known. Roots mature in about twenty-five days from time of planting and continue in good condition until full grown, when they are as large in diameter but a little shorter than Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Icicle Radishes

CINCINNATI MARKET—Very similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved, but deeper red in color and remains in condition for use longer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

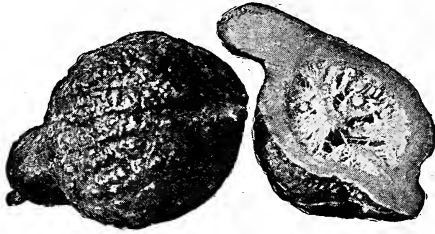
CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—The largest of all Radishes, roots grow ten or twelve inches long; a good keeper; quality fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Skin black, flesh white, crisp, tender, pungent and high flavored; one of the hardiest, a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Bright rose colored skin, flesh white, of the finest quality; root medium long, largest at the bottom end. This is one of the best for fall and winter use. Grows larger than the Spanish varieties and is an excellent keeper. By packing in sand, crisp, fresh radishes may be had all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Whether you plant a 20-foot row of radishes for home use, or a half-acre tract for market, you want good seed. You can be assured that all our seed is fresh and of high vitality. All are tested for germination.





Squash

Squash

Culture—The general principles of culture are about the same as for cucumbers and melons. If anything, they are more susceptible to cold and wet, and care must be taken not to plant too early. Squashes are not so particular in regard to soil as some other vine seed. At the same time nothing is lost by having the soil well enriched. Winter sorts should be planted about eight feet apart each way, and the summer varieties 4 to 5 feet apart. The summer varieties are about all that can be grown successfully South, while farther north the rugged varieties are more popular.

Tomatoes

See Page 39 for Plants.

ACME—This is one of the earliest of the purple fruited sorts; fruit of fair size, smooth, solid; vigorous and hardy, beginning to bear early and continuing until cut off by frost; a deservedly popular variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

BONNEY BEST—The fruits of this desirable early sort are most attractive in shape and color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners whose trade demands fruits of beautiful shape and color. A very good variety for the early market and home garden.

DWARF CHAMPION or TREE—This is a distinct variety in foliage, also in habit of growth. It is very compact and dwarf, growing strong and tree-like, so that the fruit is held up clear from the ground and does not require stakes. Fruit is a purplish-pink, round, smooth, and one of the best for quality and flavor; is medium early. A very desirable sort for private gardens and for forcing under glass, its dwarf habit of growth allowing it to be planted very close together. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

WEBSTER'S BEAUTY—Vine large and vigorous, fruit large, very smooth and good quality; color a light purple; flesh pink; productive; fine table sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., 1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY DETROIT—The largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. Early Detroit is one of the most valuable shipping tomatoes yet produced. It is also desirable for the home garden and near markets. Pkt., 5c.

NEW STONE—One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval and very

WINTER

In Winter Squashes we list only one variety which seems to meet with reasonable success in most any locality for winter use.

TRUE HUBBARD—Our strain of Hubbard is exceptionally fine, and this without doubt is the most popular and best known of all Winter Squashes. The skin is a dark olive-green, and when ripe forms a hard, flinty shell; flesh bright orange color, very dry, fine grained, sweet and good flavored, cooks dry, either baked or boiled. Is a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SUMMER

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the best; a standard variety, skin bright yellow, warty, of best quality and of attractive appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED—A very early, flat, scalloped-shaped variety, color of skin white, flesh tender, and of good quality. This is a very popular summer squash, by many considered best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

FORDHOOK—Early, dry and fine flavored; form, oblong; is sometimes classed with the winter varieties; a valuable general purpose squash for the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Pkt., 5c.

RED PEAR—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruits bright red, distinctly pear-shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true small pear-shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear, yellow color and quite distinct from the variety sometimes sold under this name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

McGEE—A new sort originated in Texas. Our stock is the best that can be obtained. The tomato resembles the Earliana and June Pink, the fruit being mixed colors, both pink and red; not from the same plant, but from the same patch or field. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

EARLIANA—Extra early and of excellent quality. Vines small but vigorous and productive. Fruits deep scarlet, medium to large, nearly round and exceptionally smooth for so early a variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



Acme Tomato

Turnips

It scarcely requires any direction for the culture of Turnips. If they have half a chance they will grow without any culture. For early garden use plant in drills 14 inches apart as early in the spring as possible, thin to 4 inches in the row. For winter use they are usually sown broadcast during the latter part of August and make their growth in the fall.

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to turnips and rutabagas as they are much liked by all kinds of stock, and serve to keep them in good condition.

GOLDEN BALL—One of the most delicate and sweetest of all the yellow fleshed Turnips; grows to good size, globular in shape, flesh solid and tender; a good keeper and one of the best of all Turnips for table use. Pkt., 5c oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

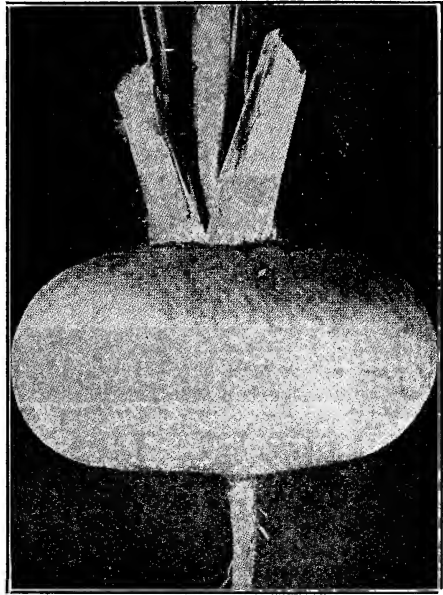
LARGE AMBER GLOBE—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown usually for stock feeding. Roots of large size and globular shape; skin clear yellow, except the top which is tinged with green. Flesh fine grained and sweet. Keeps well and is a good cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

COW HORN or LONG WHITE—Pure white, except a little shade of green at top of the root which is carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Flesh fine grained and well flavored, of very rapid growth. Desirable for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds; in good rich soil roots frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped; skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP—Grown extensively in the South for the tops which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. As it does not produce a good root, it is only recommended for the tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE—A greatly improved Seven Top that produces a large, symmetrical turnip besides its abundant leaf, and the top formation makes it equally as valuable for turnip greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.



Early Flat Dutch

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—The handsomest and most salable Turnip. As a profitable sort for home or market it is unsurpassed. It is a large, rapid-growing sort, with globular shaped roots. Flesh pure white. The skin is white and purple, the under portion being white and the top bright purple. On account of its shape it will outyield any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—This is the old standby, more of it being sown for main crop than any other, almost as good as any for early and unsurpassed for late use; flesh white, of good quality for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH or WHITE TOP STRAP LEAF—In all respects the same as the Purple Top Strap Leaf, except the top of the bulb, which is a greenish-white instead of purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

WHITE EGG—One of the best for early garden use, as well as for winter; egg-shaped, pure white, of the finest quality; top grows quite large and it requires thinning out further apart in the row than most other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

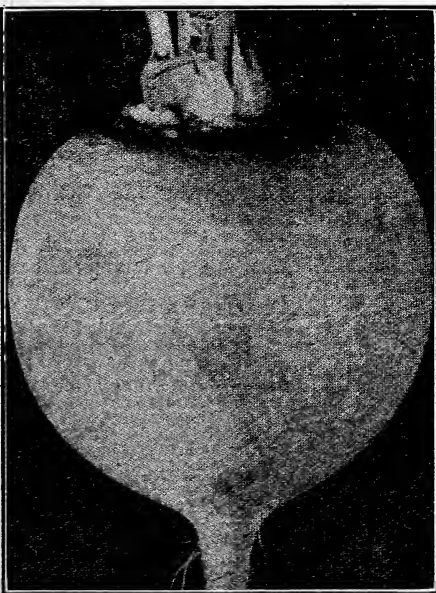
Rutabagas

For the South they should be only planted in the early fall. Of late this variety of turnip is being planted largely in Texas. They require a longer season to make them turnips. As an article of food Rutabagas are among the first in the vegetable list, rivaling the turnip. They are big yielders and win profits for the market gardener.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—A very popular and standard sort; has a short neck and a small top; bulbs grow to very large size; flesh yellow, fine grained and of the best quality; is one of the most desirable varieties in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP—A well known and excellent yellow flesh variety, fine quality for table use and valuable for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL SWEDE—A most excellent variety for either stock or table use; flesh yellow, sweet and tender; a good good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga



A Field of Zinnias

Flower Seeds

General Directions for Planting Flower Seed. Very many complaints have been made about flower seed not germinating well, and in most cases it is not the fault of the seed, but the failure is the result of ignorance of what is the necessary treatment of the seed. Many varieties of flower seed are extremely small and the germ of the seed is a delicate affair, and unless the best conditions are provided they fail to grow, and the seed is blamed and the seedsman criticized for selling poor seed. The preparation of the soil is important, it should be made very fine, the top where the seed comes in contact with it should be run through a sieve. Do not plant too deep, the specially small seed should be scarcely covered at all, a good way to keep the moisture even is to cover the ground where the seed is planted with a cloth or burlap and keep that wet. After the seeds have germinated the cloth of course should be removed. All seed to germinate demand that an even moisture and proper treatment be supplied during the entire period of germination, which varies according to the seed from a day to two weeks. By the use of these directions and a little judgment in the matter many disappointments will be saved.

ALYSSUM—Mad Wort

A beautiful, dainty little plant with a profusion of fragrant white flowers. Very popular for borders, also valuable for cutting. For winter sow in August and transplant in pots.

SWEET ALYSSUM, Common—Grows about 6 to 8 inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 45c, postpaid.

LITTLE GEM—Dwarf, only 3 or 4 inches high, especially for edging. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c, postpaid.



Comet Aster

ASTERS

A deservedly popular half-hardy annual. They are distinctly a fall flower, and only come to their perfection in the cooler months of the late fall. For that reason, in the South, to miss the hot dry summer weather, the seed can be sown in a partly shaded place in July and transplanted into a bed about September 1st. They do well planted close together, about 6 or 8 inches each way. They require plenty of water. The seed germinates very readily and the plants are easy to raise.

GIANT BRANCHING COMET—A tall growing, valuable variety of branching habit and striking appearance. The flowers resemble Chinese Chrysanthemums. Very desirable for cut flowers. We have them in the following separate colors or mixed, as you may desire: White rose, light pink, crimson, lavender, or mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 25c, postpaid.

VICTORIA—One of the best bedding varieties, the blossoms medium size, are borne in great profusion; 10 or 20 perfectly formed blossoms to the plant. Height about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. White, rose, scarlet, blue and mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 25c, postpaid. For plants see page 41.

AGERATUM—Floss Flower

Hardy annual of easy culture. Valuable for bedding or borders, free bloomer. Flowers blue and white, height about 2 feet; should be transplanted or thinned out to 6 or 8 feet apart.

MEXICANUM MIXED—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c, postpaid.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

Makes a very showy border plant, are profuse bloomers, and while they bloom well the first year, their biennial nature shows up in the South, and the second year the blossoms are much larger and the plant is of stronger growth. Succeed best in a light sandy loam.

EXTRA GIANT MIXED—Ranging in color through white, scarlet, yellow, garnet, pink striped. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

DWARF or TOM THUMB—Mixed, a fine selection; 8 or 10 inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 50c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—A choice mixture of real merit. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c, postpaid. For plants see page 41.



BALSAM—Lady Slipper

An old favorite garden flower, producing a gorgeous mass of bloom. Flowers of brilliant colors and very double. They are a tropical plant and thrive in hot weather if planted in good soil and kept well watered. They are a tender annual, grow about 2 feet high, continue a long time in bloom.

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, MIXED—Comprising all colors, such as white, pink, yellow, scarlet and the spotted and striped varieties. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c, postpaid.

BALSAM APPLE—A curious rapid growing climber, dense, ornamental foliage. The fruit is a golden yellow, and opens up when ripe, showing the seed and a blood-red inside. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 35c, postpaid.

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

A rapid growing climber, white seed and small white flowers. The seed vessels are little puff balls and look like miniature balloons. Grows 8 to 10 feet. The quick growth, attractive foliage and curious seed balls make it a desirable plant, and should be freely used with other climbers for gallery decorations. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

BELLIS PERENNIS—Double Daisy

A hardy, free growing perennial. Its low habit of growth makes it valuable for borders. It is a long time in bloom.

THE SNOWBALL—Pure white, double. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 60c, postpaid.

EXTRA DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c, postpaid.

BEAN—Scarlet Runner

A popular climber. The seed is large, a dark variegated purple, much esteemed for eating. Has a profusion of scarlet blossoms, a luxuriant, rapid grower and very desirable. Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c, postpaid.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

Belongs to the Nasturtium family. A beautiful, rapid climbing annual with curious, charming yellow blossoms; somewhat resembles a bird with wings extended. Does best in a shady location. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

A free blooming, half-hardy annual. The flowers of some are shaped like a cock's comb; others have plumed heads of brilliant orange and scarlet. All can be cut for dried winter bouquets. The dwarf sorts are fine for borders, the others make good bedding plants.

DWARF MIXED—Christata—A choice dwarf mixture. The crimson flowers appear in the shape of cock's combs, with reddish brown and green leaves. Pkt. 10c; ½-oz., 40c, postpaid.

TRIUMPH OF THE EXPOSITION—A splendid plumosa variety. Plant of pyramidal form, bearing many exceedingly graceful, feather-like spikes of intensely brilliant crimson color. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c, postpaid.

PLUMOSA, MIXED FEATHERED—Very ornamental, stately plants. The blossoms are numerous, massive, feathery plumes. Colors, different shades of red and yellow. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c, postpaid.

Cosmos

PLUMOSA AURORA—Orange colored, ostrich plume. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.
PLUMOSA, COCCINEA—Crimson ostrich plume. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

CENTAUREA—Bachelor's Button

Also known as Sweet Sultan, Centaurea and Corn Flower. An old-fashioned, attractive, hardy annual. Mixed colors and pink. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 25c, postpaid.

COSMOS

An annual; flowers are borne on long stems, in colors of white, striped, red and pink. The foliage is feathery and fine cut, making a very beautiful plant. The late varieties grow from 5 to 6 feet high, blossoms large, about 4 inches in diameter and come in full bloom about November in this latitude. The earlier sorts are not so tall and will bloom from midsummer until frost.

EARLY FLOWERING—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c, postpaid.

GIANT FLOWERED LATE—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c, postpaid.

KLONDYKE—A gorgeous orange-yellow flower with very handsome foliage more coarsely lacinated than others. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

LADY LENOX—The best Cosmos yet produced. The plant is of dwarf habit, about 2½ or 3 feet. A profuse bloomer, the plant being a mass of flowers when in full bloom. Color, rose pink. The petals are wide and overlap one another. Time of blooming, October. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c, postpaid.

CYPRESS VINE

Everyone is acquainted with this old-time favorite climbing vine. The beautiful fern-like leaves and star-shaped flowers make it a very desirable fern for all purposes. We have the scarlet and white in separate colors or can supply mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c, postpaid.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy

Hardy annual, the State Flower of California. Seed can be sown in the fall or any time during the winter. Blooms from February until early fall. Most any soil and culture will answer, but good culture and rich soil pay well in larger plants and blossoms. Beautiful cup-shaped flowers. Colors, red, orange, yellow, rose and white; grows about 15 inches high.

MIXED—This is our unrivaled mixture. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c, postpaid.

BURBANK'S CRIMSON FLOWERING—Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c, postpaid.

GOLDEN WEST—Large orange colored flowers, shaded down to canary yellow at the edge. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c, postpaid.

ROSE CARDINAL—White inside and pink outside. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c, postpaid.

ALBIA—Large, ivory-white. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c, postpaid.

DIANTHUS or Pink

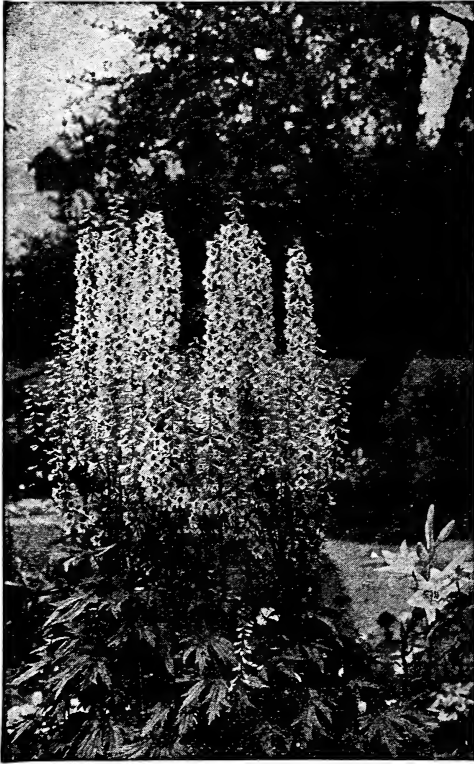
An old and popular favorite. It really deserves all its popularity, for it is a most magnificent flower. While classed as an annual, it is biennial in the South, and the second year is even better than the first. Grows about 1 foot high, can be used for borders or bedding. Give a sunny location.

MIXED—A fine mixture of choice colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

DIANTHUS OR PINK—Continued

SNOWBALL—Double white. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid.

FIREBALL—Blood-red flowers, and makes a striking contrast with the Snowball. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid. For plants see page 41.



Delphinium

DOLICHOS—Hyacinth Bean

Much used for covering arbors, verandas and galleries. Grows rapidly and luxuriantly. The flowers are borne on long stems. Plant in April when weather is settled, in well prepared soil; thin out if too thick, as they need room to grow.

MIXED LIGHT AND DARK—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c, postpaid.

DAYLIGHT—Is soon covered with spikes of snow-white blossoms, and if sufficient water is supplied, continues in bloom throughout the entire season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c, postpaid.

DARKNESS—Same as Daylight except in color, which is a dark, rich, violet-purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c, postpaid.

GOURDS

Grow rapidly and very suitable for training over the gallery. The foliage is ornamental and the fruits are interesting and curious. Grow 15 to 20 feet in the season.

MIXED—Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 15c, postpaid.

GODETIA

Hardy annual, about 1 foot high, of compact growth, bearing a profusion of beautiful cup-shaped flowers. Colors, deep red, pink and white.

FINE MIXED—Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 15c, postpaid.

HOLLYHOCK

Hardy perennial. Erect growing plants, 5 to 8 feet high, make a fine background for flower garden and are desirable for planting along a wall, fence or building. No garden is complete without a row of Hollyhock. For plants see page 42.

FINE MIXED—Both single and double. Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 25c, postpaid.

IBERIS—Candytuft

Well known, and an ideal border and bedding plant. Great improvement in this flower has produced some large flowering varieties that are very desirable. Flowers very fragrant and borne on long spikes. Height of plant, 10 to 18 inches.

COMMON SWEET SCENTED MIXED—Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 15c, postpaid.

We can supply the following named sorts separately:

Umbellata—Crimson.

Umbellata—Lilac.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered.

Empress—White.

Little Prince.

Fancy Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

LARKSPUR

Hardy annual, much improved by careful selection during the past year. Are now a really beautiful flower, and no flower garden is complete without them.

EMPEROR—Mixed colors, of branching habit, 30 to 40 flower spikes from a single plant. Flowers double, very bright and showy. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid.

DWARF ROCKET—Mixed, about 1 foot high. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

TALL ROCKET—Mixed, about 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

UNRIVALED MIXED—A choice mixture of colors and size. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid. See page 41.

MARIGOLD

An old favorite, quick growing, free blooming flower; foliage bright green, deep cut and beautiful. The flowers are all of the yellow orange and brown.

FINE MIXED—Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid.

MIGNONETTE

well known tender annual. No garden is complete without a bed or border of fragrant Mignonette. To have it in perfection during the entire summer a sowing at various times should be made.

GRANDIFLORA—Large flowering, the standard variety. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid.

MARVEL OF PERU—Four O'Clock

A well known, beautiful free blooming plant, about 2 feet high. The flowers open to full in the early evening and close up in the heat of the day, hence the name Four O'Clock.

CHOICE MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

MORNING GLORY

The most rapid growing, free blooming climber. Thrives in almost any location and will survive almost any abuse. Flowers beautiful, delicate and brilliant.

TALL MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

LARGE BLUE.

SEPARATE COLORS—White, blue, crimson. Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 20c, postpaid.

BONA NOX—(Ipomea Noctiflora). Flowers large, blue. An Evening Glory. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

MOON FLOWER

Large white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They open toward dusk and on cloudy days, at which times they are extremely fragrant. For plants see page 29.

WHITE SEEDED—Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 40c, postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED—Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 40c, postpaid.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not

Hardy perennial of easy culture. Blooms first year from seed. The flowers are small and star-shaped, borne in clusters on long stems.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride

A very beautiful summer border plant, producing flowers in great profusion. Flowers double and in a variety of colors. Fine for cut flowers, as they last a long time after cutting. We have them only in mixed sorts and colors. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 25c, postpaid.

NASTURTIUMS

Nothing in the flower line repays so well for the effort to produce them as this popular flower. It does well on poor soil, and will survive and flourish with indifferent treatment.

The foliage is beautiful, and the flowers with their bright colors and spicy fragrance are great favorites with flower lovers.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

They grow rapidly and will quickly cover a trellis or wall with their brilliant colored flowers, making them things of beauty.

BUTTERFLY—Bright yellow with blotch of red on lower petal. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

MIDNIGHT—Deep brownish red, foliage deep green; beautiful. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

SCARLET—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

PEARL—A very light yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

TALL MIXED—A common mixture of unnamed sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c, postpaid.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB

Small bushy plant, 12 to 15 inches high, prolific bloomers from spring to fall. All Nasturtiums do best on soil that is not too rich and without an excess of moisture.

GOLDEN KING—Rich golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

RUBY RED—Bright red tinted with salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

GOLDEN MIDNIGHT—Light yellowish-green foliage and dark maroon blossoms, making a beautiful, artistic combination. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

WHITE PEARL—Light lemon yellow or primrose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

DWARF MIXED—A good mixture of named and unnamed sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c, postpaid.

PORTULACA

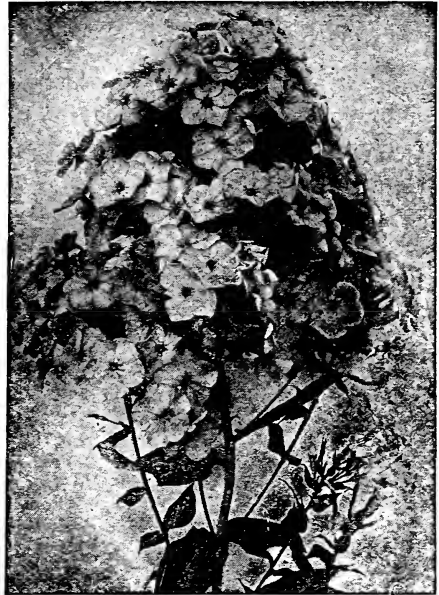
Good for borders where a low growing flower is desired. Flowers brilliant colored and a persistent bloomer. Even under adverse conditions during the hot, dry weather, where most plants would give up the fight, Portulaca will survive and flourish. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c, postpaid.

PHLOX

Phlox, we are told, is a native of Texas. It is a hardy annual about 1 foot high, a profuse bloomer; flowers brilliantly colored continue to bloom all spring and summer.



Petunia



Phlox

UNRIVALED MIXED—Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—A mixture of large flowering sorts. Per pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA CHOICE—Separate colors, red or white. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c, postpaid. For plants see page 42.

PANSIES

This beautiful flower needs no description. We have taken special pains to secure the very best stocks from the best American and European growers.

There is no flower more admired than the Pansy; no flower border, be it ever so gay and gorgeous, is so interesting. The combination of colors embraces striped, spotted, bordered and fringed; in rainbow colors, with rich, velvety textures. Pansy plants planted in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will begin to bloom at once, and afford daily pleasure. To get best results and extra large flowers, the soil must be extremely rich—use equal parts well-rotted manure and soil.

STEELE'S MASTODON PANSIES

In connection with the plants we list on page 42 we have made arrangements with an Oregon Pansy Specialist, Mr. E. J. Steele, to handle some of the choicest of Pansy seeds. The prices are high, but if you are looking for quality you cannot get better value.

STEELE'S MASTODON—Mixed. A mixture of his best strain. Pkt., 25c, about 100 seeds; ½ oz., \$3.00; oz., \$16.00, postpaid.

EXTRA FANCY MIXED—A very choice mixture of best large flowering sorts from a leading European grower. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c; oz., \$3.00, postpaid.

CHOICE MIXED—What we use in our regular pack for store trade, an unusual quality of seed for the price. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$1.50, postpaid. For plants see page 42.

PETUNIAS

The Petunia has no peer among the annual flowers. Is easy to grow and no other flower has a greater diversity of color or remains in the height of bloom for so long a time, flowers lasting until killed by winter freezing.

HYBRID FINEST MIXED—From many named sorts. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

FINE MIXED—Good mixture, same as we use in our store package. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c, postpaid.

UNRIVALED MIXTURE, of large flowering sorts. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c, postpaid.

SINGLE SEPARATE COLORS—Scarlet or white. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c, postpaid. For plants see page 42.



Spencer Sweet Peas

SALVIA

A most valuable plant for garden decoration. The brilliant spikes of flaming scarlet blossoms make it unsurpassed where scarlet and green are needed to help the color scheme in the garden. Fine for borders and bedding. Plants one and one-half to two and one-half feet high.

SPLENDENS—One of the best of the variety and more in use than any other sort. Pkt., 20c; 1/8-oz., 50c, postpaid. For plants see page 42.

SUN FLOWERS

The ornamental varieties of this well known plant are remarkable for their beauty, the bright flowers and deep green foliage. They add color to the garden, make a nice background, and are easily grown.

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Blossom is perfectly double, like a chrysanthemum, from three to six inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

ORNAMENTAL MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

POPPY

Much improvement has been made in the development of this flower. No flower while it remains in bloom gives more color and brightness to the garden and even if the time of bloom is short, they will repay for the room they take and the effort to produce them.

UNRIVALED MIXTURE—This we use regularly in our store box packet. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

SHIRLEY POPPY—Extra large, graceful flowers, in color ranging from a bluish white, bluish white, rose, carmine and all the intermediate tints. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

TULIP POPPY—A fine flower from Armenia. A profuse bloomer; large tulip-shaped flowers of a brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 20c, postpaid.

Sweet Peas

During the last ten years great improvement has been made in size and beauty of this popular flower, and the development is still in progress. New color, forms and types are being brought out by the Sweet Pea growers every year, but we will confine our list here to the best tried sorts, and we feel confident that we can take care of the wants of our customers with the stocks we carry.

Culture: The Sweet Pea is a hardy plant, even a considerable freeze will not injure it. For that reason it can be planted in the fall in the latitude of central Texas. In fact, we are of the opinion that only by fall or early winter planting can real success be secured with this flower, and for the best results they should not be planted later than January. Sweet Peas must have a chance to develop a strong root growth during the cool, damp weather of our Texas winters if they are to resist to any extent the heat of the summer. In California, the home of the Sweet Pea, and where the seed is grown to virtually supply the world, they try to plant in November. The ground should be thoroughly prepared, manured with well-rotted manure, and spaded or trenched to a depth of a foot or more. Select a location that can be partially shaded, and if possible have the rows run north and south if it is so the location will be where they will get the direct rays of the noonday sun. Plant in the bottom of the trench deep enough so that when the soil is leveled down the seed will be 5 or 6 inches under ground; cover about one inch with soil, and as the plants grow work the soil into the trench among them till nearly filled; finish filling the trench after the vines have had a good start with a mulch of fine rotted manure. Chicken wire trellis six feet high should be provided for them to grow on. Water as they need it, and after they begin to bloom supply water abundantly. Should be kept well picked.

NAMED SORTS

- BLANCHE BURPEE**—White.
- AGNES JOHNSON**—Light pink.
- LADY HAMILTON**—Lavender.
- NAVY BLUE**—Dark blue.
- AMERICA**—Scarlet and white.
- DOROTHY ECKFORD**—Pure white.
- ROYAL ROSE**—Crimson pink.
- COUNTESS OF SPENCER**—Giant pink.
- HELEN POWERS**—White.
- AGNES JOHNSON**—Pink and buff.
- GLADYS UNWIN**—Light pink.
- SUNPROOF SALOPIAN**—Red.
- BLANCHE FERRY**—Pink and white.
- HON. MRS. KENYON**—Light yellow.
- PRINCE OF WALES**—Rose pink.
- PRIMA DONNA**—Light pink.

Any of the above, 10c per pkt.; oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.25, all postpaid. In case we should happen to be out of any variety ordered we will fill with some other sort of the same color.

CHOICE SPENCER MIXED—The Spencer type of Sweet Peas represent a great improvement in this popular flower. They are strong growers, blossoms are larger, the standards are large, round, with waved or fluted edges. The vines of the flowers are also waved and large size. Flowers usually bear four on a stem, the stems are long, making them valuable for bouquets. Spencers are not so apt to go to seed, and for that reason, with the same treatment, continue a longer time in blossom than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 75c, postpaid.

CHOICE ECKFORD MIXED—These Mixed Sweet Peas are made up of the best Grandiflora sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 60c, postpaid.

Mulford Culture for Sweet Peas will increase the yield for it contains living active, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, which will form nodules on the roots of Sweet Peas and convert nitrogen from the air into nitrate form, suitable as food for the plants. Available nitrates will help the growth and develop large and vigorous plants which will increase the yield.

STOCK or GILLIFLOWER

An old time favorite. No garden is complete without a row of these beautiful flowers. It is another flower that has been greatly improved by selection the past few years. The winter flowering varieties are especially valuable for the South, and are sure to become a general favorite. These winter Stocks for winter flowers should be planted in summer or early fall. They bloom in about 15 weeks from seeding.

TEN WEEKS STOCK—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

RICINUS—Castor Oil Bean

Stately growing, ornamental foliage. Plants fine for lawns and for massing in the center of flower beds.

MIXED—A mixture of the best varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

VERBENA

Another deservedly popular old favorite, easily grown and valuable for color effects. Used for borders or for bedding, also desirable for window boxes.

CHOICE MIXED—The sort usually used for store packets; a good mixture, and one that will give satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c, postpaid.

UNRIVALED MIXED—A mixture of best named sorts. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c, postpaid.

MAMMOTH MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c, postpaid.

SEPARATE COLORS—White, blue or scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c, postpaid. For plants see page 42.

VINCA—Periwinkle

One of the most popular plants in Texas for bedding; stands our dry, hot summers, and will thrive where most plants will perish with the heat and drought. Glossy, dark green foliage, flowers profusely. Blossoms about 1¼ inches in diameter, height of plant about 15 to 18 inches.

MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; ¼-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 90c, postpaid.

VINCA ROSEA—Color pink. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; ¼-oz., 30c; 1 oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

VINCA ROSEA, FL. ALBA—White with pink eye. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; ¼-oz., 30c; 1 oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

VINCA ALBA PURA—Pure white. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; ¼-oz., 30c; 1 oz., \$1.00, postpaid. For plants see page 42.

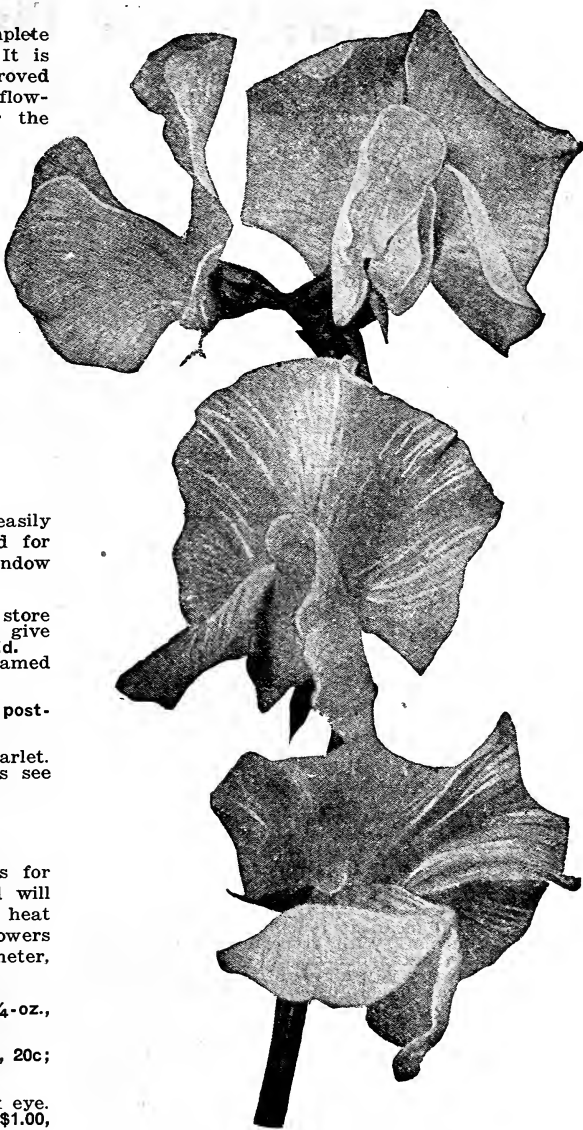
ZINNIA

A brilliant showy annual, an old and general favorite; come into bloom early in the summer and last until frost destroys them. They need room in which to grow, about 15 inches being required for a single plant to do its best.

UNRIVALED DOUBLE FLOWERING—This is a special type of our own importing, and is unsurpassed. Mixed, all colors in right proportion. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; ¼-oz., 35c, postpaid.

FURNISHED IN SEPARATE COLORS, as follows: White, orange, salmon, scarlet, yellow and pink. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c, postpaid.

GRANDIFLORA DOUBLE GIANT MIXED—One of the best Zinnias for general use; flowers from four to six inches in diameter, resembles double Dahlias. We only have these in mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c, postpaid.



Prince of Wales Sweet Pea

Received plants you sent me all O. K. and they are all growing fine, every one of them. I am very sorry you can not furnish me more onion plants. I can use more tomato plants instead of the beets. Also I need some early cabbage plants, so send them with the celery plants. I shall want instructions on the culture of celery. I am anxious to learn how to care for celery plants to have them grow and mature right. I count this plant plan a great success, just what the people need if they only knew it. No need of failure at all, if a person knows how to manage the plants when received. Please send your catalog to Mrs. Tarpey, Sam Simon, Ariz., also one to Mrs. L. E. Lewis. I shall need sweet potato plants. Are they ready now? Save for me same as this was an order. I may want them by express. I'll write soon again—MRS. S. Y. HAWKINS.

Roses, Greenhouse Plants and Flowers

We cannot accept orders for Plants or Nursery Stock for less than \$1.00. Cost of labor and material having doubled in the past season we cannot handle orders for small amounts. All orders are packed carefully by experienced packers, therefore we accept no responsibility for delay or damage over which we have no control.



American Beauty

Roses

Roses should mean as much for Texas as they do for California. With proper care, they bloom nine or ten months out of the year, while they would abundantly pay for planting if we only had for our trouble the profusion of bloom that is so spontaneous in April and May.

Never before was there such a wealth of Roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. They are also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom.

The large field-grown bushes we offer are the most ideal Roses for transplanting and if set out early will begin blooming in early spring. All our Roses are grown from cuttings and are on their own roots. The stock we offer here is all field-grown and has fine roots. It is not to be compared with much two-year-old Rose stocks—so-called, that are discarded bench stocks of commercial florists.

Price, 75c each, \$7.00 per dozen.

Field Grown.

We have smaller plants at from 25 to 40c each, but recommend the larger plants for early planting.

SUNBURST

A magnificent new cropper orange colored Rose. Is by far the best rose of its color and is sure to rank with the American Beauty in value and popularity. It has excellent foliage and the flowers are borne on good stems. The color is brilliant in the extreme, showing all the shades of orange. It is a big everblooming Rose and a great favorite.

AMERICAN BEAUTY

Belongs to the Hybrid Perpetual class and is well known as one of the grandest blooming Roses we have; makes splendid buds and magnificent large blooms. Color deep, rich crimson, exquisitely shaded; true perpetual bloomer, bearing flowers all through the season. Always scarce and in great demand.

METEOR

Notwithstanding this famous old hardy favorite has long been grown, it still may be regarded as the most beautifully formed, brilliant velvety crimson variety now in cultivation. Beautiful buds and flowers, very large and exquisitely made. The bush is remarkably vigorous in growth, perfectly hardy and constantly in bloom.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET

A splendid Rose, has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet. Like some other white Roses, this variety, especially in the autumn, shows pink markings on the outside petals when the flower is in bud. When open the blooms are pure white and entrancingly lovely, large, fragrant, hardy and freely produced. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

One of the best white Roses. We have white Roses with elegant buds; but the full bloom flowers are not so handsome. Again we have white Roses, elegant when full-blown, but with poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in the greatest profusion. The buds are beautifully formed with large petals of the best substance; the flowers show no center, when fully open; color pure snowy-white; very fragrant and a vigorous grower.

For postage on field-grown Roses. Single plant 6c, 3 plants 15c, 6 plants 20c, 12 plants 32c.

Roses from greenhouse—2½-inch pots, 25c; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per dozen. 4-inch pots, 40c each; 6 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per dozen, postpaid.



White Maman Cochet

KILLARNEY—Flowers large, a rich rosy pink. Plant of vigorous growth, a free bloomer and entirely hardy as far north as St. Louis. There is no rose in its class that blooms more freely—the large size of the flowers and substance of the petals are remarkable, some petals measuring 2½ inches deep. The buds are large, long and pointed. This Rose with its exquisitely brilliant pink color is beautiful beyond description.

WHITE KILLARNEY—A pure white sport of the popular Killarney Rose, identical in every way with its parent excepting in color, which is pure white.

HELEN GOULD, or BALDWIN (Red Cocket)—An incessant grower and bloomer, hardy everywhere. Long beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson, resembling a red ripe watermelon.

MY MARYLAND—Salmon-pink of a soft and pleasing shade, with long stems and long pointed buds, very full in bloom and exquisitely fragrant. A splendid new Rose, easy to manage and free to grow. Many good judges pronounce it the successor to Bridesmaid or Killarney.

RHEA REID—A new Rose of the American Beauty type, but of the easiest culture, does well and flowers perfectly under all weather conditions. Does not blight or mildew. The large, perfect flowers vary in color with the season, being a bright cherry rose in summer, while in winter they are a deep crimson scarlet.

MISTRESS AARON WARD—Most striking color—Indian-yellow shading to lemon-cream at edges of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart. Conceded to be a splendid new garden Rose, while latest tests have proven it a valuable addition to the forcing class.

PRESIDENT TAFT—Shell-pink of a shining, intense and distinctive color; of beautiful globular form, perfect in stem and handsome, glossy foliage. A splendid new forcer for summer and autumn.

THE RICHMOND—Well known; brilliant crimson-scarlet, not very double, but beautiful in bud form. It is a forgone conclusion that Richmond, being so amenable to ordinary culture, will outclass any red Rose hitherto introduced, and we believe that in a short time it will take the place of all other red Roses.

LADY HILLINGDON—Deep apricot-yellow to orange; long, pointed buds; a very free flowering forcer, and a striking decorative Rose. Awarded gold medal of National Rose Society.

BRIDESMAID—Pink Tea Rose. Here we have a grand Rose, a sport from the old standby, Catherine Mermet. The bud is exquisite shape and contour, so solid and firm, and the stems are so long and stiff, that no other Rose will compare with it in keeping qualities after being cut.

BRIDE—White Tea Rose. This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut.

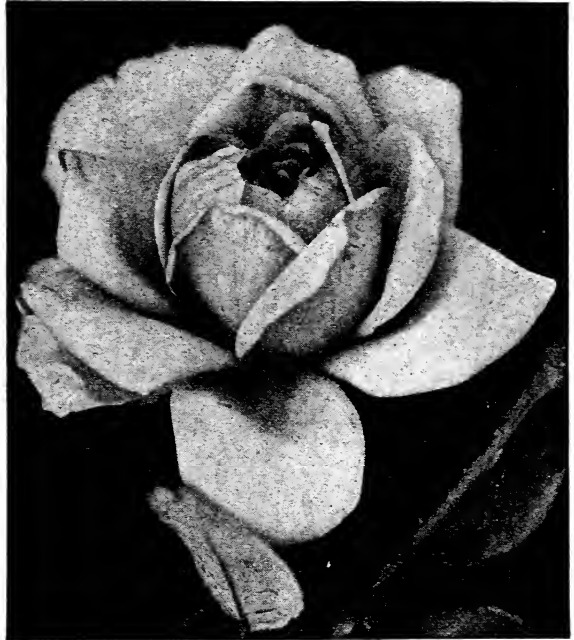
ETOILE DE FRANCE—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long, stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. Grown to some extent as a cut-flower variety, but its chief value lies in its striking beauty as an outdoor bloomer.

LA FRANCE—An old favorite, and probably the most popular Rose the world over. A model garden Rose in every way; flowers clear satiny pink; large; very full, and of perfect form.

Climbing Roses

MARECHAL NIEL—Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over. The finest of all yellow climbers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—More than prodigal in the profusion of its bloom, more than 15,000 roses have been counted on a single plant. This marvelous profusion of bloom is not uncommon with this splendid Rose. The blooms remain on the



White Killarney

plant a long time without losing any of their brightness. Is vigorous in habit of growth, the shoots attaining a height of 10 to 20 feet. The foliage is retained to a great extent during winter, making it almost evergreen, and the plant is on that account valuable for culture in the South.

YELLOW RAMBLER—The Yellow Rambler has been found to successfully withstand without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below. The flowers are borne in clusters, after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, and are bright lemon-yellow, changing to creamy-white.

PINK RAMBLER, or Euphrosyne—A vigorous climber producing large trusses of delightfully fragrant flowers of deep pink.

NEW TRIER—A seedling from the Yellow Rambler. Unlike the other Roses of this class it is of perpetual blooming habit. While its heaviest show of bloom is in the early summer, yet it also produces a considerable quantity of flowers all through the late summer and fall. Of very vigorous habit of growth and absolutely hardy. Clean, glossy foliage, free from mildew or insect pests. Flowers are of good size, larger than most of the Rambler class. Color is a soft, creamy-white, changing to pure white.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Soft, shell-pink, flowering profusely in large cluster; very fragrant and lasting; a grand Rose in every way. This Rose is one of the most valuable climbers for Texas. No Rose makes a better showing in Waco than the Dorothy Perkins. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, the individual flowers being larger than that variety. Highly recommended.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T. W.)—A seedling from American Beauty with an admixture of Wichuraiana and Tea blood. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities, good foliage, and has proven hardy and withstood heat and drought. A most desirable acquisition to any garden.

CECIL BRUNNER (Sweetheart)—The ideal cut-flower Rose for corsage bouquets and table bowls. To the growing of these beautiful buds one of the largest establishments in California devotes many greenhouses, and in the north section of Chicago many "Cecile Brunners" are being planted for cut-flowers to be sent all over the United States. The delicate buds are of perfect form and color at first rose-pink, shading to deep salmon-pink and showing a rich orange center, toning to pale flesh color when fully opened.

Roses from Greenhouse—2½-Inch pots, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per dozen. 4-Inch pots, 40c each; 6 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per dozen, postpaid.



Carnation

Carnations

The popularity of the Carnation is on the increase very rapidly. Next to the Rose, the Carnation is most sought after. Flower buyers have evidently learned to appreciate the many charms which the Carnation possesses. We offer a choice selection of the very best varieties. 25c each; any three for 65c, postpaid.

ENCHANTRESS—This is truly a queen among Carnations on account of its immense size, magnificent color, fine, strong stem, and early, free and continuous blooming habit. The color is a beautiful shade of light, silvery pink, deepening towards the center. The flower is enormous—three and one-half to four inches in diameter.

ROSE PINK ENCHANTRESS—This is a bright rose-colored sport of Enchantress, already as popular as its parent, as it retains all the good qualities in addition to a lovely shade of rose color.

VICTORY—Said to be the finest scarlet color of any Carnation; flowers retain their color and brightness to the last and are borne on fine long stems.

WHITE WONDER—One of the best white Carnations, with large, pure white flowers.

Price, per dozen, assorted or all one sort, \$2.00, postpaid.

Ferns

Two Famous Ferns, both for 50c, postpaid.
Boston Sword and Ostrich Plume Ferns: From 2½-inch pots, 25c each or three for 65c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 50c each, or three for \$1.35, postpaid.

BOSTON SWORD FERN (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)—No plant ever introduced has had a larger sale than the popular "Boston Fern." A rapid grower of very easy culture, soon forming a large, graceful plant; its beautiful fronds often attaining a length of 4 to 5 feet, which arch and droop so gracefully that it is sometimes called the Fountain Fern. You can make no mistake in ordering this magnificent Fern, as it is sure to please you.

OSTRICH PLUME FERN—The most popular Fern. Rather dwarf in growth, but graceful, very compact, dense and feathery. Each frond or branch has a double row of perfect little fronds set at right angles to the midrib, and so thick they seem almost crowded. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, constantly unfolding fresh fronds of light green that contrast exquisitely with the deep green of the older fronds.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA

(Wonderful Lace Fern)

A finer and more delicate plant than the Sprengeri, but hardy and easily grown; very satisfactory for windows and house culture; an extremely graceful window climber, bright green feathery foliage as fine as the finest silk or lace. The fronds retain their freshness for weeks when cut, and are greatly admired for floral decoration. An exceedingly beautiful plant for houses and conservatory, and will thrive nicely in the temperature of an ordinary living room. Entirely unequalled for the grace and beauty of its lovely spray-like fronds.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

(Also Called Emerald Feather)

A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves grow four to five feet long. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes they make a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions.

Asparagus Plumosa and Asparagus Sprengeri—From 2½-inch pots, 20c each or three for 50c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 40c each or three for \$1.00, postpaid.



Boston Fern

Chinese Hibiscus

Well known evergreen tender shrubs which may be either grown in a pot or tub, or planted out during the summer. They flower freely during the entire summer and even in winter if kept in a light, sunny position in the house. As a rule, they flower more freely when grown in a pot or tub, and when grown in this way the roots are kept in confinement and it is easier to handle them in winter. They can also be kept over winter in a warm cellar or any place where the thermometer does not fall below 50 degrees. In such a position, give only enough water to keep them alive, never permitting soil to become dust dry.

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 25c each or three for 50c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 50c each or two for 90c, postpaid.

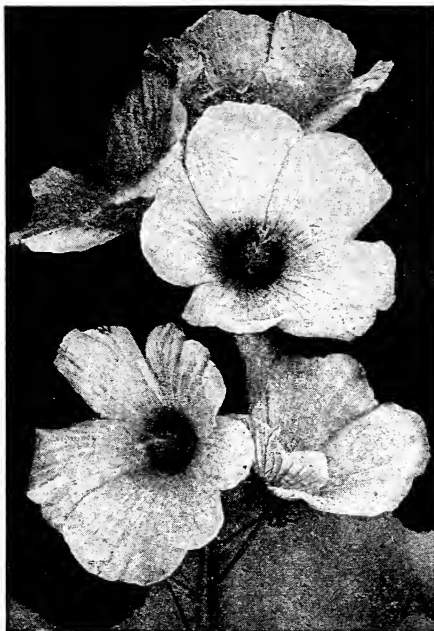
PEACHBLOW—An improvement over other Hibiscus in size of flower, freedom of bloom and strong growing qualities. Flowers double, of a rich shade of clear pink, with small, deep crimson center; an entirely new and most beautiful shading; 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms freely even on small plants. Good as a house plant or in the garden.

SUB-VIOLACEA—Flower very large, of a beautiful carmine, tinted violet. 25c each, two for 45c, postpaid.

GRANDIFLORUS—Large single rose. 30c each, two for 55c, postpaid.

MINIATUS SEMI-PLENUS—The finest and most brilliant semi-double vermilion-scarlet, with flowers 4 inches in diameter. 30c each, two for 55c, postpaid.

MALLOW MIXED MARVELS—Good plants from seed. 20c each, postpaid.



Chinese Hibiscus

Plumbagos

The Plumbagos are always satisfactory plants either for pot culture or for the garden. They are constant bloomers, and their delicate and graceful flowers are very useful for cutting.

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 20c each or three for 50c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 40c each or three for \$1.00, postpaid.

CAPENSIS—A well known favorite. Sky blue flowers.

Lantanas or Shrubby Verbenas

For bedding and baskets, these plants are very popular. Few bedding plants bloom more continuously or afford a greater variety of colors. Grown in pots or tubs, make splendid specimens for porch or lawn.

ALBA PERFECTA—Pure snow white. Compact habit.

COMTESSE DE BIENCOURT—Flowers bright rose and yellow, center sulphur.

LA PLEUIE D'OR (Golden Rain)—Small, pure yellow flowers, very dwarf and bushy, very abundant bloomer.

MICHAEL SCHMIDT—Flowers fresh and sparkling, of a brilliant yellow, passing into a purple vermilion. 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Hydrangeas

Hydrangeas of this class are not, as a rule, as hardy as the more shrubby, hard-wooded type, like *Paniculata Grandiflora*. They are usually grown in tubs or large pots, being placed out of doors on lawns or porches for the summer, and put away in cellars or other suitable storage places after cold weather comes on in the late fall. They are much grown by the florists for sale as decorative plants.

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 30c each or two for 55c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 50c each or two for 95c, postpaid.

OTAKSA—A Japanese variety, producing immense heads of pink flowers. This is the variety so extensively used for Easter decoration. Usually hardy as far north as New York City, and much grown as pot plants in all parts of the country. The immense heads of bloom make them very conspicuous. A little shade and plenty of water seems to meet all their needs. They can be put in the cellar in the fall. For decorative plants on the piazza or porch they produce a fine effect.

THOMAS HOGG—Large, pure white flowers, which on well grown plants measure more than 12 inches in diameter. It is quite as hardy as other garden sorts. Also much grown as a pot plant for piazza or lawn.



Hydrangea, Otaksa



Lilium Harrisii

Calla Lily

Succeeds best when treated in same manner as Gladiolus, Tuberoses and other summer-flowering bulbs. They should be planted in the open border in a dormant condition when danger from frost is over in spring, and will then flower during the summer months. When the tops are killed by frost in the autumn dig and store through the winter as you would potatoes.

GODFREY EVERBLOOMING—Good, strong, well-rooted plants, ready to bloom. 50c each, postpaid.

Lily-of-the-Valley

The exquisite flowers and pale green foliage render this one of the most admired of plants. Succeeds in open ground in almost any situation, but prefers shade with plenty of moisture; once planted and established the crowns increase each year. The larger ones flower each season without any attention. Strong flowering crowns, 15c each; three for 40c, postpaid.

Kentia Palm (Kentia Belmoreana)

One of the most graceful and ornamental of all Palms for the house or conservatory; is also one of the hardiest and easiest to grow. Of slow growth, but is not affected by the dust or dry air of the house, and will grow and thrive where few other plants would live, increasing in size and beauty for years. Fine, thrifty plants. 40c each; two for 75c, postpaid. Extra large Kentia Palms, 75c each, postpaid.

Rubber Plant

(*Ficus Elastica*). This is a well known plant everywhere and is one of the most popular and satisfactory house plants that has ever been cultivated. Some florists have several houses devoted especially to the propagation and cultivation of this tough and thrifty plant, and there are also thousands upon thousands of young plants or rooted specimens imported from Holland and other countries every spring for marketing. The leaves are long, shining, and leathery, oblong in shape, and with an abrupt dull point. In the tropics the rubber plant reaches a height of one hundred feet, but as cultivated for house decoration the plants are eight to ten feet high. \$2.00 each for large plants, postpaid.

Violets

Of all the delightful perfumes, that of the violet is the most delicate and pleasing. They are generally considered hardy, although in the Northern States a covering of leaves, etc., is very beneficial. No collection is complete without a few violets. They are easily grown, and their appearance year after year is a source of joy to the lover of flowers.

GOVERNOR HERRICK—The grand single flowers of a true violet blue that does not fade, are of round, symmetrical form, almost as large as Pansies and of the richest, most delicious fragrance. Good strong plants, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

RUSSIAN VIOLET

This is a valuable Violet in the South, and about the only one that will stand with ordinary treatment the heat and drought of our Texas summers. Divided roots, 5c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.

Received plants today all O. K. and was well pleased with them. Plants were just fine and in good shape.—MR. L. A. WILLIAMS, George-town, Texas.



Lily of the Valley

Chrysanthemums

The Chrysanthemum may be called "The Queen of Autumn," and it certainly deserves its increasing popularity. No flower is more easily cultivated or pays better in satisfaction for the labor necessary to produce it. Almost any soil and any reasonable cultivation will answer. They bloom in October and November, can be left in the garden, or better, can be taken up in pots for the house or porch decoration. In this latitude they can be transplanted to the pots about October 1st. For transplanting, the soil should be a rich loam; water thoroughly and let them remain for a few days in a cool, shady place until they become established before they are brought out in the sunlight.

Price, 20c each, three for 50c, postpaid.

SILVER WEDDING—Pure white, large flower.

COM. MATHEWS—Large flowers of bright yellow, with good foliage and stem.

CHRYSOLORA—A fine globular flower. Everybody grows it.

DICK WETTERSTACTER—Dark bronze, with broad incurved petals; an exhibition variety.

PINK CHIEFTIAN—Rosy pink with broad petals of great substance.

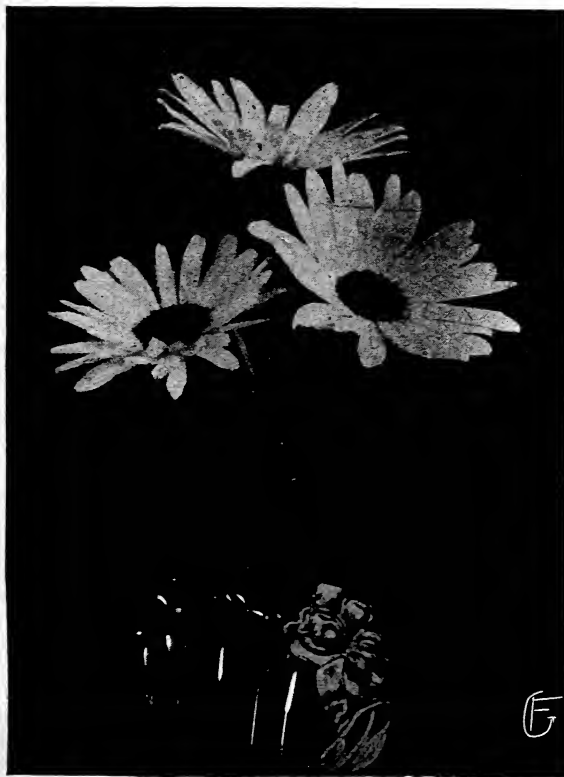
HELEN FRICK—Color a beautiful clear pink (like the Mermet Rose), slightly deeper at the center.



White Chieftian Chrysanthemum

Burbank's New "Shasta Daisy"

The newest Giant Daisies are among the very best productions of Mr. Luther Burbank, and surpass his earlier creations, bearing only a slight family resemblance to the common daisy. The new Shasta Daisies often measure four and five inches across and are borne on stems two to three feet long. They succeed anywhere and in hot or cold locations, blooming throughout the season in great profusion. 10c each; 6 for 55c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Seedlings, 65c per dozen, postpaid.



New Shasta Daisy

PARIS DAISY (Mrs. Saunders)—A new, double pure white form; very attractive. Paris Daisies are much superior to the original types of Marguerites. They are a delight in the garden, where their conspicuous flowers and rich green, indented foliage, blend harmoniously with any other bedding plants. As potted plants they carry nicely in bloom throughout the winter. 20c each; two for 35c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Wandering Jew

Fine for hanging baskets, vases, etc. Easily grown if given plenty of water.

Price: 2½-inch pot, 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen. 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

MULTICOLOR—Leaves beautifully striped with white, crimson, and olive-green; sometimes sports.

ZEBRINA—Leaves rich green with silvery stripe.

Vinca

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 15c each, or \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 25c each, or \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

MAJOR VARIEGATA—One of the most popular trailing plants for vases, baskets and window boxes. The leaves are blotched and mottled with yellowish-white, making a very pleasing contrast with other growing plants.

Pilea Arborea

(Artillery Plant)

A pretty little plant of drooping, graceful habit and fern-like foliage, literally covered with small, pretty flowers, giving a pleasing effect; fine basket or pot plant. 20c each, two for 35c, postpaid.

Moon Vine

Ready in April.

WHITE AND BLUE—Prices, 2-inch pot, 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.



Alphone Ricard

Geraniums

The improvement in the Geranium, both in the size of the individual flower and the truss, is wonderful when compared with the flower of a dozen years ago. Many of the single flowers are larger than a silver dollar, and the trusses are immense balls of living color; while in color we find them in the purest white to delicate rose, brilliant scarlet, richest crimson, and many other shades.

Prices: From 2½-inch pots, 20c each, or \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 40c each, or \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid.

ALPHONSE RICARD—Large semi-double flowers often measuring two inches in diameter, borne in enormous trusses on long stalks, and so freely produced as to nearly conceal the foliage, almost every joint producing a flower stem; blooms all season. Scarlet.

BEAUTE POITEVINE—Best salmon-colored Geranium for bedding purposes; most profuse bloomer of all Geraniums. Large size trusses, borne on long stalks; florets very large, double and of a beautiful, brilliant salmon.

JEAN VAUD—A great favorite as a bedding and pot plant. The flowers are immense in size, borne on long, strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. Color is a clear, rosy pink with distinct white eye; flowers semi-double. The plant is a vigorous, compact grower with broad, deep green leaves.

S. A. NUTT—The best double crimson bedding Geranium. This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding variety. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming qualities and sun proof constitution combined give it the prominence as a bedder that it has attained. Unexcelled as a pot plant.

SPALDING'S PET—Rich, dark crimson; blooms borne on long stems well above the plant; the best crimson bedder we know of for our climate.

GEN. GRANT—One of the best bedding Geraniums; grows freely and blooms in great profusion; flowers light, glowing scarlet in fine trusses.

SCENTED LEAVED GERANIUMS

We offer four district varieties—Apple, Lemon, Nutmeg, and Rose. There are few who are not acquainted with this old favorite. A single plant will fill a room with its delicious fragrance.

PELARGONIUM—MARTHA WASHINGTON GERANIUM

Everbearing "Easter Greeting"

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 30c each, or three for 75c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 55c each, or three for \$1.50, postpaid.

This variety is remarkable for its early and free-flowering habit, and while its principal crop of

flowers is produced in early spring, it is the first variety introduced which, in a favorable season, continues to bloom throughout the summer and fall months. Its flowers are of large size, a bright amaranth-red, each petal marked with a large black blotch.

Begonias

One of the few gorgeously tinted flowers which will thrive and make glorious dark and shady corners.

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 35c each, or three for \$1.00, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 65c each, or three for \$1.75, postpaid.

REX or PAINTED LEAF BEGONIAS

This is a type of large-leaved Begonia and is the most ornamental of the species. They are grown exclusively for the rich and varied markings and remarkable beauty of their foliage, some of which are truly marvelous. Rex Begonia culture is simple. The soil should be a mixture of loam, woods earth, sharp sand, and well-rotted cow manure; it must be light and porous. They dislike bright sunshine and a dry atmosphere; hence are most satisfactory when grown in a moist—though not wet—rather shady situation during the hot summer months. They are much used for pot culture and window boxes. Our stock of Rex consists of a number of most beautiful varieties in cultivation, including some of the choicest new sorts. When we receive an order for two or more Rex, we always send the most distinct varieties.

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING VARIETIES

Prices: From 2½-inch pots, 25c each, or two for 45c, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 50c each, or two for 90c, postpaid.

The following are varieties of Begonia Semperflorens, and take rank as bedding plants with Geranium and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in position partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about 1 foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers.

GRACILIS LUMINOSA—A magnificent new specimen of the semperflorens type, exceptionally sturdy and vigorous, and unquestionably one of the choicest bedding sorts in existence. Its flowers are large, perfect and plentiful, and never out of bloom. Color, the brightest scarlet.

GRACILIS—Handsome flowers of a delicate rose color.

PRIMA DONNA—A perfect, ideal form of Gracillis; the flowers are large, of a limpid rose, shading to carmine at the center.

"I received the plants O. K. They were very fine and I am highly pleased with them."—MRS. E. A. FLEMING, Holly, Colo., June 4, 1918.

"The onion plants arrived in good shape and I am well pleased with them. Many thanks to you."—R. F. SAWYER, Wichita, Kan., June 7, 1918.

"I have just received the Onion Plants and they came through fine. Thank you. They were only a few days coming and are looking good."—J. P. SATTERFIELD, Rhodes, Iowa, May 24, 1918.

"I sent you an order the last of February for Cabbage and Tomato plants. Received the plants in good condition. They are looking fine and I am well pleased with them."—J. B. HANCOCK, Gustine, Texas, Box 353.

"I received my plants all right and am well pleased with them and am sending you another order. I must say I never had plants sent as quickly as I got them from you, and I am so well pleased with all I have received."—MRS. B. A. BELT, Bennington, Kan.

Hardy Climbing Vines

CLEMATIS

Once established these beautiful climbers grow more beautiful each year, increases in size and strength with no attention more than a covering of rich manure in the fall, spading in the spring. Every home should have one or more of them. They make cemeteries, etc., much more attractive.

There is no more ornamental class of plants than Clematis, and the rich show of bloom produced by the best varieties is far too magnificent to be fairly portrayed by mere words. The colors run from intense velvety-purple, through crimson, blue, lavender and white. We presume every one of our customers who sees Clematis plants in bloom each summer promises to plant some in his own garden or yard at the next opportunity. Here is the opportunity. They are especially adapted to our climate. 40c each; six for \$2.00, postpaid.

LARGE FLOWERING

JACKMANII—The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet-purple, and are produced in such masses as to form a cloud of bloom. Well known and popular.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—Also of the Jackmanii type, and is the nearest approach to a bright red that has yet appeared. The flowers are very large, usually six petaled, of a distinct, pleasing shade of carmine, and are produced in bewildering profusion.

ROMONA—Lavender-blue, flowers large, often nine inches across. Most beautiful of the color known.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A strong growing perennial climber. Covered with star-shaped, white blossoms, very fragrant. Nothing better. 50c each; large size, 75c each, postpaid.

HONEYSUCKLE—Chinese Evergreen. The great popular Southern climber. This variety is about the best for covering fences, etc. Green all winter; blooms white and yellow. 45c each, postpaid.

WISTARIA—A very rapid growing vine, producing long, grape-like clusters of blue flowers, early in spring; a very popular old climber. 35c each.

TRUMPET VINE—Strong, vigorous growing vine, which is excellent for covering walls and fences, as it clings firmly with its numerous roots along its stems. Orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are borne at the tips of the branches. Flowers measure 3 to 4 inches long. 50c each, postpaid.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (A. Quinquefolia)—Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for covering old tree trunks, walls or fences. Strong plants. 35c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN ROSE OR QUEEN'S WREATH

(Antigonon leptopus)

The Mexican name is "Rose de Montana," a lovely climber, originating in Central Mexico. Moderately hardy and will stand the Texas winters with very little protection. The vines kill down each winter, but the roots, which are tuberous, live over and make a very rapid growth as soon as the weather gets warm in the spring. The vine is a beautiful green with heart-shaped leaves, a very profuse bloomer, being literally covered with long sprays of rose-colored flowers which at a distance have the appearance of roses—hence the name. This is sure to become a popular and valuable climber for the South. Strong roots, 35c each, two for 65c, six for \$1.50, all postpaid.

BOSTON IVY—Ampelopsis Veitchii

A beautiful climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Price. From 2½-inch pots, 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 35c each, or \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.



Clematis

HONEYSUCKLES

For real handsome vines, to be near you, climbing over windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than sweet-scented Honeysuckles; the foliage is pretty, neat and clean, the flowers are almost continuous, and fragrance delicious. Varieties described below are the very best.

HONEYSUCKLE HEDGES—Some of our friends have conceived the idea of planting Honeysuckles along the division fences, and it is wonderful what pretty hedges they make. Iron or wire fences are the best, but almost any kind is soon covered with a mantle of living green. Other climbing vines will answer the purpose, but the sweet-scented Honeysuckles are both fragrant and beautiful. Should be planted two feet apart.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong-growing, almost evergreen sort with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Red and yellow; very fragrant; blooms all summer; leaves tinged reddish color.

SCARLET TRUMPET—Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers; blooms freely, vigorous and rapid growing.

Price of Honeysuckles, 40c each; three, one each, of the above, \$1.00.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY

This is a hardy evergreen climbing vine, with dark glossy leaves, much used for covering walls of churches and for cemetery work; it is a true evergreen; retains its bright green leaves all winter. Very useful for covering graves, especially where grass will not succeed well.

Price: From 2½-inch pots, 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. From 4-inch pots, 35c each, or \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Spring and Summer Flowering Bulbs

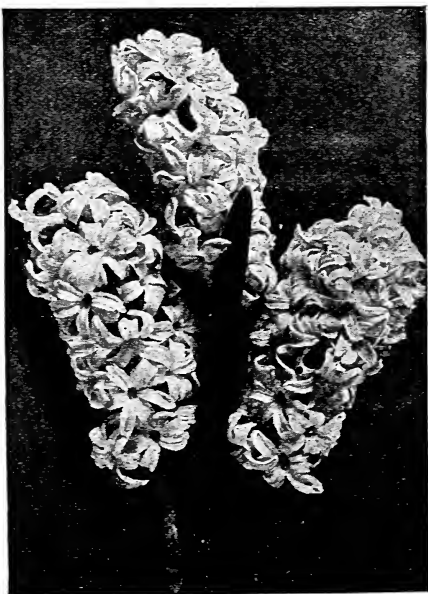
Hyacinths

Hyacinths are the most popular of all spring bulbs; no other flower can take their place either for garden or house culture. Even with indifferent culture they give satisfactory results, and to careful treatment they respond delightfully.

DIRECTIONS

For Outdoor Culture. The ground should be well spaded and manured with well rotted compost and bone meal. If possible, it should be prepared a few weeks before the bulbs are planted. Set bulbs about six inches apart. In heavy, damp soil, they should be two inches and in lighter soil four inches deep, that is, covered with that much soil. They can be planted any time during the fall and early winter. The perfection of the blossoms depends almost entirely upon the strength of the root formation; for that reason they should be planted early enough to give ample time to be thoroughly rooted before it is time for them to start their growth. In this latitude they should be planted as early as December if possible, though fair results can be had if planted a month later.

For House Culture they should be planted about ninety days before the blossoms are wanted, and for the first six weeks should be kept in a dark place so that the bulb will get properly rooted before sending up its flower spikes. It is recommended by some to take the pots after planting and bury them in dirt to a depth of six or eight inches, leaving them there till the roots are developed fully and the sprout is about 1½ inches above the bulb. Five inch pots should be used for large bulbs. For soil use rich loam, leaf mould, and a little sand. Put some broken pots or stones in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Fill lightly and press the bulb down into the loose soil until only the tip remains above the surface. After they are brought up to begin their growth, water freely, especially after the blossom starts, being careful not to wet the blossom spike.



Dutch Roman or Miniature

DUTCH ROMAN or MINIATURE

These are small-sized bulbs of the ordinary Dutch Hyacinth; are especially adapted for growing in pots, bowls, pans, or flats, or for outdoor culture in compact groups, and should be treated just the same as the large Hyacinths, both for indoor and outdoor culture. They are mixed double and single. We have the following colors: Blue, pink, white, yellow and bluish white.

Prices: 8c each, 6 for 35c, 65c per dozen, \$4.25 per 100. All postpaid.

DUTCH HYACINTHS

We only attempt to handle them mixed, and the following separate colors: Rose, blue, white, pink, and yellow. These are choice large bulbs and will make fine flower spikes. Our prices are very low for the size and quality of bulb furnished.

All colors or mixed, 10c each, 6 for 50c, 90c per dozen, \$7.25 per 100. All postpaid. All colors.

WHITE ROMAN

We will not be in position to supply French Roman Hyacinths this year, as our government will not allow them to be shipped into the United States. The Dutch Hyacinths are much more beautiful and popular and better adapted to outdoor and indoor culture.

CHINESE SACRED LILY, OR CHINESE NARCISSUS

This is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory and popular bulbs for house culture during winter.

Culture. The Chinese Sacred Lily belongs to the Polyanthus family of Narcissi and like others of that family are not hardy, being only suitable for house and greenhouse culture. By some it is considered desirable to grow them in glasses, planting them in water with sand and coarse gravel. Grown in this way they make a very pretty and ornamental parlor or home decoration, and they make a very satisfactory growth and bloom if grown in this manner, but they can be planted in any good soil in pots or window boxes and will make stronger growth than if grown in water.

Prices: 20c each, three for 45c, \$1.50 per dozen, all postpaid.

Bulbs

In no other class of plants are there such unusual possibilities for satisfaction and enjoyment as may be found in the spring flowering bulbs. They are even more wonderful in their latent possibilities than seeds, for stored beneath their coverings are not only the vital germ but food for their whole sphere of existence—root, stem and flower.

The amateur gardener, due to nature's efforts to insure success, demands no handicap from the professional. He has a splendid opportunity to enjoy in his own home or garden the exquisite beauty and fragrance of the Hyacinth, Narcissus or Tulip. Planting is a simple task and they demand a minimum of care.

The professional grower or connoisseur realizes the ease of culture and from year to year many renew his enjoyment by more intimate acquaintance with the different varieties and species. Each has its point of merit, its individuality and reason for being in our list.

The cost from first to last in specie or in labor is almost negligible as compared with the satisfaction that is in store. However, the measure of your satisfaction and enjoyment will largely depend upon the quality of the bulbs you plant. We import and offer for sale only the best obtainable.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

These, like the Sacred Lily, are not hardy except far South, and are suitable only for growing in the house or conservatory. They are very sweet scented. The blossom is borne on long stems in clusters of 6 to 15 beautiful flowers.

PAPER-WHITE GRANDIFLORA—Pure white, very early. Our Paper White bulbs are selected size. 8c each, six for 35c, 65c per dozen, \$4.50 per 100, postpaid.

YELLOW PAPER WHITE, or GRAND SOLIEL D'OR—Petals yellow, cup orange-yellow. Very early and fine for forcing. Makes a good companion for the Paper White.

Narcissus: Grand Soliel D'Or, 10c each, six for 50c, 90c per dozen, \$7.25 per 100, all postpaid.

LARGE TRUMPET NARCISSUS

These are the most beautiful and elegant of all the spring flowers. Are hardy and best for outdoor culture. Any good garden soil that is rich but has not been recently manured will do. Neither fresh nor rotted manure should come in direct contact with the bulb. Good drainage is necessary. Plant the bulbs about three to four inches apart and about six or six inches deep to the bottom of the bulb.

GOLDEN SPUR—Extra large, rich sulphur-yellow, early and desirable.

Price: 8c each, six for 35c, 65c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, all postpaid.

TRUMPET MAJOR—A large deep yellow Trumpet Narcissus. Our bulbs of this sort are extra large size. French grown.

Price: 8c each, six for 35c, 65c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100c, all postpaid.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

These are the true Daffodils. Culture the same as the Large Trumpet Narcissus, but they do not run out like them if left long in the ground, but even continue to increase if undisturbed for a number of years.



Lilium Auratum

VON SION, MAMMOTH DOUBLE NOSE—A beautiful golden-yellow. Petals and trumpet of the same color. The Double Nose are extra size and each bulb will send up two or more flower stalks.

Price: Von Sion, Mammoth Double Nose, 10c each, six for 50c, 90c per dozen, \$7.25 per 100, all postpaid.

Price: Von Sion, 8c each, six for 35c, 65c per dozen, \$4.50 per 100, all postpaid.

EMPEROR—One of the largest and finest among Narcissus or Daffodils. It has a pure yellow trumpet of immense size and a wide perianth of deep primrose. Hardy and of great beauty when cut. 10c each; one-half dozen, 50c; dozen, 90c; per 100, \$7.25.

Tulips

Culture. The new bulbs reach this country from Holland early in September, and should be set out in this latitude if possible by November. Later plantings may bring fair results, but the early planting is better. First, for the reason that the bulbs are in better condition, not being wilted and weakened by long keeping out of the soil, and second, because everything depends on the chance the bulb has to make good root growth before being forced into bloom by the warm weather in the spring, and the longer it has for this root development the better.

LATE COTTAGE TULIPS

GESNEIRANA MAJOR—A brilliant dazzling crimson, with a blue-black center. Flowers large with long stems. One of the best for the South.

PARISIAN YELLOW—Large, beautifully clear yellow, with flowers borne on long stems.

BRIDESMAID—Brilliant cherry-rose, striped with violet and scarlet.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Pure white, with beautifully curved petals edged with rose.

LATE MIXED—A mixture of the above and other good sorts.

Price: Per dozen, one sort or mixed, 35c, postpaid; per 100, one sort or mixed, \$2.25, postpaid. If sent by express at purchaser's expense, 5c per dozen and 25c per 100 less.

EARLY VARIETIES

Early Double Tulips are best for indoor culture.

FINE EARLY DOUBLE MIXED—A good mixture of colors and the best sorts.

FINE EARLY SINGLE MIXED—An extra good mixture of sorts and colors.

Price: 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, postpaid. All Tulips if sent by express at purchaser's expense, 5c per dozen and 25c per 100 less.

Buy and plant Tulips liberally. Buy them this year by the hundred and next year you will want them by the thousand. Ask for prices on thousand lots.

Lilies

LILIUM HARRISII—The Bermuda Easter Lilies are of the earliest, a profuse bloomer, very fragrant. A favorite of florists to force for Easter decorations. Color, pure white. Bulbs 7 to 9 inches in circumference, 35c each; six for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid.

LILIUM CANDIDUM—Also called the Madonna Lily. Snow white flowers with heavy yellow stamens. Resembles the Easter Lily and is better adapted for all conditions of outdoor culture. Bulbs 7 to 9 inches, 35c each; six for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

LILIUM GIGANTEUM—Japanese Easter Lily. Resembles the Harrisii, but grows larger and is about two weeks later. Bulbs, 7 to 9 inches, 35c each; six for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

LILIUM AURATUM (Japanese Gold Banded)—One of the finest and most popular of the hardy garden Lilies. Flowers large, white dotted with crimson, with clear cut gold band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant. Bulbs 8 or 9 inches, 35c each; five for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

CALLA LILY (Calla Aethiopia)—White Calla, or Lily of the Nile. Valuable as a house or window plant, and in most of the South is hardy enough for successful outdoor culture. Grown readily from bulbs. Partial shade and plenty of water and manure are essential. Large bulbs, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, 20c each; two for 35c; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

JONQUILS

SINGLE YELLOW—A rich deep yellow, sweet scented. 20c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

DOUBLE YELLOW—Golden-yellow, very double. Flowers borne on tall, graceful stems. 30c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

One of the most desirable flowers for early winter. It is not hardy and only for culture in houses or conservatory. For the home window Freesias are much recommended; will be in flower six weeks after the growth of the bulb starts. It does not require the same time for root formation as most other bulbs. Good drainage is important. Our bulbs are choice and run in size from 1/2 to 3/4, inch in diameter. The flowers are white though in the best collection there may be a very small per cent of yellow. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.



CROCUS

About the earliest to blossom in spring is this beautiful little flower, lifting its head almost before the snow has disappeared. The showy funnel-shaped flowers borne erect from the grass-like leaves are most welcome visitors in the early spring sunshine.

Although most showy when massed in large beds or when planted in lines of distinct colors, a very desirable effect is produced by setting Crocuses here and there over the lawn. It is only necessary to lift the turf and insert the bulbs two inches deep.

Crocuses will care for themselves, blooming very early amid the grass, dying down to the bulb in ample time to be entirely out of the way of the lawn mower. The Crocus should be planted in the autumn, in any good garden soil, about three inches deep and about two inches apart, if in beds or borders.

Indoors the Crocus can be easily forced if growth is maintained at a low temperature. Use the named sorts and plant from six to a dozen bulbs one inch deep in a pot of ordinary soil. Keep cool, well watered, gradually bring to full light and give plenty of fresh air. The Crocus may also be flowered in small glasses.

	Doz.	100
Baron von Brunow, light purple.....	\$0.35	\$2.00
Kathleen Parlow, extra large, purest white, finest substance, with orange anthers35	2.00
King of the Whites, pure white.....	.35	2.00
Sir Walter Scott, white with light purple stripes, variegated35	2.00

OXALIS

Admirably adapted to house culture, especially for hanging baskets, and very attractive as a window plant, as they flower freely, are in bloom a long time and the clover-like leaves are remarkably free from insects. The flowers are borne in large, terminal clusters on long slender scapes. The yellow shades have been found the most useful for winter flowering of all the sorts of Oxalis.

Plant in pots, six or eight bulbs in a pot, in good rich soil and cover about one inch deep. They require an abundance of water during the growing season and should have plenty of sunlight.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP—Bright buttercup yellow, stronger growing than the *Cernua Lutea*, spreading and drooping, very free flowering. 4c each; 40c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, all postpaid.

GLADIOLUS

In recent years much improvement has been made in this choice flower. Experts in this country and Europe have been trying to improve it till now it is a wonderful flower. For Texas they should either be planted in January or February for early flowers, or in May or June for fall.

LIGHT SHADES—New white, light and yellow, large size, in great variety of shades and with stains and blotches of rich colors. 60c per dozen; \$4.25 per 100, postpaid.

DARKER SHADES—Finest reds, scarlet and crimsons, some with rich marking. 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100, postpaid.

AMERICA—Very light pink, exquisitely tinted with lavender. Much valued for freedom of bloom and size of flower spikes.

HALLEY—The predominating color of these flowers is delicate salmon-pink with a slight roseate tinge, though the lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through the center, the whole producing a delightful effect.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A most effective variety for decorations. Spikes extra long; flowers brilliant pink, blazed with vermillion.

NIAGARA—A delightful cream shade blending to canary yellow, splashed with carmine.

GLORY OF HOLLAND—Pure white. Four for 25c; 75c per dozen; \$5.50 per 100, all postpaid.

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by everyone, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. (Cultural leaflet free on request.)

BELLADONNA MAJOR—Fine variety for fall blooming, very free flowering and fragrant. Flowers which are a lovely shell pink color, are borne on stems 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. 35c each; \$3.75 per dozen; \$27.00 per 100, postpaid.

JOHNSONII—Scarlet with clear, light stripes; very good. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100, postpaid.

CALADIUM

ESCULENTUM—A grand tropical appearing plant, 4 to 5 feet high, with immense beautiful leaves shaped some like an elephant's ear. The leaves are very showy, veined and variegated with different shades of green, and are 2 to 3 feet long. 25c each; \$2.40 per dozen, postpaid.

TUBE ROSE

A beautiful fragrant white flower of easy culture; flowers are of a waxy appearance, are borne on long stems.

EXCELSIOR PEARL—A double variety most generally cultivated in the North. The flowers are pure white, very double, of immense size and very sweetly perfumed. 75c per dozen, postponed.

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING—The most valuable for this latitude. Will produce its beautiful spikes of single flowers from June until winter. Should have good soil and plenty of water, and an abundance of flowers will be the reward. 75c per dozen, postpaid.

CANNAS

ITALIA—Rich orange and scarlet with golden-yellow border; height about 4 feet. 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

AUSTRIA—Purest yellow, dotted with pale red, a counterpart of the above except in color of blossom. 3 for 50c \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

EXPRESS—Large spreading foliage about 2 1/2 feet high, a profuse bloomer. Flowers a rich vermillion. 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—Very showy, bright orange flowers, which are borne in profusion. 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

LOUISIANA—A tall growing sort, leaves large and glossy green, dazzling scarlet flowers often 6 inches or more in diameter. Height 7 feet. 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

KING HUMBERT—Massive, rich, coppery-bronze foliage; flowers large, brilliant orange-scarlet. One of the best Cannas ever offered. A strong grower. 4 to 6 feet high. 20c each; \$1.80 per dozen, postpaid.

MRS. ALFRED CONARD—4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers salmon pink of large size on finely shaped flower heads. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Field Grown Plants

For Southern and Northern Planting

Have an Early Garden. Instead of Planting Seed of the Hardy Early Vegetables, set Out the Plants and Save Four Weeks Time

Our winter field-grown plants can be planted out as early in the spring as you can make a garden. They will stand any ordinary freeze that will occur after that time of year. Beat your neighbor a month on Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Carrots, Onions, Parsley, Cauliflower and Celery by setting out our hardy well grown plants instead of planting seed and waiting several weeks for their slow and uncertain germination. Have early vegetables of your own growing for your own table while others are depending on the stores for stale wilted shipped in stock.

If you grow vegetables to sell take advantage of our field-grown hardy plants and save on an average of four weeks' time in getting stock ready for market.

GROWN IN THE OPEN FIELD

Our plants are grown without protection in the open field, are hardy and stocky so that they will make very rapid growth and will stand any ordinary freeze that might occur after garden planting time. We might call them "frost proof," but that term might be misleading. We have seen so called "frost proof" plants frozen to the ground, yet it takes twenty degrees of dry freeze to destroy the Cabbage and Onion plants, and nearly as much to knock out the other hardy plants we offer.

FROST PROOF PLANTS

We might call these frost proof, but no vegetable plant is frost proof in some of the Texas Northers, but more than nine years out of ten the plants we offer will stand out doors without protection and be ready for use several weeks before the same vegetables grown from seed.

In the latitude of Central Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, there will not be once in twenty years, a freeze to hurt any of the hardy plants if put out in April. South of that point they may be set out earlier and of course further North they should be planted a little later. Rest assured of one point, when it is time to plant seed the plants can be put out with reasonable safety.

On account of our favored location and early season we grow these plants at a low expense and for that reason we can sell at a price that makes it an object for anyone to use them for

at least part of their garden. Market gardeners can secure prices on quantities that will surely be attractive.

TO MARKET GARDENERS

Market Gardeners note our 1,000 plant price. If larger lots are wanted write us for special quotations. We can make some low prices on large orders F. O. B. Waco. Large lots by express can be packed better than small lots by parcel post or paid express.

SMALL LOSS IN TRANSPLANTING

Our experience in shipping plants by mail or express enables us to pack them so that they reach customers anywhere within four days' travel in a condition that very little loss occurs in transplanting. They may arrive looking bad and to the novice might appear to be worthless, but if the center leaf and heart of the plant is alive they will make a good stand and if set out properly 85 per cent will make good. The outer leaves may be yellow and wilted but don't be alarmed. These outer leaves should be pinched off, for if left on the plant, they sap its life and moisture through evaporation and will fall off anyway as the plants become established.

HOW TO TRIM PLANTS

The illustrations show how the plants should be trimmed before setting.

HOW TO CARE FOR PLANTS

Again we say don't be alarmed at the looks of the plants when they arrive. We have found plants carry better if they are sent out without much moisture on the roots and will grow much better if the customer gets them quite dry rather than wet and soggy.

As soon as the plants arrive the roots should be wet, care being taken not to soak the leaves as they will soon rot and damp off if piled up together wet. It is best if possible to set the plants out as soon as they arrive depending on the moisture in the ground or the watering you give in planting to revive them.

The directions we send with the plants for their care and transplanting will, if followed, enable anyone to have as good results with our Texas grown plants as they could with plants from any other source.

Beet Plants

Care should be taken to set the tap root as straight as possible so as to have the beet good shape.

Set the beets about four inches apart in the row and the rows 14 to 16 inches apart. A hundred plants will set a row 30 to 35 feet long. Have the ground freshly prepared if possible and in good shape. Set the plants in a little deeper than they grew and firm the soil around the roots. After setting water well, look after carefully for a few days and do not let the soil dry and crust around the plant. As soon as you can, begin cultivation and you will be surprised how soon you will have beets ready for the table. If set out early in April should be ready to eat by the last of May, which would be four weeks before they could be produced from seed.

We grow the Dark Blood Turnip sorts such as Edmand's Early Blood, Detroit Dark Blood Turnip, Early Blood Turnip and Crosby's Egyptian. One is as good as the other for early garden use, but if we can will fill with the kind wanted in case it is specified. If not we will send the best we have.

Prices are as follows, all postpaid: 60c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Market Gardeners should note our 1,000 plant price. If larger lots are wanted write us for special quotations. We can make some low prices on large orders f. o. b. Waco. Large lots by express can be packed better than small lots by parcel post or paid express.



Cabbage Plants

Much the same instructions as for beets will apply to Cabbage and other plants. Cabbage plants when they arrive after shipment look worse and will grow better than most any of the others. We have had cabbage plants lay around and dry out for a week till they looked completely dead, and have them grow all right. If the heart leaf is green you can be virtually sure they will grow. Set the plants firmly in the ground after the outside leaves have been trimmed back as shown in the photograph. Set them about two feet apart, water well after planting and begin at once to cultivate. Cabbage cannot have too much cultivation and responds quickly to good care. Fifty plants will set a plot 10 to 20 feet, enough for a small private garden. By the use of our Texas field-grown plants you can have cabbage big enough to use by June 1st if planted by the first part of April. Cabbage are very hardy and will stand severe freezing. Market gardeners and others growing cabbage on a larger scale should give our field grown plants a fair trial. We have the following sorts:

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A second early, sure-heading Cabbage of good quality. The plant is of compact growth. The head is large, thick, flattened at the top, solid, crisp and tender. 35c for 50; 60c for 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—A favorite early variety for both market gardeners and general use. Head is very compact, medium size, pointed in shape. The standby for the main crop of the extra early sorts. 35c for 50; 60c for 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Exceedingly hardy. Very large, sure-heading sort. Head is very solid, pointed, but broad at the base. The leaves are large and slightly waved. 35c for 50; 60c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing large heads, which are very solid; shaped like the Late Flat Dutch. This is one of the best for summer and early fall use; quality good, tender and fine grained. 35c for 50; 60c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to market gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about eight pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. 35c for 50; 70c per 100; 200 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.



HOLLANDER or DANISH BALL HEAD—Quite a distinct sort. Plants medium long stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth. The hardest cabbage in cultivation; endures both frost and drought that would destroy other varieties. 45c for 50; 70c per 100; 200 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

Cauliflower Plants

Like cabbage, much can be gained in time by setting out our Cauliflower plants. They are as hardy as cabbage and can be set out as early as you can make garden. We use only the best seed and our plants can be depended on to head, and should be ready for use as soon as the early cabbage. That brings them in by the first of June commanding a good market if raised to sell, and affording a real luxury from your own garden for your private table. Cultivate and care the same as for cabbage. We grow only the best quality of Early Snowball.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—This is the most popular with market gardeners and is grown by them more than all other varieties together for forcing or for wintering over in cold frames for extra early crop. It is hardy, sure to make a head of good size, compact and of best quality. It is also valuable for late summer and fall crop. 30c per dozen; 50 for 75c; 1.25 for 100; \$5.00 for 500; \$8.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

Celery Plants

By using our hardy field-grown plants we believe a successful spring crop of Celery can be grown in the North. Celery plants carry well and stand transplanting well. Set the plants either on the level or in the bottom of a well prepared trench, care being taken so that in case of a heavy rain the trenches will not be flooded. Celery wants a rich loam and the ground should be in a high state of fertility. Plant 6 inches apart in row and have rows far enough apart, about four feet, so you will have the soil to bank up with. Never bank when plants are wet and use care not to let the dirt sift into the center of the plant. We grow only the Golden Hearted Dwarf, which on account of its dwarf habit and quick growth makes it desirable for the amateur gardener.

GOLDEN HEARTED DWARF—Is one of the best for home garden; it is second to none in beauty and quality, and is especially valuable for home garden; on account of its dwarf habit, the work of blanching is much more simple and easy; it is not very dwarf, growing from fourteen to sixteen inches tall; forms a very compact bunch of beautiful golden-yellow color. A remarkably good keeper. 50c for 50; 75c per 100; 200 for \$1.25; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

"I received my plants, and they are 'sure' the nicest plants I ever got from any greenhouse. I like them so well I am sending you another order."
—RAYMOND JACKSON, San Saba, Texas.



Carrot Plants

Carrots transplant very nicely if care is taken to keep the tap root straight. The extra leaves can be pinched off same as most other plants. Plant two inches apart in the row. 100 plants will make a row a rod long. Have the rows 14 to 16 inches apart. Use great care in having the ground firm around the plant. Water well after planting and keep surface of ground well stirred. On account of the slowness in germination of carrot seed, five or six weeks' time can be gained in setting plants. We grow only the Danvers Half Long which are one of the best for home and market gardeners.

DANVERS HALF LONG—This variety is very extensively grown both for market and stock, and is one of the best all purpose Carrots known. Tops medium size, roots large, medium length and tapering evenly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome in appearance. Flesh a deep orange color, tender, crisp, sweet and productive. The roots not growing deep in the ground make it easy to harvest 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.00; \$2.50 per 1,000, all postpaid.

Market Gardeners should get prices on larger quantities of our vegetable plants.

Collard Plants

GEORGIA SOUTHERN—50 for 40c; 100 for 60c; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

One of my neighbors praises your seed so highly. I wish you would send me a catalog as I wish to try some of your plants and seeds.—MRS. J. M. BRYAN, Anna, Texas.

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities of Vegetable Plants.

Don't fuss with seed when winter field-grown plants can be secured that will enable you to have a garden four weeks earlier. Hardy prolific plants guaranteed, and saves money as well as time.



Lettuce Plants

Our Texas field-grown Lettuce plants solve the problem of producing head lettuce successfully in the North. Plants set early in April will produce good heads the latter part of May before the hot weather comes on that causes lettuce plants to run to seed. Grow your own head lettuce and have the luxury of eating it fresh out of your own garden. Market gardeners will find a good sale on home grown head lettuce that can be put on the market before June 1st. In transplanting pinch off the surplus outside leaves, set firm in the ground, water till plants are established. Keep well cultivated. Set plants about one foot apart and the rows two feet apart so that the lettuce will have a chance to head. We grow the following:

IMPROVED HANSON—Plant large, forming a large, cabbage-like head, very slow to go to seed; outer leaves bright green; inner ones white, tender, crisp and of the best quality. White seed. 30c for 50c; 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, all postpaid.

BIG BOSTON—One of the best large varieties for mid-season or fall use. Excellent both for outdoor planting and for forcing. Leaves thin, crisp, smooth. Color bright light green, the heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety. 30c for 50; 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; \$3.00 per 1,000, all postpaid.

Parsley Plants

We all appreciate having Parsley in our garden. It is always much in demand to use for garnishing meats and salad, yet we all know how hard it is to get it started. It germinates so slow the weeds beat it up and we get discouraged and give it up. Don't wait for the seed to come up? Use our field-grown plants. A dozen will supply any family and you will, by using our plants, have it ready to use a few weeks after setting out. 20c per dozen; 60c per 100, postpaid.

"I ordered some plants last week and when I received them they were in fine condition. Thanks to you for packing them so carefully. Am enclosing another order for plants, which please send as soon as you can."—JOHN MURJOHN, Jr., Lake View, N. Y., June 4, 1918.

"Received my plants and seed all right, and am well pleased with them. Many thanks for prompt attention."—MRS. MOLLIE STONE, Wylie, Texas.

"My package of Cabbage Plants arrived in good condition and I am highly pleased with same."—JOS. S. MCCOY & SON, Brimfield, Ill., April 22, 1918.

"Enclosed find order for Celery Plants. Those I got last year were fine. Had beautiful celery until late winter."—MRS. CHRISS NEOLER, Derby, Kan., May 13, 1918.

"My Cabbage Plants arrived in good condition and are growing nicely. I am enclosing another order which please fill promptly."—JOE A. PEKAR, Granger, Texas, March 25, 1918.

Onion Plants

Now we really believe we have "started something." How would you like to grow in your own garden the beautiful White Wax Bermuda Onion that you buy at the store during the early spring? These Onions grown in Texas as marketed by the thousands of cars all over the North and bring a price at 8c and 10c per lb. Not alone because they are early but because of their quality and mild flavor. With our onion slips they can be grown successfully anywhere in the North. Of course not as early as if grown in the South, but earlier than onions can be produced any other way. Plant the Texas winter grown slips as early as you can make a garden and they will produce onions in from seventy to ninety days, depending on the season and how large you want them to grow. Onions of that kind by latter part of June will be a novelty of the market and a luxury for the home table. Notice the cut herewith shows the way we ship them and one trimmed up ready to set out, the surplus top and about half the roots being cut off. Cut back this way they do not wilt when set out and make a quick stocky growth. Plant them in rows 14 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row. 100 plants set a row about three rods long. The Bermuda Onion growers in Texas grow plants like these for the thousands of acres that are planted and transplant them as we instruct you to do. They claim it is less expensive to plant the slips than it would be to thin out a field if grown from seed. No garden is complete without a few hundred onion sets. At the price they are as cheap as sets and less work than seed, besides they are virtually a sure crop and weeks earlier than onions can be had from seed. We have the following sorts.

WHITE BURMUDA—Very early variety, used largely in the South as an early market onion, when the seed is sown in the fall and the onions harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw color, and the shape is flat. The plants we offer are from seed grown in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and are a fine, pure strain. This is the principal variety shipped in crates from Texas early in the spring. 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$3.00; 5,000 for \$11.50, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—The only pure white Bermuda Onion, thus making it a ready seller in the retail market. Except in color it is identical with the other Bermudas, having all those desirable qualities of the older sorts combined with more handsome appearance. 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; 1,000 per \$3.00; 5,000 for \$11.50, postpaid.

SPANISH KING, or PRIZETAKER—This Onion is of foreign origin, but has proved such a success in this country, having been grown here so long, that it might properly be classed with American sorts. Large, globular; straw color; excels all others in beauty. The Spanish King will make large Onions if grown from transplanting slips. This is about the only way to grow them successfully North or South. 50c per 100; 300 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$3.00; 5,000 for \$11.50, all postpaid.

Gentlemen:

"I sent for plants last week and when I received them they were in fine condition. Thanks to you for packing them so carefully. Now, would like for you to send other plants as soon as you can."—JOHN MUR-JAHN, JR.



Tender Vegetable Plants

For Northern trade we are ready for shipment to the North, April 15th to May 20th. On tender plants we have the same advice to give as with our field-grown hardy early plants. We plant them in the open field about March 1st and by the time they are wanted for the Northern garden, they are fine hardy thrifty plants such as you could grow in your own garden if you did not need them to set out before the last of June, but from us you can procure your supply cheaper than you can bother to grow them and much better plants than can be produced under glass in northern sections of the country.

For early planting South we will be prepared to supply Pepper, Egg Plant and Tomato as soon as it is safe to set them out.

Egg Plants



We grow but one sort of Egg Plant. The N. Y. Improved Spineless. This is one of the best sorts and is well adapted to grow in the North. Set out as soon as danger of frost is over in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Trim off surplus leaves and set deep and firm the ground around them. Water well after setting and keep well cultivated, not allowing the ground to pack around the plants. Protect with something if frost should threaten. Empty quart berry boxes make convenient plant covers and can be used to protect any of the tender plants that you find it advisable to set out early. 25c per dozen; 2 dozen for 45c; 75 per 100; 500 for \$3.00; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Tomato Plants

Our Tomato Plants will please the Northern customers. Grown in the open they are thrifty hardy plants that will make a rapid growth. Tomato plants should be set deep. If plant is spindling leave only the center leaf and sprout above ground. Very tall plants can be set so all but the tip of plant is covered, with fine results. All of the buried part of the plant will send out roots and be all the stronger for the extra amount that is set in the ground. We try to have our plants just the right size so we will have no unnecessary postage or express to pay on them, but the size of plants is sometimes hard to control and if we are obliged to send extra large ones the above suggestions will be well to bear in mind. We grow quite a good assortment of tomatoes but in case a sort should be sold out when ordered we will fill with one we do have that is the nearest like it. Tomatoes take up much less room and do better if kept pruned and tied to a stake or trellis. All side shoots should be cut off and the plant tied to a support of some kind with soft pieces of cloth. A few plants of Ponderosa treated this way will supply a large family with the choicest tomato. If they are not tied up or kept pruned back a lot of room is required and they should be set at least four feet apart each way. The dwarf varieties do not sprawl around but grow in a compact tree-like shape and can be planted two feet apart in the row with rows three feet apart. We grow the following sorts.

TEXAS FIELD BEAUTY—Vine large and vigorous, fruit large, very smooth and good quality; color a light purple; flesh pink; is productive; one of the best table sorts. 2 dozen for 25c; 60c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

ACME—This is one of the earliest of the purple fruited sorts; fruit of fair size, smooth and solid, vigorous and hardy, beginning to bear early and continuing until cut off by frost; a deservedly popular variety. 2 dozen for 25c; 60c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

EARLIANA—Extra early and of excellent quality. Vines small but vigorous and productive. Fruits deep scarlet, medium to large, nearly round and exceptionally smooth for so early a variety. 2

Pepper Plants

On account of the short season in much of the North it will prove a great advantage to get our field-grown plants. They transplant well and are thrifty and rugged plants that will make a rapid growth when they are planted in your garden. The same treatment advised for Egg-plant will do for Pepper. We grow the following sorts:

For the section north of Central Iowa the Ruby King and Crimson Giant might be a little too late in a short season. The Bell or Bull Nose will make a crop anywhere this side of Canada if good thrifty plants are set out as early as it is safe from frost. 25c per dozen; 2 dozen for 45c; 75c per 100; \$3.00 for 200; \$6.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—A favorite sort and one of the best for pickling and stuffed mangoes. One of the earliest varieties. Flesh thick and milder than most other kinds.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A slim, long, bright red sort; very strong and pungent.

RUBY KING—Bright colored, beautiful, sweet and mild flavored; grows to good size and very symmetrical in shape; good for stuffed pickles.



dozen for 25c; 60c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION or TREE—This is a distinct variety in foliage, also in habit of growth. It is very compact and dwarf, growing strong and tree-like, so that fruit is held up clear from the ground and does not require stakes. Fruit is a purplish-pink, round, smooth, and one of the best for quality and flavor; is medium early. A very desirable sort for private gardens and for forcing under glass, its dwarf habit of growth allowing it to be planted very close together, more than double the number of plants can be planted on the same ground than can be of the larger growing kinds. 2 dozen for 25c; 60c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large fruit, vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine color. Quality excellent and distinct. One of the best to train on stake or trellis. 2 dozen for 25c; 60c per 100; 500 for \$3.00; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid.

"Am very much pleased with the plants sent me, and you will hear from me again when in need of anything."—MR. C. R. BIVINS, Lorena, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants

Growing Sweet Potatoes North

We grow our Sweet Potato Plants from northern seed, using the early sorts that are suitable for the North. We can supply also the southern varieties and would recommend for trial a few such as the Bunch Yam. The southern people do not like a dry potato, and grow exclusively the sorts that are full of sap and sugar, while northern people like the kind that are dry and mealy when baked. We people south think it is a case of depraved appetite. We can, however, give you either kind of plants. Potato plants stand transportation well and will keep a week after pulling before planting. As we grow our plants in the open field without heat, they are better plants than can be had grown North under glass with artificial heat, and we can sell them enough cheaper so we can stand the difference in cost of postage or express to deliver them. You cannot afford not to try a few in your garden. Four years out of five good fair results can be had as far north as Minnesota. Set out good plants as early in May as you can take a chance with frost. Ridge the ground up so the hill will be set about six inches high, have ridges about 3½ inches apart. Set plants about 15 inches apart in ridges, set deep clear into the top, leaving only the center sprout above the ground. Firm the ground around the plant and if necessary water well after planting. Cultivate well, but build up rather than tear down the ridge as you do so. After the vines run lift them occasionally with a fork or rake so they won't take root at the joints. The next morning after a frost that kills the vines, cut all vines loose from the hill before the sap has a chance to run back into the potato. If not the quality and flavor of the potato will be spoiled. Sweet Potatoes are ready to eat as soon as they are big enough.

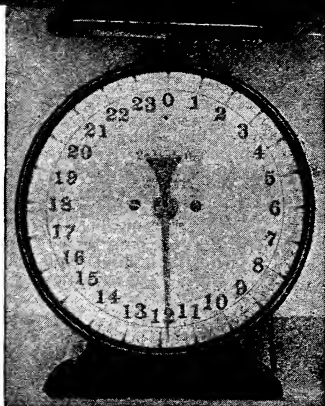
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Planted in late fall and early winter, makes roots all winter and yields first season when our large two-year-old roots are used. A bed of Asparagus is a most desirable adjunct to any home place, and represents a big saving. Asparagus is quite expensive at market. If grown to any extent, it is quite profitable. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center. Set plants about a foot apart, crowns 4 inches below the surface. Before winter, cover the transplanted beds with about 4 inches of manure. Salt is an excellent fertilizer for Asparagus.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—A large, white sprout, the flavor of which is generally liked. This is an excellent variety for canning, where appearance is desired.

CONOVER COLOSSAL—Nearly the same as Palmetto, possibly larger, but culture has so much to do with size and quality that it is difficult to state which is the better variety.

PALMETTO—The popular variety for the home garden or market. The tender sprouts are green and their delicious flavor makes this variety the favorite for table use. 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.



Sweet Potatoes South

We need to say very little on the matter of growing Sweet Potatoes in the South as it is a staple crop. With no other crop can as much food be produced on an acres of land.

The uncertainty of how the potatoes will keep, and the weather condition during growing season make the price and supply of slips some uncertain and for that reason we cannot make prices this far in advance on large lots.

Ask us for prices on large lots. Will be able to quote you about April 1st.

YELLOW JERSEY—This is the popular Sweet Potato in the North, is the sort grown almost exclusively for the northern markets in New Jersey and at Muscatine, Iowa. We get our stock from the North and supply you with the same potato you would get up there. Our plants are grown in the open and will be found more hardy and thrifty than the plants produced by artificial heat.

PORTO RICO—These potatoes are of the very best quality for eating, being full of rich, sweet sap, which when baked, fairly oozes out of them as syrup. A good many people prefer them to any other kind. The Porto Rico Yam is not very well known on the Texas market yet, but in the other southern states they command from 15c to 20c a bushel over any other variety on the markets where they are known, as their high quality and superb keeping make them desirable both to the merchant and consumer.

NANCY HALL—This variety is, without doubt, one of the most popular varieties, and its popularity is due to the fact that it is one of the strongest, best yielding and easiest varieties to sell now on the market. 40c for 50; 65c per 100, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger lots about April 1st.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Deserves to be ranked among the best early garden fruits. It affords the earliest material for pies and continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. Large roots, 25c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per dozen, prepaid.

HORSERADISH

Ordinary sort. 45c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

"I received the plants O. K. They were very fine and I am highly pleased with them."—MRS. E. A. FLEMING, Holly, Colo., June 4, 1918.

"The onion plants arrived in good shape and I am well pleased with them. Many thanks to you."—R. F. SAWYER, Wichita, Kan., June 7, 1918.

"I have just received the Onion Plants and they came through fine. Thank you. They were only a few days coming and are looking good."—J. P. SATTERFIELD, Rhodes, Iowa, May 24, 1918.

Hardy Annual Perennial Flowers

These plants are winter grown field plants and just in the best possible condition to transplant in the North as soon as garden time comes, as with scarcely any exception they will stand a good freeze, particularly the perennials, which we all know will stand a northern winter with scarcely any protection. Even the winter seedlings of the perennials, will in most cases bloom the first year, and on many of them we can supply year old plants that will be ready to bloom at once as soon as established after being transplanted. Everything that can be said in favor of the Texas winter-grown vegetable plants can be said of the flowers. Everything we list in this line can be depended on to give better results than can be procured elsewhere.

The advantage we have over all other sources of supply are first, Price: We can produce the plants at less expense than they could be produced for under glass, as they are grown in the open field under natural conditions, and at comparatively light expense. Second, they are stronger, better plants than can be grown by artificial heat. Third, you save much valuable time in waiting for results from seed, as they can be put out as early as you would care to plant the seed, and instead of having to wait for slow, uncertain germination, before your flower garden is even up, you have, with our plants, immediate results; a flower garden at once. A trial of these plants will, we are sure, open a large demand for Texas winter field-grown plants.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

This flower is growing in popularity and deserves to be given a place of prominence in every garden. Makes a very showy border plant, are profuse bloomers, and while they bloom well the first year, their biennial nature shows up in the South, and the second year the blossoms are much larger and the plant is of stronger growth. Succeed best in a light sandy loam; a very large variety of color can be procured. About two feet high.

EXTRA GIANT MIXED—Ranging in color through white, scarlet, yellow, garnet, pink striped.

DWARF or TOM THUMB—Mixed, 8 or 10 inches high.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—A choice mixture of real merit.

Price: 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.

From 2½-inch pots, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

ASTER

By using our winter field-grown Aster plants several weeks can be added to the blooming season as they should be ready to bloom in July, and with good care should continue until killed by frost. We are not going into Asters very heavy as we only want this year to try them out and determine positively just what advantage our Texas winter field-grown plants do offer.

CHOICE VICTORY MIXED—These are the best for bedding. The blossoms are medium size and bloom in great profusion. 25c per dozen; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25, postpaid.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

Hardy annual, 1 to 2 feet high. One of the most universal garden flowers. The Marigold of Shakespeare's time. Colors running from a yellowish-white to a deep orange, and from single to double in all degrees. Of easy culture and likes a warm, loose soil. Will bloom continually all season through if flowers are kept picked.

ORANGE PRINCE—A fine deep orange color.

SULPHUREA, DOUBLE—Fine sulphur yellow.

Price: 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid. Larger plant, transplanted to 3-inch pots, 15c each; two for 25c, postpaid.

COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS

No flower is longer in bloom than Coreopsis, blooming during the whole summer if cared for. Most excellent for cut flowers, as the flowers last well. Color bright yellow, large and very showy. They are a hardy perennial of easy, luxurious growth, one of the oldest and most desirable garden flowers. It is more being recognized as indispensable in any garden. The seed from which our plants were grown were the finest mixed sorts. Of the perennial we have large year old plants that are ready to bloom at once. 10c each; three for 25c; 90c per dozen, postpaid.

The winter grown seedlings will bloom later in the season, are smaller and cost us less for postage. 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.

DAISY—SHASTA

The Shasta Daisy grows so profusely in Texas it is difficult to supply small plants. What we have to offer are one year old and fine large plants. 5c each; 6 for 25c; 50c per dozen, all postpaid.



Shasta Daisy

DAHLIA

Dahlias do not come true from seed, but by using seed from the choicest strain very fine specimens can be procured and at a cost of very little compared with buying roots. Our Dahlias have a winter's growth that makes them strong and rugged, much more suitable for setting out in the North than greenhouse plants would be. We planted the best strain of seed to be had, and most of the plants should produce the finest flowers. With good care will bloom first season. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

DIANTHUS—PINK

An old and popular favorite. It really deserves all its popularity, for it is a most magnificent flower. While classed as an annual, it is a biennial in the South, and the second year is even better than the first. Grows about one foot high. Can be used for borders or bedding. Give a sunny location.

MIXED—A fine mixture of choice colors.

SNOWBALL—Double white; fine for cutting.

FIREBALL—Blood-red flowers and makes a striking contrast with the Snowball.

By using our winter grown plants you save much time as they will bloom at once, are perfectly hardy and can be set out early.

Price: 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.



VINCA—Madagascar Periwinkle

This is one of our most popular bedding plants in the Southwest. It will stand our dry, hot season and always looks fresh and waxy, even when all other vegetation is dried up with heat and covered with dust. Vinca only needs to be better known in the North to become one of the most popular bedding plants up there. It grows 18 inches to 2 feet high. Each plant needs at least a foot of space for its development. It has a bright green waxy leaf. The flowers are borne well on top; are a bright and beautiful shade of pink and white. Plants from us should be ready to bloom as soon as they are established after transplanting, and continue profusely till stopped by frost. We have the following sorts:

VINCA ROSEA—Rose colored.
VINCA ALBA—Pure white.
VINCA ROSEA ALBA—White with pink eye.
VINCA MIXED—A mixture of three sorts.
 Price: Seedlings, 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

Also called Scarlet Sage. A tender perennial but blooming the first year from seed if planted early. Our Texas season gives us just the right conditions for Salvia to be grown in the open, producing good plants by the time they are needed in the North. This is the most brilliant red flowered plant in cultivation. It is mostly grown in masses and should have a dark background of some kind by way of contrast. A well cared for mass of Salvia Splendens can be maintained at full splendor from July till frost.

Price: Seedlings, 5c each; 50c per dozen; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50, postpaid. Transplanted to 3-inch pots, 15c each; two for 25c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Pansies

The Pansy takes kindly to our Texas winters and are never injured by cold, growing and blooming continually the winter through in spite of the "Northers" that may freeze up everything else. Our Pansy plants have been tried out in the North and have given wonderful results. We use for our plants only the highest priced seed and our plants are the best it is possible to procure, producing blooms 2 inches or more in diameter. Our plants if set out in permanent beds in April will begin to bloom almost at once and continue to produce abundantly till midsummer. Give them a sunny location, a light, rich, well drained soil, and set them out 8 or 10 inches apart; give plenty of water, but apply with open hose under the foliage. Fifty plants will set out a fine bed and be a joy all during the early summer months. We have Steele's Mastodon in Mixed sorts: the Pure White; the Red Bronze, and the Yellow. Plants ready now and should be set out as early as possible, though late in season, our plants are large and ready to bloom as soon as set out. 60c per dozen; 25 for \$1.00, or \$3.00 per 100, postpaid.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Phlox Drummondii originated in Texas, the first seed collected by a Mr. Drummond in 1835. It has been much improved by cultivation and there are several varieties. It is one of the most popular hardy annuals. We have two distinct sorts:

STAR OF QUEDLINBURG—A very beautiful sort with deep cut petals. In mixed colors.

GRANDIFLORA—Mixed. One of the choicest mixtures. As Phlox are entirely hardy, winter plants develop in fine shape, and are ready to flower as soon as set out.

Prices: 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.

PETUNIA

Much time is saved by using our Petunia plants. Petunia seed is small and hard to germinate and often causes much disappointment. Our winter grown seedling Petunia plants are sure to become popular in the North.

We can supply only Special Fine Mixed single hybrids.

Price: 25c per dozen; 50 for 80c; 100 for \$1.50, all postpaid. Transplanted to 3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

HOLLYHOCK

Hollyhock from seed in the North will not bloom till the second year but our winter field grown seedlings will produce some blossoms the first summer if transplanted in the North. Hardy perennial. Erect growing plant, 5 to 8 feet, make a fine background for flower garden and are desirable for planting along a wall, fence or building.

No garden is complete without a row of Hollyhock.
FINE MIXED—Both single and double. Large transplanted plants, 15c each; two for 25c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. Seedlings, 25c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50, postpaid.

VERBENA

The Verbena deserves to regain the popularity it once had and there is no reason why the Geranium Phlox Drummondii, and Tuberous rooted Begonia should take its place as a bedding and border plant. Nothing is more showy than a bed or border of Scarlet Verbena. In Texas it is extremely popular. We like showy flowers in the South, and for showiness the Scarlet Verbena sure takes the prize. The other colors are extremely beautiful and comprise almost every shade from white to deep blue and scarlet; no success though has been had in producing a yellow Verbena. If you buy our winter field-grown you have the advantage of getting hardy, well grown plants that are much better than anything that could be grown in the North under glass. They will stand a slight freeze and can be set out early in April. Will bloom from June till frost. We have the following sorts:

DEFIANCE—A brilliant scarlet and one of the most showy.

MAMMOTH MIXED—A larger type; all colors.

PURE WHITE—A choice white sort.

BLUE WITH WHITE EYE—Very beautiful. Make a patriotic bed by using the Red, White and Blue.

Winter seedlings ready April 1st.
 Price: 40c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid. Transplanted to 2-inch pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, all postpaid.

Nursery Stock

It Is Best to Plant Early

The safest time to transplant is as early as possible. If planted early the tree has all the winter months to become incorporated in the soil, and is in condition as soon as growing weather comes in the spring to start on its new career just the same as if nothing had happened. A very large part of the risk of transplanting is avoided if done early.

THEREFORE ORDER NURSERY STOCK AT ONCE

Only by ordering early can you be sure of getting what you want.

Nursery Stocks are Short and Prices are High, but never would the same given quantity of farm products buy as much Nursery Stock as now. A Bale of Cotton will pay for more Peach Trees now than it would three years ago.

ORDER EARLY. Prices will be higher, and many stocks hard to get before the season is over.

Now is the opportune time to improve the Looks and Value of your Home, or Farm. Reduce the Cost of Living. Increase the Pleasures of Life by having Your Own Fruits for your Table, and save sending away your hard-earned Cotton Money for what you can easily produce yourself.

Cultivation—Trees need as much cultivation as any crop, and you can as well expect to grow Corn or Cotton without it as a young orchard. The ground between the trees can be set with berries or planted to some garden crop such as Peas and Beans, Melons, Peanuts, Potatoes, etc., or even Cotton. Grain crops and Corn should not be grown in an orchard.

General Care of Trees—Most any soil will do. It should be deep plowed and the hole for setting the trees made large so as not to cramp the young roots. Fill in with good soil, shake it well in among the roots and press it down firm. Water well at setting. All trees and plants should be set a little deeper at transplanting than they grew in the original plat.

Peaches

Set them 16 to 20 feet apart. We list them according to earliness and give the time they will ordinarily ripen in Central Texas.

Price of all Peaches except where noted:

	Each	Per Doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	.75	7.50	60.00
4 to 6 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00	80.00

MAY PEACHES

ALEXANDER—Highly colored, flesh a greenish-white, productive and vigorous. Very desirable on account of earliness; about May 25th. Freestone.

GREENSBORO—Follows close after Alexander and nearly as large. Flesh white, very juicy. Red checked. One of the most prolific of early sorts. Desirable market sort on account of beautiful appearance and large size. Semi-cling.

MAYFLOWER—The earliest peach known. A beautiful red peach, being red all over. The tree makes a thrifty, upright growth, is very prolific. The fruit should be thinned as it is apt to set too heavy. Fruit is good shipper, which makes it especially valuable.

JUNE PEACHES

MAMIE ROSS—About June 10th. Large white fleshed, red-cheeked, productive peach. One of the best for family or market. A semi-cling.

CARMEN—Almost identical with Mamie Ross, except that it is a freestone. Skin vary tough; flesh tender and white and of fine flavor. One of the hardest in bud. Profitable market variety. Free.

GOVERNOR HOGG—Large, white with blush. Flesh white, tender, juicy, highly flavored; red at pit. Semi-cling.

JULY PEACHES

FAMILY FAVORITE—A medium white fleshed, large, juicy peach, red-cheeked, very fine quality. Ready about July 1st. Should be extensively planted. A freestone.

ELBERTA—Best known peach and the one that made Texas peaches famous in the market of the North. Large, yellow flesh, deeply colored. Of finest quality. A good keeper and shipper. About July 15th. Freestone.

ELBERTA CLING—Much like the Elberta in quality and appearance. As good a shipper and keeper.

AUGUST PEACHES

MIXON CLING—White with reddish cheeks, sure bearer, of the best quality. Is one of the best for preserving or for sweet pickles. About August 10th. Clingstone.

SALWAY—Large, yellow with marbled cheek. Flesh firm, yellow, sweet and sugary. Late showy market sort. Free.

WHITE ENGLISH—Large, creamy-white with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Quality of the best. A reliable sort for home use or orchard planting. Cling.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

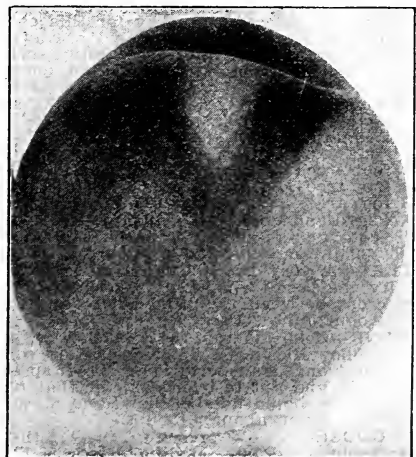
HENRIETTA—A magnificent yellow peach of the largest size, brightly marked with crimson. Hardy, prolific, always finds a good market. Ripens about September 20th. A clingstone.

HEATH CLING—Fruit very large, with pointed ends. Skin creamy-white with faint blush. Flesh very tender and juicy and with the richest flavoring. Quality of the best. Cling.

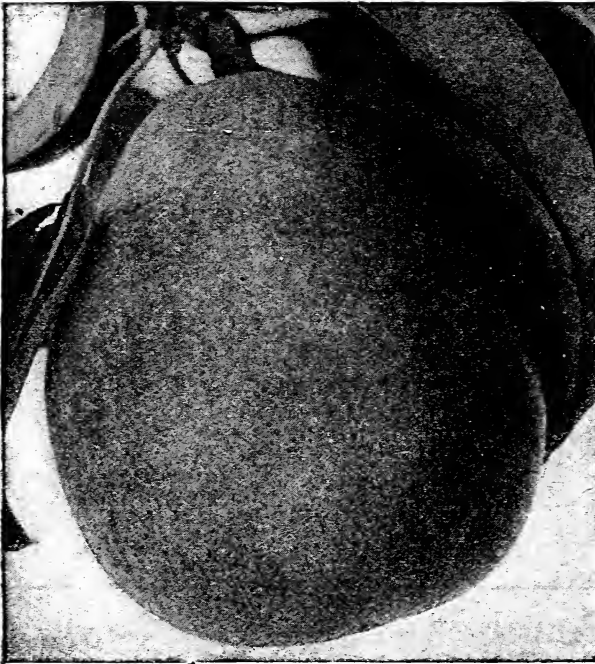
OCTOBER PEACHES

STINSONS—One of the best very late peaches. Red-cheeked, yellow flesh. A very sure bearer. It is especially valuable for West Texas.

OCTOBER BEAUTY—Medium, white, of excellent texture and quality. One of the best late peaches. Cling.



Mayflower Peach



Keiffer Pear

Apricots

Price: Each Per Doz.

2 to 3 foot trees.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00

Apricots, unlike peaches, do not want to be planted where they will be cultivated. It is better to plant them in a back yard or in some odd corner about the place. They make a good shade or ornamental tree, but if planted in the orchard where cultivation should be given, they are apt to bloom too early in the spring, with the result that they are killed by frost, and the trees seem to thrive better and live longer if not planted in the orchard. We list but one sort that seems to be best suited for this section.

CLUSTER—Originated in Texas and is a seedling of the hardy Russian variety. It is claimed the original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old. Fruit of excellent quality, medium size, yellow with occasional spots of red. This sort does not bloom as early as most sorts and not liable to be caught with frost.

Plums

If Plums are selected properly for this country, they are about as sure to fruit and are as satisfactory as any of the fruit trees. Many sorts are unfitted for this climate, but our list comprises only those that have been thoroughly tried out. By proper selection of varieties the fruiting season can be extended from June to September.

Prices, unless quoted specially:

	Each	Per Doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00	85.00
4 to 6 foot trees.....	1.25	12.50	120.00

BOTAN (Abundance)—A beautiful lemon-yellow with cherry red, large, tapering to a point. Flesh yellow, melting and rich; aromatic. June.

GONZLES—A very large, bright red, showy sort. Quality the best, being sweet and juicy. Result of a cross between the Wild Goose and Japanese. About June 20th.

BURBANK—Color cherry red, mottled with yellow. Yellow fleshed. A good market sort, as it stands long transportation. Tree spreading in growth, and apt to overbear; for that reason, young trees should not be allowed to mature all fruit set. Ripen about July 1st.

WILD GOOSE—An old favorite. One of the earliest, about June 1st. Medium size, bright vermilion red, fine quality. A deservedly popular standard sort.

Pears

One of the profitable fruits for Texas. Long lived, sure and heavy croppers. The fruit always finds a good market. Plant 16 to 24 feet apart. Some sorts should be well cut back for a few years to induce them to spread out. The planting of the Pear is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. Like apples, the range of varieties is had in good eating condition from August until well into the winter. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it high rank among fruits. Blight is the only serious trouble and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches.

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00	85.00

BARTLETT—The great commercial Pear of the West and the quality of the entire country; where it succeeds well, nothing is better. Ripens in July.

GERBER—Hardy, a rapid grower, resembles the Kieffer in appearance, but is of much better flavor. A splendid coming variety. About a month earlier than Kieffer and has been proven a success all over Texas.

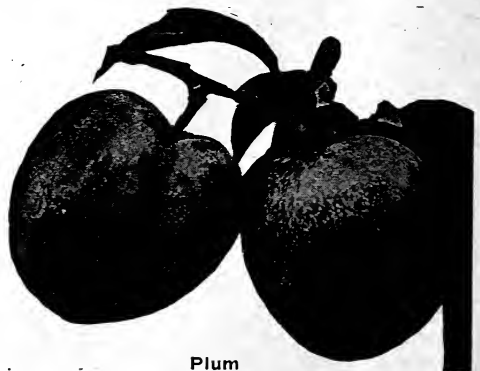
LE CONTE—Another of the successful Pears of the state. Fruit large, skin smooth and pale yellow. A good table sort, as the fruit comes nearer getting mellow on the tree than most any other.

KIEFFER—This is the best known Pear in the South, and is planted more than any other, or perhaps than all other Pears in the Gulf States. It is the commercial Pear of this state, from the Panhandle to the coast. Mr. Faulkner, here at Waco, has perhaps six thousand trees and men who have gathered fruit for him have estimated that some of the trees will bear twenty-five bushels of fruit in favorable seasons. We have never known this pear killed by blight. It is one of the finest of our ornamental trees, and with its stately form, its dark glossy foliage all summer, and its wonderful profusion of bloom in spring, it is well worthy of a liberal planting in any yard in either city or country.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

AMERICA—Successful anywhere; the fruit is always in demand and prices are good. Bears very young and enormous crops of perfect fruit. This wonderful Plum should be in every orchard; or, where there is no orchard, there should be a few trees in every yard. It is as beautiful as a Plum can possibly be, a golden yellow with red cheek. Ripe in July. 2 to 3 ft. trees, \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$1.50.

SIX WEEKS—The earliest of all Plums. Large, oblong, brilliant red; flesh pink; seed small. Ripe May 20th to June 1st. The tree is vigorous, upright in growth, and very prolific. A hybrid, seed of Botan, pollinated with an early Chickasaw, combines the fine size and appearance of the Japan with the healthfulness, vigor and prolificness of the native. Grows well in all sections. 2 to 3 ft. trees, \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$1.50.



Plum

Apples

Texas apples are making a record. We have in the state some of the best apple country to be found anywhere. North and West Texas furnish apple growing opportunities that are unexcelled. The best apples in the world are grown in the far western section from Toyah to El Paso.

Prices:

	Each	Per Doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	.75	7.50	60.00

RED JUNE—Medium size, bright red in color, fine quality. Juicy and productive. One of the best for first early.

BEN DAVIS—Oblong, red striped, handsome, mild, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, hardy. One of the most profitable market apples. Winter.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian variety. Tree hardy and moderately vigorous. An early and good bearer. Fruit small.

JONATHAN—Medium, light yellow covered with red stripes. Flesh tender and juicy. Excellent for table and market. Early winter.

CRAB APPLES

This valuable fruit thrives on most any kind of land and will thrive and come to perfection where other apples fail.

TRANSCENDENT—Ripe in July. One of the best and the only one we list. Celestial for preserves and sweet pickles. A beautiful, attractive crab. Color yellow, deeply splashed with red. Begins to bear young and is always a sure and abundant cropper. On account of its exquisitely beautiful buds and blossoms it makes a good ornamental tree.

Prices the same as apples:

Figs

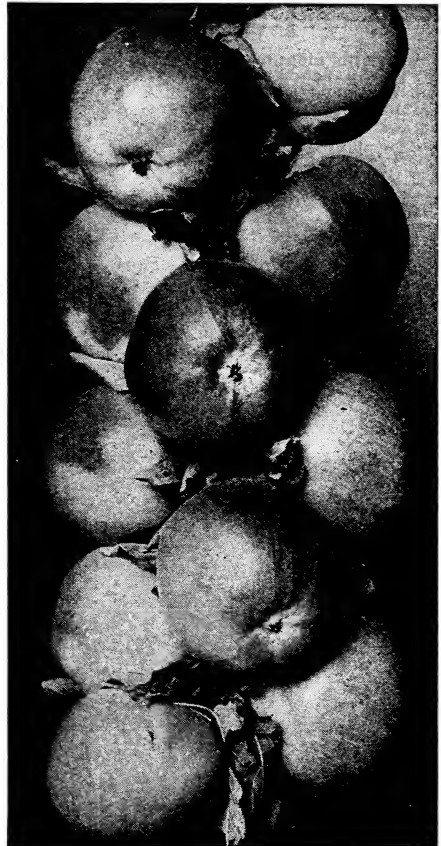
Figs sometimes winter-kill in latitude north of Waco, but are worthy of planting extensively anywhere south of us. Any home garden should have some figs, even if there is danger of winter-killing. The sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the trees pruned so that the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

Prices:

	Each	Per Doz.	100
Small trees	\$0.50	\$ 5.00	\$40.00
Medium trees75	10.00	50.00



Green Ischia



Yellow Transparent

CELESTIAL—A little blue fig. Is sometimes called "Sugar Fig." Very hardy. One of the best for Central Texas. Is ripe in July.

BROWN TURKEY—Resembles the above, but is larger and a little browner in color. Late fig, comes in October.

GREEN ISCHIA—Yellowish-green in color. Good size. Has a delicate thin skin, the pulp is bright red. Is very prolific. Ripens about August 1st.

MAGNOLIA—Large, pale green, brown at the end. The great preserving fig of South Texas. Bears at one year old and if frozen down will bear on new growth first year. It is sometimes called the "Never Fail."

Japan Persimmon

This magnificent fruit should be planted wherever hardy, which is over the cotton belt of the South. Its attractive foliage and luscious fruit make it a favorite wherever known. The tree is a good grower and regular bearer. Should not be planted extensively north of latitude 35.

Price:

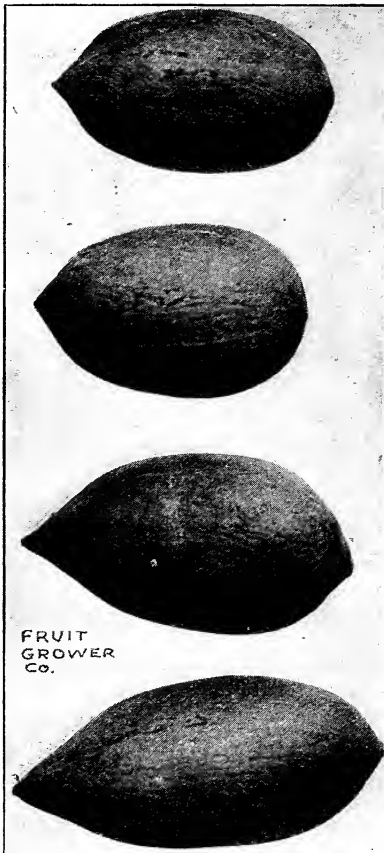
	Each	Doz.
2 to 3-foot trees.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00

We do not specialize on any one line of fruit trees, but aim to grow and offer as complete an assortment of practical, profitable and tried varieties of all kinds of fruit trees, as can be found anywhere in the country.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing. If wanted by Parcel Post, send additional for postage.

Pecans

"I want no monument of stone or marble, but plant at my head a Pecan tree and at my feet an old-fashioned Walnut * * * and when these trees shall bear, let the Pecans and Walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."—James Stephen Hogg.



Pecans

We believe there could be no better introduction to this wonderful nut tree than the words quoted above that were spoken by ex-Governor Hogg less than twenty-four hours before his death. The growing of Pecans in a large commercial way has of course never been thoroughly tried out, but all the figures made from our present knowledge of its possibilities surely indicate that for a sure profit and permanent investment, there is nothing will compare with a Pecan grove. Luther Burbank says: "If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing as I do the possibilities of the Pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the Pecan and doing the same work there in nut culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your Pecan is superior to our walnut and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversion likely to pay the southern farmer as well as Pecan growing. Cotton will not always be 40 cents a pound; when it gets down to 10 and 12 cents again the income from a grove of Pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small and when they get large enough to shade the land the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present high prices."

To show the permanency of the investment we quote from a paper read by Mr. Ramsey before meeting of Texas Nut Growers' Association.

"The Pecan attains to great age and immense size. There are in Texas trees which have measured over six feet in diameter and are probably centuries old. As many as nineteen bushels of

nuts have been gathered from a single tree at one crop. Seedling trees in the wild state commence to bear at from six to twelve years of age, this being determined by their environments and inherent qualities."

Culture

We cannot do better than quote from a paper read before Nut Growers' Association at Abilene by Fernando Miller of Lampasas:

"Soil. It has been stated that any soil is available for growing Pecans, but this is not a fact. There are many thousand acres of poor, shallow, rocky land in some sections on which the planting of Pecans would be a waste of time and money. They thrive best on deep, rich soil. Lands along the creeks and river valleys which are subject to occasional overflows and which are underlaid with a permanent water supply are most ideal for Pecan growing. It is always best to plant the trees where their tap roots will reach the water, but this is not absolutely necessary for their productiveness. It has been stated that a Pecan tree will not bear until its tap root strikes permanent water. A more absurd statement concerning a Pecan was never made. There are thousands of bearing trees which refute such a claim. The Pecan is very deep rooting and the rainfall in most portions of our state is sufficient to mature fine nuts.

"Planting. Pecans may be successfully transplanted any time from the last of November until the middle or last of March. They usually grow better when planted early, because the cut roots have time to callous before the top begins to grow, and besides the winter rains will settle the dirt around the tree, and this is an important thing. Pecans should be set from thirty to forty feet apart each way. While it is best to give them plenty of room, it should be remembered that budded or grafted trees of the improved varieties do not require the space that the wild kinds do. Trees which are very fruitful do not usually make a surplus timber growth. As to how to plant a Pecan tree, an opinion cannot be expressed without opposing some other fellow's views. This is a question which is being warmly discussed. This is my way of planting: The land is well prepared by breaking, as though a field crop is to be planted; small holes are dug, the trees are set in them, the dirt is firmly packed around them and plenty of water is given. The trees are prepared for planting by closely pruning both the tops and the roots. If by leaving large roots on the trees, and digging large, deep holes they would grow better, surely no one should refuse to go to that trouble.

"Care of the Orchard. It is with the care of the orchard as it is with the planting of the trees. There is quite a difference of opinion as to the best method. Some contend that we should follow nature by allowing the ground around the trees to remain undisturbed, while others say the orchard should always be given the best of cultivation. I have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss these questions here, but it is expected I should give some information along this line, and with due respect for the opinion of others, I will say this: All that is expected of a Pecan tree until it reaches bearing age is wood growth. It would follow that anything which is favorable to such growth should be available. No young Pecan tree should be starved for either moisture or plant food; therefore, they should have frequent and shallow cultivation, for such cultivation conserves the moisture and makes the plant food available for the trees. When the trees become well established, say 8 or 10 years old, and it is found that they bear better without cultivation—when such bearing is not induced by their being unduly dwarfed—cultivation should cease. No trees should be cultivated unless good results from it."

STUART—This is one of the best tried out sorts, is grown successfully over a wide range of territory. Nuts are large, going 36 to 45 to pound, are of fine shape and appearance.

SCHLEY—Very thin shelled, the meats are plump and separate easily. Quality the best.

FROSTCHER—Originated in Louisiana. A large, fine sort. The nuts are long, cylindrical, tapering slightly. Tree thrifty. Considered one of the best.

Prices:	Each	Doz.
5 to 6 foot trees.....	\$3.00	\$30.00
4 to 5 foot trees.....	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 foot trees.....	1.50	15.00
Seedling Pecans	Each	Doz.
5 to 6 foot trees.....	\$2.00	\$20.00
4 to 5 foot trees.....	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00

Grapes

Since experience has taught us what varieties to plant in Texas there has been little to interfere with growing grapes successfully. They must be carefully pruned and cultivated. Without cultivation it is impossible to succeed with any kind of fruit in Texas, or anywhere else for that matter. A good trellis for Grapes is to set posts about 16 to 20 feet apart. On top of these posts about 4 to 5 feet from the ground nail cross arms about two feet long and on the two ends of these cross arms stretch wires the length of the rows. Tie up the stems between these wires and train the branches to rest on the top, thus forming an arbor that will protect the fruit from the sun and leaving the vines in the best shape for spraying. Prune in midwinter when the vine is dormant and don't be afraid to cut them back. All weak shoots should be trimmed back entirely and only part of the strong ones left, and they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the old wood.

Prices: 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Larger sizes, 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch is medium large, berry large, round, with heavy bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy and entirely exempt from mildew. Its earliness makes it desirable. Berries black. Two weeks earlier than Concord. June.

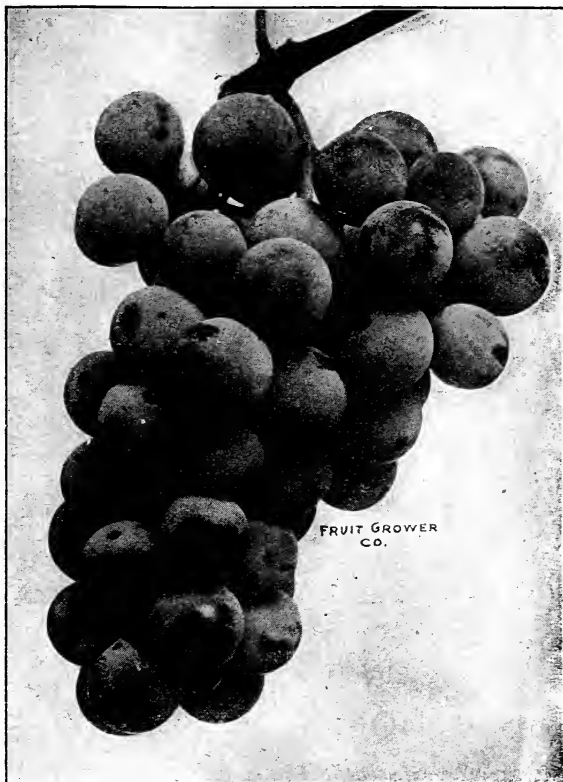
NIAGARA—Sometimes called the White Concord. Large, greenish-white, extra fine quality.

CONCORD—The old standby. A large purple grape, moderately sweet and juicy; hardy, productive and adapted to almost any soil. June.

CATAWBA—Well known as the great wine grape. Bunches and berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purple when fully ripe. A sweet, rich, musky flavor. August.

HERBEMONT—Berry small, large bunch, fine all over Texas. A strong grower, one of the best for land.

DELAWARE—Bunches small, compact, shouldered. Berries rather small, round, thin skin, light red. Flesh very juicy and without hard pulp. Flavor sweet, spicy and delicious. June.



Concord Grape

Cherries

In most of Texas this is rather an uncertain fruit. In Northwest Texas they are a profitable and valuable crop and should do well where apples thrive. We quote only the two sorts that have proven the best for the South.

Price:	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 foot trees.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50	\$60.00
4 to 6 foot trees.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, dark red, juicy, and rich, acid flavor; hardy and reliable. One of the best early sour cherries.

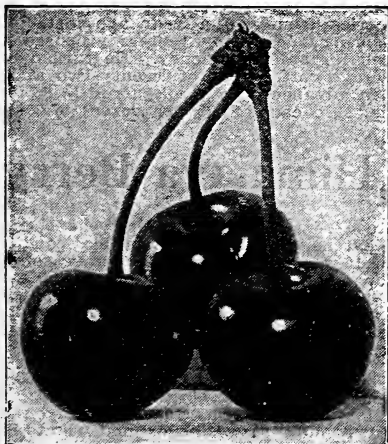
MONTMORENCY—Large red, ripening ten days after Early Richmond. Tree slow grower, but prolific. Valuable sour cherry.

Mulberries

Are desirable as a shade tree and the fruit is prized by many both for pies and eating raw. Every back yard and chicken run should have mulberry trees. They make a quick growth and are long-lived, begin to bear in May and continue for sixty days.

HICK'S EVERBEARING—This is the standard fruiting Mulberry and considered the best; very hardy and a strong grower. This is the only one we list and fills the bill for a Mulberry better than any other one sort.

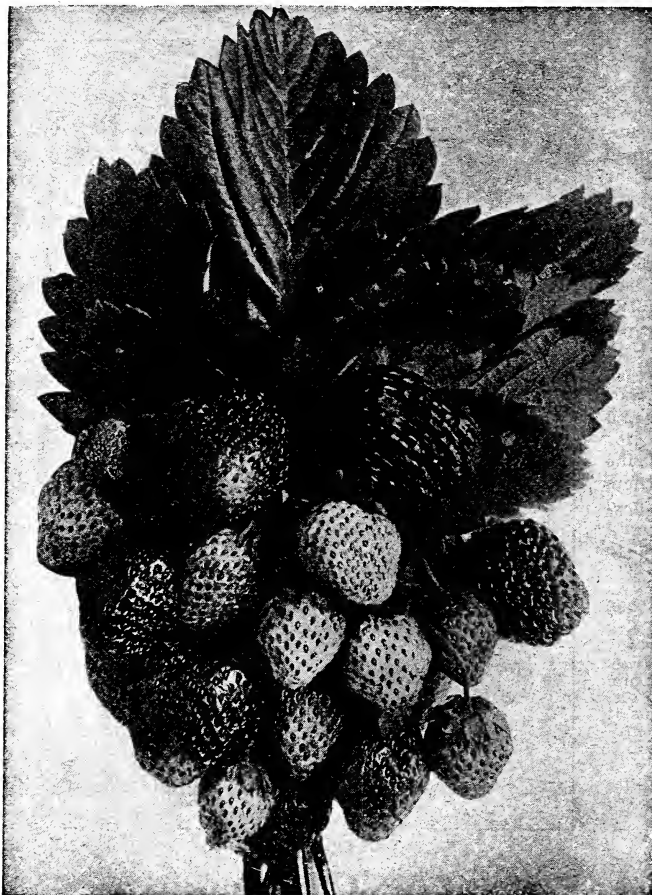
Price:	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 foot trees.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 6 foot trees.....	1.50	15.00



Early Richmond Cherries

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing.

All Nursery Stock should be higher but our prices will hold while our stocks last. **ORDER EARLY.**



Everbearing Strawberries

Blackberries

Profitable berry for home garden or market. Will grow on most any soil. In setting out the whole top of the plant can be cut off, planting the root entirely under ground. They bear the second year, as the fruit comes on the previous year's vines, and after fruiting the vines die. It is a good idea to keep the shoots pinched back when growing to four or five feet. They then form more branches and it is on these branches that the fruit will be formed the next year. Keep all dead vines cut out and allow only the best shoots to grow, at the same time cutting down all suckers that volunteer outside of the hill.

Price: 75c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

DALLAS—The most popular Blackberry in the state. A native Texan, strong grower, heavy bearer.

MCDONALD—A very fine early berry, strong grower, and fine quality. It must be planted with other berries to be successful, Austin-Mays, Dallas, or Robinson. If more than one variety of blackberry is planted, one of them should be McDonald.

ROBINSON—A very vigorous, upright growing berry, of large size and splendid quality, introduced by Willard Robinson of Cisco. Ranks high among berries. 75c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Dewberries

Similar to blackberries except they grow low, trailing on the ground. The berries are large, juicy and delicious. After fruiting about the first of July all the tops can be cut off, piled and when dry, burned.

Price: 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

ROGERS—This is a native of South Texas, and the earliest berry on the market. A very strong grower, large berry, very fine quality.

AUSTIN-MAYS—Originated near Pilot Point, Texas, and successful all over the state. A very large berry, very prolific. The main crop Dewberry of the state.

Strawberries

Are the queen of the small fruits and are grown with success in most parts of Texas. Nothing pays better as a market crop and for home garden no berry will give greater satisfaction. For field, make rows three feet apart and plant one foot apart in row. For garden, rows may be two feet apart. Should be well mulched in summer to help them resist heat and drought.

KLONDIKE—The most popular strawberry in this section. Bright red; very showy; fruit of the highest quality; acid, very firm and an excellent shipper. 30c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000, all postpaid.

EVERBEARING—We believe these are worthy of a trial, and we offer a sort that has proven successful in this county. The proper plan is to cut off all buds as soon as they appear until late in July, and thus conserve the strength of the plants for the fall crop. Treated in this way an abundant crop may be looked for during September and October. Good cultivation is essential for best results; a liberal mulching during summer is beneficial, and plants should not suffer for lack of water. 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.

Hauptberry

Has characteristics that would seem to class it as a cross between the Blackberry and Dewberry. It is immensely productive and ripens in April and May. The vines of Haupt should be all cut off after fruiting time, as is suggested for Dewberries, every two years. We use description as given by the introducer, Mr. Ramsey: "The late Colonel Haupt, of Hays County, spent much time and money in collecting Dewberries and Blackberries. He got one (probably from Wharton County) that eclipses everything. It is certainly the most valuable variety of fruit of any kind.

"They are productive beyond description. Our foreman declared that the best vine had forty quarts on it. We hardly think so, but it looked as if it had. It has those characteristics which denote it as a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry." Mr. Ramsey in last catalog also relates the following interesting fact about his remarkable berry: "Mr. E. P. Norwood, who lives twelve miles from Austin, met us at our Farmers' Institute and took us aside and made the following statement: 'You remember I got a thousand Dewberries from you a year ago last February. This spring one of my renters proposed to pick and sell for half the money. He turned me over an average cotton rent of twenty-two and a half years in advance on a whole acre.'"

Price: 25c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Himalaya Berry

Quite a remarkable berry that has been advertised extensively; under favorable conditions it makes 15 to 30 feet growth in a season, and is best on low trees or some support. The fruit is about the same as a blackberry, and parties who have grown it claim it to be a wonderful bearer. It seems really to be a success.

Price: 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

April 29, 1919.

I received my plants all right and am well pleased with them and am sending you another order. I must say I never had plants sent as quickly as I got them from you, and I am so well pleased with all I have received.—MRS. B. A. BELT, Bennington, Kan.

Flowering Shrubs

Just a little peep at nature will reveal the fact that there is always a greater or less amount of shrubbery to be found in every grove, forest and along the banks of streams, provided that man has not been there with his destroying hand. Likewise, a well planted lawn or park is not considered complete unless there is some shrubbery planted along the borders, drives, walks and around the foundations of the buildings. By carefully studying the surroundings of a place, certain features may be effectively brought into prominence, unsightly objects secured by a judicious arrangement of the shrubbery and perennials. It is an impossibility to arrange a general plan for all places, because each place is a law unto itself. One thing to be borne in mind, in the planting of a lawn, is to do it in such a way as to convey the idea of as much space as possible. It is well to study the varieties of shrubbery that are native to the given locality and plant such of these species together with those varieties that fit into the landscape.

ALTHEA—This is one of the most satisfactory shrubs of the South, of easy growth, stands drought well, and always in bloom. We have them in white, pink, purple, red and striped, of the very best sorts. 50c each; extra size, 75c.

CRAPE MYRTLE—These shrubs are constant bloomers and rank with this as one of the most satisfactory flowering shrubs. Pink and crimson. 50c each; large, white, rather scarce, 75c each.

FLOWERING WILLOW—This is a great dry weather plant and blooms all summer whether it rains or not. It makes a rather large shrub or small tree. A native of West Texas, and a very satisfactory plant, pale lilac mottled with white. 75c each; extra size, \$1.00.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING—This is a beautiful flowering shrub, constantly covered with bright orange red blossoms and followed by fruit in the fall. 50c each; large size, 75c.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING—Pomegranates are largely grown as an ornamental tree. Those that do not fruit are often preferred as the flowers are larger, double, and fragrant. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath)—The best of the Spireas; a great bloomer; successful.

LILAC—Persian Purple, of easy growth, blooms first season; an old favorite. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE—Beautiful white flowers in spring, quite popular. 50 each; larger size, 75c.

DEUTZIA—Double white flowers tinged with pink. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

TAMARIX—This is a family of small trees, with feathery plume-like foliage that succeeds almost everywhere. Ends of limbs covered with fine delicate pink blossom. Deserves a liberal planting. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

CYDONIA JAPONICA—Burning Bush. Covered with brilliant red blossoms early in spring before leaves start; very effective. 50c each; larger size, 75c. Make very fine hedge.



Forsythia

RUSSIAN OLIVE—A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow and silver white; flowers yellow and white; very hardy. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells)—The earliest blooming shrub. Covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves. The canes curve over, touching the ground. Grows six to eight feet tall. 50c each.

CAPE JASMINE—An evergreen shrub with glossy foliage and bearing beautiful white flowers which are very fragrant. 75c each; larger size, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—A well known compact growing bushy sort. 50c each.

GOLDEN ELDER (C. Nigra Aurea). Ten to fifteen feet; similar to the American, except the foliage is a most attractive golden color which contrasts with surrounding leaves. 50c each; larger size, 75c.

SPICE BUSH (Lindera Benzoin)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high. An early flowering shrub. The leaves are bright green, fading in autumn to a beautiful yellow. Scarlet berries in summer and early autumn. 50c each; larger size, 75c.



Spirea Van Houttei

Climbing Vines

See page 31 in our Plant Department for prices on all Climbing Vines.

Nursery stocks are not prepaid, therefore you will please send postage to cover carriage charge or we will send by Express, Charges Collect.



Sycamore

Shade Trees

SYCAMORE—This is the Maple of the South. Most rapid of our permanent trees, takes beautiful shape naturally, and never bothered with mistletoe or borers. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; extra heavy trees, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Write for prices on larger lots.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—Tall, straight, rapid grower. Very ornamental. 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; extra size, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

CAROLINA POPLAR—More spreading than above, and a fine shade tree; rapid growing, fine tree. Price same as above.

JAPANESE VARNISH—A real ornamental shade tree that is successful in this climate; body of tree a smooth, glossy green, very large leaves tall straight trunk; fine, spreading top. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50; 6 feet, \$3.00.

UMBRELLA CHINA—The quickest and most useful shade tree we know of. Will make a shade while other trees are getting established. Perfect umbrella shape, and very dense shade. Every home should have a few of them. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, extra good, \$1.00.

WEeping Willow—A beautiful ornamental tree, too well known to need description. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

BLACK LOCUST—Especially valuable in the West. Planted extensively for street and shade trees, also for windbreaks. A rapid grower. 75c each.

MAPLE, SILVER—Best suited to moist climates and sandy soils. An exceedingly valuable tree where adapted. 75c and \$1.00 each.

Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are becoming more and more popular in Texas as people become better posted on the varieties that are most suitable for planting. Firs, Spruce, Yews and Hemlocks are failures here, but the list we quote is a proved one and none of them will disappoint you.

ROSEDALE ARBOR-VITAE—By far the prettiest of the whole class; originated in Texas, cross between Retinispora and Golden Arbor-Vitae; very compact growth, of beautiful light green; delicate, plummy foliage. These must be balled to transplant successfully. 18 inches to 2 feet, \$2.00; larger plants up to \$5.00. Extra fine.

GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE—Very compact, cone-shaped, needs no trimming; beautiful light green. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00; large plants, \$3.00 to \$6.00. Large sizes are balled, which makes them no trouble to grow.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE—More open growers than Golden, fine for hedge or windshield, or large lawns, as single specimens. 50c to \$2.00 each.

IRISH JUNIPER—This is a very fine evergreen, of compact, upright growth, and one of our finest evergreens. 18 to 24 inches, balled, \$2.00; 2 to 3 feet, balled, \$3.00. (These plants are bunched and heavy, not safe to handle without balling.)

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy in this latitude, seems to thrive in any soil or location; being indigenous in the South, the impression prevails that it will not do in a cold or dry climate; this is incorrect; it is growing in Washington, D. C., Illinois, Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, and in fact we do not know of any place where it has been tried that it does not grow and bloom well. The flowers are pure white, measuring 12 to 15 inches across, the petals thick and waxy, and very fragrant; the leaves are evergreen and quite thick, glossy above, rough and hairy beneath; tree is easy to transplant, but leaves must be cut off when moved. 3 feet, \$2.00; larger size, about \$1.00 per each foot in length.

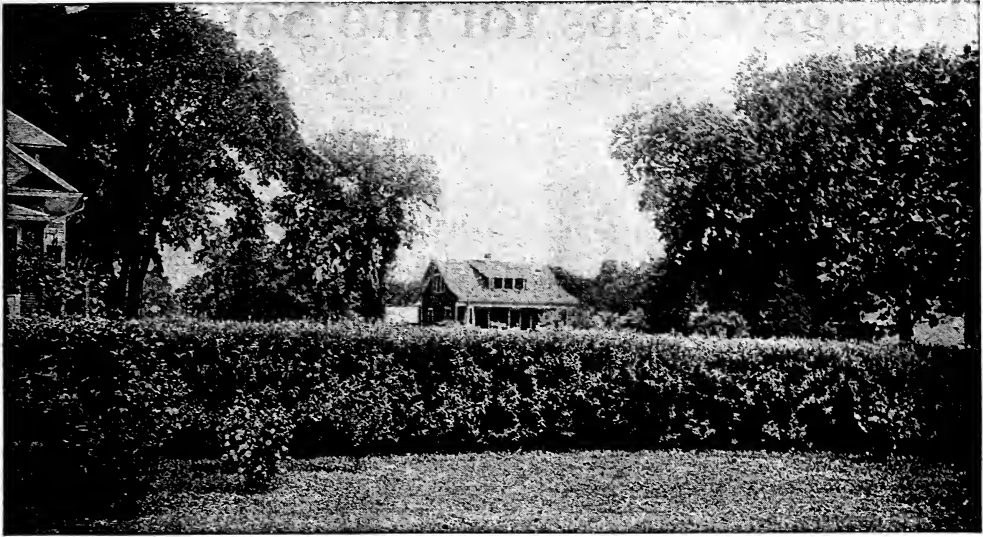
LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM—A fine, broad-leaved evergreen, succeeding well all over the state from Waco southward. It is the evergreen used on the plazas at San Antonio, that are so admired by tourists. Used as screens, backgrounds, or single specimens. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS—A stocky, heavy evergreen with medium sized, thick, fleshy leaves, rich, dark, glossy green, that keeps its color winter and summer. Very fine for single specimens, wherever an evergreen is wanted. Not of the Arbor-Vitae type. Also the very finest hedge plants, easy to grow and can be trimmed to any shape; nice bushy plants. \$1.00 to \$3.00, according to size.

CAPE JASMINE—This is the finest and most popular of all evergreens of its class. Rich, glossy green all the year, and waxy white, delightfully fragrant flowers in spring. Good plants, 50c; larger plants, 75c to \$2.00. The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing.



American Arbor Vitae



California Privet

Hedge Plants

Hedges for making property line on town property or to take the place or hide unsightly fences on the farm will add much to the looks and value of your home.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—This is a very rapid growing plant with bright green, glossy leaves, is a very rapid grower, easily grown, and is used more for hedges than any other plant in this country. Good plants, 18 inches, \$5.00 per 100; 2 feet, \$7.50 per 100; heavier grade, \$10.00 per 100.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—This is a hardy evergreen in the South. Leaves dark, shining green, which remain beautiful throughout the year. Has dainty white flowers in June, followed by black berries. 18 to 24 inch plants, \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$12.00 per 100.

TREE BOX—Leaves small, rich shining green; used all over the world for borders and single specimens; slow grower. Can trim to suit. 10 to 12-inch plants, 75c; small plants for edging, 50c each; \$45.00 per 100.

Other Plants and Roots

RHUBARB or PIEPLANT—This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants three feet distant. It deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Good strong roots. \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid. See Page 40.

ASPARAGUS—This is easily grown and worth more than most anything you can put in the garden. Good plants, \$3.50 per 100. See Page 40.

HORSERADISH—Very choice sets. 45c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. See Page 40.

To be sure of getting orders filled on Nursery Stock—Order Early—as stocks are hard to replace.

General Information

OUR TERMS ON NURSERY STOCK are cash with order, or part of it if goods are wanted C. O. D. The prices quoted are all F. O. B. Waco and the customer pays the express charges. We can send by parcel post if convenient to customer, but in that case remit extra for postage. Guess amount large enough, if in excess of postage requirements we will return it. Orders for Nursery Stock by Parcel Post at customer's risk.

NO EXPRESS ALLOWED on any orders for trees that must be shipped with "balled" roots, that is, with the ball of earth on the roots, as is necessary to insure safe carriage on some trees like the Evergreen; these trees we cannot send by parcel post, but must be sent at purchaser's expense.

UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED we will take the liberty of substituting varieties that are similar when we happen to be out of the particular sort ordered, but you may rest assured we will not abuse this privilege.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE for delivery of goods in good condition if sent by express, for the stock being as represented, but it is hereby understood and agreed that **Our Responsibility is only to the amount of the value of the goods.**

MISTAKES WILL HAPPEN. If they occur with you, report them at once and we will always do our best to rectify them.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. Be careful in unpacking to note everything and immediately "heel-in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never allow roots to dry.

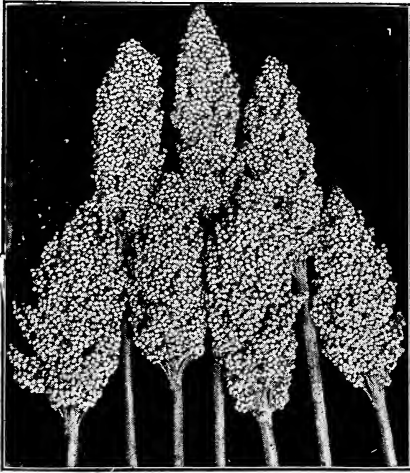
NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560 plants
2 feet apart each way.....	10,800 plants
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722 plants
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210 plants
8 feet apart each way.....	680 plants
10 feet apart each way.....	435 plants
12 feet apart each way.....	320 plants
14 feet apart each way.....	223 plants
16 feet apart each way.....	170 plants
18 feet apart each way.....	130 plants
20 feet apart each way.....	108 plants
25 feet apart each way.....	69 plants
30 feet apart each way.....	48 plants

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES

- Standard Apples—20 to 25 feet apart each way.
- Standard Pears—20 to 25 feet apart each way.
- Peaches, Plums, Apricots—16 to 20 feet apart each way.
- Blackberries and Dewberries—2 to 3x6 feet apart each way.
- Strawberries—2x2 or 1½x3 feet apart each way.

Forage Crops for the Southwest



Feterita

Saccharine and Non-Saccharine Sorghums

These comprise the canes that may be used to produce syrup or molasses but which are usually grown for forage and for seed crop. They may be sown broadcast from March to August, for hay and about 100 pounds to the acre of seed is required. It should be cut when the heads begin to form, and great care must be exercised in curing to prevent heating. If cut with a binder and put in small bundles, then after lying on the ground a day or so and turned over once it can be safely put away in small shocks to finish curing.

ALL PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

EARLY AMBER CANE—The earliest of all, will make in 70 to 90 days. The stalks are slender, leaves narrow, seed head loose, with black hulls which do not all shed when threshed. The seed is yellowish-red, will produce 4 to 5 tons of fodder to the acre. 10-lb. lots, 10c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$4.50 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

ORANGE CANE—It is large and closer growing than the Amber. Heads erect, compact, and larger than Amber. Chaff deep red, and in threshing the hulls separate from the seed, which are a reddish-yellow color. It will make more fodder than Amber. 10-lb. lots, 10c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$5.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

RED TOP OR SUMAC—A late variety, sweeter than the others and in some sections in demand for syrup. Grows 7 to 10 feet high. Very productive in forage. The heads are erect and dark red in color. Seed red, round, small and usually free from hulls. 10-lb. lots, 10c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$4.75 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

WHITE KAFIR CORN—Of straight, upright growth with stalky stems and wide leaves. A heavy seed producer, valuable for feed, hundreds of cars being used in prepared chick foods. The fodder is relished by stock and does not require as much care in curing as Cane. If exclusively for fodder, sow about 50 pounds to the acre. When ripe cut with harvester and shock in field like corn. 10 lbs. at 10c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$7.50 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

KAFIR SORGHUM—Description of originator: "The stalks are sweet. Cattle eat it down to the roots. Horses gnaw it to the last piece. Stock will leave alfalfa for it. Stock will avoid sweetest hay for it. Matures ten days earlier than Feterita. Matures twenty days ahead of Kafir. Easily two weeks in advance of Amber Cane. Seldom yields less than 60 bushels per acre. Frequently yields as high as 80 bushels per acre. Yields three tons of hay per acre. Ready for cutting before any other cane. It is of dwarf growing habit. Is very stalky and a great stool-

er. Very nutritious as a silage. Greater drought resister than Feterita. Matures with exceptional uniformity. Fields are remarkable for even growth. Branch heads keep coming up till frost. Grows 3½ to 5 feet high. Very easy to handle in harvesting. One seed often shoots 4 or 5 stools. 10-lb. lots, 12c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$6.50 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

MIL O MAIZE—Grows 4 to 6 feet high. In habit of growth similar to Kafir. About three weeks earlier and more productive in grain. Stands dry weather better and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. If drilled in 10 lbs. to the acre will make immense quantity of fodder and is valuable for the silo. It is much relished by stock. It is said if hogs are turned in a field of Indian Corn, Kafir and Milo, they will eat all the Milo Maize before touching either of the others. 10-lb. lots, 8c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$5.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

FETERITA—Is an early maturing, drought-escaping sorghum of considerable promise both for grain and forage. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from 4 to 7 feet with locality and season. They are somewhat juicy and very slightly sweet before ripening. Suckers are produced freely when moisture is sufficient, and are usually taller and later than main stalk. Plant also branches freely under favorable conditions. 10-lb. lots, 10c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT, or SHALLU—This originated in India and is destined to be one of the greatest values of all non-Saccharine Sorghums. It will make more than 40 bushels of seed to the acre. Experimental station report says: "Makes more seed than Kafir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks to the hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seeds are round, plump and white like Kafir Corn." 10-lb. lots, 15c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$11.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP—This variety of cane is without doubt the best all around cane for the southern farmers. It is the very best syrup producer of all 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 five to seven stalks from



Kafir Corn

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. As a syrup producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, producing from two to three crops per season. Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs. at 20c, postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$12.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Sudan Grass

It belongs to the Sorghum family and is a full cousin to Johnson Grass, which it resembles very much, the main difference being that it is an annual and has to be produced from seed each year, and makes a little larger growth than Johnson Grass. On account of it not living over winter it cannot become a pest. In the semi-arid sections of Texas it has produced four cuttings of hay, about a ton to the acre each cutting. With irrigation or plenty of rainfall it should produce twice that amount.

Price, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs. for 17c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B., Waco, by express or freight, \$10.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Rhode Grass

Thrives in dry soils. Rhodes Grass is a native of Central and South Africa where it is regarded as one of the best species for pastures on dry soil. Its great success on both Florida coasts demonstrates its equal ability in section of plentiful rainfall. It is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with large numbers of very long, narrow and tender leaves and with rather a few branching stems. It is a species that does not spread by underground root-stocks but produces running branches which root at the joints or nodes, thereby producing new plants. The runners are not so abundant when the grass is growing thickly, and therefore does not materially interfere with the machinery at the time of harvesting the hay crop. To be a very valuable hay grass a variety must possess certain important characteristics. It must be aggressive or at least able to maintain itself for a considerable length of time against weeds and other enemies. It must furnish a profitable yield; it must be palatable and nutritious and possess a good color and general appearance either loose or in the bale when cured; it must have reasonably good seed habits. Rhodes Grass has all of these qualities and besides it seems to be able to grow on poor soil and is fairly drought resistant. Its inability to stand cold weather will limit its acreage to the southern states as the climatic conditions in our northern territories do not agree with it.

How to Plant.—When grown from seeds its growth is commonly erect the first season but when grown from the roots or the second season, it makes runner-like branches from 2 to 4 feet long, which root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly.

Price: \$1.25 per lb., postpaid; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS—Too well known in Texas to need a description. It is about the only grass for summer lawns. As a field crop it deserves more attention. Will grow on almost any soil. For hay it can be cut two or three times during the season. The hay is as valuable as Timothy. \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots., 85c per lb., postpaid.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—This is hardly a forage plant, but deserves to be grown for its seed, which always brings a good price and is very valuable as a poultry food. Every-one keeping chickens should have a piece of land into Sunflower. 30c per lb.; 10-lb. lots., 25c per lb., postpaid.

Mammoth Russian is a vast improvement over the old small black varieties. The heads are from 12 to 18 inches in diameter and it will yield 40 bushels of seed per acre.

Seed Grain

NICARAGUA WHEAT—There is an increasing demand for this valuable wheat and it seems to be especially adapted to Texas conditions. It is one of the best yielders, a remarkable drought resister and a sure cropper. Valuable for winter grazing, and if proper care is taken not injured by it. Ask for prices.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS—This is a staple Oat in this part of the country, is well known and hard to be improved on for a general pur-

pose Oat. We furnish only carefully re-cleaned seed. Ask for prices.

WINTER RYE—Valuable for winter pasture. May be sown in spring or fall from August to November. Ask for prices.

BARLEY, BEARDED—One of the most productive sorts and furnishes an abundance of winter pasture. Ask for prices.

BARLEY, BEARDLESS—Has stiff straw and stands up well. Early and good yielder. The grain is of excellent quality. The fact that this Barley is beardless does away with the only objection to raising Barley. Ask for prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The ideal quick winter forage, does best in cool weather of fall and winter. Will not be injured by any freeze. It is especially valuable for hog pasture and for all stock. It can be sown in the corn or cotton fields in August, September or October, and will produce quickly an abundance of green feed. A plant with as great feeding value as Rape should find a welcome on all farms where hogs are raised. In feeding value an acre of Rape equals more than an acre of corn, and the cost of harvesting is nothing, as it is done by the hogs. 35c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 25c per lb., postpaid. By express or freight, F. O. B. Waco, \$17.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

TEXAS SEEDS RIBBON CANE—This instead of being a ribbon cane which never seeds, is a true Sorghum, the largest of all Sorghum Canes. Grows 10 to 14 feet high and is 1½ to 2 inches in diameter at butt of stock. The quality of syrup is much superior to the common Sorghum. Will make 200 gallons of syrup to the acre. When sown thick makes an immense quantity of forage. Seed head is black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. It is a heavy seed yielder. 30c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 20c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$12.00 per 100 lbs. 25 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

MILLET, BIG GERMAN—Millet is valuable where a crop is to be made in a hurry either to get it off the land for another crop or take advantage of a limited time before severe freezing comes. Under favorable conditions Millet makes fine hay in 60 to 70 days. Makes the very best hay and as a seed crop is as profitable as any grain crop. About ½ bushel of seed to the acre for hay and about one-half as much is required if to be cut for seed. 25c per lb., 10 lbs. at 15c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$6.50 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

RESCUE GRASS—A valuable winter grass. Sow in fall, 30 lbs. to the acre. Makes a valuable winter pasture and ripens its seed in March. Used in combination with Burr Clover both for winter lawns and pasture on Bermuda sod will furnish green feed all winter. 35c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 25c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$18.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

HAIRY VETCH, also called Sand or Winter Vetch—Build up the fertility of your soil by planting this wonderful forage plant. What Cow Peas are as a summer crop Winter Vetch is for a winter crop, only we believe it will be even more profitable and satisfactory. It can be planted from August to January 1st in Texas; can be planted alone or with Oats, Burr Clover, Crimson Clover or Rescue Grass. If sown alone, about 50 to 75 pounds are required per acre. About 4 quarts of Oats per acre helps to hold up the Vetch. It makes a heavy crop of hay that is very rich in protein, about 17 per cent, according to Agricultural Department reports, while Alfalfa has only 14 per cent protein. This is one of our best legume crops, gathers nitrogen from the air the same as Cow Peas and Clover, vastly enriching the soil. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of Vetch plowed under equal to commercial fertilizer at \$16.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Can be planted in Cotton field in fall, and by pulling the cotton stalks during the winter a crop of hay can be cut the following spring in time for another cotton crop to be planted on the same ground, or the stalks can be left and all plowed under in the spring together, greatly benefiting the soil for the next crop of cotton that can immediately follow. Lb., 50c postpaid; 10 lbs., at 45c per lb., not postpaid; \$40.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs., at 100-lb. rate.

Leguminous Forage Plants

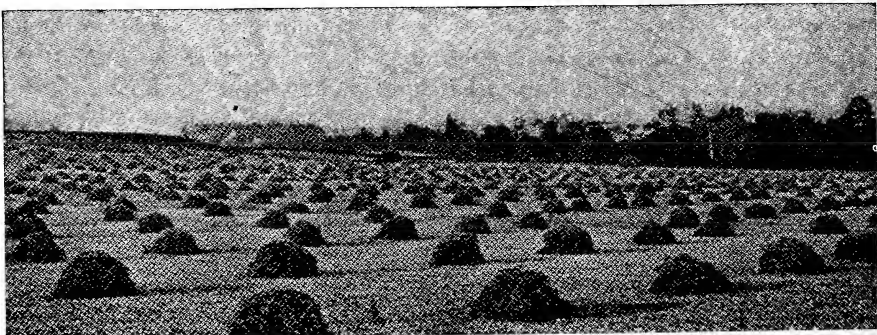


Leguminous plants are those which have the power of gathering atmospheric nitrogen and putting it in condition available for vegetation. For hundreds of years it has been known that this family of plants instead of depleting the soil have made it richer, but now we understand why this is. On the roots of Clover, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, etc., a certain bacteria work, forming nodules—and it is really the animal life and decay furnished by these millions of bacteria at work on the roots of plants that put back the nitrogen in the soil. At the same time the bacteria seem to be necessary for the best development of the plants, and in soil deficient in them the legumes will not thrive.

ALFALFA—An acre of Alfalfa in good productive condition will add one hundred dollars in value to that acre of land. Alfalfa can be and is being grown successfully in many parts of Texas. It is a deep feeder and does best on a loose subsoil. Twenty pounds of seed is required per acre, either drilled or broadcast. From August to November is a good time to plant. If any grain is used as a nurse crop, a light seeding only should be used, and it should be cut for hay as early as possible the following spring so that it may not smother the growing crop of Alfalfa. Four to six cuttings can be made under favorable conditions, with a return of \$40 to \$60 per acre. The hay has a feeding value equal pound for pound with wheat bran. It should be cut just before coming in bloom. A good stand once secured will last for years. 50c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs. at 40c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$38.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

BURR CLOVER—This is another valuable forage plant or soil builder. Like Clover, Cow Peas, and Alfalfa, it belongs to the legume family, gathers nitrogen from the air, and stores it in the soil for the benefit of future crops. Sow 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre any time from August to November 15th. The second year it makes the best pasture for hogs or cattle from February to the middle of April, after which it can be allowed to grow for a hay or seed crop that can be gotten off the ground in time for a crop of June corn. With Rescue Grass it makes a good winter lawn. Should not be planted too deep, not more than three-fourths of an inch. Bermuda sod, if disked well, can be sown with Burr Clover and the combination makes a permanent meadow that will produce valuable hay crops. 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots at 40c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, \$30.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate. Prices on Field Seeds Subject to Change with Market. Write for prices on Larger Quantities.

MULFORD CULTURES—Inoculate Legume crops (alfalfa, clover, vetches, etc.) are the best for cover crops. They keep your surface soil on your farm and prevent its being washed into some stream or onto your neighbor's land. They enrich your soil in nitrogen—the most important fertilizer, as well as the most expensive to buy.



Field of Alfalfa



Cow Peas

Cow Peas

This forage crop should be grown even more extensively for forage and for crop rotation. It solves the problem for the soil fertility in the South. It is a profitable crop, the peas always bringing a good price and are in demand. Pea vine hay is richer in protein than alfalfa, and if the proper threshing machines are secured, both the seed and hay can be saved. It has been recently discovered that the vines also contain a fibre that promises to be as valuable as flax. In our opinion the Cow Pea is going to contribute tremendously toward the future prosperity of Texas.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—An old standard and popular variety, an upright growing bunch pea; earliest of all; pods thick and yellow. Grown mostly for the peas, as it does not vine heavily. Pea a mottled chocolate color; one of the best for Northern latitudes. Ask for price.

THE UNKNOWN—The Agricultural Department reports it is "the largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." It is late and takes nearly the whole season for a crop. Very valuable for a hay crop. Ask for price.

WHITE CREAM, or LADY—A delicate, pretty looking pea, small, cream colored, and kidney-shaped. One of the best for cooking and much preferred by many to the usual Black Eye Pea for table use. Ask for price.

BLACK EYE—An early sort mostly grown for eating purposes, and is the variety most used for that purpose. It is of special value for fodder purposes, as they grow in bunch shape and do not vine extensively. Ask for price.

BOKHARA CLOVER (Melilotus Alba)—Until recently this has been considered a weed in the North, but now is being cultivated extensively and by many it is considered as valuable a forage plant as Alfalfa. Once seeded it will last until the ground is plowed up and cultivated. Should be cut for hay before seeding. By some it is claimed to be a valuable preparatory crop for Alfalfa. This Clover also makes a fine pasture for bees. 50c per lb., postpaid; by express or freight, F. O. B. Waco, 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid; 100 lbs., \$28.50. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

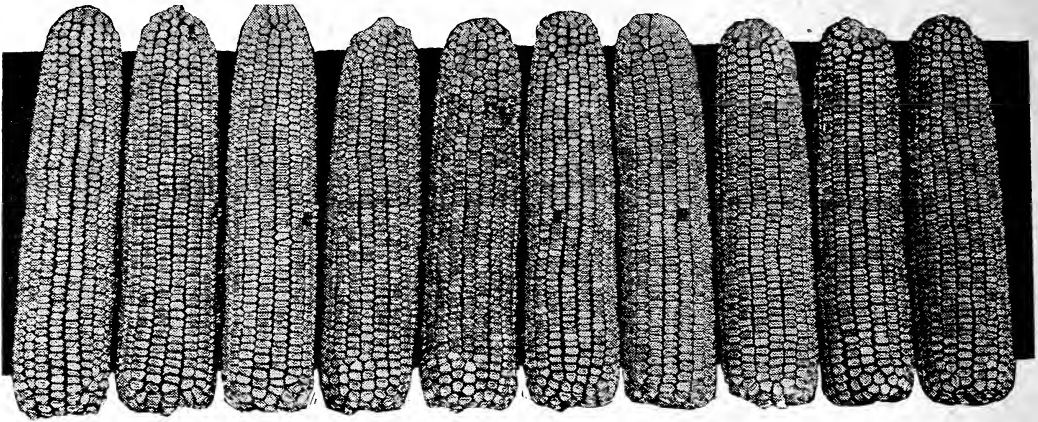
N. B.—The uncertainty of the supply and value of some Field Seeds make it impossible for us to quote prices in advance. All prices are subject to change. Write for price on large quantities.

Velvet Beans

No forage crop has come into popularity as rapidly as Velvet Beans. No leguminous crop is as valuable as a soil builder, and none are as rank growing and furnish as much feed. At the same time they are increasing the fertility of the soil. As feed for dairy cattle and hogs the hay and beans are unexcelled. Planted with corn and hogged down no other crop will produce as much feed per acre. The beans as feed have feeding value equal to Cotton Seed Meal. On account of rank growth they do best planted with corn. Beans and corn together in rows 5 or 6 feet apart at the rate of 8 quarts of beans and 4 quarts of corn to the acre. The 100-Day Speckled is one of the best for the Cotton Belt. 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 20c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$10.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS—An erect, easily cultivated annual legume, with hairy stems and leaves. Cultivate as corn; cut, cure, feed as cow peas; or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. Good for stock, green or silage, or hay. Better adapted for finishing hogs than cow peas. The beans' feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant except the peanut. Tennessee Experiment Station reports as follows. "One acre of Soy Beans (vines and beans) fed two steers 80 days and made 540 pounds of beef; one acre of corn made 203-pound beef; one acre of cow peas made 327-pound beef. Yielded here, 1911, beans, 52 bushels per acre, per acre, planted after July 15th. A fine silo remaining green till about frost in fields. Beans were cut just before pods ripening, were dried on hay frame and eaten. Hogs greedily fond of both the dried hay and the beans. In planting the beans they were drilled in rows about 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Light frosts, which kill cow peas, do not affect Soy Beans. 30c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 35c per lb., postpaid. F. O. B. Waco, \$15.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SPANISH PEANUTS—We cannot recommend this crop too much for sandy land. Like the other leguminous plants it builds up the fertility of the soil and is an extremely valuable crop, as one farmer told us; the vines make a hay more valuable than Alfalfa and the nuts are a good feed for everything on the farm; the cows, horses, hogs, chickens, and even the dogs eat them, to say nothing of the children and the family. Ask for prices.



Field Seed Corn

The securing of Seed Corn this year for Central and Southern Texas is a difficult and serious question. In ordinary years each locality is able to produce the larger part of the seed required—but it was not so the past season, and much the larger part of this seed needed will have to be brought in from the East and North. Some of the supply will come from North Texas and Oklahoma, and some seed corn will be furnished by Arkansas and Tennessee. While seed from any of these places is not as good as the seed from your own immediate locality—it will in most cases be the best the seedsmen can furnish. We have our arrangements made for an ample supply of the best seed we can get for this locality, and we will be glad to give absolutely exact information regarding it to all our customers at the time we quote you prices.

Culture—Corn is a deep feeder, and the ground should be well prepared by deep plowing, double disking and dragging. Thorough surface cultivation is the best for corn, and much economy in labor on the crop would result if corn was planted with check-rower, for if rowed both ways there would be no need for expensive hand labor.

TEXAS YELLOW DENT—This is a select variety of Yellow Dent Corn grown in Central Texas by a reliable grower, carefully milled and prepared for seed purposes. We know of no better native grown Yellow Dent Corn for seed purposes that can be obtained. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.



MEXICAN JUNE CORN—Can be planted as late as August 1st and a crop secured, and should not be planted till about June 15th or 20th. It is a great drouth resister and the fact that it can be planted to follow an oat crop or where other crops have failed makes it especially valuable to the farmers of the Southwest. The corn is pure white, ear about 8 inches long, and has very close clinging husk that protects it from weevil. Our stock is the best and can be depended on to give the best satisfaction. Ask for price.

SQUAW—This is a popular old standard sort. By many it is considered equal to or better than the June Corn for late planting, is a sure cropper, and will make a crop if planted either early or late where others fail. It has a purple and white mottled grain and is distinct in appearance. Per ½-bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.00, F. O. B. Waco.

WHITE PEARL—A well known sort, valuable for field and much used for roasting ears in the South. It is a little larger, smoother ear and has more fluid in it than Silver Mine. Per ½-bu., \$2.75; bu., \$5.00, F. O. B. Waco.

SURCROPPER is an "early" corn for spring planting or a "quick maturing" corn for summer planting on stubble lands or potato lands or where cotton has been killed out. Its many good qualities have made it widely popular. It is not only especially well suited for all uplands in Texas and Oklahoma, but has proven to be a good yielder in central and northern Louisiana, and on up into northern Arkansas. It has produced some splendid corn in southern Kansas and Missouri, and unusually favorable comparison comes from Arizona and California. On the lighter, sandy corn lands in eastern Texas, central Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is proving very satisfactory, and is now widely grown. Price, per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B., Waco, Texas.

TEXAS WHITE DENT—Our stock of native grown White Dent Corn is exceptionally fine, carefully grown and selected for seed purposes. The ear is large, with a very deep kernel, and we recommend it as one of the best white corns for the Southwest. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.

TEXAS BLOODY BUTCHER—A very beautiful, large, deep kernal red corn. By many Texas farmers considered one of the best varieties of corn for this state. Good seed stock of this variety is always limited in quantity, and orders should be placed early to make sure of getting it. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.

HICKORY KING—Our seed stock of this remarkable corn is from the Texas Panhandle and is the best to be obtained for Texas planting. The Hickory has a smaller percent of cob than any other corn, being almost all corn. The length of kernels equals the diameter of the cob. By some it is considered a desirable variety for roasting ears. Per bu., \$4.00; ½ bu., \$2.25, F. O. B. Waco.

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER—One of the best bred sorts, originating in Oklahoma. An extremely productive variety. On the 101 Ranch they report a yield of 80 to 100 bushels, about double what other corn produced the same season. A luxuriant grower, very large, beautiful ear, and as early as any sort. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.

IOWA SILVER MINE—A white corn much the same type as the Gold Mine. By some, white corn is considered a surer crop than yellow, and it is claimed it will stand poorer soil and in different culture better than yellow corn. This may be or may not be, but we have noticed in corn exhibits the best corn shown is usually white. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.

IOWA GOLD MINE—It is a Nebraska grown seed, and we believe it will pay any farmer to plant some of the northern-grown seed corn, though not a wise thing to depend entirely on it for a crop. It is enough earlier than native corn so that in some seasons of drought in June it will make a crop where native corn will be a failure. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B. Waco.

CHISLON—A sure crop, red cob, white corn. A hybrid of the Mexican June Corn and similar to the Sure Cropper except that it has a red instead of a white cob. Per bu., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$2.00, F. O. B., Waco.

Pop Corn

For Seed or Popping.

WHITE RICE—A standard sort for popping; has a sharp pointed kernel. Per lb., 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$1.50.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—One of the best pop corns for private use. A golden-yellow, smooth kernel, a very sure popper, and very attractive and appetizing in appearance after it is popped. Per lb., 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$1.50

Cotton Seed

MEBANE'S TRIUMPH—Much has been and is being accomplished in improving this great staple, and the planter is indeed behind the times who does not believe in and co-operate with that work. Among the varieties that have been thoroughly tried out and proven to be a decided improvement is Mebane's Triumph. The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to the stalk. Balls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to end of season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton; 1,300 to 1,500 pounds of seed cotton make 500 to 550 pound bales. \$3.00 per bu.; 10 bu. or more, \$2.90 per bu., F. O. B. Waco.

KASCH PEDIGREED COTTON SEED—Does the cotton that you have been growing produce the massive five-lock boll that withstands rain and wind and yet is easily picked? Have you been getting the maximum per cent of lint and staple length? If your cotton has not proven 100 per cent efficient along these lines, then don't you think it but a cold business proposition that you get all that you are entitled to by securing seed that will bring these results?

Cotton has been in existence for some twenty-seven centuries but until recent years men have not studied the matter of breeding it up and improving the economic features. The Kasch Cotton, to the best of our knowledge, meets all of the above requirements and Mr. Kasch's statement which appears upon another page of this catalog shows our connection with him and our authority for offering Kasch Improved Pedigreed Cotton Seed under his trade-name and trade-mark.

On account of its drooping bolls it will withstand wind and weather better than any cotton with upright and flaring bolls. You take from one to three hundred pounds less seed cotton to the gin, to produce a bale of the same weight than you are accustomed to get—therefore, every bale of Kasch Cotton will save you from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per bale on the picking expense alone. Per bu., \$3.75. F. O. B. Waco.

Write for price on large quantities.

Gentlemen: The Kasch cotton produced the best cotton that I have ever raised. It fruits nearer to my notion, makes better bolls and picks easier than any other variety that I have tried and resist drought better. My Kasch cotton is yielding 42 per cent lint and it is noted in this section for its easy ginning and good turnout. Yours very truly, W. WORFF.

Gentlemen: The Kasch cotton seed I planted this year is the best cotton I ever planted. It turns out more lint than any I have tried and is of good staple. Yours truly, LLOYD JONES.

Gentlemen: I wish to say that the Kasch cotton seed are all O. K. I don't expect to plant any other kind of seed next year. It makes a fine turnout. I am getting 42 per cent line now and think it is the best cotton in this country. I have planted this cotton eleven years and cannot find any to beat it. Yours truly, AUGUST WISIAN.

Gentlemen: Will say that I am more than pleased with the Kasch cotton. It makes around 42 per cent lint and is easy picked, in fact it is the best cotton I have ever planted or seen. I am planting nothing but Kasch cotton this year. Yours truly, W. E. RICHARDSON.



Boll Kasch Cotton

Buckeye Standard Incubators

FOOL-PROOF AND FIRE-PROOF

Guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks in the hands of any beginner. So simple they can't go wrong—the most successful hatching device in the world. Made in six sizes, 65 eggs to 600 eggs.

Construction of Incubator

THE CASE

California Redwood is used exclusively in the outside case, because we know it will withstand all kinds of atmospheric changes without the slightest danger of warping, splitting or pulling apart. This lumber is absolutely free from knots or defects of any kind, and is shipped direct to us from California in large quantities.

THE HEATING SYSTEM

The Buckeye circulating hot water system consists of a tank suspended above the eggs, a boiler outside the case, and two tubes connecting the boiler with the tank.

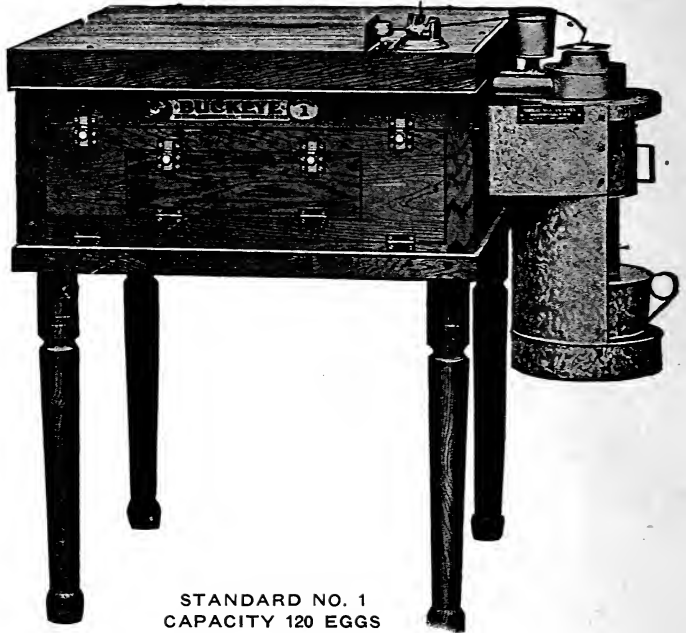
In constructing this heating system, we use extra heavy Pure Copper exclusively, and for the benefit of those not familiar with this metal, it might be well to mention that copper of this kind will not rust or corrode, and its lasting qualities are simply unlimited.

THE LAMP SUPPORT AND BOILER JACKET OF "STANDARD" MACHINES

This fixture is made of No. 27 gauge steel (galvanized) in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Underwriters' Laboratories, and it serves two purposes.

In the first place it provides an absolutely fire-proof support for the lamp, and it is so constructed that in case of accident of any kind to the lamp, it would be absolutely impossible for fire to communicate to the incubator. Each fixture is made and inspected under the supervision of the Underwriters' Laboratories, and is considered by them to be absolutely fire-proof.

In the second place this device provides a packet around the boiler, which not only reduces the cost of fuel by protecting the boiler from the outside atmosphere, but in addition, it is so constructed that we get double service from the lamp when the temperature is falling. By passing the superheated air around the outside of the boiler after



STANDARD NO. 1
CAPACITY 120 EGGS

it has passed through the inside, we get the most economical heating device that we have ever seen applied to an incubator. Under this plan of heating we have operated our No. 4 machine (with a capacity of 350 eggs) for three weeks with four gallons of oil.

Every genuine Buckeye lamp support bears the Underwriters' label of approval and none is genuine without it. Holds nearly two quarts of oil, so that there is always a surplus in case the filling should be overlooked for as much as a whole day.

Sun-hinge, broad base burners are used exclusively, and they are acknowledged to be the best burner made.

The chimney is made of galvanized steel with a large isinglass window in front which enables the operator to see the size of the flame at all times.

Prices on Buckeye Incubators and Brooders

INCUBATORS

No. 14	Style E, 60 Egg,	\$18.50
No. 16	Style E, 120 Egg,	31.00
No. 17	Style E, 210 Egg,	42.25
No. 1	Standard, 120 Egg,	43.50
No. 2	Standard, 175 Egg,	51.50
No. 3	Standard, 250 Egg,	65.00

BROODERS

No. 20	Metal Brooder, 60 Chick,	\$13.50
No. 21	Metal Brooder, 100 Chick,	17.00
No. 22	Metal Brooder, 150 Chick,	21.50
No. 18	Standard Brooder, 500 Chick,	25.50
No. 19	Standard Brooder, 1000 Chick,	31.50
No. 10	Blue Flame Brooder, 200 Chick,	19.75
No. 11	Blue Flame Brooder, 350 Chick,	23.50
No. 12	Blue Flame Brooder, 500 Chick,	27.50

Seventy-nine Strong Chicks!

Set a No. 1 Standard Incubator with eighty-five eggs, hatched seventy-nine strong chicks, all living and fifteen days old. T. CARBRAY, Montmorency, Quebec, Canada.

Like Them Fine!

I have three of your 600-egg incubators and like them fine. W. C. CREWS, Sabinal, Texas.

Send for full descriptive list of Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.

Guarantee

The Buckeye is Guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator.

It is further guaranteed:

To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and to require no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed, and any incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular, will be replaced without question any time within forty days.

(Signed)

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

The "Standard" Colony Brooder

The "Standard" Brooder is Without Doubt the Most Successful Brooding Device Ever Invented

Regardless of what they cost, there is no other brooder that compares with the standard—that is the verdict of breeders who have tried them all.

Some brooders cost twice as much as the Standard because of their heavy, complicated design—but their additional weight and complicated appliances only make them less desirable.

It is the very simplicity of the "Standard" that makes it the best brooder on earth. With only a few simple parts the "Standard" accomplishes with never-failing certainty those things in which the more complicated designs fail.

There are few things indeed in which we attain perfection, but after nearly two years of service we have not found it necessary or advisable to make a single change in the "Standard" design.

The size and design of the stove.
The method of regulation.
The style of the grate.
The size and design of the hover.

Every item working in such perfect harmony with the other that the brooder requires absolutely no attention after the original adjustment except the supplying of coal and the removal of the ashes.

The Simplest, Safest and Most Economical Brooder

A brooder that enables any poultryman to care for 1,000 chicks with about the same amount of time and labor that it formerly took to care for one hundred.

A brooder that provides a constant, correct temperature, a constant supply of pure, fresh air, plenty of exercise and no possible chance for crowding—every essential for the welfare of the growing chicks—with such automatic regularity that all possibility of the many unfavorable conditions so commonly found in other brooders are entirely eliminated.

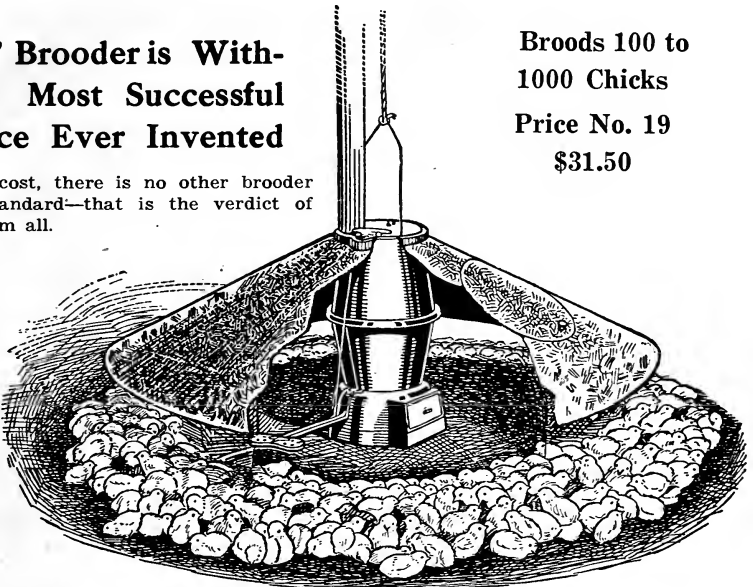
A brooder that burns hard or soft coal and entirely eliminates all the labor and worry that have always attended the older type of lamp-heated brooders.

A brooder that requires no more attention than is required for one oil lamp. The stove is filled with coal once a day and the ashes shaken down twice a day—that is positively all the attention this brooder requires.

A brooder that can be operated in any room—in any temperature—with the same uniformly satisfactory results.

A brooder that will care for the chicks from the time they leave the incubator until they are ready for the laying house.

Broods 100 to
1000 Chicks
Price No. 19
\$31.50



A brooder that will care for one hundred, five hundred or one thousand chicks with the same uniformly satisfactory results.

A brooder that is absolutely self-regulating in every particular. A brooder that requires less attention than any other brooder of any size that was ever designed. A brooder that is so simple and so positive in its action that it cannot go wrong.

An ideal Brooder designed by one of the most practical poultrymen in America to meet the long-felt want of the large and small chicken raisers for a really practical device that eliminates all gamble from the chicken-raising business.

A brooder that is so certain to do everything claimed for it that you can have as many as you want on thirty days' approval.

Equipped for coal or gas. Should you find it necessary or advisable to use gas for heating your brooder instead of coal, we will equip your stove with a highly efficient blue-flame gas burner that will enable you to use either natural or artificial gas at the lowest possible cost.

Weight—crated for shipment, 100 pounds. Price, \$31.50 F. O. B. Waco, or in case we do not happen to have one in stock here will equalize the freight on factory shipment.

"I write to say that I don't want 30 days in which to test the Standard Brooder you shipped me. A single day is all anyone needs. It is a marvel of economy. I would not have believed it possible to get such continuous heat from so little coal. I shall want another and perhaps several in another year."—A. C. CLOYES, Paragould, Arkansas.

"I have given the Standard Colony Brooder a fair test in most all kinds of weather and I can truthfully say that it is the grandest trick to raise chicks that I have ever seen. No more lamp heated brooders for me. It has the wrong name. It should be called the chicken's 'Paradise Brooder,' for it comes nearer being that than anything else."—STONYCREST POULTRY FARM, Cecelia, Ky.

Oil Heated Blue Flame Colony Hover

Described by Manufacturers as follows:

This is the most popular and efficient hover we have ever manufactured, as proven by the many testimonials received.

You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times and our automatic regulator will take care of all surplus heat by regulating the flow of oil, thus saving fuel.

It will do better work than the coal burning brooder with less trouble, less risk of fire going out and with equal success of comfort of chicks entrusted to its care and with less cost.

These is no dirt from coal, no ashes to remove, no noise pouring coal in stove to disturb or scare chicks.

By using the reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Brooder, you save time, money and trouble and your chickens will grow faster and get heavier and thrive because our hover will take the very best care of them and keep them comfortable, happy and healthy.

These hovers are made of galvanized steel, have double galvanized steel legs and have a capacity with our 30-inch hover, 350 chickens or less; with our 42-inch hover, of 500 chicks or less; with our 52-inch hover, 1,000 chicks or less.

There is nothing to wear out or break in this hover. You can fill the hover to full capacity or you can brood as few as you like, with equal success, and with less work and trouble. Our heater does not take up any floor space under the hover as is the case with the coal stove.

This hover is way ahead of former inventions on artificial brooding of chicks. No corners, no crowding, no piling up of chicks; they are as lively and more comfortable than the old hen can make them. When using this hover your profits will increase, for you will raise more, healthier and stronger chicks.

The workmanship on these hovers is perfect and special attention is paid to make them a grand success.

The cost of these hovers is very low considering the value of them compared with the success you have with them. The hover is made cone shape so that it radiates the heat over the chicks' backs evenly, with plenty of room for the chicks to move around.



We furnish a one-gallon self-feeder oil container so that you need have no fear of light going out, for it is simple and requires very little attention. It is equipped with a safety valve to which our Automatic Regulator is attached so oil is dropped to heater as needed. After the regulator attached to valve is once properly adjusted according to directions you need not pay any more attention, only to feed and water the chicks, for it is impossible to chill them, for they are always happy and comfortable with plenty of pure, fresh, warm air at all times.

Our Ventilator in top of cone of hover leaves out all foul air made by the chicks. This is all done automatically without any bother to the operator and which insures steady and healthy growth of the chicks placed in its care.

Our Guarantee is that this hover will do all we claim for it, and if not, if the hover is returned by purchaser within 30 days, we will refund your money. What more can we do to convince you of the superior quality of our Oil Heated Blue Flame Colony Hover.

Prices of Our Blue Flame Wickless Self-Feeding Coal Oil Heated Hover Complete

No. 0, 18-inch Hover.....	\$10.50
No. 0, 30-inch Hover.....	18.15
No. 1, 42-inch Hover.....	20.35
No. 2, 52-inch Hover.....	24.20

Write for Prices and Descriptive List "Standard Reliable" Incubators and Brooders.

We carry a Full Stock of Hot Air, Hot Water and Electric Machines.

The International Sanitary Hover



The INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER is the only brooding device in existence that is warmer at the curtain than near the center. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves near the curtain, where there is abundant fresh air, instead of crowding to the center to trample one another or suffocate. The hover can be carried around with ease and used anywhere. It is well suited to portable brooders or colony houses provided they are at least 30 inches wide—but will yield equally good results in a hen house, a barn, a cow stall, a piano or organ case, or even a dry goods box in some place sheltered from wind and rain.

Other distinguishing features of the Sanitary Hover are these: It is circular in shape and has no corners for chicks to crowd into; it is metal throughout, and fire-proof, no solder being used in making it; there are no crevices nor seams for vermin to gather in; it provides 540 square inches of heated floor space, which is nearly 200 square inches more of hovering space than any other standard hover. It will accommodate 100 chicks.

No carpenter work is required to set it up—no cutting of holes nor building of platforms. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always on the same level. The lamp can be lifted out through the top by the operator while standing up, which makes it unnecessary to kneel in dust or mud to tend the lamp; there is no possibility of gases or fumes from the lamp getting into the air breathed by the chicks.

The claim made by the makers of the Sanitary Hover that it will raise a higher percentage of the chicks entrusted to it than will any other brooding device is supported by the testimony of hundreds. Among the warm endorsers of the Sanitary Hover are such well known poultry raisers as Kellerstrass Poultry Farm, Owen Farm, Wm. Cook & Sons and Rufus Delafield.

During the fall and winter months the Sanitary Hover can be used to sprout oats and so provide the winter supply of green food. Twelve quarts of oats sprouted under the Sanitary Hover will give in 8 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels

of green food—enough to feed 500 hens three days. Ask for free circular explaining method of sprouting oats with this hover.

We are agents for the International Sanitary Hover and have it on exhibition on our floor. A cordial invitation is extended to customers to call and examine the hover and read the statements of those who have tested it. A descriptive catalogue fully explaining the various uses of this popular hover will be mailed free on request. Price, \$18.00.

The International Sanitary Hover

Is the only brooder in existence that has met with marked approval of such poultry raisers because it provides a higher temperature at the outer edge, and in which the chicks cannot crowd. Portable; fire-proof. Lamp can be removed without disturbing the chicks.

Martin's Wonderful Blue Bug Killer

This remedy is guaranteed to kill blue bugs, stick-tight fleas and all other blood-sucking insects. It is fed to the chickens with bran as per directions. The remedy will not harm the chickens or the eggs, and either of them can be eaten while the chickens are under treatment.

Chickens will not lay when infested with blue bugs as these bugs suck the blood and lower the vitality of the fowl. A large per cent of the people who raise chickens are not familiar with the habits of the Blue Bug. Their chickens droop and die without the trouble being known. The symptoms are practically the same as for cholera. The chickens droop their wings, their feathers are ruffled, their legs get weak, and fever sets in on the third to fourth day and the chickens usually die in from five to six days.



The bugs feed at night and stay under the planks and in the cracks of the chicken house during the day. The small ticks stay on the chickens and can be found under the wings. This bug is also called the "chicken tick," as it resembles the stock tick and grows nearly as large. They increase very rapidly, as one blue bug will lay from 500 to 1,000 eggs which will hatch within four or five days.

Directions: For every twelve chickens take one large tablespoonful of Martin's Wonderful Blue Bug Killer, mix with one quart of dry bran. After mixing wet until crumbly. Feed this mixture once a day for one week. If the chickens are badly infested with blue bugs, continue the treatment for two weeks.

The remedy is packed in 60 cent and \$1.20 size packages, and in 25 pound pails, at \$7.50, postpaid. The 60 cent package is enough for 25 chickens; the \$1.20 size for 75 chickens; and the 25 pound pail for a large flock. This remedy is sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction.

In ordering these remedies add 10c postage for 60c packages, 15c for \$1.20 packages. The 25 lb. pail will have to be sent by express at purchaser's expense.

Testimonials

Cline, Texas, March 29, 1918.

Gentlemen: Enclosed an Express money order of one dollar (\$1.00) for two (2) pkgs. or boxes of Martin's Blue Bug Killer. I have used one 50c box and have found it just what it is claimed to be, not only rids the chickens of Blue Bugs, but all other insects. Respectfully, MRS. A. S. HAM.

Gatesville, Texas, April 6, 1918.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$7.50 for which send at once 25 lb. pail Blue Bug Killer. I find it the only remedy that will kill the bugs and I do not want to miss a time feeding it until I am convinced they are all gone.

PAT P. VICK.

Hammond's Used from Ocean to Ocean Slug Shot

Kills the

- Currant Worm
- Potato Bug
- Cabbage Worm
- Slug on Roses
- Caterpillar
- Aphis on Roses
- Bugs on Melons
- Cut Worms
- Sow Bugs
- Lice on Fowls
- Curculio on Plums
- Tobacco Worms, Etc.

Prices, postpaid: 1-lb. package, 40c; 5-lb. package, 80c; 10-lb. package, \$1.50. Send for complete list of Hammond's Insecticides. Write for prices on large quantities in bulk.

From Report on pages 370-371 in the History of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"The International Jury of Award, recognizing the value of the insecticides manufactured by Hammond's Plant and Slug Shot Works, of Beacon (Fishkill-on-Hudson), New York, awarded to that company the Gold Medal. This is the highest award possible. Many of the members of the jury were familiar with the products of the company, having used them or known of their use for years. Those few who were not familiar with the products of this company saw the excellent results obtained at the Exposition grounds by the use of insecticides."

A Composite Fine Dust to be Applied to Growing Plants to Preserve them from Insects.

Slug Shot was first made to kill the larva of Potato Beetles—commonly called Potato Bugs—in the year 1880. Without damage to either plants, fowls or persons, for thirty-seven successive years it has been in use.

No article on the face of the earth can hold a market year in and year out for a third of a century unless it has intrinsic merit. Hammond's Slug Shot has done that.

How to Destroy Cabbage Worms

Take a Duster, nearly fill it with the SLUG SHOT. Take a Duster in each hand and cover two heads at a time, give the Duster half a turn, this will let the fine powder fall over each Cabbage head. SLUG SHOT is a certain destroyer of the Cabbage Worm.

Nothing is nastier than Worms in a head of Cabbage. A pretty white butterfly is seen hovering over field or garden; these lay small yellow eggs and very soon the little green worms begin eating and growing fast.

"Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40% of nicotine by weight. It is perfectly soluble in cold water; does not clog the nozzle nor corrode the spray outfit; can be combined and applied with Lime-Sulphur, Bordeaux, Pyrox, Arsenate of Lead, Atomic Sulphur and such sprays. It is highly recommended by State and Government Experiment Stations.

REGARDING INSECTS

There are two distinct classes of insects—the "chewing" (eating) kind and the "sucking" kind. The "chewing" insects, such as beetles, caterpillars, etc., can be destroyed by spraying the foliage with a poison, like Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, which kill when eaten. On the other hand, the "sucking" insects feed by inserting their sharp, slender beaks into the interior of the leaf, blossom, etc. They cannot eat plant tissue, hence cannot eat poison. They must therefore be destroyed with a preparation which kills by coming into contact with their bodies; in other words, by a "contact" insecticide. The most common sucking insects, with soft bodies, are the aphids (plant lice), thrips and leaf-hoppers. They may be effectively controlled with "Black Leaf 40." Prices:

1-oz. bottle	\$0.35
1/2-lb. tin,	1.25
2-lb. tin,	3.75

All Postpaid.

"Gardite" Guards Gardens

GARDITE should be applied by simply dusting on, and underneath the vines, plants or flowers.

GARDITE may also be used for certain vermin that infest dogs, poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, by simply dusting into the hair, feathers, wool or bristles and rubbing to the skin.

GARDITE is put up in pound packages to meet the urgent demand of the small grower. Price per pound, \$0.35, postpaid.

Nitro-Fertile

Supplies the needed nourishment for House Plants, Lawns, Shrubbery, Flowers, Vegetable Gardens and Trees.

WHAT IT IS

Nitro-Fertile is a scientific combination in liquid form, of the three essential elements of plant growth, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash.

The Nitrogen increases growth, the Phosphoric Acid increases the number of productive cells, and the Potash gives strength to the stalk.

Nitro-Fertile is entirely odorless, free from weed seeds and does not deteriorate.

WHAT IT DOES

Nitro-Fertile, being a liquid, goes straight to the roots, showing results in from three to ten days. Applications can be made from time to time during the growing season, as needed.

Dry fertilizers as not available until dissolved by moisture or a rainfall, making their action slower and less certain.

Flowers treated with Nitro-Fertile take on a healthier glow and develop to maximum size and quality. Shrubbery attains complete growth. Vegetables mature more fully and more quickly. Lawns, scanty at the start, become thick and velvety.

PROOF

Of course, we have hundreds of endorsements from enthusiastic users, both large and small. Copies of some of these letters will be sent to you gladly, as well as a circular explaining more in detail the theory on which Nitro-Fertile is based.

The real test, however, is what Nitro-Fertile will do for you. Buy a small bottle. Slip it into your pocket. Take it home. Read the directions and try it on some house plants or in your garden. The results in a week or two will convince you better than anything we can say in print.

You'll find use for Nitro-Fertile all the year around. In the spring and summer for the garden, lawn, shrubs and tree; in the fall and winter for plants inside.

Prices: 1/2 pt., 45c; pt., 80c; qt., \$1.35, postpaid.



Inoculate Your
Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches
 and
Other Legume Crops
 WITH
Mulford Cultures
 FOR LEGUMES

Small Cost Large Returns Easy to Use No Labor Expense



Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are scientifically prepared and tested with the utmost care and skill. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Cultures and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil, and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

- Mulford Cultures are prepared for
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ALFALFA | COW PEAS | GARDEN PEAS |
| CRIMSON | SOY BEANS | GARDEN BEANS |
| CLOVER | PEANUTS | LIMA BEANS |
| SWEET CLOVER | VETCH | LESPEDEZA |
| RED CLOVER | VELVET BEANS | BEGGAR WEED |
| ALSIKE CLOVER | SWEET PEAS | and others |
| BURR CLOVER | | |



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

- Prices: 5-Acre Size..\$5.15 (a Dollar per Acre)
 1-Acre Size.....\$1.65
 1/4-Acre Size......55
 Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas)..... .30
 These prices include delivery.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER SENT UPON REQUEST

K. C. Sugar Cure

If you would have the finest kind of sugar-cured meat for your table, procure a \$1.00 jar "K. C. Sugar Cure."

Add the contents of this jar to thirty-five pounds of salt and use this mixture according to directions. Your meat will keep better and will have a much better flavor and appearance.

After meat is cured then smoke it with K. C. Liquid Meat Smoke. Price: 40-oz. bottle, enough for 400 lbs. meat, \$1.50; 16-oz. bottle, enough for 150 lbs. meat, 75c. If sent by parcel post add 25c for large and 18c for small size.

K. C. Liquid Smoke

Meat smoked with K. C. Liquid Meat Smoke will have a most delicious flavor, will keep solid and sweet, indefinitely, and will not be attracted by flies or skippers.

Meat smoked in this modern way will not shrink while if smoked over a fire in a smoke house, will shrink from 10 to 20 per cent in weight. The saving of this shrinkage alone will more than pay for K. C. Sugar Cure and K. C. Liquid Meat Smoke sufficient to cure and smoke all your meat. By saving this shrinkage it costs you nothing to prepare your meat and you will have the best possible meat that can be produced. Price: 40-oz. bottle, enough for 400 lbs. of meat, \$1.50; 16-oz. bottle, enough for 150 lbs. of meat, 75c. If to be sent by parcel post add 25c for large and 18c for small size.

Write for book telling how to cure and smoke meats.



HUDSON PERFECTION SPRAYER

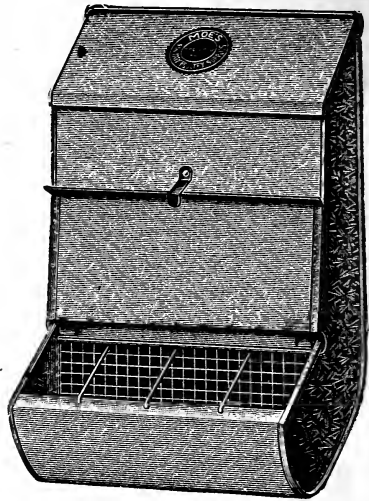


HUDSON PERFECTION SPRAYER—The Hudson Perfection Sprayer has a tank made like a steam boiler. The all-riveted seams give the necessary strength for developing a high pressure, which is absolutely essential for good results. The all-brass pump is placed inside the tank and is easily removed. Note Sectional View.

No. 110G—Galvan. Tank, price, each, \$10.50, F. O. B. Waco.

No. 110B—Brass Tank, price, each, \$12.50, F. O. B. Waco.

DRY MASH HOPPERS



The curved bottoms of the Hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from the top to base prevents clogging. The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevent any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting the feed. The sloping cover prevents the birds from roosting on the Hopper, and when both covers are closed, it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a Hopper of the greatest merit. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 35—8½ inches wide, each, postpaid.....\$2.05
 No. 36—12 inches wide, each, postpaid..... 2.70
 No. 37—24 inches wide, each, postpaid..... 4.05

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

The most simple, practicable and durable Mason Jar Fount on the market.

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. One size only.

No. 32—Without the jar, each postpaid.....\$0.20

DROP BOTTOM WALL FOUNTAIN

Manufactured from galvanized iron. May be hung up on the wall out of the dirt and litter. Nothing to get out of order. Easy to fill and easy to clean. When filled, two, back to back, may be carried in each hand. May be used for chicks, fowls, or pigeons. Three sizes.

No. 40—2-quart, price each, postpaid.....\$1.00
 No. 41—1-gallon, price each, postpaid..... 1.40
 No. 42—2-gallon, price each, postpaid..... 1.65

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS

Pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Cannot be upset. Can also be used for water. This is a practical well-made feeding device that will last for years. We can supply two sizes.

No. 16—6 inches in diameter, 8 feeding holes, each, postpaid\$0.30

No. 12—8½ inches in diameter, 12 feeding holes, each, postpaid..... .50

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

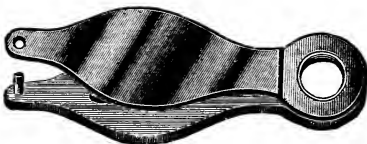
Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 45—For baby chicks, each, postpaid.....\$0.65

No. 9—For grown birds, each, postpaid..... 5.65

No. 90—For grown birds, each, postpaid..... 1.85

POULTRY PUNCH



A poultry punch for marking baby chicks. Punches a clean hole in the web between the toes that will not bruise the foot.

No. 38, postpaid.....\$0.30

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS



Can be used for feed or mash. Barrel top prevents wasting of feed. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 21—12 inches long, postpaid.....\$0.75

No. 22—18 inches long, postpaid..... 1.15

No. 22—24 inches long, postpaid..... 1.50

ADJUSTABLE LEG BAND



These bands are made of aluminum and packed in cartons of 12, 25, 50 and 100 bands each. Prices are postpaid.

12 Bands.....\$0.20	100 Bands.....\$0.85
25 Bands..... .30	500 Bands..... 3.60
50 Bands..... .50	1000 Bands..... 7.00

Information Regarding Parcel Post

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., have the benefit of parcel post rates. This to nearby points is a great saving in the cost of sending seeds to our customers. We, of course, are anxious to give them the entire benefit of this. The old rate on our line of goods was 8 cents per pound or 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Our Eastern and Northern competitors are now at a great disadvantage in the matter of sending Seeds, Bulbs and Plants into our territory. If they are beyond the 5th zone the parcel post is more than the old rate, and for the 8th zone the parcel post rate is 12 cents per pound. Study the map below and you can figure out exactly what the postage rate is from Waco to your point, and by adding enough to your remittance to cover postage you can take advantage of our F. O. B. Waco rates. This will be a great saving on any order that weighs ten pounds or more, up to the limit fixed by the postal regulations.

We pack goods for mailing with the utmost care so that they will go safely any distance, but we do not assume the responsibility for their safe delivery and orders by mail are sent at customer's risk.

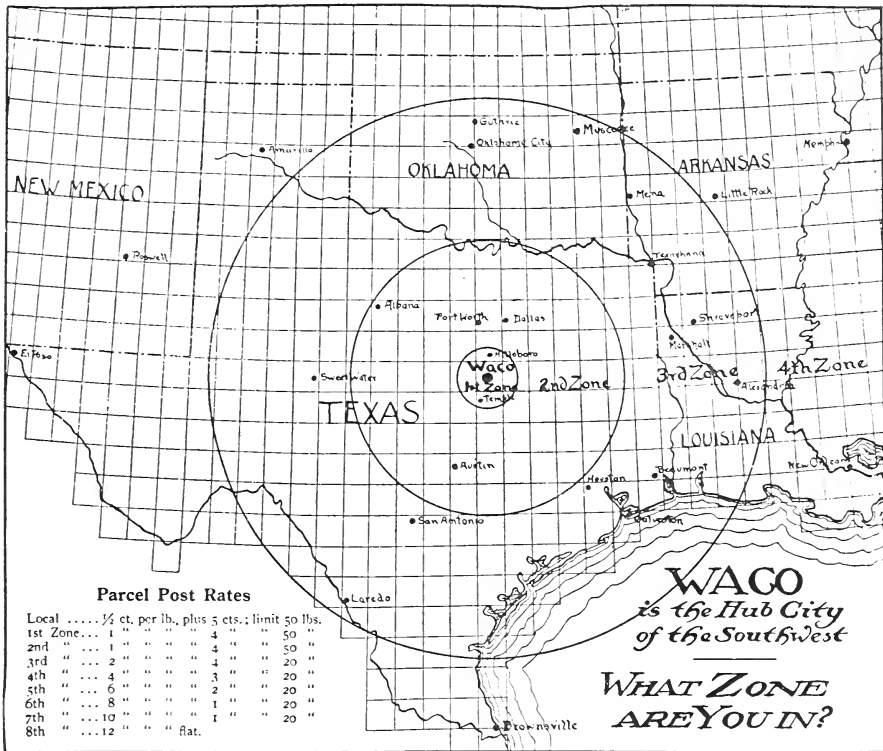
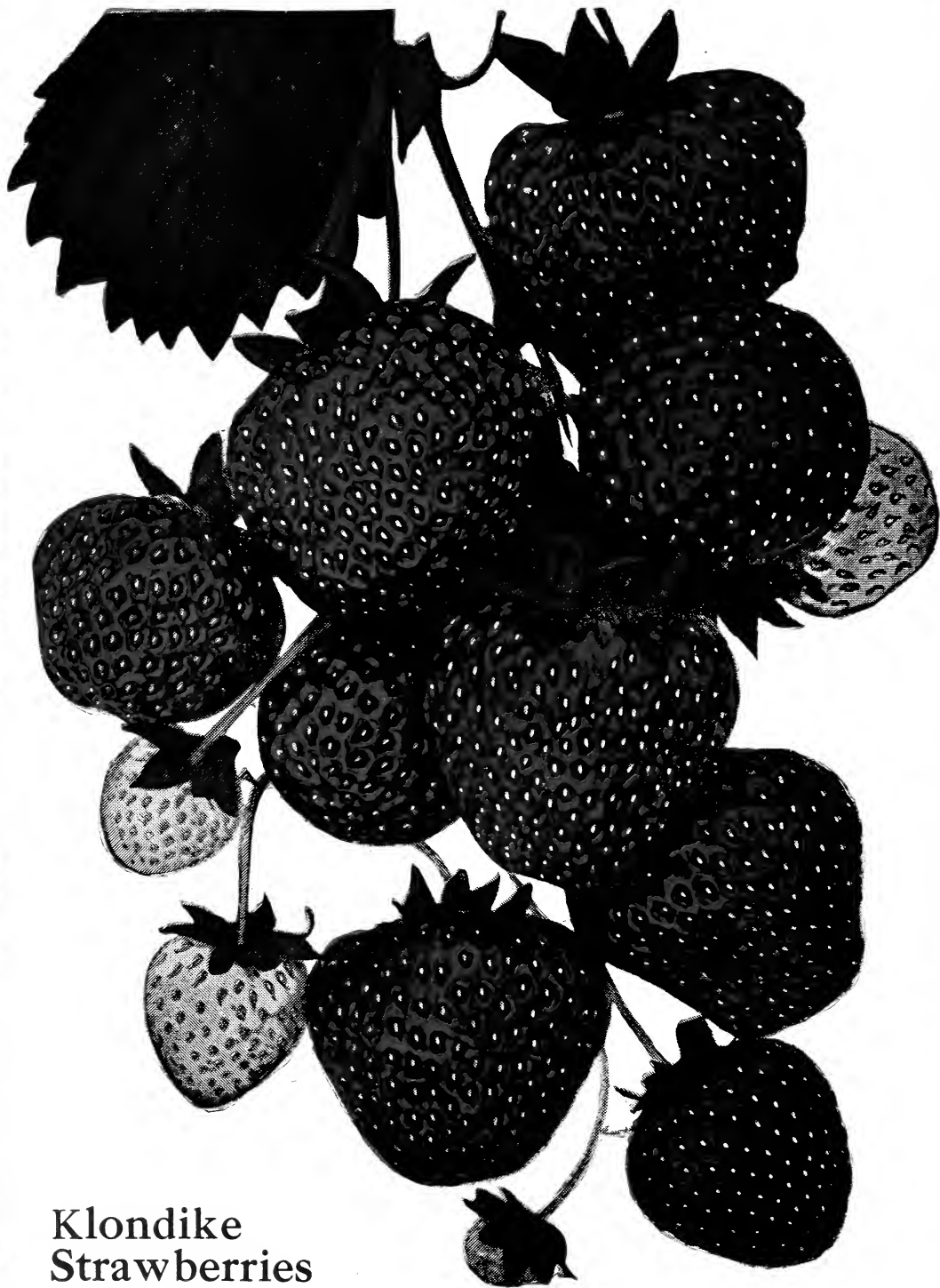


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Vegetable Seeds.....	1 to 17
Flower Seeds.....	18 to 23
Roses and Greenhouse Plants.....	24 to 30
Hardy and Climbing Vines.....	31
Spring and Summer Flowering Bulbs.....	32 to 34
Field Grown Vegetable Plants.....	35 to 40
Hardy Flower Plants.....	41 to 42
Nursery Stock.....	43 to 51
Forage Plants and Field Seeds.....	52 to 55
Seed Corn.....	56 to 57
Cotton Seed.....	57
Incubators and Brooders.....	58 to 61
Blue Bug Remedies.....	61
Insecticides and Sprays.....	62
Mulford's Culture's.....	63
Liquid Smoke and Cugar Cure.....	63
Poultry Supplies.....	64



Klondike Strawberries

EVERY GARDENER should plant a few of these Strawberries. These are easily grown and are highly profitable, and will thrive on most any soil. The Klondike Strawberry is an old standard, and will grow in any section.