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W. J. Carter

KILGORE'S

Bred-Rite SEEDS

INCREASED RETURNS
HIGHER YIELDS, BETTER QUALITY

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

TRADE MARK

Spring 1936

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

FIFTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS and MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

BELLE GLADE
GAINESVILLE
HOMESTEAD
MIAMI

PAHOKEE
PALMETTO
PLANT CITY
POMPANO

SANFORD
VERO BEACH
WAUCHULA
WEST PALM BEACH

AGENCIES IN THE WEST INDIES
HAVANA, CUBA
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
NUEVA GERONA, ISLE OF PINES

We Pride Ourselves on Having Developed the Finest Strains of Pepper Seed for Florida and the South. It Has Taken Years of Breeding and Selection to Develop These Fine Strains.



KILGORE'S IMPROVED
COLOSSAL
(See Page 24)



KILGORE'S COLOSSAL
RUBY KING
(See Page 23)



KILGORE'S BRED-RITE
FLORIDA GIANT
(See Page 23)



KILGORE'S BRED-RITE
WORLD BEATER
(See Page 23)

Important Directions to Customers

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes, and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to Order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. Please write plainly.

Cash With Order

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

C. O. D.

Perishable items such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, nursery stock, etc., are not sent C.O.D. under any circumstances.

How to Send Money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by Stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Export Shipments to Cuba, the West Indies, and Foreign Countries

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: Mr. M. J. Diaz y Cia, Muralla 75, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahama; and Mendez y Cia, San Juan, Puerto Rico. These agents carry a full line of Kilgore's seeds during the season, which are sold at our regular catalog prices.

Direct shipments from Plant City to the West Indies and foreign countries are not prepaid. See "Postal Information."

Seeds Postpaid by Parcel Post

Please bear in mind that the prices given in this Catalog include delivery on all seeds to any point in Florida or the South.

All Deliveries Outside the United States are made
F. O. B. Plant City

Prices Subject to Change

This Catalog is printed in October and November. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this Catalog, but all prices are subject to change without notice.

No-Warranty

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

No reputable seedsmen gives any warranty. We test our seeds for germination and trueness to type before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as methods of planting, cultivating, and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause; a responsibility we cannot accept.

No Seeds Returned

For your protection we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed. This is one reason we have never followed the policy of putting out our seeds with dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold to you direct through our mail-order department or through one of our own stores or agencies.

Postal Information

PARCEL-POST RATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

New postal rates went into effect on October 1, 1932. The weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Zone, shipments weighing 10 pounds or more usually go as cheaply by express. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel-post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the First or Second Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray are in the Third Zone.

First and second zone, first pound 8c, 2 pounds 10c, each additional pound over 2 pounds add 1c per pound.

	First lb.	Each Additional lb.
Third Zone	9 cts.	2 cts.
Fourth Zone	10 cts.	3.5 cts.
Fifth Zone	11 cts.	5.3 cts.
Sixth Zone	12 cts.	7 cts.
Seventh Zone	14 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth Zone	15 cts.	11 cts.

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office. If your order is to be sent parcel-post, the postage must be paid in advance if the items ordered are not indicated as "postpaid" in this catalog, and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid.

Parcel-Post Zones

First Zone, within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

Parcel-Post Service With Cuba

Effective September 1, 1930, the parcel-post rate to Cuba was made 14 cts. for each pound or fraction thereof. The maximum weight limit is 22 pounds, minimum 8 ounces. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate at 1½ cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. The registry fee is 15 cts. in addition to the postage.

Parcel Post Shipments weighing over eight ounces must have a consular invoice, the minimum charge being 75 cents plus 5% ad valorem in addition to postage.

Poisons cannot be sent by mail.

Field Seed Planting Calendar for Florida

Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, String.....	60 lbs.	45-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Lima.....	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Soy	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beans, Velvet	60 lbs.	15-30 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beggardweed	10 lbs.	.....	Apr.-Aug.
Cane, Sorghum.....	50 lbs.	15-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Cbufas	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Corn, Sweet	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Jan.-Mar.
Corn, Field	56 lbs.	7 lbs.	Feb.-July
Corn, Kaffir	50 lbs.	10-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria .....	.....	5-20 lbs.	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda .....	.....	25-100 lbs.	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Sudan .....	.....	20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant
Millet, Golden	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Cattail or Pearl.....	50 lbs.	4-20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Oats	32 lbs.	64 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, Cowpeas	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Peas, English (Wrinkled).....	56 lbs.	56-84 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peas, English (Smooth).....	60 lbs.	60-90 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peanuts, Runner	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved.....	22 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Small.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Potatoes, Irish	50 lbs.	600 lbs.	Nov. 1-Mar. 1
Rape .....	.....	4-8 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rice	44 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rye	56 lbs.	14-56 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Wheat, Egyptian	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

HOW TO PLANT HOME GARDEN VEGETABLES

VEGETABLES	Number of Running Feet of Row for Family of Five	Seeds or Plants to Provide for Family of Five	Depth to Cover	Space Between Rows	Set Plants or Thin Out to	Approximate Time Required to Produce Crop from Seed or Transplanting, Days
			Inches	Inches	Inches	
Beans (Bush, String)	200 ft.	4 lbs.	2 in.	2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	42 to 55
Beans (Pole, String)	80 to 100 hills	¼ lb.	2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	60 to 63
Beans (Bush, Lima)	40 ft.	1 lb.	1 in.	2 ½ to 3 ft.	2 ft. (hills)	60 to 65
Beans (Pole, Lima)	20 hills	½ lb.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	75
Beet	80 ft.	2 oz.	½ to 1 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 in.	68 to 76
Broccoli	20 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	2 ½ ft.	24 in.	115
Brussels Sprouts	20 ft.	1 pkt. or 15	½ in.	2 ½ ft.	24 in.	90
Cabbage	60 ft.	36	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	80 to 110
Chinese Cabbage	20 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2 ½ ft.	12 in.	85
Cantaloupe	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	70 to 100
Carrot	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ in.	1 ½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	75 to 92
Cauliflower	20 ft.	24	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	2 ft.	100
Collards	50 ft.	1 pkt. or 30	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 in.	60
Corn (Sweet)	200 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	12 in.	65 to 80
Corn (Roasting Ear)	300 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	68 to 85
Cucumber	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ in.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft. (hills)	42 to 52
Eggplant	30 ft.	12	½ in.	4 to 5 ft.	36 in.	115 to 125
Endive	40 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	70
Kale	20 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ½ ft.	12 in.	70
Kohl Rabi	60 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	1 ½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 in.	50
Lettuce	150 ft.	2 oz.	¼ in.	1 ½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	60 to 74
Mustard	40 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	60
Okra	75 ft.	2 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	2 ½ to 3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	42 to 45
Onion	80 ft.	1 oz.	¼ to ½ in.	18 in.	3 to 4 in.	110 to 140
Onion Sets	40 ft.	1 qt.	1 in.	12 in.	2 in.	30 to 60
Parsley	50 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	15 to 18 in.	4 in.	90 to 100
Parsnip	50 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	120
Peas (English or Garden)	200 ft.	3 lbs.	2 in.	2 ½ ft.	1 in.	50 to 55
Pepper	20 ft.	12	½ in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	110 to 125
Potatoes	200 ft.	15 lbs.	4 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	75 to 80
Pumpkin	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ in.	4 to 6 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	65 to 75
Radish	50 ft.	3 pkts.	½ in.	18 in.	1 to 4 in.	21 to 25
Rhubarb	20 ft.	6	½ to ¾ in.	3 ft.	3 ft.	125
Rutabaga	40 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ft.	6 in.	90
Salsify	25 ft.	½ oz.	1 to 1 ½ in.	15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	120
Spinach—Bloomsdale	75 ft.	1 oz.	½ in.	12 in.	2 to 4 in.	35
Spinach—New Zealand	25 ft.	1 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	3 ft.	20 in.	55
Squash (Bush)	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	42 to 50
Squash (Running)	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ to 1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	5 to 6 ft. (hills)	100 to 110
Swiss Chard	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ to 1 in.	1 ½ to 2 ft.	6 in.	75 to 80
Tomato	150 ft.	1 pkt. or 48	½ in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	88 to 110
Turnip	60 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	15 to 20 in.	2 to 4 in.	35 to 50
Watermelon	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	8 ft.	72 in.	90 to 100

HOW TO USE THE ABOVE TABLE

The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida and southern growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

(VEGETABLE AND FIELD SEEDS)

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for the South"

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beets, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, Watermelon.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush, and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Spinach, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Crotalaria; Velvet and Soy Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon, and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, Crotalaria, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Chufas; Velvet and Soy Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soy Beans; June and Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish

Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

AUGUST. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, Fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cress, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

DECEMBER. Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cress, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.



Vegetable Seed Collections

for the

Home Gardener

The possibilities of a home garden should be given more attention by Florida farmers and townspeople.

In traveling through farming sections and small towns of Florida it is strange to find so few home gardens providing a bountiful supply of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables for the home table. Florida climate and soils are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States. Unlike any other state in the Union, in Florida fresh vegetables can be grown every month in the year.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them, yet would it not be much more desirable to have a large variety of fresh vegetables of your own growing available at a moment's notice in your own garden?

In Florida, a well-kept garden can be had with little effort

and small expense and, as many test plantings have revealed, will yield a return several times as large as that from an equal area devoted to any other crop that could be grown on Florida farms.

Doctors, nurses and dieticians all advise the use of a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the diet in order to provide the essentials which are so necessary for the health and well-being of the human system. Experts tell us that vegetables contain a higher percentage of these body-regulating essentials, such as mineral salts, vitamins and roughage, than are contained in any other food or food product. Statistics prove that people who eat lots of fresh vegetables throughout the year have less sickness and fewer doctor bills to pay than people who use fresh vegetables sparingly.

Make a home garden this season. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit to you and your family.

COLLECTION No. 1

Sixteen Large Packets Sixteen Kinds
All for 50c Postpaid

- 1 pkt. Italian Broccoli
- 1 pkt. Detroit Dark Red Beet
- 1 pkt. B. R. Charleston Wakefield Cabbage
- 1 pkt. Pekin Celery Cabbage
- 1 pkt. B. R. Chantenay Carrot
- 1 pkt. B. R. Early Fortune Cucumber
- 1 pkt. Lceberg Lettuce
- 1 pkt. Florida Broad Leaf Mustard

- 1 pkt. B. R. Perkins' Long Green Okra
- 1 pkt. Improved Sweet Spanish Onion
- 1 pkt. Kilgore's Winner Peas
- 1 pkt. Ruby Giant Pepper
- 1 pkt. B. R. Early Scarlet Globe Radish
- 1 pkt. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash
- 1 pkt. Ponderosa Tomato
- 1 pkt. Purple Top Globe Turnip

COLLECTION No. 2

Eight Packets Eight Kinds
25c Postpaid

- 1 pkt. B. R. Copenhagen Market Cabbage
- 1 pkt. Florida High-Bush Eggplant
- 1 pkt. Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion
- 1 pkt. Kilgore's Winner Peas
- 1 pkt. New Zealand Spinach
- 1 pkt. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash
- 1 pkt. Oxheart Tomato
- 1 pkt. Tokyo Market Turnip

COLLECTION No. 3

Kilgore's Special "Greens" Collection
Five Large Packets---Five Kinds
15c Postpaid

- 1 pkt. True Georgia Whitehead Collard
- 1 pkt. Southern Giant Curled Mustard
- 1 pkt. Tendergreen Mustard Spinach
- 1 pkt. New Zealand Spinach
- 1 pkt. Japanese (Shogoin) Turnip

In view of the very special prices offered on these collections we reserve the privilege of substituting varieties in case we are sold out of a certain variety indicated.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, -- PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

BEANS

Culture of Green and Wax-Podded Beans. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck or pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the beans. When another crop is to follow, plant the beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the beans, but if a follow-crop is not desired, plant in 3-foot rows. As a general rule the green-podded sorts are the most salable. We list only the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall Planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, dropping a bean about every 2 inches, and cover 2 inches deep. Use a high-grade bean or vegetable fertilizer. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 2000 pounds per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a setback, a hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, because both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by the excessive use of Nitrate of Soda.

To control mildew and rust, use Sulfocide spray. Pyrox is also good to control diseases of beans, especially anthracnose.

Our Bean seed is strictly first-class high germinating, disease free, guaranteed Western grown stock. None of our Bean seed is grown in the South or East.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed per acre

All Prices Quoted are Postpaid. Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

Bountiful. (45 days.) A most popular variety for many markets, especially in the East. A vigorous grower, very productive, with very large, beautiful, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of light green color, entirely stringless, tender, and of excellent quality. A sure money-maker because of its attractive appearance and high edible quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. (48 days.) A great favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's Stringless Black Valentine. (42 days) This variety possesses all the desirable characteristics of the regular Black Valentine, and in addition, it is completely stringless. The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper, this variety has become one of Florida's leaders, and should be grown by every southern trucker. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Tendergreen. (48 days.) This is a new early variety becoming more and more popular due to its excellent shipping qualities and productiveness. It is as early as Giant Stringless, and the plants are large and very erect. The five to six-inch pods are round, fleshy, dark green, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality. Very desirable for home and market. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Full Measure. (45 days.) A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods. This is one of the best green podded Beans on the market, and deserves to be better known. We do not hesitate to recommend it. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's Stringless Long Round Green-Pod.

(43 days.) An extra-early, prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality Bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and its attractive appearance makes it a money-maker on any market. This splendid variety should be grown by every trucker, because it is one of the best round-podded varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's Stringless Refugee. (52 days.) This is a new and greatly improved variety of the Refugee type. Kilgore's Stringless Refugee is slightly earlier than Refugee 1000-to-1 and is entirely stringless. The pods are medium in length, round, of very light green color, tender, meaty, and of excellent quality. A heavy yielder and hardy to frost. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. (43 days.) A very hardy, early, and productive variety. Pods medium-long, round, shorter than Black Valentine, and lighter green in color. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Tennessee Green-Pod. (42 days.) Plant vigorous, hardy, and a very heavy cropper with large, long, broad, very flat, dark green pods, nearly stringless and of exceptionally fine flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Longfellow. (45 days.) An excellent, productive, early variety. Attractive pods are dark green, long, very slender, straight, round, tender, and of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Refugee. (1000-1.) (55 days.) This vigorous-growing variety is extremely productive and very hardy. The light green pods are medium-long, somewhat slender, round, slightly curved, fine-grained, and of fair quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed per acre

Prices Quoted are Postpaid.

Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax. (45 days.) A wonderful bright yellow Bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight, and fairly disease-resistant. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular green Bountiful, and is similar to it in all respects except color. The beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's New Improved Kidney Wax.

(45 days.) This variety is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax-podded beans. The plants are large, erect, early, and very productive. The pods are long, oval or semi-round, (not flat), light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of excellent quality. This new variety is destined to be a leader as it becomes better known. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Hodson Wax. (55 days.) A vigorous, very hardy, and extremely productive variety, rather late in maturing. Noted for its attractive, very large, long, flat, slightly curved, light yellow pods, which when picked at the proper stage are of good quality. Holds up exceptionally well as a shipping sort to distant markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Sure Crop Wax. (45 days.) The large, flat, straight, bright yellow pods are produced very early in great abundance, and the plants are strong and vigorous. Productiveness and quality are two of the greatest points of this stringless variety. Sure Crop Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LIMA BEANS

Fordhooks—Plant 1 bushel of seed per acre.

Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks of seed per acre.

Kilgore's New Marvel—Plant 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre.

Challenger—Plant 1 peck of seed per acre.

Culture of Bush Lima Beans. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans (see page 4). Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every four or five inches in the row, covering an inch deep.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Fordhook Bush Lima. (65 days.) The most popular and profitable Bush Lima Bean in Florida and the South for both fall and spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are medium in size, short, fairly wide, and very thick, plump, and straight. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

Henderson Bush Lima. (Baby Lima.) (60 days.) This is a very early variety, hardy, and a sure cropper. The plants are small, disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's New Marvel Bush Lima. (New.) (62 days.)

This new variety is attracting considerable attention, and is worthy of trial by every southern grower of Lima Beans. It is earlier than Fordhook, and somewhat hardier, standing cold wet weather as well as extreme heat better than other varieties. Plant is of medium size, stocky, erect, dark green and very productive. Pods are small to medium in size, thick-flat, slightly curved, containing three to five seeds, of medium to large size. Seeds are very thick, plump, green tinted, and of very good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Challenger Pole Lima. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See Page 6). Challenger is the most popular of all pole lima beans. Grown extensively in Cuba where because of heavy soil, plants and pods must be kept off the ground to avoid disease. The plant is of vigorous growth, hardy, a good climber, and very productive. Pods are similar to Fordhook Bush Lima in size and appearance, being medium in size, short, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump and straight. Seed also similar to Fordhooks, being large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

BUTTER or GREEN SHELL BEANS

Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck of seed per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks of seed per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Old Florida Pole. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See Page 6). This variety is a sure early bearer, holding up its production throughout the season. Pods are medium-large, flat, containing many medium-sized flat seeds. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Old Florida Bush. (65 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. It is earlier than Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, and of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

All Prices Quoted Are Postpaid.
Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

Culture of Green Podded Pole Beans. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush string beans, but bear for a longer season and yield more than bush beans. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans. For best results pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be eight to nine feet long and set firmly in the ground, in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant six to eight seeds around each pole, thinning out to four plants later. Cover seed one and one-half to two inches.

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead) (60 days.) A most popular, green-podded, climbing or pole bean, early and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, curved, nearly round, very slender, with undulating surface, meaty, very brittle, slightly stringy, and of good quality if harvested young. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Tennessee Wonder. (63 days.) The plant is of medium growth, of good climbing habit, fairly productive. The pods are of

light green color, round, constricted, and are considered to be the largest, straightest and handsomest of all cultivated beans, making this an ideal pole bean to produce for the market, as well as for home use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

McCaslan. (60 days.) A prolific, white seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin, one of the most popular in the south, as a dry shell bean as well as for snap beans. The flat pods are deep green, large, very thick and meaty, stringless, and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Kilgore's Genuine Cornfield. (58 days.) This is a large, white-seeded Pole Bean. A very vigorous grower, heavy producer; it forms large, long, smooth, flattened, nearly straight pods of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

BEET

Plant 6 pounds of seed per acre

Culture. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 3 inches apart in the row. In Florida and the South, sow from latter part of September to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market. (68 days.) One of the earliest and finest Beets ever introduced.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning. A money-maker on any market. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Crosby's Egyptian. (74 days.) This standard variety produces Beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet, tender, and of very good quality. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Early Wonder. (72 days.) This is a very popular selection from Crosby's Egyptian. It is very early, nearly globe-shaped, being fuller at the bottom than Crosby's Egyptian, with deep purple flesh, showing practically no white zoning, and with very small tops. The roots are very smooth and mature evenly. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Detroit Dark Red. (76 days.) A very desirable, globe-shaped Beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Typical Plants of Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market Beet

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

Lucullus. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach. Makes a fine green food for chickens. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

Culture. Plant 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart.

Stock Beet, Long Red Giant. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for the dairymen. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Sugar Beet, Klein Wanzleben. (80 days.) This variety is one of the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

BROCCOLI

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre
Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting or

Christmas Calabrese. (115 days.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from Sep-

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

tember to January. Plants should be set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Similar to cauliflower, but more hardy and the so-called head is bluish-green instead of white. When the main head is cut, branches form at the base of each leaf on the stalks below. At the end of each branch a small loose green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 6 to 8 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market. Stems, as well as flower-heads, are cooked and served like asparagus or cauliflower. A most delicious vegetable. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre
Prices quoted are postpaid.

Culture. Sow seed and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

Improved Long Island. (90 days.) The best and most dependable variety for market and home use. Very productive and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre

Culture. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.
Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Improved Red Cored Chantenay.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(75 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Chantenay.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(85 days.) Our stock of Chantenay runs uniformly smooth and true to type. Roots are of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Danvers Half Long

(90 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Improved Long Orange.

(90 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Coreless or Nantes.

(90 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump-rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, and the root very tender and delicate. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Imperator.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(92 days.) This variety of carrot has been especially bred and developed to meet the increasing demand on the market for a longer carrot with a broad shoulder. The roots are smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Imperator is superior to other long-rooted varieties. Pkt. 5c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Imperator Carrot
Developed to meet the demand for a better market type.

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 12 ounces of seed per acre in field



1. Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. 2. Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.
3. Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market.

Cabbage is a good fall and winter crop for Florida and the South. In Florida, cabbage may be planted from August to March, but heaviest plantings are made in September and October.

Culture. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-bed, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in field, use 12 ounces of seed

per acre. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 15 inches apart in row, depending on size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart.

Plant our Bred-Rite brands of Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. Our Bred-Rite stocks are tested in our Plant City proving grounds a season in advance. It is always advisable to treat cabbage seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

For best results plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite brands of cabbage seed. In planting Bred-Rite cabbage seed you take no chances because you are planting proved seed.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

For your convenience, cabbage varieties are grouped according to time of maturity, early varieties first, then medium early, followed by the late maturing varieties which are listed last on the next page.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (80 days.) Our Bred-Rite stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. The small medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (85 days.) The two outstanding features of our Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield are: (1) it matures a week earlier than ordinary stocks of this variety; (2) the crop matures practically all at one time, making it extremely desirable for any early shipper. With this increased earliness, we have retained the large size and trueness to type of the old strains of this variety. The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and slightly later in maturing than our Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Early Winingstadt. (90 days.) Very hardy and dependable. Heads extremely solid, of medium size, heart shaped with a sharp point and a broad base. The leaves have a peculiar distinct twist at the sharp point of the head. Particularly valuable for shipping. Does not crack readily, and can be held in the field for a considerable time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Golden Acre. (80 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head Cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen market and ahead of many stocks of Early Jersey Wakefield. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is very well bred. This variety is growing in popularity. It is of the finest quality for both home use and for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

America. (80 days.) One of the earliest medium-sized, round-headed types ever introduced. It matures with Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, a sure header, and very uniform in maturity. The heads stand a long time without bursting and the quality is unsurpassed. When Florida truck growers become more familiar with this splendid variety, it will be one of the most popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (85 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market has become very popular with Florida truck growers. It is short-stemmed, compact, with very solid, round, medium size heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our Bred-Rite stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Glory of Enkhuizen.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (95 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, and a heavier yielder. Heads are very solid, uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and of excellent shipping and market quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

All Head Early. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Succession. (100 days.) This variety stands heat better than most other varieties, and for that reason is a good late season cabbage for spring and early summer in the South. The heads are large, flat, and short stemmed. A very dependable cropper and high yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CABBAGE (Continued)

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. (100 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad, outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Savoy Cabbage, American Drumhead. (100 days.)

Savoy Cabbage is commonly called "Curly-leaved" or "Curly" Cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The leaves are finely wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, slightly flattened, and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Kilgore's Improved Hollander. (New.) (105 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK
 best variety of late cabbage for shipment to northern markets. Produces short-stemmed, small to medium size plants, erect and compact, allowing closer planting than other large size late varieties. Heads are of medium size, deep, round, very firm and solid, with a decidedly compact interior of splendid quality. Heads are firm when still small, so they can be harvested for market before fully mature, or can be left to enlarge and mature, depending upon market demand. The hardiest of all cabbages, and an ideal type for shipment. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Red Rock. (110 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK
 Plants compact, not spreading. Heads of small to medium size, very hard, globular in shape, exceedingly attractive in appearance, being of deep purple color throughout. Our stock of this variety has been specially developed for uniformity and high yielding qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre

Culture. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. Seed should be planted in rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Chinese Cabbage may be used in any salad and for plate decoration. It may also be boiled like ordinary Cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable, and very digestible. Planted largely for green feed for poultry, and very valuable for this purpose.



Kilgore's Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

An improved variety of Chinese Cabbage from the Orient

Kilgore's Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK
 (85 days.) This strain surpasses all other varieties of Chinese Cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing into long, slender, very firm heads, readily salable in any market. Hardy and of easy culture, planted direct in the field. Does best as a fall and winter crop. In warm weather in spring it tends to bolt to seed before heading properly. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60; lb. \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

Culture. Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the high price of cauliflower seed, all of which is imported from Denmark, we recommend starting plants in seed-beds where they can be given proper care and attention. Plant from September to January, and cultivate the same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK
 (100 days.) This is the low heading type, best adapted to Florida and southern growing conditions. In our trials we have tested many different strains of Cauliflower, but we have yet to find one which surpasses our Bred-Rite strain of Henderson's Snowball. A dependable header, starting to head early and uniformly. Heads are medium large, compact, solid, pure white, and of finest quality. A type most desired by southern produce growers and shippers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00, postpaid.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre

Culture. Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Rocky Dew. (70 days.) A new melon

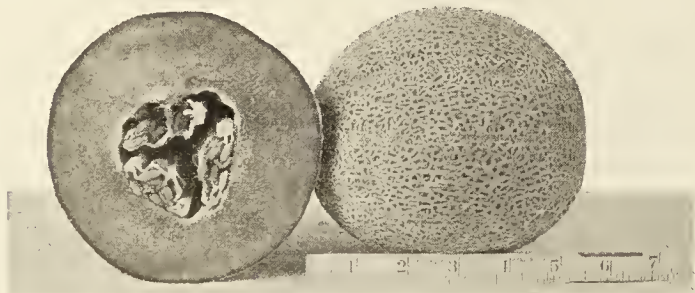
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS discovered by us in the West Indies. Especially adapted to climatic conditions in the southeastern states and the West Indies. If you have failed with other melons in Florida, Georgia or other southeastern states be sure to try this one which resists diseases common in humid climates and holds up in hot, rainy weather when all other melons fail. After several years' testing in many different sections of the southeast and West Indies, we are now offering this seed with the assurance that it will give satisfaction. The plant is vigorous in growth, disease-resistant, and withstands heavy rains and heat. The fruits are medium to large, weighing 3 to 6 pounds, slightly elongated, ribbed, and quite heavily netted. The rind is quite firm, with a dark green color, turning to a beautiful yellowish cast when ripe. The flesh resembles Honey Dew in appearance, being of a greenish-yellow cast, very thick, juicy, sweet, with a most delicious flavor between Rocky Dew and Honey Dew. No home gardener or commercial grower should fail to plant this new melon this season. It is bound to make melon growing in Florida and the Southeast a success. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rocky Ford. (POLLOCK 10-25, SALMON TINT.)

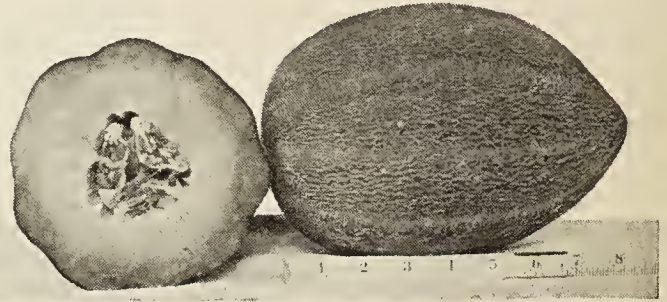
(90 days.) The fruits are extremely uniform, almost round, averaging about 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2½ pounds, heavily netted and with no trace of ribs. The thick, firm flesh is salmon-tinted instead of green like the old type Rocky Ford, and of much higher edible quality. Being a splendid shipper and highly rust-resistant, this variety is a favorite with southern truckers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Hummer. (70 days.) The earliest and

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS one of the best shipping melons for Florida and the South. It is from two to three weeks earlier than Rocky Ford. The melons are oval in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting and practically no ribs. The melons are 8 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. The flesh is exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, and of exceptionally fine flavor. The earliest and finest shipping melon and a sure money-maker for Florida and the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Kilgore's Hummer
An Outstanding Early Shipping Variety



Kilgore's Rocky Dew

A new disease-resistant variety especially adapted to Florida and the Southeast

Hale's Best. (75 days.) An early Cantaloupe, of wonderful eating quality, and an excellent long-distance shipper. Oval in shape, heavily netted, slightly ribbed, with thick, firm, salmon-colored flesh, exceedingly sweet and delicate in flavor. Desirable for market as well as home use in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Honey Dew. (100 days.) A long season, late-maturing melon of African origin, adapted to southern conditions. The melons are perfectly round and of good size, usually about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing 6 to 8 pounds. The skin is smooth and hard without ribbing or netting. When immature the skin is white, changing to a light creamy yellow as it approaches maturity. The flesh is light emerald-green, with small seed cavity and edible to the very rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Old Georgia Muskmelon. (80 days.) This muskmelon differs from the ordinary so-called Cantaloupe, being considerably larger, often weighing 10 to 12 pounds, 9 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, and covered with a fine netting. This variety is particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. It has a thin rind, and is not adapted for shipping. Grows to a very large size, is very meaty, producing a rich golden yellow flesh of high edible quality, with a delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Banana. (95 days.) This variety is particularly well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, because it is a vigorous, hardy kind, standing the hot summer sun as no other Cantaloupe and continuing to bear late in the season. It is grown extensively on the lower East Coast and on the Keys of Florida where it does exceptionally well. Fruits are smooth and slender, averaging 14 inches in length and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds, tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon-colored skin when mature, with very attractive, thick, pink or salmon-colored flesh of delicious eating quality. A most desirable sort for home use or local markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



SUWANNEE SUGAR

A Splendid New Variety of True Sweet Corn Especially Bred for Florida

CORN---Sweet and Roasting Ear

For Field Corn, See Page 33

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

Culture. Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart, in hills every one and one-half feet in the row, leaving one or two plants in a place. When about knee high, apply 100 pounds Ammo Phos "B" and same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. For bud worms, use one pound powdered Arsenate of Lead and four pounds Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in special corn crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March.

SWEET CORN VARIETIES

Suwannee Sugar. (New) (80 days.) As the result of many years of breeding on the part of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, we are introducing this new variety which meets the need of a large sweet corn suitable for shipment. Long Island Beauty sweet corn was crossed with Early Snowflake, a popular roasting ear variety. Selection was practiced through several generations for a vigorous, large-eared, worm resistant, true sweet corn of good table quality. Suwannee Sugar is fully equal to Long Island Beauty in sweetness and high table quality. It is also fully equal to Snowflake in resistance to ear worm damage. In vigor, ear size, yield, earliness, and other characteristics Suwannee Sugar is in general intermediate to the parent types. We predict this variety will make sweet corn production profitable in Florida and other southern states, and that it will become one of the most extensively grown varieties for shipment to northern markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50.

Florida 191. (75 days.) This variety was developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and in our tests has been found to be superior to other varieties of true sweet corn in yield of marketable corn and resistance to worm damage. This variety was developed by crossing true sweet corn with roasting ear varieties in order to secure the heavy yielding qualities and the long tight husk of the roasting ear type along with the high edible quality of the true sweet corns. This variety does not yield as heavily as true roasting ear varieties, but where high edible quality is preferred it is a most desirable variety to grow for home use and for local markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50.

Long Island Beauty. (80 days.) This is a late Sweet Corn exceptionally well adapted to Florida and the South. The ears are about 11 to 12 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of large, milky kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear-worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Numerous tests have shown this to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties of true sweet corn for Florida and the South. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. (75 days.) The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with 14 to 20 rows of large, white kernels. Stalks 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet tall. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Country Gentleman. (70 days.) The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels without row formation. Stalks grow to a height of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Gold Bond. (65 days.) This variety of yellow Sweet Corn is similar to Golden Bantam, only slightly later, making it more adapted to Southern planting conditions. The ears are about 7 inches long, with 8 to 10 rows of large, yellow kernels. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Golden Giant. (70 days.) One of the best yellow varieties of Sweet Corn for Florida. Has ears about 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large milky kernels. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

ROASTING EAR VARIETIES

Kilgore's Delicious Trucker's Favorite.

(New) (70 days.) This new variety was bred in an endeavor to develop a corn with the sweetness and tenderness of the average sweet corn along with the sturdy resistant qualities of the roasting ear type. The stalks are six to seven feet tall. The ears are eight to ten inches in length, filled with twelve to sixteen rows of plump, creamy white grains of the most delicious sweet corn substitute flavor. This new corn deserves a trial by every southern grower. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Genuine Oklahoma Silvermine. (82 days.) Oklahoma Silvermine is a very heavy yielder of exceedingly large heavy ears, requiring only half as many ears to fill a crate as Iowa Silvermine, and many other roasting ear varieties. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 9 to 12 inches in length. An exceedingly heavy yielder, very resistant to worm damage, and an excellent variety for shipping and markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50.

Tuxpan. (85 days.) This variety of roasting ear corn is highly recommended for the Everglades and South Florida. It grows to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worm to enter. The large ears produced by this variety make it most desirable for shipping and for the market. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

Early Snowflake. (80 days.) One of the heaviest yielding, early roasting ear varieties for Florida and the South. A very good shipping variety. The ears are large, well filled, and very attractive in appearance. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Early White Dent. (80 days.) An early, heavy yielding variety, producing 1 to 2 large ears per stalk. Does especially well in a cool rainy season. Excellent for roasting ears and for early feed. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Trucker's Favorite. (75 days.) This is a desirable, very early maturing roasting ear type. The ears are about 11 to 12 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, white kernels. This variety is also very good for early feeding purposes. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

Norfolk Market. (68 days.) A very fine, extremely early roasting ear variety. The ear is medium large, with good length grain, very tender, of splendid eating quality. A good producer. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

White Pearl. (85 days.) This variety is very popular in South Georgia and North Florida, where it is grown extensively for shipment to northern markets. It produces large plants with exceedingly large, attractive ears, filled with large, pearly white kernels. An ideal shipping sort. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.



A TYPICAL ROW OF SCHNECK'S IMPROVED FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15 CELERY (For description, see page 13)

CELERY

Sow ½ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Culture. For early Celery, first sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop grown principally on muck they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfect fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should not be covered but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board.

Celery plants cannot be grown in the open, especially during summer; therefore we recommend use of burlap or white muslin to be used as a cover, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is also advisable to use ground-covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags which have been thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts, on the beds when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 3½ to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 3½ to 5 inches between plants in the row. To grow fine Celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, which should be applied before the crop is planted and at frequent intervals during its growth.

Important Information About Kilgore's Celery Seed Stocks

No Vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than celery. Kilgore's celery seed is not just grown, it is bred, selected and rogued with the best of care and attention under our personal supervision.

The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort, and expense in an endeavor to develop and improve its different stocks of Celery seed, and we are now in position to tell Florida Celery-growers with assurance that they cannot secure better Celery seed anywhere, regardless of price. In order to safeguard our customers against planting poor stocks, our Celery seed is tested, not only by ourselves but by Florida Celery-growers in different sections, a season in advance of selling it, so that we know what it will do under Florida conditions before you plant it. In order to have an additional check, each season we send samples of our Celery seed up North where we personally inspect the planting during the summer months.

Our Celery trials are conducted in our proving grounds at Plant City, Fla., as well as on one of the Celery farms at Sanford, Fla., where we test our stocks in comparison with many others in order to make certain that they are at least as good as the best when grown under Florida conditions.

All our American Celery seed-growing fields are under controlled irrigation in the West, where experience has proved that the climate is better adapted for the production of strong-germinating Celery seed than anywhere else in the United States. Our western-grown seed is always larger and of higher vitality than Celery seed grown in other sections, because the climate under which western-grown Celery seed ripens and cures is uniformly dry.

Furthermore, we do not force the growth of our seed plants, making them produce in a year's time by starting the seed plants in the South during the winter, then shipping them North where they are forced into seeding in order to harvest the crop

before frost. Our experience has indicated that this method of producing Celery seed, which is quite common, results in small, weak-germinating seed, producing plants of low vitality with a tendency toward hollow-stemming and the production of early seeders. Our seed plants grown in the West are made to produce seed the second year. This is done by holding the plants with very little water for several months after they have made their growth but have not started to develop seed stocks. This is the natural way Celery plants should develop seed and accounts for the lack of weak plants, early seeders, and hollow-stemming in plants produced from our western-grown Celery seed. Our celery seed stocks are especially developed and selected for resistance to premature seeding.

Our seed-growing fields are carefully inspected several times each season to eliminate all green sports, green heart, early seeders, and plants which are not true to type. Short ribbed plants and those developing poor hearts are destroyed and seed is saved from only the most desirable plants. You owe it to yourself to give these improved stocks at least a trial. Why take a chance on such an expensive crop as Celery, when you can get seed which has been tested and proved under Florida conditions and with which you are taking no risk?

For the last three years I have grown several so-called good strains of Celery side by side with your French-grown Old Golden Heart, checking them closely, but I have yet to find an Old Golden strain that will come up to the standard of your type.—Geo. E. Balmes, Sanford, Fla.



Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Special

Showing type of plants we select for stock seed production

Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Special. (110 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

This highly selected stock is very early, blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full heart formation with very broad, thick, long ribs. Does not bolt to seed readily. The plants range from twenty to twenty-three inches over all. This is one of the best varieties of winter and early spring Celery of the Special or Golden Plume type for Florida, and one of the best early varieties for the North where large sizes of medium height are desired. Our stock is more resistant to hollow-stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special or Golden Plume type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large sizes and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.00.

Schneck's Improved Florida Golden No. 15.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a general mid-winter crop in Florida or for a late fall crop in the North. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.

Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Old Golden Heart Self-

Blanching. (Old Dwarf Type.) Genuine French grown Seed. (125 days.) This

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

variety is a little slower in growth and requires longer to blanch than most American-grown stocks, but it is extremely hardy and blight-resistant, standing more cold than any other stock we have ever tested. It never hollow-stems, and produces a more upright, compact growth than American-grown stocks, with long ribs and an exceptionally large, rich golden heart. It has been especially developed and selected for the elimination of green heart. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large size stalks, with broad, heavy butts, and is of the highest edible and market quality. Desirable for a late fall crop in the North and as a mid-winter crop in Florida, but not suitable as a spring crop in the South. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.00.

Kilgore's Pride (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed

Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in developing this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with broad, thick ribs, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's Pride bleaches a little slower and does not go soft as quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is a good medium early variety for the North, and an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida as well as northern celery growers. Has been developed and selected for resistance to premature seed stalk development. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.



Kilgore's Pride Celery—A Kilgore Development

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre

Kilgore's Cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida and southern conditions. All of our Cucumber seed stocks are thoroughly tested each season in our Proving Grounds at Plant City, Fla., so we know our stocks are true to type and best suited to Florida conditions.

Kilgore's superior stocks of western-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as they are grown under irrigation, where the seed-crops can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of a perfect stand and a good crop. Our Bred-Rite brands of Cucumber seed have been so thoroughly screened, and all the light chaffy seed taken out, that they will plant further than ordinary stocks, which also insures better germination and growth of strong, vigorous plants.

Culture. Low, black, rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "Cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three or four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early Cucumber crop often makes an enormous difference in the price and returns from the crop.

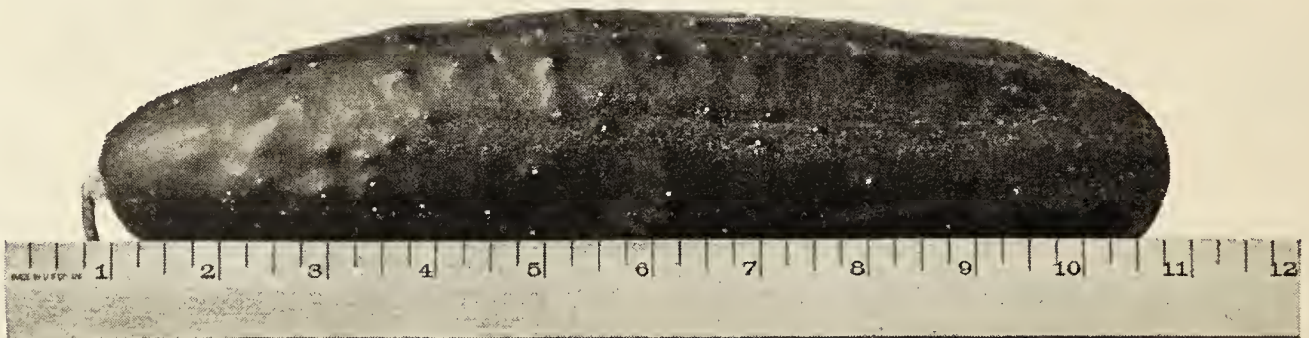
Spraying Cucumbers regularly is a most important factor in producing a crop, therefore we advise spraying with Pyrox every week from the time the plants are up until harvest begins. Frequently rust or blight will destroy a crop in two or three days, when plants have not been sprayed. We strongly advocate the use of Pyrox for Cucumbers.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Fortune

It is always advisable to treat cucumber seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's New Improved Long Dark Green

Kilgore's New Improved Long Dark Green. (48 days.) The vines of this new variety are of vigorous growth and resistant to blight and other southern cucumber diseases. They produce an enormous yield of fancy, long (ranging from 10 to 12 inches) cucumbers, very dark green in color clear to the blossom end, being darker green and holding this color longer than any other known variety. The fruits are rather slim, being perfectly straight and cylindrical in shape, not quite as thick as many other varieties, uniform in shape and color, and ordinarily running over ninety per cent fancies. We predict that this new improved variety will displace most other kinds. Give it a fair trial this season. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

CUCUMBER (Continued)



Kilgore's Improved Stays Green (Long Strain)

Kilgore's Improved Stays Green. Long Strain. (43 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS long strain of Stays Green produces fruits of very dark green color from stem to blossom end, uniform in shape, and considerably longer than the old type of Kirby's Stays Green, averaging about eight inches in length. We have spent many years in making special selections of this variety to meet the requirements of southern cucumber growers and shippers. Our improved long strain is very early, an enormous yielder, and a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Henderson's Perfected

White Spine. (Dark green strain.) (48 days.) Our improved Dark Green strain of this popular variety is especially desirable for long distance shipping as it holds its dark green color long after reaching the market. The plants are disease resistant, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are a very rich, deep green, symmetrical, of medium length ranging from seven to eight inches, thick and meaty, square ended. Our trials at Plant City, Fla., indicate that our special selected seed stock of this standard variety is exceptionally well adapted to Florida and southern conditions. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Fortune. (48 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is absolutely the finest strain of long dark green Early Fortune. A heavy yielder, splendid shape, eight and one-half to ten inches long, slightly tapering toward both ends. Holds up well in long distance shipping; very attractive market appearance and of fine edible quality. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Dark Green. (45 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This early maturing variety is a very heavy yielder and a perfect shipper, holding its dark green color long after reaching distant markets. Length seven to eight inches, perfectly straight, and well filled at both ends, and a beautiful dark green in color from stem to blossom end. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Clark's Special or Kilgore's Hybrid. (52 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This variety produces exceedingly attractive, 10 inches long, straight, slightly tapered at both ends, very dark green fruits which invariably bring a fancy market price. This variety is especially well adapted to long distance shipment, because the fruits hold their firmness and dark green color in transit and on the markets. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Babers' Earligreen. (New long strain.) (42 days.)

This Kilgore development produces cucumbers desirable for pickling or slicing, the fruits being about 6 to 7 inches in length, well filled at the ends, and very dark green in color. It is exceedingly early, an enormous yielder and ideal for shipping. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Earliest of All. (42 days.)

An extremely early, prolific cucumber. Fruits are short, very full and uniform, with blunt ends. The color is a very dark green. Useful for long distance shipment and for pickling. Desirable because of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

Sow 1/4 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1/2 pound of seed per acre in field

This is a tall, loose-leaved, kale-like plant, and an old-time standard for winter "greens" all over the South. Largely grown in home gardens and by truckers for markets as "Cabbage Bunch."

Culture. About the same as for cabbage. May be started in seed-beds or planted direct in field, spacing the plants 2 to 3 feet each way. Can be planted every month in the year in Florida. This vegetable should be in every family garden as it is very hardy and will furnish an abundance of "greens" when other vegetables are gone. Collards will also make fine green feed for chickens and cows.

Prices quoted are postpaid

True Georgia Whitehead. (60 days.)

An old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions and will make a good crop when other vegetables would fail. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Cabbage Collard. (60 days.)

This collard is claimed to be a cross between Georgia collard and Charleston Wakefield cabbage. The heads are not as firm as cabbage, but are very tender and of ideal flavor. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CRESS

Splendid for salads, garnishing or as addition to lettuce.

Plant 1 ounce of seed per 100 feet of row

Water Cress.

A delicious, tasty green for salads, with a slightly pungent flavor. Easily grown when sown shallow on the muddy banks of a stream of running water, or pond, or in a moist shady situation if well watered. When once started it will increase rapidly by self-sown seed, and by root extension. Shoots should be cut often for best growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Upland Cress.

Used in salads and for garnishing. Has the pungent flavor of water cress. Sow thickly in rows twelve inches apart in any good moist soil. Sow every two or three weeks for succession, as it soon runs to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida and the South. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture.

Culture. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1200 pounds to a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Pyrox every 10 days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight and insect attack. Pyrox controls fungous diseases and also kills worms. It is also advisable to dust Eggplants regularly with sulphur or, better, to spray with Sulfocide, which controls red spider, a serious pest of Eggplants. **It is always desirable to treat eggplant seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.**

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Ft. Myers Market. (120 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

in the Fort Myers, Florida, section, where it has been giving eggplant growers phenomenal success the last few years. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Our eggplant seed growing fields are located in the North and are inspected by a member of our force at harvest time, for freedom from disease, uniformity and trueness to type. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved type of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are very resistant to blight and other diseases. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are long, oval or egg-shaped, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets. Every Florida Eggplant grower should give this introduction a fair trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

(120 days.) This variety was originated and developed



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Fort Myers Market

A highly developed strain originated in Florida.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Manatee Special. (115 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

distinct type of Eggplant, originated and developed in Manatee County, Florida. It possesses characteristics of both Florida High-Bush and Black Beauty varieties. The plants are of high-bush character, being taller and more vigorous than Black Beauty and other low-bush sorts, although not quite so tall as the true Florida High-Bush. The fruits, on the other hand, are shorter and thicker than Florida High-Bush, oval in shape, and of a beautiful rich black color. They are quite similar to Black Beauty in shape and color. Free of streaked and off-color fruits. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. Extremely early, hardy and very productive, withstanding heat, drought, and heavy rains better than many other varieties. Better adapted to Florida and southern conditions than other sorts. A good shipper and most desirable market type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

(115 days.) This is a

Kilgore's Special. (120 days.)

We are introducing this variety to supply the demand in some markets, especially in the South, for a high-bush type plant that produces uniform, medium size, round, short, black fruits. Our stock of this new variety is well bred, uniform and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

New Orleans Market. (120 days.)

This special and distinct development of the high-bush type Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruits entirely off the ground. Resists heat and drought. A heavy yielder and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

New York Improved Purple (Spineless) (120 days.)

A popular low-bush variety, slightly later than Black Beauty, and producing somewhat larger oval fruits, dark purple in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida High-Bush. (125 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought, blight and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. Not as dark as Manatee Special. An excellent shipper and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

(125 days.) This is

Black Beauty. (115 days.)

This is a very early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. A desirable sort for the market as the fruit holds its color a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

ENDIVE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Culture. Plant from August to February in seed-bed the same as lettuce. Set in field 20 inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Endive makes finesalad, is valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens. Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Escarolle — Kilgore's Improved Florida

Deep Heart. (70 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick, matted plant with large, deep, well-blanching hearts, which blanch to a creamy white. heart strains, and to stand long-distance shipment

Escarolle—Broad Leaved Batavian.

(75 days.) This is a very good type of Endive. The plants are large and compact, developing a nicely blanching heart. Although the growth is not upright as with our "Deep Heart" strain it is better than most strains of this type on the market. Very hardy and a heavy yielding type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Green Curled.

Ruffec Strain (70 days.) A hardy, vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves. The midrib is thick, broad, white, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarolle

Our tests indicate this stock to be hardier than other full-better. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

GARLIC

Pure Italian Garlic Sets come in the form of large Garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, in rows 12 to 20 inches apart, and setting the cloves 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; postpaid.

KALE or BORECOLE

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row

Culture. Kale is extensively grown in the South for "greens." Plant in Florida from August to March, in rows 2 feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 inches apart in the row.

Green Curled Scotch. This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, bright green leaves. The flavor is delicate and enticing, making it popular wherever grown. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

KOHL RABI

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row

Culture. Plant in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning to six inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

Early White Vienna. Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green or nearly white, very tender and delicate, and of best quality when used before fully grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

WHAT WILL YOUR HARVEST BE?

The Answer to That Question Depends Principally on the Kind of Seed You Plant

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY has had over 25 years of experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Southern growers. The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the NORTH and WEST, not in Florida. They are thoroughly inspected each summer for freedom from disease and trueness to type by an experienced member of our organization. In this way, we are certain that our seeds are grown under proper conditions and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

A seed testing laboratory, to insure proper germination, is maintained by THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY at Plant City, Fla. A sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seed we sell is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of one

hundred seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is discarded. What more could be done to provide the proper kind of seed for the Southern grower? We know what our seeds will do under Southern conditions because we prove them in Florida. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Vegetable, Flower, and Field Crop Seeds are proven seeds and are the best that money can buy.

FOR BEST RESULTS PLANT

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seed bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of seed per acre in field

Lettuce growers demand the best seed. Our seed is produced for us by one of the oldest and best lettuce seed growers in the United States, who makes a specialty of producing only the very highest type lettuce seed. Our lettuce seed is all tested for trueness to type in our Plant City, Florida proving grounds, so we are positive there is no mixture, and we make frequent germination tests, so we can be certain you will secure a good stand with Kilgore's Bred-Rite lettuce seed.

Culture. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida from one to two tons per acre of 4-5-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sown in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press the seed into the soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet wide and a hundred yards long. Place burlap or well washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until the seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted, and during warm dry weather the beds should be sprinkled twice daily with cool water in order to hasten and increase germination. In hot weather when it is difficult to get lettuce seed to germinate, germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the icebox for twenty-four hours before sowing, and then sowing in well moistened soil. In level culture lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field. Plants should be watered as set in field.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite New York No. 12

Developed especially for Florida and the Southeast. Produces firm, solid heads, similar to western-grown Iceberg.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite New York No. 12.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (70 days.) New York No. 12 has been especially developed to withstand the heat and high humidity common to Florida and the southeastern states. Our tests indicate that this strain when grown on well prepared soil in Florida will develop large, very solid, crisp heads just as good as any Iceberg type lettuce grown in the West. In extensive trials we have found this improved strain of the New York type to be the only one of its type to make solid firm heads under Florida growing conditions. Among other advantages, it is much less susceptible to loss by tip-burn. For these reasons, growers can plant New York No. 12 in almost any locality, either very early in the spring or in the late summer or fall. The color is a trifle lighter than other strains of New York. This variety is growing in demand on the northern markets and is especially adapted to Florida and southeastern growing conditions. For best results, this variety should be grown more slowly, with less ammonia fertilizer, and with less soil moisture toward maturity, than is required by Big Boston and other varieties of lettuce. It should be planted to mature in cool weather. This lettuce should be shipped and marketed in western lettuce crates, not in hampers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Black-Seeded Simpson. (60 days.) The best large, very early non-heading or leaf varieties. It will do well when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, never brownish, very tender, of fine and delicate texture, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Big Boston. (70 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS Bred-Rite strain, which has been re-selected and perfected, is absolutely the finest and truest type of Big Boston it is possible to secure anywhere. Our trials each year indicate it to be absolutely free of mixture. Unlimited field work has been put on this stock in roguing and selecting in order to bring it up to the highest possible standard. This particular stock has been grown for many years in Florida and has always given entire satisfaction. The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on the margins of the outer leaves. It is early and hardy and stands shipping very well. The heads are brittle, buttery, and the interior is a beautiful golden yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Improved White Boston. (68 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS Similar to our Bred-Rite Big Boston, although a trifle earlier and a slightly lighter shade of green without the brownish tinge at the borders of the outer leaves. Our improved strain has been developed to produce large-sized heads similar to Big Boston. Our stock is exceptionally pure, because we have gone to a great deal of expense to have it properly selected and rogued. Its bright green market appearance, with freedom of red tinge on the leaves, is making this improved strain very popular as a shipping sort. Produce dealers in northern markets are calling for this improved strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Iceberg. (74 days.) A very popular variety of the crisp-heading type. Produces large, very firm, hard, and well-blanching, globular heads. This variety does not bolt to seed as readily as other sorts. The leaves are very broad, thick, quite blistered and crumpled, with finely frilled borders, and are of medium green color, with faint brown tracing on the extreme borders. Head is pure white inside, very hard, brittle, very sweet, and of ideal quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Romaine (White Paris Cos or Trianon Cos).

(70 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality. Grows very erect and compact. The leaves are long, narrow, thick, and smooth, with broad, thick midribs. It withstands both heat and cold better than the heading varieties of Lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

MUSTARD

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre

Good green food for your poultry as well as for table use

Culture. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of "greens." Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. (60 days.) Plants are vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are large, light green, much crumpled and frilled at the edges and very attractive in appearance. A very popular variety because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and slightly pungent flavor and crisp, tender texture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Kilgore's Florida Broad-Leaf. (60 days.) Plants are rather tall and upright, producing considerable more leaf-growth than other varieties. When boiled, leaves are of excellent quality. This variety stays in condition without bolting to seed longer than other sorts, which makes it a valuable sort for spring planting in Florida. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Our proving grounds are maintained for the purpose of proving to ourselves and our customers that our seeds are free from all mixture and produce absolutely true-to-type vegetables.

Fordhook Fancy. (60 days.) A very vigorous, strong grower, producing beautiful dark green leaves which weave outward like a fine ostrich plume. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed and do well even in hot weather. Of good quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Chinese Smooth-Leaf. (60 days.) A very desirable sort with large, light green, plain or smooth leaves. Grows to larger size than the curled varieties. The plant grows rapidly and is somewhat spreading in habit. The leaves are very tender, succulent, mild, and free of bitter taste. Pkt 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Tendergreen Japanese Mustard Spinach.

(30 days.) This variety in our trials at Plant City, Fla., has shown much promise. It is a very quick-growing, mild Mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The large, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, fairly smooth, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It ships well and the demand on the market is growing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



Tendergreen Japanese Mustard Spinach
A new introduction especially adapted to Florida and the South

WHAT IS MEANT BY KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS?

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are especially suited to Florida and the South. They are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, experimentation, and testing, in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida and southern growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, re-selecting, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high-standard seed means greater vigor, productiveness, trueness to type, uniformity, and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds as in breeding fine live stock. It costs more to produce this high-quality seed and it is worth more to plant.

The best land, most expensive fertilizer, and most efficient labor will not give maximum returns unless you start with good seed.

ONION

Sow 3 pounds of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 5 pounds of seed per acre in field

Culture. First plantings are made the beginning of September and are continued until March. In Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming very popular in Florida. Transplanting generally produces less splits and more first grade onions. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for onions, therefore Florida hammock, sandy loam, and low pinelands are preferable. Almost any Florida soils, where not too high and dry, or too low and wet will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton per acre of high-grade fertilizer should be used.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Large Imported Sweet Spanish. (Genuine Imported Valencia—grown especially for us in Spain.) This is the finest strain of this sort ever introduced. The mature bulbs usually weigh 1¼ pounds and measure 4 inches in diameter. They are perfectly globular in shape, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and of exceptionally fine quality. This strain is particularly well adapted to Florida sandy loam soils, but is not recommended for muck. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Domestic Sweet Spanish. (RIVERSIDE STRAIN.) This is a domestic-grown strain of the Sweet Spanish. It has the general characteristics of the Imported Strain, but is not as well bred or as well adapted to Florida conditions as is the imported strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Kilgore's Earliest Express Globe. (New.) This new onion is much earlier than the Sweet Spanish, which it somewhat resembles in shape, color and quality. It matures earlier than the Bermudas. Bulbs are of light brown or cream color, globe or top-shaped, slightly tapering toward the root, of medium size, with pure white flesh. Exceedingly mild in flavor with a very sweet taste. Quite resistant to thrips. This is the earliest maturing onion for Florida and the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

Yellow Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown.) We have a superior strain of this standard variety, especially adapted to Florida conditions. Bulbs of light straw-yellow color, of medium size, flat, early in maturity. Flesh is very mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Australian Brown. We have the true Buckskin strain, noted for its exceptional keeping qualities. Bulbs are of medium size, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid, and the skin is very thick and chestnut brown in color. Rather strong in flavor, but a wonderful keeper in warm climates. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Louisiana Red Creole. Exceptionally well adapted to Florida, very productive, of large, solid, semi-globe shaped onions of reddish color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Kilgore's New Long White Bunching. This new variety has been developed especially to satisfy the demand for a type that develops long, white green onions of attractive appearance when bunched, and of mild sweet quality. This variety makes a very long stem, pure white in color, and without the slightest trace of a bulb. Ideal for early green onions; of exceptionally attractive appearance and splendid edible quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Kilgore's New Long White Bunching.
Ideal for early green onions.

ONION SETS

Plant 6 to 8 bushels of Sets per acre. One bushel weighs 32 pounds

Sets may be used to grow large onions, but they are usually planted for early green onions to bunch for market or for home use. Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Plant from September to March.

Onion set prices are F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid.

Yellow Danvers. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 85c.

White Silverskin. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. 85c.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida and the South where the young seed-pods are used in many different ways and are highly esteemed. It is a healthful vegetable and should be planted in every southern garden. We have done a great deal of work on our stocks of this valuable southern vegetable. We are confident we have the best strains of Okra seed obtainable anywhere.

Culture. Okra can be planted any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to one stalk every 10 to 15 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Perkins Mammoth-Podded Long

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK **Green.** (42 days.) To obtain maximum results with Okra, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed as with other crops. In our Bred-Rite Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed it is possible to produce. This is a very heavy producer, extremely early, and a sure money-maker when grown for market. The pods are long—frequently 9 to 10 inches—straight, slender, pointed, intense dark green, and they retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Our improved stock of this variety is extremely productive, the plants, which range from 5 to 6 feet in height, being literally covered with pods from the ground up. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Kilgore's Low-Bearing Long Green. (45 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, specially selected pure stock which we have developed for Florida growers. The plant is of dwarf growth, ranging from 2½ to 3 feet in height. The pods are set very close to the ground and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk, often developing 30 to 40 pods on a 3-foot plant. Pods are green, average 8 inches in length, are pointed, tender and of good quality. A very good shipper and ideal for home use. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

White Velvet. (45 days.) This is an old standard variety in the South and is grown principally for home use and local market. We have an exceptionally true stock of this Okra. Plants grow to a height of 3½ feet, mature early, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, averaging about 7 inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are nearly white in color. The very best of all smooth white varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Cuban Okra. (45 days.) This variety was originated in Cuba where it is grown extensively during the rainy summer months, because of its ability to withstand heavy rains and waterlogged soil. The plants range in height from 5 to 6 feet, are extremely productive, of short, (3-4 inches long) thick, perfectly straight and uniform pods slightly ridged, rather light green in color. A very good shipper and good keeper of a type desired on southern markets. This variety withstands poor growing conditions, especially heavy rains and wet soil better than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Green Okra

PARSLEY

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of row, or 3 pounds per acre

Culture. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and it often takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand.

Double Moss Curled. (90 days.) Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

Hamburg or Rooted. (100 days.) Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

Plain or Single. (95 days.) Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

PARSNIP

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of row

Culture. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly.

Improved Hollow Crown. (120 days.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 55c; postpaid.

ENGLISH OR GARDEN PEAS

Plant 1 bushel of seed per acre in single rows;
1½ bushels per acre in double rows

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type, being tested in our Plant City, Florida, proving grounds.

Culture. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and then only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. If frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give the plants an application of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Sowing in double rows is a good plan, as they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop peas 1 to 2 inches apart in the row. Use a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

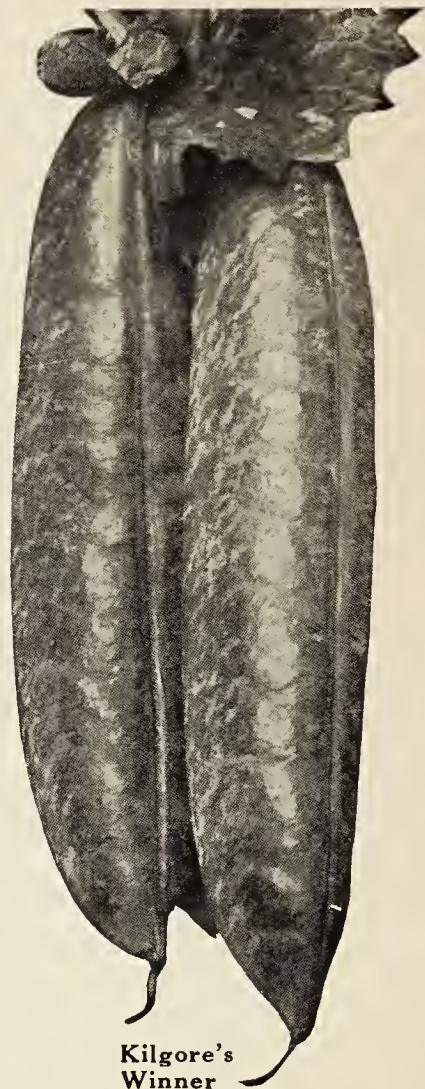
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Winner. (52 days.) This variety was introduced by us several years

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

ago, and it becomes more popular each season. It is the finest large early pea for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green, vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods, containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

Thomas Laxton. (55 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2½ to 3 feet, and are very productive. The medium green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality. We have an extra fine stock of seed of this variety. ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



Kilgore's
Winner

Little Marvel. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety especially well adapted to Florida muck soils, where it is a sure cropper with well filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are loaded with straight, round, blunt, very dark green plump pods about three inches long, well filled with seven to eight tender peas. Our stock of this variety is uniformly true to type and exceedingly productive. ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

Laxtonian. (55 days.) This variety is quite popular wherever grown. The plant is a dwarf grower, about 18 to 20 inches tall, rather coarse, vigorous and productive. Does well on sandy loam soils, but blasts on muck soils. It is early, producing large, (4½ inches long), broad, slightly curved, dark green, pointed pods, well filled with seven to eight large, succulent peas. A very desirable sort for market or home use. ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

Laxton's Progress. (55 days.) One of the earliest and best of the large podded wrinkled peas. The medium dark green vines grow sixteen to eighteen inches high. The handsome pods are very large, 4½ to 5 inches long, and about ⅞ inch wide, curved and pointed, dark green in color, and are well filled with seven to nine large, sweet and delicious peas. ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant
A Kilgore Introduction

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

We have specialized in pepper seed for many years, and we challenge any one to furnish better pepper seed for Florida and the South.

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

Hammock or muck land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop, although any medium-good soil, properly fertilized, will grow Peppers.

Culture. Plants are started in seed-beds. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are started in cloth-covered beds. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August; for a long-season winter crop on the East Coast, plant in September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County sow in November.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is wet or cold. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every twenty days until at least a ton has been used.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Pepper seed has given the best results for many years in Florida. Our stocks are selected for early maturity, high yield, and trueness to type, and are thoroughly tested in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds.

Pyrox is the very best spray for pepper plants, as it will stick perfectly to the smooth foliage. We recommend its use regularly to control rust and other diseases. It is desirable to treat pepper seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant. (120 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS produces an abundant yield of large heavy fruits over a long period. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater and Colossal Ruby King, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. They produce over a much longer season than does World Beater, and stand adverse conditions better than other varieties.

Florida Giant bears its young fruit upright, not pendant like World Beater and most other peppers. It makes much heavier pods than other sorts, averaging over 60 pounds per crate in weight compared to other varieties which range from 42 to 44 pounds per crate. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 5 to 5½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. We highly recommend this pepper as one especially suited to Florida and southern growing conditions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

Kilgore's Colossal Ruby King. (110 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This improved strain of the Ruby King variety which we have developed and introduced replaces our Bred-Rite Ruby King, and possesses all of the good characteristics of that standard variety, but produces much larger size and somewhat thicker meated fruits. We have proved this to be the most uniformly true to type Ruby King grown in Florida, and it is rapidly gaining in popularity in the large pepper growing sections of the east coast of Florida, where the Ruby King variety has been grown for many years. It is a long season pepper, and when planted in the fall, will bear throughout the winter and spring in south Florida. We have not only selected for uniformity and trueness to type, but have developed in this stock one of the highest yielding and longest producing Ruby Kings available. The plants are very early, productive, and of compact, upright growth. The fruits are pendant, averaging five or six inches in length, and three to four inches in width, with very broad shoulders and tapering to three points. Flesh is exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. This is one of the most profitable varieties to grow for market, it being an extremely heavy yielder of large size, fancy fruits, which pack and ship exceedingly well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite World-Beater. (115 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is the genuine World Beater and is not like stocks generally sold under that name. It is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the longer form and earliness of Ruby King with the size of Chinese Giant. A great deal of breeding and selection has been done to bring this superior stock to its present high standard of perfection, as to uniformity, trueness to type and high yield. Our stock is very productive, the strong, vigorous plants often producing twenty-four marketable peppers, which are pendant but held well above the soil. It matures a big crop very early, the fruits being 5 inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom end, slightly elongated, with four lobes. The fruits are large, meaty, of very attractive market appearance, and of excellent shipping quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

PEPPER (Continued)

Kilgore's Improved

Colossal. (110 days.) This is a highly improved stock of Colossal Pepper which has been carefully proved

and tested, and we are confident there is no better on the market. The plant is upright in growth, very hardy and produces a heavy crop of large fruits over a much longer period than other strains. The fruits are very large, thick fleshed, sweet, three and four-pronged, and average slightly longer than the World Beater. This is one of the most satisfactory main-crop peppers, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to southern growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



A typical plant of our California Wonder Pepper

Ruby Giant. (115 days.) The plant of this variety grows upright and is of very vigorous growth, it being somewhat more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions better than most varieties of this type. The fruits are similar to World Beater in shape, being large, four lobed, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ruby King. (110 days.) The plants of this variety are very early, productive, and of compact, upright growth. Fruits are pendant, usually 4 to 5 inches long by 2 to 3 inches thick, with broad shoulders and tapering to three points. Flesh is thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

World Beater. Regular stock. (115 days.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

California Wonder. (125 days.) This variety is somewhat similar to our Florida Giant, but is a little later in maturing, not quite as productive, and the fruits, which are borne upright, are not as long and smooth, but have a tendency to be short and blocky, averaging 4 to 4½ inches in length and about the same diameter. Flesh thick and firm, making it an excellent shipping type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Anaheim Chili (Hot). (120 days.) A popular, hot, pungent variety. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use. Plants are exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

PUMPKIN

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre

Culture. Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in the corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

King of the Mammoth. (75 days.) This is one of the largest-growing varieties. It is of fine table quality and a very good keeper. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Small Sugar. (65 days.) A small, sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and for general table use. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Cornfield. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock-feed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Green Striped Cushaw. (70 days.) A green-striped sort that is excellent for pies and baking and is a very good keeper. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S SEED POTATOES

Plant 600 pounds seed potatoes per acre in three to four foot rows.

Culture. The fall and early spring crop should be planted from September 1 to March 1; the bulk of the spring crop in south and central Florida between January 1st and February 15th; the more northern part of the state planting heavy a little later. Plant in rows three to four feet apart, dropping a seed piece every twelve to fifteen inches in the row. If weather is cool, plant seed four inches deep; if warm, six inches deep. In cutting the seed leave two or three good eyes to each seed piece. Using a large seed piece will insure a stronger plant. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven to eight days before planting. Use from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes.

STATE CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Kilgore's State Certified Red Bliss or

Triumph. (75 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. A standard variety that is best known and most popular with Florida truckers especially in Central and South Florida. It is extra early, of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape. Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

Kilgore's State Certified Spaulding Rose

No. 4. (80 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. A standard variety grown most extensively in North Florida. A heavy yielder. Tubers large, of medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink or flesh-colored. Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

Selected Seed Potatoes

RED BLISS, Selected. Packed in 100-pound bags.

Write Plant City or Our Nearest Store for Prices on Selected Seed Potatoes, Stating Quantity Wanted.

SPAULDING ROSE, Selected. Packed in 100-pound bags.

RADISH

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre, or 1 ounce to 50 feet of row

Culture. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to 2 inches in the row. For best results, a rich, loose, moist, sandy loam soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be of the best quality. Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected, transplanted roots. Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe. (21 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

We have a perfect stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is one of the very earliest of all sorts; roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a very small top. They are always crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright scarlet color. In great demand on all markets. Pkt. 5c; 1/4lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped. (21 days.)

A superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; 1/4lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long white Radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality. Pkt. 5c; 1/4lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Long Scarlet Short-Top or Cincinnati Market. (25 days.)

An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; 1/4lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel or Florida Cranberry)

This plant is of great value for Florida and the South and its cultivation should be extended. The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam, which is claimed to be superior to Guava jelly. The plant grows rapidly when the ground is warm, resists drouth and is very ornamental and useful. Every southern garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

Culture. Plant seed in the field in March and April in Florida, when danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm, spacing rows six feet apart and thinning to about four feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place. Pkt. 5c; 1/2oz. 35c; oz. 60c; postpaid.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Sow 3 to 4 lbs. of seed in seed beds for an acre of plants, or plant 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre in field.

Culture. Plant in the fall in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 inches in the row. Rhubarb does best in well-drained fertile soil, rich in humus, and is especially well adapted to well-drained muck soil.

Linnaeus. (125 days.) This variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor and with attractive red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Plant City, Belle Glade, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wauchula, and West Palm Beach



**Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early
Scarlet Globe Radish**

Unsurpassed in Color and Uniformity.

SQUASH

Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre of bush varieties and 1 pound of seed per acre of running varieties

Culture. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the row; running varieties should be planted 4 by 4 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, during January, February, and March; in fall, from August until October. The early Squash brings the big money.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

BUSH VARIETIES

Early Yellow Summer

Crookneck. (48 days.) This is the most popular variety and most extensively grown variety in Florida and the South. This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck except in size and earliness. The fruit is smaller, with a thinner neck, and matures slightly earlier. Its rich golden yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand in southern markets. Our stock of this variety is exceedingly prolific, and absolutely true to type. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Giant Yellow Summer

Crookneck. (50 days.) As the name implies, the fruits are large, with a rather thick neck. The vines are of bush type and grow vigorously. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance. It is not quite as prolific, and somewhat later and larger fruited than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Giant Yellow Summer Straightneck

Giant Yellow Summer Straightneck.

(50 days.) Similar to Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck except with a straight instead of a curved neck, making it easier to pack. Its deep, rich, orange color makes a demand for it in any market. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Early White Bush.

(Patty Pan type.) (48 days.) This is a very popular type of Squash for shipment to northern markets. The fruits are flat but deep, with scalloped edges and measure about 8 inches across by 3 inches through. It is very early and can be shipped about seven weeks after planting. Our stock is extremely prolific and true to type. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Mammoth White Bush.

(Patty Pan type.) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one third larger. It is slightly later and not quite as prolific as Early White Bush. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Wood's Earliest Prolific.

(Patty Pan type.) (42 days.) Earliest of the Patty Pan type and probably the earliest of all squash varieties. Extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, not scalloped, and of a silvery gray color. The fruits are much deeper and thicker than White Bush. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Cocozelle.

(LONG SLENDER ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.) (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow type. The fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, dark green in color. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

Zucchini.

(SHORT THICK GRAY ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.) (50 days.) This variety of the Italian Vegetable Marrow type produces fruit rather short, thick, and blocky ranging from 7 to 9 inches in length, light green in color, mottled with gray, giving the fruits a greenish-gray appearance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Black Zucchini.

(50 days.) An improved strain of short, thick Italian Vegetable Marrow, producing fruits similar in size and shape to regular Zucchini, but with a very dark green, almost black color. Our stock is uniformly true to type. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Cocozelle Squash, or Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow

A typical specimen of Kilgore's stock grown in our Proving Grounds

SQUASH (Continued) RUNNING VARIETIES

Green Hubbard. (110 days.) This is a running variety that is very productive and vigorous. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its orange flesh is very fine and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. (110 days.) A running variety with vines very sturdy and prolific. The fruit is shaped very much like the Hubbard, but is of light lemon-yellow color. Its flesh is very sweet and fine-grained, making it very good for cooking. The tough rind makes it a good keeper and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH

No vegetable makes more nutritious "greens" than Spinach. It contains an abundance of health-producing vitamins and is also very rich in iron, which is so much needed for the blood system. Bloomsdale is a desirable variety for winter use, but New Zealand Spinach does better in hot weather.

Culture for Bloomsdale Spinach. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. May be planted broadcast, thinning plants to stand about 10 by 10 inches apart. Plant 1 oz. of seed per hundred feet of row or 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast.

Culture for New Zealand Spinach. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for twenty-four hours to hasten germination. Plant seed in rows two feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart in the row. Plant three to four pounds of seed per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bloomsdale. (35 days.) Our re-selected strain of this variety is the very best obtainable, disease-resistant, early, and hardy. The plant is of rapid, upright growth, with very thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad and crumpled or blistered. This is the best winter variety and a great favorite with southern shippers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

New Zealand. (55 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Florida garden as a summer vegetable. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for the South. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade.

Culture. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and may be divided for a crop the second year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; postpaid.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS ALWAYS WIN!

Invariably, vegetables displayed in prize-winning booths at the Florida State Fair and other southern fairs each year are grown from Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds—the standard of quality for the South.

For prize winning crops
plant



New Zealand Spinach

SALSIFY

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row.

Culture. Drill seed in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy soil. Plant in Florida from October to March.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. (120 days.) This is an improved type, producing larger, thicker, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Roots range from 6 to 8 inches in length and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. This vegetable is sometimes called "vegetable oyster" because when the roots are cooked they have somewhat of an oyster flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; postpaid.

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre in field

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us up North, are especially developed and selected for Florida and southern conditions. We maintain that our Tomato seed cannot be surpassed for southern conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over 25 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida and Southern Tomato growers. Our Tomato seed-growing fields in the Middle West and West are inspected under our personal supervision, and selections are made for earliness, high yield, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

Culture. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows four to five feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 lbs. per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row, or twelve to eighteen inches in the row if staked.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are begun during July and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop, plantings are made in July, August and September. Frequent spraying with Pyrox, starting in the seed bed, is desirable to prevent blight and other diseases. If aphids give trouble add Black Leaf 40 to the Pyrox.

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe. (95 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS After many years of very expensive pedigree and selection work, the Kilgore Seed Company offers this superior stock of Marglobe tomato seed. Special pains are taken by our plant-breeder to select fruits from the most ideal plants of this specially developed stock. Seed is saved from only those plants which show the greatest vigor and trueness to type, and which develop an abundance of large-sized, globe-shaped fruits of early maturity. Where all of these factors measure up to the standard of Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe, fruit from only the crown setting is saved from a small percentage of the plants which produce only smooth fruits, absolutely free of ridges, growth-cracks, and large blossom-scars or navels. The seeds of this stock are not only larger, but are put through a special warehousing and screening operation to make the sample of absolutely uniform large size, which means quick, uniform, high germination and rapid, vigorous growth. This large crown-selected seed will not only produce enormous yields of perfect-shaped, large, fancy fruits, but will produce the major portion of the crop earlier than will other stocks of this variety.

When a crop is grown from Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe seed, there can be no question about the result because this seed is the best that most modern scientific methods of seed breeding have yet developed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe Tomato

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe. (98 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS By field-tests throughout the East Coast of Florida, and other Tomato growing sections of the State, Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe has proved to be one of the best and most desirable types for Florida growers. This is due, apparently, to several reasons: it is more free of navel and large blossom-end scars; the ridging at the stem end is practically eliminated, which means smoother and more fancy fruit, as this ridging usually produces growth-cracks and ill-shaped fruit. The fruits ripen to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color.

Another desirable feature of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the open character of plant-growth. We have practically eliminated the bunching habit which is so prevalent in some other stocks, and which makes it difficult to harvest fruit and to spray for control of insects and diseases. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe develops plants with fruit-clusters close together, making for more fruit for a given length of plant and thus for higher yields. Our seed-growing fields in the Middle West produced over 20 tons per acre this season. It pays to plant high yielding strains.

Growers all over Florida claim Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the smoothest, prettiest Marglobe of any. This means fancy fruit which results in fancy prices.

Our Bred-Rite Marglobe seed stock came originally from the United States Department of Agriculture. The outstanding claim of merit for Marglobe is resistance to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt disease. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Improved Grothen Red Globe Tomato

Kilgore's Improved Grothen Red Globe.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (87 days.) This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety well adapted to old tomato land. The plants are of open growth, with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 10 days earlier than Marglobe, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A very heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens up slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Exceedingly high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe. (90 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS The seed stock from which this seed is reproduced has required many years of careful breeding and selecting. When the fruits are fully ripe in the seed growing fields, our plant breeder selects only those plants showing early maturity, productiveness, and vigorous, true to type plant growth. Seed is saved only from these specially selected plants which produce all large size and perfect, smooth, deep globe-shaped fruits, and then only from fruits on the crown set or first hand. This is a very expensive, tedious and laborious task, but it results in quicker and more uniform germination of seed, more luxuriant plant growth, and abundant production of fancy fruit. If you want the very best, plant Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe Tomato seed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe. (92 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than many other strains of the Globe variety. Its smooth, perfectly globe-shaped fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This extra-selected strain produces a very high percentage of large, fancy fruits, even on the top hands. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. (90 days.)

This variety was originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the fine qualities of each parent. Dr. Pritchard, the originator, described this variety for us as follows: "Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, a week to ten days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep, attractive, red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil to produce best results." The fruits are solid, with thick walls and cross-sections, making this variety valuable as a long distance shipper. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Bryan Self - Topper.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (90 days.) This tomato is one of the smoothest, largest, most productive and best of all medium early self-topping tomatoes. Every vine is loaded with large, solid, globe-shaped tomatoes. Low, rich, moist soils are best adapted for this variety to produce good size, fancy fruits, and heavy fertilization is recommended for best results. Plants set fruit very heavily in clusters at every joint to the tip end of the vine. Bryan Self-Topper fruit is a pink color, smooth, and with a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cooper's Special Self-

Topper. (92 days.)

This is the finest strain of Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It is not only a very heavy producer of early globe-shaped fruits, but we have made special selections on this stock to increase the size and the development of a very high percentage of fancy fruits. This variety is best adapted to low, very moist land, and require very heavy fertilizer applications to make large size, fancy fruit. The plants are very hardy and are loaded with fine, solid, smooth, handsome fruits which ripen to a beautiful pink, of very desirable market type. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

TOMATO (Continued)

Glovel (New.) (92 days.) Seed supply very limited. This new variety of shipping tomato was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station co-operating. It is the result of a cross between Globe and Marvel, having the same parentage as Marglobe, but it is not a selection from Marglobe. It is a few days earlier than Marglobe. The vine growth is vigorous and decidedly more open than Marglobe, making it easy to spray and to pick the fruit. The fruit is of deep globe shape, firm, smooth, and notably free from growth cracks, and ripens to a pink color. In the green-wrap stage Glovel is slightly darker green than globe, but somewhat lighter than Marglobe. Tested at the Homestead, Fla., Experiment Station during the last four seasons, Glovel has consistently outyielded other standard commercial varieties and maintains its large size in successive pickings. It is highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and to nailhead rust. Because of its adaptability to Florida where it was originated, and because of its splendid showing in commercial test plantings on the lower east coast of Florida during the past four years, this variety should be given a trial by every Florida Tomato Grower. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

Kilgore's Special. (90 days.) The plants of this variety produce a very heavy yield of early, large, smooth, fancy fruits of a perfect globe shape and very deep from stem to blossom end. They are extremely dark green in color, and ripen uniformly to a beautiful deep scarlet. The outstanding feature of this variety is the hardness and firmness of the fruit and its resistance to puffiness, making it definitely the finest shipping variety in existence. Our tests indicate that this variety is resistant to nail-head rust, phoma, and other fruit rots. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.

Kilgore's New Floriglobe. (New.) (95 days.) This is a new wilt-resistant, pink Marglobe. Our strain of this has been especially developed for uniformity, freedom from cracking, smoothness at the stem end, and for a deep globe shape. The plant is a vigorous grower, and very heavy cropper of large sized, fancy fruits, which ripen to a deep pink. We have bred this strain to be surprisingly free from growth cracks. We have had glowing reports from growers on the East Coast of Florida who tested this strain last season. Don't fail to give it a trial. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

Clark's Early. (85 days.) This variety is exceedingly popular in Texas. It is an early maturing, semi-globe shaped tomato, very smooth, firm, and of large size, ripening to a beautiful deep red color. The plant stands up well under adverse conditions. Its high yield of fancy, early fruits, along with its good shipping quality, make it a very desirable variety to grow. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Livingston's Globe, Improved. (95 days.) This is an improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety which variety has been popular throughout the Gulf states for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits. The fruits hold their large size and globe-shape until the last pickings. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Break O'Day. (90 days.) An early variety producing heavy crops of large, smooth, globular, meaty, red fruits. Break O'Day is resistant to wilt, nail-head rust, and is also quite free from fruit cracking. The plants are rather weak and spreading in growth, of open character, with very small leaves. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Redfield Beauty. (92 days.) A popular southern tomato for both home gardens and local markets. Vine is of vigorous growth, and bears over a very long season. Fruits are of globe shape, ripen to a beautiful deep purple, and are very firm and meaty. A most desirable variety for southern gardens. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Golden Queen. (95 days.) The best yellow tomato. Vines are strong and of vigorous growth, producing an abundance of large, smooth, semi-globe shaped, bright yellow fruits. The fruit is of very fine quality being sweeter and of milder flavor than other kinds. It is very attractive when combined with red tomatoes or peppers in salads. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

June Pink. (88 days.) This is the earliest pink-fruited variety. Fruits are of medium size. They are solid and meaty, set in clusters of five to seven or more. The vine is open and does not make a heavy growth. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

John Baer. (92 days.) This is an exceedingly fine tomato. It is one of the very earliest, smooth, red, globe-shaped tomatoes grown, of excellent flavor and productivity. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Gulf State Market. (92 days.) The smooth fruits are globe-shaped, solid, meaty, and have a thick skin, making them ideal for shipping. Of large size, producing a high percentage of fancies. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Ponderosa. (BRIMMER.) (110 days.) A very large pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Oxheart. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

Marglobe. Regular stock. (100 days.) Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50.

Cooper's Special. Regular stock. (95 days.) Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Small Fruited Varieties

These pretty little tomatoes are useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and for ornaments or novelties. They grow in large clusters. The vines are rather long and slender and produce an astonishing number of fruits.

Red Pear. (88 days.) Small pear-shaped fruits about an inch in diameter. Sweet and of wonderful flavor and will keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Pear. (88 days.) Small fruits of the same shape and size as Red Pear, but of yellow color. Unexcelled for preserves. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA

Plant 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre

We list only the types that are best suited to Florida and Southern soils and growing conditions. For best quality grow Turnips rapidly.

Culture. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart. Thin early, because any over-crowding will result in rough, slow-growing, poorly flavored roots. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida. Rutabagas are best grown as a late fall and winter crop.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Tokyo Market. (New.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (35 days.) This variety is extremely early in maturity, producing very beautiful, attractive, white, globe-shaped roots, with a very fine tap root. Foliage grows upright, is louse resistant, but not as luxuriant and heavy as Japanese Foliage turnip. Where a very early, uniform, pure white, globe-shaped turnip is desired, Toyko Market is the very best variety to plant. Our special stock of this variety is exceedingly uniform, all the roots being of similar shape and maturing about the same time, which makes it an ideal variety to grow for market. The roots are of exceptionally fine quality, and of exceedingly attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Kilgore's Early Florida. (35 days.)

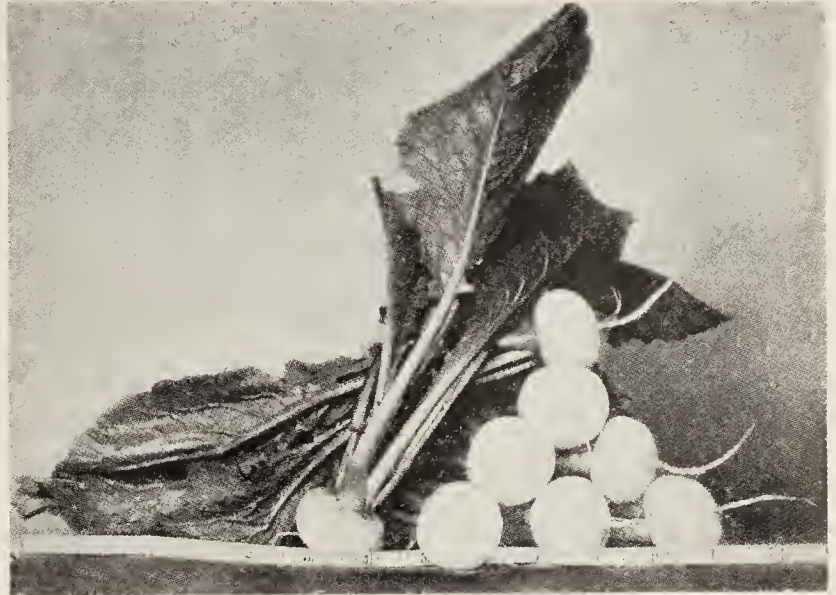
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS We have an exceptionally fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Japanese Foliage Turnip. (SHOGGIN or Louse-resistant.) (50 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS A louse-resistant foliage turnip from Japan, which we are offering because of extremely promising results we have secured with it in our Proving Grounds. This turnip resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright-growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in the South. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are extremely large, thick, very succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Kilgore's Earliest White Flat. (42 days.)

An early foliage turnip developed in Japan. It produces very delicate, smooth, high quality foliage for greens and matures considerably earlier than Japanese Foliage turnip. The foliage grows upright, making it louse resistant and easy to clean for greens. The root is white in color, flat in shape, and develops very early. It may be grown for both foliage and roots, and as a result of our trials is highly recommended where a very early foliage turnip with delicate, high quality, flat, white roots are desired. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Kilgore's Tokyo Market Turnip

Purple-Top White Globe. (50 days.) The roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are white, colored a beautiful purple or red above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown extensively in the South for shipment to northern markets. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

White Globe. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Early White Egg. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Early White Flat Dutch. (42 days.) A very early, flat, pure white, smooth turnip, of medium size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

American Improved Rutabaga. (90 days.) The very finest Purple Top Rutabaga grown. The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not hard and stringy. For table and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound of seed
per acre



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Dixie Queen

Our Bred-Rite watermelon seed stocks are produced by an expert seed grower and not by a commercial grower or shipper. Not a single melon is sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite Seed Growing Fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest and best that can be secured anywhere.

Culture. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. New land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting the seed in hills 8 feet apart each way. Seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3

plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made two or three weeks later.

Prices quoted on Watermelon seed are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Dixie Queen. (New) (90 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This sensational new introduction is destined to become one of the South's leading shipping melons. It possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, good size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round or square-shaped fruits average 35 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The flavor is the finest and sweetest to be found in any melon. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. The strong, sturdy vines produce an exceedingly large number of uniform, medium size melons, outyielding most other varieties grown for market or home use. This outstanding variety is destined to become one of the most popular watermelons for market growers as well as for home use. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Stone Mountain. (95 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is an early melon and is attracting much attention, due to its merits, in all the large Watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The tough green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind. Ours is the genuine, true to type, dark green Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Improved Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon. (95 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is an early melon for the local market and home garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the fruit is long, with a very crisp and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Improved Watson. (100 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is the most popular of all shipping melons. Cylindrical in shape, with dark green rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for red heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true to type melons. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Favorite. (95 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but is a desirable variety for the garden and home market. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Chilian White Seeded. (90 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is a very early, round melon. The rind is green with darker stripings. The flesh is bright red and very delicious. Average weight is about twenty pounds. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

FIELD CORN

Plant 7 pounds of seed per acre.

For Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn, See Page 11.

Corn is a very economical crop to grow. It fits splendidly as a follow crop, sufficient fertilizer being left from previous vegetable crops to produce a good Corn crop. When the Corn is being laid by, sow cowpeas, beggarweed, soy beans, velvet beans, etc., between the rows.

Treat Corn with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids in germination.

Kilgore's Improved Florida Flint (82 days.)

This new introduction was originated and developed in Union County, in North Florida, and in numerous trials it has shown great promise as a general purpose corn. It is an excellent keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white corn. The small white cob is covered with long, deep, white, flinty grains. It is a heavy yielder and the husk grows well down over the end of the ear, which furnishes protection against weevils, worms and birds. This variety is very highly recommended as one of the best, medium-sized ear, white corns for general farm planting in Florida. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Hall's Golden Nugget Flint (New) (100 days.)

This is the largest variety of flint corn. It makes very large ears, averaging ten to twelve inches in length, covered with eight rows of large kernels. The husks grow well over the ends of the ears. It produces large, tall growing plants with lots of fodder. It is a very heavy yielder. We predict this new variety will be grown very extensively when it becomes known to Florida and southern growers. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. (96 days.)

This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardiest of all flint Corns. It withstands weevils better than any other variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific. (95 days.)

Very early, a heavy yielder, producing large, heavy ears. It makes first-class "roasting-ears" of fine market appearance. Ears large and heavy, small red cob, deep grain, with the husk closing well over the end, affording great protection from weather, weevils, and birds. The grain is rather hard and flinty, and will keep much better than most sorts. It is one of the best feeding corns, and provides both quality and quantity. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Whatley's Prolific. (98 days.)

An early, very prolific, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida with the husk tightly covering the tip of the ears making it resistant to worm damage and damage from wet weather and from the attacks of birds. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Hastings' Prolific. (100 days.)

This variety is of vigorous growth, rather late in maturity, but an immense yielder. Ears are medium size, usually two per stalk. Cob is small covered with deep, white, hard kernels. Good for grain and for roasting ears. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent. (86 days.)

A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Hickory King. (91 days.)

A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Mexican June. (89 days.)

A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

POP CORN

Plant 10 pounds of seed per acre

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

White Rice.

For planting. This is one of the finest types of Pop Corn that can be grown, as it has long white grains; is very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield, and one of the very best for popping. It requires 10 pounds to plant an acre in 3 foot rows. It should be planted about 4 to 6 inches apart in the row, and cultivated same as any other Corn. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Pop Corn.

For popping. This is old crop corn left over, which is fine for popping; in fact, best for this purpose, as new corn will not pop well. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

GRASS AND FIELD SEED

We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog. All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible. Our field seeds are re-cleaned, well-bagged, and of highest quality stocks.



Beautiful Lawns Can Be Grown in Florida

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When Bermuda turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KILGORE'S HULLED BERMUDA

*Sow 1 to 2 pounds of seed to each
1,000 square feet of lawn*

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.35; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses,

thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

FLORIDA'S BLUE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving way as soon as warm weather comes on; however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways it cannot be excelled. Planted earlier part of October it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plant 1 bushel of sprigs per 600 sq. ft.

This new variety of lawn grass has become very popular in the last few years. It forms a very heavy sod, choking out even bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free and needs only light applications of fertilizer twice a year.

When planting prepare the soil and fertilize carefully. This grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer. Some weeding may be necessary before the lawn is well established. 1 bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.50; 10 bu. \$9.50. Not prepaid.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 20 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

Sudan Grass lacks root-stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of the Sudan Grass and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution, it is better to sow the two seeds separately. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

BENNE

Sow 3 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Give it at least a trial. Plant from March until July, in 4 to 5 foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about 3 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn. Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small, and flat. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CROTALARIA

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre

Not prepaid, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

It is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, which in experiment station tests has been found to range from 83 to 207 pounds per acre. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It is not relished by stock, therefore, it is not a forage crop. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for reseeding the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land usually at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of *Striata* and *Spectabilis* seed per acre, and 3 to 5 pounds *Intermedia*, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly. The planting operation should be used the same as for beggarweed.

Striata. *Striata* is best adapted to sandy soils. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Spectabilis. This is a newer strain of *Crotalaria*, which is proving quite popular. This variety is not as fibrous as *Striata*, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed, which is much larger than *Striata*, matures a little earlier and more uniformly, making it a surer and heavier seeder. *Spectabilis* is best adapted to low moist soils, but also does well on sandy soils with plenty of moisture. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Intermedia. This is the newest strain of *Crotalaria* introduced from Africa a few years ago, and has been thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station for several years, where it has shown to have much promise for Florida. It grows much the same as the other two *Crotalaris* commonly grown in Florida, the plants however have smaller leaves and are somewhat less vigorous in growth than the other two. It is hollow stemmed like *Spectabilis* and can be easily worked into the soil. It does well on high ground but seems best adapted to the better sandy soils. The Florida Experiment Station has had good success planting the seed at the rate of three pounds per acre in rows three or three and one-half feet apart. It can then be cultivated much the same as corn. Seed of this strain is smaller than seed of the other two, and should be planted about an inch and one half to two inches deep as soon as the danger of frost is past. *Intermedia* makes a good cover crop to plow under and cattle eat it more readily than they do the other two species. We have a very pure strain of seed of this new *Crotalaria*, it having been grown in well isolated locations, away from all other *Crotalaris*. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Crotalaria Spectabilis

CHUFAS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

Ninety days. One of the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs; also a most excellent feed for poultry, and especially turkeys. Plant from April to August, 1 peck of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping three or four seeds every 6 inches in the drill. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not postpaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds to 1 bushel of seed per acre

(90 days.) A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock. Plant from March until August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, and using 10 pounds per acre where planted for the grain; for forage, broadcast 1 bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 75c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

CATTAIL

or PEARL MILLET

Sow 4 to 20 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots, which are prepaid.

This variety produces green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Plant in spring, just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in 3-foot rows, using 4 pounds of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 pounds of seed broadcast. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

GOLDEN MILLET

FORMERLY GERMAN MILLET

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

(60 days.) For large-yielding, nutritious, quick-growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded. If you want some early hay, plant in March and April. Then, for second crop, plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting, or while in bloom. Lb. 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

OATS

A bushel weighs 32 pounds

If you wish to plant in drills, make them 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, put them in with a tooth harrow. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or 90-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rustproof, entirely beardless, and draught-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Lb. 10c; 2 lbs. 15c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 35c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.00.

Burt. (90-DAY). (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c postpaid. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 35c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.00.

Winter Turf. (GRAZING.) (130 days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other Oat that will beat it. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.



Florida Runner Peanuts

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, peanuts yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. You can produce two crops of the Spanish types per year on same ground, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall and until eaten out by the hogs. Lb. 15c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 50c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.50.

Improved Spanish. (VALENCIA). (100 days.) A bush variety with two to four peas to the pod, making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating Peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness, and most excellent flavor. Lb. 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5½ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration. Lb. 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 55c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.75.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

WHITE-SEEDED CHICKEN CORN

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots, which are prepaid.

(120 days.) This variety is well adapted to our soil and has been grown in Florida with great success. It will, no doubt, become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces an abundance of grain that is far superior to kaffir corn or sorghum for chicken feed.

You will often get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds of seed per acre in 3-foot rows. One of the best yielders of all the sorghum or kaffir families, and can produce two crops from one sowing—first cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.



COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small varieties.

Suwannee (New.) This new variety of cow pea, which is a much better hay producer than any of the old varieties, was introduced into Florida by the State Experiment Station and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. As the result of over 1,000 test plantings by farmers scattered throughout Florida, we are convinced that this cowpea is superior to the commonly grown varieties for Florida conditions. Besides its high yielding qualities, the Suwannee holds its foliage longer and continues growth after other varieties have lost their leaves. This makes it possible to postpone hay-making during wet weather, or at times of emergencies. Although not a high seed producer, the Suwannee produces a fairly good yield of edible seeds. Seed is produced over a long period. It ranks quite high as compared to other varieties in yield of green pods which are said to be of good table quality. The variety ranks with Iron and Brabham in resistance to root knot. The Suwannee will find a valuable place in cowpea forage production of the south. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, and root-knot. The Iron is medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Whippoorwill. One of the popular Cowpeas throughout the South. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and, for general purposes, is a good one. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Mixed. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas are that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improvement. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Blue Goose. A Crowder Pea type. Early. Makes considerable vine. Fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the Pea is very large and speckled. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Extra Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas (New.) This is the earliest maturing large Blackeye pea. Matures sweet tender peas two months after planting and continues to bear if green peas are kept picked. The prolific heavy yield, along with attractive appearance of the large mature peas, extreme earliness, and good keeping qualities make it a most popular Blackeye pea for southern trucking. The delicious flavor and large long pods which are easily shelled make it very popular with home gardeners. The vine produces large leaves with a very vigorous growth. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

California Blackeye. If you want some of the earliest and best table Peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. Most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.55; bu. \$6.00.

Sugar Crowder. A magnificent table Pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.65; bu. \$6.00.

RYE

Sow 1 peck of seed in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by all manner of live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 70c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$2.25.

Florida Black Rye. A standard upright, tall growing variety and a type that always gives satisfactory results in Florida. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in six to eight weeks. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.



Abruzzi Rye

RICE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

Pearl. (WHITE). Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds of seed in drills or 8 pounds broadcast per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots or less, which are prepaid.

Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not stand much warm weather. It is best sown in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre; broadcast, use 8 pounds of seed. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep, and cattle. Rape is a great fat-producer and will also increase the production of milk. Rape resembles the rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$10.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup-making. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. This is one of the very best varieties for making high quality syrup. The stalks are tall and large with an abundance of juice. Not only valuable for syrup-making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.



Sorghum

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre

Mammoth Russian. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. It is also used extensively in many sections as a wind-break for beans. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five to six weeks. Plant from March to September. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart and hills 1 foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00, prepaid.

SOY BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 1 bushel of seed per acre

The Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, for if the seed is put too deep in the ground, a poor stand will result.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) Large seed; strong, vigorous grower, and heavy yielder of both seed and foliage. Medium early. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, pk. 70c; bu. \$3.25.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 to 2 pecks of seed per acre

These are among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it; also good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August.

Bush Velvet Bean. (120 days.) On account of bush habit, this is a very desirable variety to plant in groves or orchards. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Osceola. (140 days.) It is a splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned Velvet Bean. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety will make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) In character and luxuriance of growth it resembles the old variety of Velvet Beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures much quicker than any other kind. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Old Florida Velvet Bean. (180 days.) This variety makes a rank growth of vines and leaves, and will remain as a green cover crop longer than any other. Beans do not shell out when mature as some other varieties do. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

There is no secret or mystery about KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS; it is simply a matter of doing a thing in a way that cannot fail to bring results. The same principle that is used in breeding fine live stock applies just as fully to breeding fine seed.

The Home Flower-Garden

Many of our friends, while interested primarily in vegetables, will also appreciate the desirability of beautifying the home surroundings by the planting of appropriate flowers. Make Florida more beautiful. Do it with flowers. We recommend the following varieties, all priced: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.



A Bed of Kilgore's Sunburst Mixture Zinnias

Ageratum
Alyssum
Aster, Imperial Mixture
Aster, Crego, Assorted Colors
Arctotis, African Daisy

Baby's Breath, White
Baby's Breath, Pink
Baby's Breath, Red
Balsam
Blue Lace Flower
Bachelor's Button, Dainty Mixture

Calendula, Golden Orange
Calendula, Sulphur Queen
Calendula, Excellent Mixture
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation, Charm Mixture
Cosmos, Choice Mixture
Cosmos, Mingle Mixture
Cynoglossum

Daisy, Shasta
Dianthus, Medal Mixture

Gaillardia, Cosmopolitan Mixture
Gaillardia, Lorenziana

Helichrysum or Strawflower
Larkspur, Giant Mixture
Lupines

Marigold, Guinea Gold
Marigold, Lemange Mixture

Nasturtium, Double Golden Gleam (New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Double Scarlet Gleam (New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Double Gleam Hybrids (New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nasturtium, Tall

Pansy, Giant Mixture
Petunia, Fluffy Ruffles
Petunia, Purple Princess
Petunia, Rosy Morn
Petunia, Velvet Red
Petunia, Violet Countess
Petunia, Superb Mixture
Phlox, Peninsular Mixture

Poppy, California Gorgeous Mixture

Portulaca

Salvia, Splendens
Scabiosa, Sunrise Mixture
Snapdragon, Giant Mixture
Snapdragon, Half-Tall Mixture
Statice, Sea Lavender
Sunflower, Sunshine Mixture
Sweet Peas, Blue
Sweet Peas, Dazzler
Sweet Peas, Flesh
Sweet Peas, Monarch
Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixture
Sweet Peas, Late Flowering Mixture

Tithonia or Mexican Sunflower
Verbena, Master Mixture
Vinca or Periwinkle

Zinnia, New Giants of California, Special Mixture
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia Flowered, Sunburst Mixture
Zinnia, Assorted Pompon or Lilliput Mixture

For a complete list of Flowers, Rose Bushes, Lawn Grass, Rock Garden and Fish Pool Supplies, and complete cultural directions for planting and fertilizing flowers and lawns, we refer you to our "FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH" which may be obtained free of charge through any of Kilgore's twelve Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

ROSE BUSHES

Plant December, January, February, and March.

TO BE SURE OF SECURING VARIETIES DESIRED, ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT EARLY.

Postage paid on all Rose Bushes. Rose Bushes cannot be shipped before December 1.

When ordering rose bushes, state time delivery is wanted.

Our rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, sturdy, budded, acclimated stock, all Florida grown, and therefore accustomed to climatic conditions of Florida.

All our roses are strong, field grown, and are budded on Rosa Multiflora stock.

All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

Prices of all varieties of Roses	Each	3 bushes	6 bushes	12 bushes
1-year, strong	\$0.30	\$0.85	\$1.65	\$3.25
2-year, large .....	.35	1.00	1.90	3.75

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

All prices quoted are delivered to you

We cannot make delivery of any Fruit or Nut Trees before December 1, or later than March. The supply on most items frequently becomes exhausted long before the end of the season. Early ordering carries assurance of receiving varieties desired. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

In our list of fruit and nut trees we do not offer bargain-lot stock, but only the very best, dependable, budded, result-producing trees. We carry only those varieties best adapted to Florida and the Southeast.

FIGS

CELESTIAL. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in midseason.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20

GRAPES

IVES. Thrifty; productive; good shipper; large bunch; large berry; black, pulpy, sweet. Good for shade arbors.

CARMEN. Vigorous; free from disease; prolific; large cluster; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and the South generally.

NIAGARA. White; large; showy; splendid quality.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and very popular.

Prices for all varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
1-yr.	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$3.25
2-yr. ....	.45	1.25	2.40	4.20

PEACHES

JEWEL. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

ANGEL. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

HALL'S YELLOW. Large; yellow; freestone. Bears July 1.

Prices of Peaches on plum root stocks:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LE CONTE. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

PINEAPPLE (Sand). Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Price of both varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

CURTIS. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quality and in cracking tests.

SCHLEY. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

STUART. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.65	\$1.80	\$3.25	\$5.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	2.10	3.85	6.95
4 to 5 ft.....	.95	2.70	5.00	9.25

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

EXCELSIOR. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripen in May.

KELSEY. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, blotched with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

TERRELL. large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. Bears June 1.

Price of all varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

TANE-NASHI. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical-shaped fruit of excellent quality.

TRIUMPH. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for either:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 postpaid. Lots of 500 and 1,000 f.o.b. Salisbury, Md. No order filled for less than 100 plants.

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of Strawberry Plants to our customers direct from Maryland. If you want Strawberries, the proper thing is to put out stock plants in January, February, and March, and from the runners, they produce plants for setting from June to the middle of October. Runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July can be used in September and October plantings.

Strawberry Plants are hard to get started and when received be sure that you do not allow the roots to become dry.

Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and, where planted in single rows, the bed can be 1½ feet wide, or, if set in double rows, make bed 2 feet wide and 16 inches between the rows. Make earlier plantings in single rows, as it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean during the rainy season, which is much easier in single rows; but for the later plantings, many use double rows.

Do not double the roots. Make holes deep enough to set the roots straight, and put plant in up to crown, but be sure you do not cover the crown. Press the soil firmly around the roots and water each plant for several days, preferably in the late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized either before or after planting. We prefer to get 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre under them at the time of setting. Wizard sheep manure is fine for first application. The first two applications of commercial fertilizer should be two to three weeks apart, of high-grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of high-grade fertilizer, as soon as the plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of high-grade fertilizer about five to six weeks after the third application.

If the land that is to be set in berries has any indication of being sour or acid, apply hardwood ashes at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, about three weeks before setting plants.

The Missionary variety is planted exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, having been found most satisfactory. Our plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it may be a week before the plants can be dug; therefore, figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but, of course, we always take pleasure in making delivery as promptly as humanly possible.

Missionary Strawberry Plants Postpaid—100 plants 85c; 250 plants \$1.35. Not prepaid—500 plants \$1.50; 1000 plants \$2.85; 5000 plants or more, \$2.75 per 1000. F. O. B. Salisbury, Md. Please have remittance accompany order.

Germāco

Hotkaps

You can add to your next year's profit with Hotkaps to protect from frost. They cost but a fraction over a penny each. One man can set 3,000 Hotkaps per day. They not only bring you higher prices, but are a method of crop insurance—against the danger of the elements.

Price f. o. b. Plant City, or any Kilgore store

100 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed	\$ 2.50
250 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed	3.75
1,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	10.25
5,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	10.10
10,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	10.00
25,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	9.85
Steel Hotkap Setter with Tamper	1.50
Garden Setter alone .....	.50
Steel Tamper alone .....	.25

Write for interesting pamphlet on Hotkaps.

TWELVE KILGORE STORES SERVING FLORIDA

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

A new ruling permits the mailing of all insecticides except Cyanogas and Bi-Sulphide of Carbon. When ordering, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f. o. b. Plant City or any Kilgore store.

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 60c.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON. Best thing known for ridding grains of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

BLUESTONE (COPPER SULPHATE). CRYSTALS: 4 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.60. **SNOWFORM:** 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$5.85. Write for special prices on barrel or ton lots.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. (BOWKER'S CALCIDE.) Lb. 15c; 4 lbs. 40c.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL. A wonderful insecticide and germicide for many uses. Preserves wood against rot and doubles its life. In gallon cans, \$1.75.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP. This is the only real, effective Cattle Dip on the market. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gal. \$2.25.

COPPER-LIME CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST. 20-20-60. 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.35; 100 lbs. \$7.25.

COPPER-LIME DUST (BORDEAUX). 20-80. 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

CYANOGEN A-DUST. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. For best results, use a small hand duster to force the Cyanogas deep enough in the burrows to make a complete kill. 4 oz. 30c; 1/2-lb. tins 45c; 1-lb. tins 75c; 5-lb. tins \$3.00; 25-lb. tins \$10.00; 100-lb. drums \$25.00. (Not mailable.)

CYANOGEN—ANT KILLER. Instantly and permanently kills ant colonies in lawns, gardens and yards, before ants get into the home. 4 oz. can 30c.

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. 2 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.50.

DUSTING SULPHUR WITH SPREADER. 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

FISH-OIL SOAP. Used largely for white fly, mites, San Jose scale, thrip, and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage. Use from 5 to 10 pounds Fish-Oil to 50 gallons of water. Lb. 25c; 8 lbs. 80c; 16 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$3.25.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. 100 per cent pure Sulphur. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

KALO SPRAY. Non-arsenical spray for chewing insects, 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 90c; 50-lb. bag \$10.00.

KALOIL. A contact spray for sucking insects. 1 1/2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 32 oz. \$3.50; 1 gal. \$11.75.

KAYSO (a spreader). 2 lbs. 40c; 48 lbs. \$8.30.

KILGORE'S FLY AND MOSQUITO SPRAY. A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. 1/2 pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; gal. \$1.75.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (32 to 34 degrees Baume.) 1-gal. can 55c; 5 gals. \$2.00. Write for special price on half barrel and barrel lots or more.

LIME SULPHUR—DRY. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

3% NICOTINE DUST. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$5.80; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with spreader. Qt. \$1.25; Gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

PARIS GREEN. Best grade. 1/4 lb. 15c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5-gal. drum \$6.75.

POISON BAIT. Prepared, ready for use to control mole crickets and cut worms. 100-lb. bags \$4.50 each.

POWDERED BORDEAUX. Bluestone and lime in the proper proportion to make up Bordeaux Spray. Add water according to directions. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 65c; 48 lbs. \$6.72.

PYRETHRUM POWDER. Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00; bbls. (about 225 lbs.) 44c per lb.

SULPHUR. Clear dusting Sulphur. Lb. 7c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$52.00.

SULPHUR (Agricultural). Lb. 6c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton, \$47.00.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants in twenty-four hours. Small size bottle 25c; large size bottle 50c.

TOBACCO DUST. High-grade strong snuff, not the ground stems usually sold which are absolutely useless as an insecticide. Lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

SEMESAN

For treatment of beans, peas, cabbage, eggplant, pepper, and all kinds of vegetable seeds, to control seed-borne diseases.

Each package has complete directions.

2 ozs.....	\$0.50	5 lbs.....	\$11.75
1 lb.....	2.50	25 lbs.....	46.25

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL

For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Each package has full directions.

4 ozs.....	\$0.50	5 lbs.....	\$ 8.00
1 lb.....	1.75	25 lbs.....	31.25

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY

Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, non-poisonous to human, animal, or poultry life, safe and easy to use. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian fly), all manner of bugs, worms, rose-chafers, leaf-hoppers, white flies, red-spider, caterpillars, cutworms, thrip, celery leaf-tier, and good for spraying all kinds of flowers.

1-oz. bottle makes 4 to 8 gallons. Price 35c.

4-oz. bottle makes 20 to 35 gallons. Price \$1.00.

1/2-pint bottle makes 35 to 70 gallons. Price \$2.50.

1-quart can makes 140 to 280 gallons. Price \$4.00.

1-gallon can makes 560 to 1100 gallons. Price \$12.00.

NEW EVERGREEN

Evergreen is non-poisonous to humans, birds, or pets. Its killing agent is pyrethrum which has the unusual quality of being fatal to plant insects, but harmless to higher forms of life. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.00; gallon \$12.00.

SULFOCID AND SCALECID

For Spraying Vegetables and Citrus Trees.

SULFOCID. Unexcelled as a vegetable spray. Controls mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in the washing water before shipping beans to control diseases while in transit. While Sulfoicide is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. 55c; qt. 90c; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.10.

SCALECID. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfoicide at the rate of two gallons Scalecide and one gallon Sulfoicide to two hundred gallons of water, it takes care of practically all citrus troubles. Qt. 70c; gal. \$1.70; 5 gals. \$6.05; 10 gals. \$10.45.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfoicide and Scalecide.

For Best Results

INOCULATE
YOUR LEGUMES WITH



Nitragin Prices Quoted Are Postpaid

	1/2 bu.	1 bu.	2 bu.	2 1/2 bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
Austrian Peas	\$.30	\$.45	\$.60	\$.75	\$2.00	\$ 3.00
Beggarweed .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Crotalaria .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Velvet Beans .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Cow Peas .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Garden Beans .....	.30	.45	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Garden Peas .....	.30	.45	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Lima Beans .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Peanuts .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
Soy Beans .....	.35	.60	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00

Nitragin Garden Culture: For Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Lupines, and Sweet Peas. Inoculates from one ounce to eight pounds of seed. Price 25c.

Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

An Easier and Better Spraying Method

Prices quoted are F. O. B. Plant City or any Kilgore Store

Pyrox Without Poison. The nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But, to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant disease to attack your crop.

No wonder that blight cuts into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox Without Poison. Thousands of farmers use it every year.

Pyrox Without Poison makes a uniform mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly all over and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

Use Pyrox Without Poison this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops—then decide.

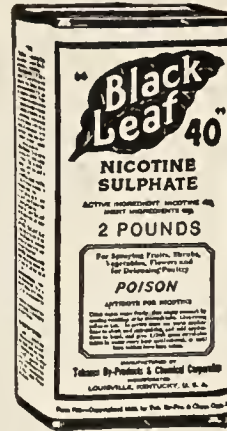
100 lb. drum, \$9.00; 500 lb. barrel \$33.50.

Pyrox. is also made with poison to kill leaf-chewing insects as well as to prevent blight.

25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$13.50; 300 lbs. \$33.00.

Nicotine Pyrox. If you have a garden, you will want a can of the new Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, but in the garden where sucking insects do so much damage, you will want to use Nicotine Pyrox, the spray that provides most complete protection.

10 oz. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Spray "Black Leaf 40" 40% NICOTINE

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds.

EFFECTIVE on—
Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphids (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).
Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphids (red and green lice).

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc., often fail because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Citrus. Yields often very materially reduced on account of aphids.

Black Leaf "40" can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime - Sulphur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



A NEW CONTROL FOR POULTRY LICE AND MITES

It has just recently been discovered that Black Leaf 40, undiluted, painted on the top side of poultry roosts, will control body-lice. This new method of delousing poultry saves labor, does not harm the birds, nor retard egg-production. Black Leaf 40 is also very effective when applied as a spray against poultry lice.

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray).....	\$.35
5-oz. bottle (makes 30 gallons spray).....	1.00
1-lb. bottle (makes 80 to 100 gallons spray).....	2.25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons spray).....	3.25
5-lb. tin (makes 400 to 500 gallons spray).....	5.85
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons spray).....	10.60

SPRAYERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS ARE PREPAID

We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Sprayers Listed. Write for Prices

The lack of first-class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford not to consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work? We carry a complete line of repair parts for all sprayers listed. Write for prices.

Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer

The Vermorel Sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. A 40 pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever, which is placed at the right hand side of the spray tank. The tank is elliptical in shape and concave on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator free use of both hands while spraying.



Brass Tank—
3½ Gallons Capacity.
Price \$18.00

The Super Mist Sprayer

A New High-pressure Hand Sprayer

The Super Mist sprayer which we are introducing has brought in a new era of spraying efficiency. Combining light, flexible equipment with high pressure spraying, it is ideal for all size operations. Maintaining 150 pounds pressure and a continuous spray, the Super Mist hand sprayer, carried and operated by one man, is capable of covering several acres of vegetables per day. Brass Tank, 4 Gallons Capacity, Price \$25.00.

The Champion Sprayer

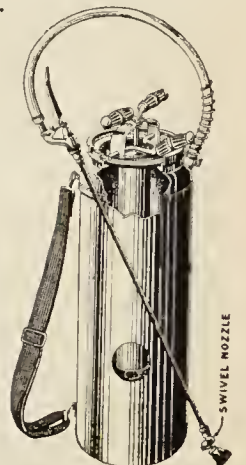
This new sprayer is so simple in construction, there can never be trouble. Easy to use, it being carried on the back, economical in cost, powerful in operation.
Brass Tank, 5 Gallons Capacity, \$16.50.

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

Brown's New Open-Hed Sprayer is electrically welded and galvanized after being fabricated. This makes a tank lining having no seams. Equipped with 5-ply special spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension swivel nozzle coupling and screen, non-clog nozzle.

Open-Hed No. 4B, Brass Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$8.90
Open-Hed No. 4D, Galvanized Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$5.60



HAND SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

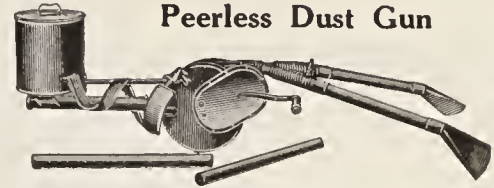
All Prices Quoted Are Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.00.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.

FEENY HAND DUSTER No. BX. Holds 1 pint; 28 inches long. Extra nozzle. A splendid inexpensive Duster for field, flowers or garden. Efficient, durable, and easy to operate and reload. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusting upward from underneath plants and vines, and is recognized as standard dusting outfit for applying all kinds of powdered insecticides in fields, vineyards, and gardens. Price \$1.10.

FEENY MODEL D. Holds two quarts. Price \$2.65.
 Vermorel "Double Action" Duster, Capacity 12 lbs. \$15.00
 California Beauty Duster, Capacity 12 lbs. 14.00
 Blue Beauty Duster, Capacity 15 lbs. 17.00
 American Beauty Duster, Capacity 15 lbs. 20.00



Peerless Dust Gun

The most perfectly balanced Duster on the market. It will dust one or two rows and will dust underneath the foliage. It is ball bearing, has a powerful air-hlast, is easy to operate, can be regulated, and will dust medium-sized trees.

The Peerless Duster is operated from the side of operator. The body plate is operated with universal joint, giving a comfortable position at any angle without chafing the body. Its simplicity makes it fool-proof. Holds 10 pounds of dust. Price \$19.00.

Miscellaneous Farm and Garden Tools

Cyclone Seeder

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, harley, beggarweed, huckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.50 postpaid.

Orange Clippers—Prices quoted are postpaid

WISS. Lasts the longest and does the best work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Raffia—Prices quoted are postpaid

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lh. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Plain natural color uneven weight banks, 100 lbs. \$26.50.
 Raffia Needles, small or large, 2 for 5c.

Planet Jr. Tools

SAVE WORK AND MONEY

All Prices quoted on Planet Jr. Tools are F.O.B. Plant City, or any Kilgore Store.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, the best that money can buy, will not give you best results unless you give the plants grown from them the proper care. Send for the complete Planet Jr. catalog which gives descriptions and prices on other models of seeders and cultivators.

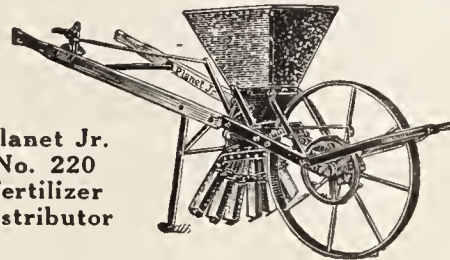
Planet Jr.
No. 4D Hill
and Drill
Seeder



Shipping
Weight
41 lbs.
Price \$13.50
F.O.B.
Plant City
and all stores

A favorite with large and small gardeners for over 40 years. Easily adjustable to sow either in drills or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Instantly adjustable for any size seed opening. Shuts off automatically at the end of the row.

Planet Jr.
No. 220
Fertilizer
Distributor



Shipping
Weight
115 lbs.
Price
\$26.00
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Designed particularly for Florida, the No. 220 is an economical and efficient fertilizer distributor. By means of its six adjustable spouts it spreads fertilizer evenly on the ground from 4 to 30 inches wide. It will distribute in the middles of three rows up to 14 inches apart or one side each of two rows up to 36 inches. Special gates are furnished to permit distribution through only the two middle spouts or two or three spouts on either right or left side. The quantity of fertilizer can be accurately regulated from 200 to 2000 pounds per acre.

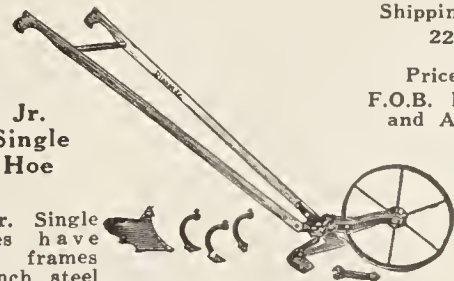
Planet Jr.
No. 119
Garden Plow



Shipping Weight
18 lbs.
Price \$3.65
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 119 with its 24-inch wheel is particularly suited to use in rough or very soft ground. The equipment included is all that is needed in most gardens. The single cultivator tooth is for making narrow furrows, marking out rows or for mixing fertilizer in the bottom of a seed furrow. The reversible scuffle blade attachment is for weeding or reversed, for cultivating. The plow is for hilling, furrowing or light plowing. No. 35 Seeder fits the No. 119 Garden Plow. Shipping weight 18 lbs. Price \$3.65.

Planet Jr.
No. 17 Single
Wheel Hoe



Shipping Weight
22 lbs.
Price \$7.35
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoes have all steel frames and a 15-inch steel wheel. They are practically indestructible and can be used with a wide variety of cultivating attachments. The No. 17 is the most popular for home garden use including the three essential tools: Hoes, Cultivator Teeth and Plow.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON POULTRY SUPPLIES ARE F.O.B. PLANT CITY AND ALL KILGORE STORES

WE CARRY ONLY THE VERY BEST POULTRY SUPPLIES. OUR STOCKS ARE COMPLETE AT ALL TIMES, WHICH MEANS QUICK AND EFFICIENT SERVICE ON ALL ORDERS.

Buckeye New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooders

The New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

- No. 642, 42-inch canopy.....\$11.50
- No. 652, 52-inch canopy..... 11.95

Moe's Double Feeding-Troughs

Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| No. 335. Length 12 inches..... | \$0.10 |
| No. 336. Length 18 inches..... | .15 |
| No. 337. Length 24 inches..... | .25 |
| No. 257-8. Length 36 inches..... | .90 |
| No. 258-7. Length 48 inches..... | 1.25 |

Thermometer, Universal Buckeye

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

- Incubator Thermometer\$1.00
- Brooder Thermometer60
- Weather Thermometer, 8 in. wood case .50
- 10-in. Japanned-tin case..... 1.50

Economy Two-piece Fountains

This fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility Fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Two sizes: No. 20, 1/2 gal. 30c; No. 24, 1 gal. 40c.

Moe's Egg-Tester

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air cell.

No. 48. One size only. 25c each.

Moe's Ideal Poultry Punch

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3 1/2 inches. Nickel plated.

No. 39, 35c each.

Grit and Shell Boxes

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practical and made of the best galvanized iron.

No. 9. For grown birds.....\$.65

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

Used for either water or milk

Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint, quart, or 1/2-gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed, water, or milk. One size. No. 133. Without jar, 10c; 3 for 25c.

Nest-Eggs

China, 3c each; 35c per doz. Medicated, 3c each; 30c per doz.

Moe's Dry Mash Hoppers

A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

- No. 35. Width 8 1/2 inches.....\$.75
- No. 36. Width 12 inches..... 1.25
- No. 37. Width 24 inches..... 1.50

Leg Bands

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c; 25 bands 25c; 50 bands 40c; 100 bands 75c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, Pigeon, Bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Preparations

Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Pkt. 25c; 4 lbs. 50c; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$2.75.

Pratt's Animal Regulator. 21-oz. pkg. 25c; 3 lbs. 50c; 7 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.75.

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder. 2 lbs. 60c; 4 1/2 lbs. \$1.00; 12 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

Pratt's N-K Poultry Worm Capsules. Adult size, 50-capsule pkg. 85c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.50. Chick size, 50-capsule pkg. 55c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.00.

Pratt's R-P Tablets (Formerly Roup) 1 1/2 oz. 25c; 3 1/2 oz. 50c.

Pratt's Chick Tablets (Formerly Diarrhoea). 7/8 oz. 25c; 2 3/8 oz. 50c.

Pratt's Roost Paint. Kills Lice. 1/2 pt. 85c; Pt. \$1.50; Qt. \$2.25; gal. \$7.00.

Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 35c; quart 50c; 1/2 gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45.

Pratt's Fly Chaser. (For livestock.) 1 qt. 50c; 1/2 gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45; 5 gal. \$6.50.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

CANS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added.

Do not order Sanitary Cans if you do not have a can sealer.

It should be remembered when ordering Cans that you cannot use Sanitary Cans without a sealer, therefore do not get Standard and Sanitary Cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our Cans are packed.

In our canning list we have added Sanitary Cans. This type Can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other Can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two or three times.

No.		Number in case	Case	1000
2.	Sanitary Cans and Caps	100	\$2.85	\$27.50
3.	Sanitary Cans and Caps	100	3.90	38.00
2.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	3.05	29.50
3.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	4.15	40.50
1 1/2.	Friction-top (3/4 pt.) Cans and Caps.....	125	3.85	30.25
2 1/2.	Friction-top (3/4 qt.) Cans and Caps.....	100	4.15	40.20
5.	Friction-top (approx. 1/2 gal.) Cans and Caps	50	3.50	67.50
10.	Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) pail and lid	50	4.75	93.05

5 gal. Square Honey Cans, each 50c; \$4.50 for 10.

Canning in tin cans has many advantages over glass jars. There is no danger of breakage, either during canning or afterward during storage and transportation, and they are easier to handle than glass. The larger opening in the Sanitary type of can makes it easier to pack products in cans than in jars. The top is entirely open and is sealed by a double seaming of the cover onto the edge.

GLASS FRUIT JARS

We carry a complete line of different types and sizes glass fruit jars, jelly glasses and honey jars. Write for information and prices.

CANNING LABELS

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

Our Labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors, and we can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2 per 1000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample Labels. We can also have made up, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75 cts. each. We carry labels for beans, blackberries, corn, tomatoes, and syrup.

No. 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 Syrup.....	25	100	1000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.50
No. 5 (approx. 1/2 gal. syrup).....	.25	.50	3.50
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
Rubber Stamp—two line \$1.00; three line \$1.35.	.35	1.00	7.50

CANNING SUPPLIES

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	\$0.85
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	1.10
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100).....	1.00
Extra Caps for No. 1 1/2 Friction Top (per 100).....	.85
Extra Caps for No. 2 1/2 Friction Top (per 100).....	1.00
Can Tongs .....	.60

CANNING DEPARTMENT (Continued)

Hardly is there a day in Florida when there is not some luscious vegetable or fruit that can easily be conserved for later use. Meats, poultry and fish can also be conserved by modern safe and scientific methods—same methods as used by commercial canners. A pantry full of wholesome home-canned products means a better balanced diet for the entire family the year round. It is fascinating too, avoids waste and builds a bank account.

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT

The best home can sealer on the market for the following reasons:

(1) **Extremely Simple.** Merely insert can, turn crank and can is automatically sealed. Sealer is instantly ready for next can.

(2) **Operation of seaming rolls is automatic and positive.** Will seal can after can just as it did the first can—merely by turning crank.

(3) **Very Compact.** No loose parts to confuse operator or become lost, thereby placing sealer out of operation.

(4) **Seaming chuck and seaming rolls interlock in such a manner that ALL possibility of damaging either chuck or rolls through faulty adjustment is entirely eliminated.** This valuable feature is found only on the Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC.

(5) **Wear occurs on all sealers and in time causes loss of base pressure, very essential to successful sealing of a can.** To offset such wear, Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Sealer has an adjustable baseplate that enables you to easily offset effect of such wear as it occurs.

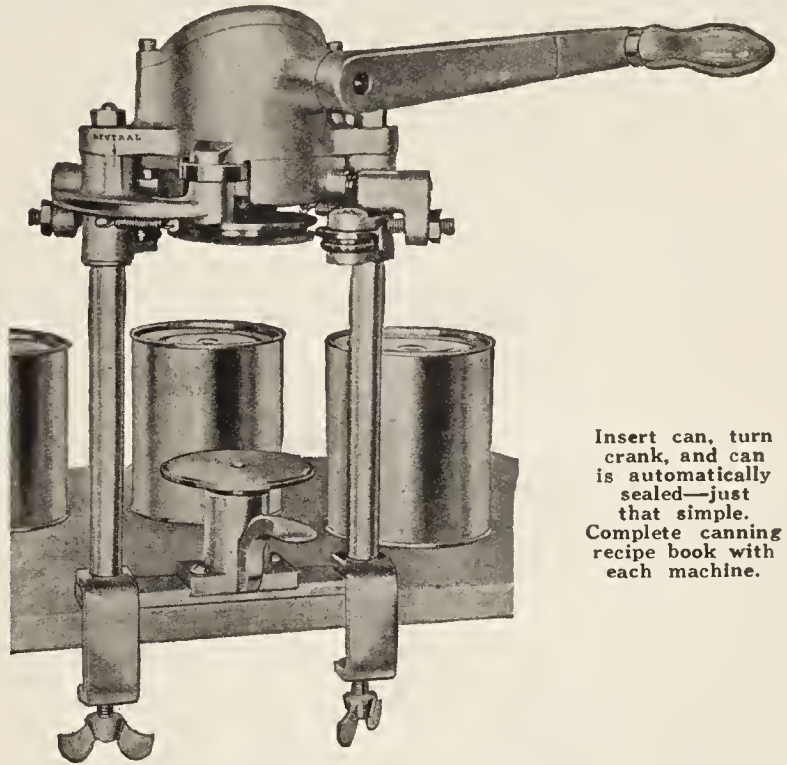
(6) **Equipped with same high quality seaming chuck and seaming rolls as are used on the high-speed Automatic can making machines.**

(7) **Sturdily built—Steel where steel belongs—and should last a lifetime with only reasonable care.**

(8) **Embodies result of our twenty years' experience with hand sealers and eliminates all objections found in other hand sealing machines.**

(9) **Regularly equipped for No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) standard sanitary cans and may readily be changed from one size can to the other.** Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired.

Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Home Can Sealer with Can Saver Attachment equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.....Price \$16.50, Prepaid



Insert can, turn crank, and can is automatically sealed—just that simple. Complete canning recipe book with each machine.

THE DIXIE HOME CAN SEALER IS THE FINEST HOME SEALER EVER BUILT

BURPEE'S HOME CAN SEALERS

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

The Burpee Quick Change Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of a Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine.

Burpee Self Sealer (Automatic).....	\$14.95
Burpee Quick Change Home Can Sealer.....	12.50
Burpee No. 23, Model 5, (Old Style).....	9.75

All of the above Burpee sealers are equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.

ALUMINUM PRESSURE COOKERS

Pressure Canning is the only method recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the canning of non-acid vegetables and fruits or meats. Involves same methods as used by commercial canners. Now available to every housewife.

Prices Quoted Are F.O.B. Plant City

	Capacity		Price
	No. 2 Cans	No. 3 Cans	
Burpee No. 5-10 (Aluminum).....	10	5	\$15.00
Burpee No. 10-16 (Aluminum).....	16	10	18.00
Burpee No. 25 T. S. (tinned steel).....	16	10	10.50
Burpee No. 25 E. (Enameled).....	16	10	11.50
Pressure Double Boiler inset for Burpee Cookers.....			6.50
12 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker.....	10	5	13.00
18 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker.....	15	8	14.00
25 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker.....	21	10	16.50

The Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker is equally as suitable with tin cans or glass jars. The 12 quart cooker holds 7 pint, 4 quart, or 2 half-gallon glass jars. The 18 quart holds 8 pint, 5 quart, or 3 half-gallon glass jars. The 25 quart holds 18 pint, 7 quart, 4 half-gallon glass jars.

DIXIE STEEL PRESSURE RETORTS

(All Seams Electric Welded)

Prices Quoted Are F.O.B. Plant City

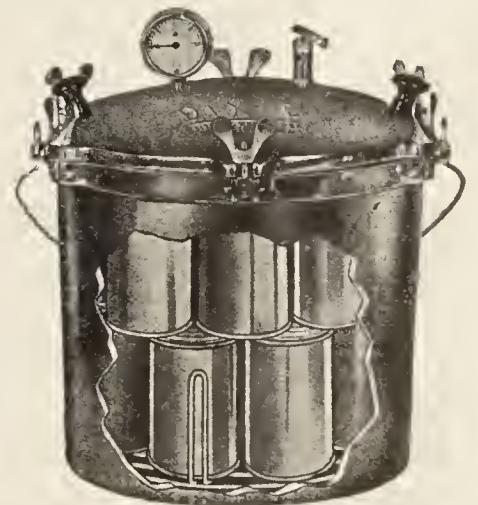
Equipped with complete instruction book, steam gauge, control valve, pet cock, cover lifting device, and galvanized inset crate for holding cans. Sturdily built of boiler steel and will stand years of rugged service.

No. 2. **Hotel Size.** Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans. Price \$30.00

No. 3. **Factory Size.** Will hold 130 No. 2 cans, 80 No. 3 cans, or 32 No. 10 cans. Price \$65.00.

PACKAGES AND CRATE MATERIAL

We handle all classes of containers for fruits and vegetables, such as crates, hampers, baskets, tubs, strawberry cups, etc., also paper wraps, paste and nails. For samples and prices see any Kilgore store or write The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.



The Dixie Cooker Is Equally Suitable For Cans or Glass Jars

FERTILIZERS

IF YOU FARM FOR PROFIT—USE SOILADE FERTILIZER

The one sure way to make more money from your farm operations is to use SOILADE Fertilizer. In hundreds of side by side tests, it has proved itself vastly superior to old style fertilizers and has demonstrated that it is possible, with the same amount of labor, to make more money from the land. Record yields of Tomatoes, Potatoes, Beans, Peppers, Celery, Strawberries, Citrus fruit and other crops are being produced by SOILADE and invariably they have better flavor, substance and appearance and bring better prices on account of their fine shipping quality.

Any farmer, interested in making more money from his land, should send at once to The Kilgore Seed Company for a free copy of the new book "MONEY-FARMING." It tells the complete story of SOILADE and shows actual photographs of results you may expect by using this modern plant food. SOILADE is especially compounded to meet local soil requirements and, for this reason, we cannot quote general prices. Let us know your location and your crop and prices will be promptly furnished.

The analyses of all mixed fertilizers now read NITROGEN, phosphoric acid and potash, whereas under the old fertilizer law, prior to September 1, 1935, the analyses were expressed as AMMONIA, phosphoric acid and potash. For instance, under the old fertilizer law, prior to September 1, 1935, we expressed one of our most popular vegetable fertilizers as 5% ammonia, 7% phosphoric acid and 5% potash. We now show the same fertilizer as 4% nitrogen, 7% phosphoric acid and 5% potash, the 4% nitrogen being equivalent to 5% ammonia, thus not changing the fertilizer but only the method of expressing the ammonia in terms of nitrogen to conform to the new State Fertilizer Law.

BRADLEY'S AA QUALITY FERTILIZERS

Put up in 100 lb. bags. On single bag orders, prices listed are F.O.B. Plant City.

On orders for 300 lbs. and up prices listed are on a delivered basis to any point in Florida.

Bradley's AA Quality Brands of Fertilizer are properly balanced and have the greatest crop producing powers for Florida soils.

AGRICO FOR CITRUS

Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash		Bag	Ton
4%	8%	3%	For early spring and summer	\$1.70	\$33.00
3%	8%	6%	For late summer	1.65	32.55
2%	8%	10%	For late fall	1.65	32.80

The above Fertilizers are made from bone-meal, guano, ground tobacco stems, superphosphate, H. G. sulphate of potash, nitrate, and sulphate of ammonia.

BRADLEY'S AA SURE CROP FERTILIZER

Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash		Bag	Ton
2%	9%	3%		\$1.35	\$26.15

The best fertilizer mixture for Florida field crops. Valuable for corn, cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, etc.

BRADLEY'S LAZARETTO TRUCK FERTILIZERS

Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash		Bag	Ton
3%	8%	3%		\$1.50	\$29.45
4%	5%	5%		1.60	31.35
4%	8%	3%		1.60	31.60
4%	7%	5%		1.65	32.55

Bradley's Lazaretto Truck Fertilizers are made from H. G. sulphate of potash, superphosphate, fish, blood and bone, castor meal, cotton seed meal, nitrate and sulphate of ammonia.

BRADLEY'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash		Bag	Ton
4%	7%	3%		\$1.40	\$27.80

AGRICO

"The Fertilizer with the extra Plant Foods." Different analyses for different crops. Call or write for special Agrico pamphlet.

Other Fertilizers Recommended

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Ton
	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$39.00

All sheep manure prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

GRANULAR AERO CYANAMID

Granular Aero Cyanamid is a fertilizer carrying both ammonia 27% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$40.00, f.o.b. Plant City, and all stores. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.



AMMO-PHOS. High analysis fertilizers induce faster growth, earlier maturity, improved quality, and increased yields of fruits and vegetables, and enable you to be among the first to harvest at highest market prices.

				Bag	Ton
Ammo-Phos No. 1	14½	24	12	\$ 4.00	\$79.00
Ammo-Phos No. 2	11	18	18	3.90	77.00
Ammo-Phos No. 6	16	13	8	3.50	69.00
Ammo-Phos No. A	13	46	0	3.50	69.00
Ammo-Phos No. B	20	20	0	3.00	59.00

Put up in 100-lb. bags. Prices quoted are prepaid by freight. Call or write for special pamphlets on Ammo-Phos.

Manganese Sulphate. A soil corrective for Alkaline or sweet land. Plants yellowed by Manganese starvation are easily strengthened by applications of Manganese Sulphate at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.50, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$69.25, delivered, freight prepaid.

GERMAN PEAT MOSS. Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: 1 Bale (about 100 lbs.) \$2.50; f.o.b. Plant City.

KAINIT (20%). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.10, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$21.65; 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. 2.5 per cent nitrogen. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$1.90; f.o.b. Plant City. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

NITRATE OF POTASH. It is heavy in both nitrogen and potash. 100 lbs. \$2.05, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$40.65. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

NITRATE OF SODA. 19% nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags, \$1.70 each, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$34.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (Acid Phosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 16 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. 90c, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$17.85. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

HARDWOOD ASHES. Fine for sour and acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. 95c, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$19.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

LIME, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

GOAT MANURE. 2.5 per cent Potash and 1.25 per cent nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.20, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$24.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, BEE-HIVES AND EQUIPMENT

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.



The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with metal cover, 16 1/4 x 20 in., outside measurements. Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, inner cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

22202. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs. \$3.35
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 149 lbs. 15.10

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover
22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs. \$ 3.00
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 132 lbs. 12.95

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

22482. 1 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 13 lbs. \$1.65
22483. 5 KD Standard body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 69 lbs. 6.75

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs. \$0.60
22528. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs. 2.75
22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 9 lbs. 1.00
22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 4.60
22522. Frame with Hoffman top bar, Wt. 9 lbs. \$1.10
22523H 5 frames with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 39 lbs. 5.20

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

22542. *1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs. \$1.00
22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 4.60

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 in. sections. Wt. 23 lbs. per 100. \$0.45 \$2.00 \$3.80
2544. Beeway Wood Separators, 1-10 in. thick. Wt. 13 lbs. per 100. .25 1.10 2.00
4248. 10-frame Heavy Metal Frame Supports. 14-in. Wt. 7 lbs. per 100. .20 .65 1.25
4258. 10-Frame Flat Tins, 15 7/8 x 7 in. Wt. 8 lbs. per 100. .15 .60 1.10
453. Super Springs, 1c. ea. Wt. 1 1/2 lbs. per 100. .75

Honey Extractors

4005. Two Frame New Novice Extractor. Pockets, 9 1/2 x 16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 47 lbs. \$12.75

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-frame

22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 10 lbs. \$1.20
22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs. 5.25

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-frame

22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 8 lbs. \$0.72
22633. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs. 3.10

Inner Covers, 10-frame

22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs. \$0.35
22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs. 1.60

Bottom Boards, 10-frame

22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs. \$0.72
22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs. 3.10

Wire for Frames

446. 1/4 lb. Spools Tinned Wire. \$0.15
447. 1/2 lb. Spools Tinned Wire. .27
448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire. .52

Bee Escape

411. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz. \$0.15

Bristle Bee Brush

292. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz. \$0.25

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified. If two-piece bottom bars are wanted, send 10c per 100 extra.
2910. Hoffman, with 10 50 100 solid bottom bar, 9 1/2 x 17 1/2 in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100. \$0.70 \$2.75 \$5.40
2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with solid bottom bar, depth 5 1/2 in. Wt. 26 lbs. per 100. .45 1.85 3.60
2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100. .55 2.45 4.80

Comb Honey Sections

No. 1 Grade
2440. 100. Wt. 8 lbs. \$1.30
2441. 250. Wt. 17 lbs. 3.15
2442. 500. Wt. 31 lbs. 6.25

Spur Wire Imbedder

401. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8oz. \$0.20

Steel Hive Tool

405. Hive Tool, 10-inch. Wt. 6oz. \$0.55

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

4211. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs. \$0.45

Queen Excluder, 10-frame

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.

4242. 10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood. 16 1/4 x 20 in. Wt. 4 lbs. \$0.65 \$6.00
4241. 10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs. .70 6.50

Standard Smoker

423. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 1/4 x 7 in. Wt. 2 lbs. \$1.00

Drill Bee Gloves

276. Medium. 277 Large. Wt 1 lb. \$0.80

Veils

255. Root Indestructible Bee-Veil. Wt. 1 lb. \$0.80

Feeders

291. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz. \$0.20

Staples

4562. Crate Staples, 2x 1/4 in., 1-lb carton \$0.20
4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb. .25

Cement-Coated Wire Nails

Lb.
4511. 2d Fine \$0.12
4517. 7d box .10
4546. 3/4-inch .20
4569. Galvanized Nails, 3/4 in. long, not cement-coated, for nailing metal on covers .20

Foundation

Medium Brood, 3-ply

8x16 3/4 in.—7 sheets to pound
Price Weight
5000. 10-sheet Carton \$0.95 3 lbs.
5003. 50-Sheet Carton 4.50 9 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Standard Frames
8x16 3/4 in.—8 sheets to pound
Price Weight
5111. 10-sheet Carton \$0.80 3 lbs.
5113. 50-sheet Carton 3.80 8 lbs.

Light Brood, Single-Ply

8x16 3/4 in.—Special. 10 sheets to pound
Price Weight
5210. 10-sheet Carton \$0.65 2 lbs.
5213. 50-sheet Carton 3.00 7 lbs.
5214. 200-sheet Carton 11.80 33 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Shallow Frames
4 1/2 x 16 3/4 in.—15 sheets to pound
Price Weight
5120. 10-sheet Carton \$0.50 2 lbs.
5123. 50-sheet Carton 2.20 5 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

5x16 3/4 in.—13 sheets to pound
Price Weight
10-sheet Carton \$0.50 2 lbs.
50-sheet Carton 2.20 6 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

8 9-16x16 3/4 in.—7 sheets to pound
Price Weight
350. 10-sheet Carton \$0.97 3 lbs.
350. 50-sheet Carton 4.55 10 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

5x16 3/4 in.—12 sheets to pound
Price Weight
352. 10-sheet Carton \$0.60 2 lbs.
352. 50-sheet Carton 2.85 6 lbs.

Thin Super

Price Weight
5331. 1-lb. Carton, 3 7/8 x 15 3/4 in., 28 sheets to lb. \$0.75 2 lbs.
5333. 5-lb. Carton, 3 7/8 x 15 3/4 in., 28 sheets to lb. 3.50 7 lbs.
5321. 1-lb. Carton, 4 1/2 x 16 3/4 in., 22 sheets to lb. .75 2 lbs.
5323. 5-lb. Carton, 4 1/2 x 16 3/4 in., 22 sheets to lb. 3.50 7 lbs.
3104. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16 1/2 in., 22 sheets to lb. .75 2 lbs.
3104. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16 1/2 in., 22 sheets to lb. 3.50 7 lbs.

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Benne	35	Grit and Shell Boxes	44	Poultry Department	44
Bisulphide of Carbon	41	Gypsophila	39	Pratt's Poultry Remedies	44
Black Leaf "40"	42	— H —			
Blue Lace Flower	39	Helianthus	39	Pressure Cookers	45
Bluestone (Copper Sulphate)	41	Helichrysum	39	Pumpkin	24
Bone Meal	46	High-Wheel Garden Plow and	43	Protexol	41
Bordeaux, Powdered	41	Cultivator	45	Pyrethrum Powder	41
Borecole	17	Home Can Sealer	39	Pyrox	42
B-ttom-filled Fountains	44	Home Flower Garden	3	— R —	
Broccoli	7	H-me Garden Collections	2	Radish	25
Brussels Sprouts	7	Home Garden Planting Table	40	Raffia	43
Buckeye Brooders	44	Hotkaps	40	Rape, Dwarf Essex	38
— C —					
Cabbage	8-9	Hotkap Setters	40	Red Arrow Insect Spray	41
Cabbage, Chinese	9	— I —			
Calendula	39	Insecticides and Fungicides	41	Rhubarb	25
Calliopsis	39	— K —			
Candytuft	39	Kainit	46	Rice	38
Canning Department	44	Kale	17	Rose Bushes	39
Canning Labels	44	Kalo Spray	41	Roselle	25
Canning Supplies	44	Kaloil	41	Rutabaga	31
Cans and Caps	44	Kayso	41	Rye	37
Calcium Arsenate	41	Kohl Rabi	17	— S —	
Cantaloupe	10	— L —			
Carbolineum (Avenarius)	41	Larkspur	39	Sage	27
Carnation	39	Leg Bands	44	Salsify	27
Carrot	7	Lettuce	18	Salvia	39
Cattail	36	Lime, Hydrated	46	Scabiosa	39
Cauliflower	9	Lime-Sulphur Solution	41	Scalecide	41
Celery	12-13	Lupines	39	Seed Disinfectants	41
Chinese Pinks	39	— M —			
Chufas	36	Manganese Sulphate	46	Seeders, Cyclone	43
Clippers, Orange	43	Manure, Goat and Sheep	46	Semesan	41
Collards	15	Marigolds	39	Semesan Bel	41
Cooper's Cattle Dip	41	Millet, Golden	36	Sheep Manure	46
Copper Lime Arsenate Dust	41	Millet, Pearl or Cattail	36	Snapdragon	39
Copper Lime Dust	41	Moe's Dry Mash Hoppers	44	Soilade	46
Corn, Field	33	Moe's Egg Tester	44	Sorghum	38
Corn, Pop	33	Moe's Feeding Troughs	44	Sorrel, Jamacia	25
Corn, Seed	33	Moe's Poultry Punch	44	Spinach	27
Corn, Sweet and Roasting Ear	11	Mourning Bride	39	Sprays	41
Corn, White Kaffir	36	Mosquito Spray	41	Sprayers and Dusters	42-43
Cosmos	39	Muskmelon	10	Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers	42
Cowpeas	37	Mustard	19	Champion Sprayer	42
Crate Material	45	— N —			
Cress	15	Nasturtiums	39	Continuous Hand Sprayer	43
Crotalaria	35	Nest Eggs	44	Feeney Hand Duster	43
Cucumber	14-15	Nicotine Dust	41	Hand Sprayers and Dusters	43
Cushaw	24	Nicotine Pyrox	42	Super Mist Hand Sprayer	42
Cyanamid	46	Nicotrol	41	New Super Mist Hand Sprayer	43
Cyanogas A-Dust	41	Nitragin	41	Peerless Dust Gun	43
Cynoglossum	39	Nitrate of Potash	46	Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer	42
— D —					
Daisy	39	Nitrate of Soda	46	Squash	26-27
Dianthus (Chinese Pinks)	39	— O —			
Directions to Customers	1	Oats	36	Stalice	39
Dixie Killer	41	Okra	21	Strawberry Plants	40
Dusters	43	Onion	20	Straw Flowers	39
Dusts	41	Onion Sets	20	Sulfocide	41
— E —					
Eggplant	16	Orange Clippers	43	Sulphur	41
Endive	17	— P —			
Evergreen	41	Packages	45	Sunflower	38-39
— F —					
Feeders, Baby Chick	44	Pansies	39	Superphosphate	46
Fertilizer Distributor	43	Paris Green	41	Sweet Peas	39
Fertilizers	46	Parsley	21	Swiss Chard	6
Field Seeds	33-38	Parsnip	21	— T —	
Field Seed Planting Calendar	1	Peaches	40	Thermometer, Universal Buckeye	44
— G —					
— H —					
— I —					
— K —					
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— M —					
— N —					
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— T —					
— U —					
— V —					
— W —					
— X —					
— Y —					
— Z —					

For Over Twenty-five Years We Have Specialized in Tomato Seed for
Florida and the South. No Better Tomato Seed for Southern
Growing Conditions Can be Secured Anywhere.



KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MARGLOBE (See Page 28)
KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE (See Page 29)
KILGORE'S IMPROVED GROTHEN RED GLOBE (See Page 29)
KILGORE'S PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER (See Page 29)

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

--

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Name _____

Post Office _____

State _____

The KILGORE SEED CO.

PLANT CITY,

FLORIDA

KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS
TRADE MARK

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

No. _____
Stamp of Issuing Office



The Postmaster
will insert

here _____
the office drawn on, when the office named by
the remitter is in Alaska, and does not transact money-order business.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary,
by another person for him

Amount

_____ Dollars _____ Cents

Pay to }
Order of } **The Kilgore Seed Co.**

Whose }
Address }
Is } No. **Plant City** Street

Post }
Office } _____

State **Florida**

Sent by _____
(Name of sender)

No. _____ Street
City }
and }
State } _____

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE
(FOR FEES SEE OTHER SIDE) c5-7155

**Fees for Money Orders Drawn
on Domestic Form**

Payable in the United States, including Hawaii,
Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, or in
Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in
Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana,
British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal
Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat,
Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts,
St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For Orders	From \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	6 cents.
	From \$2.51 to \$5.00.....	8 cents.
	From \$5.01 to \$10.00.....	11 cents.
	From \$10.01 to \$20.00.....	13 cents.
	From \$20.01 to \$40.00.....	15 cents.
	From \$40.01 to \$60.00.....	18 cents.
	From \$60.01 to \$80.00.....	20 cents.
	From \$80.01 to \$100.00.....	22 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

If order is purchased through Rural Carrier, he will fill spaces below:

Carrier's receipt No. _____

_____, Carrier.

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may
be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders
must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any
Money Order office on any one day.
Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for three years
from date of issue.



Fees for Money Orders Drawn on Domestic Form

Payable in the United States, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, or in Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For Orders	From \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	6 cents.
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(EDITION JULY, 1933)

c5-7155

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Form 6001

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

No. _____

Stamp of Issuing Office

The Postmaster
will insert

here _____
the office drawn on, when the office named by
the remitter is in Alaska, and does not transact money-order business.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary,
by another person for him

Amount

_____ Dollars _____ Cents

Pay to } **The Kilgore Seed Co.**
Order of } _____

(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Whose }
Address }
Is } No. **Plant City** _____ Street

Post }
Office } _____

State **Florida**

Sent by _____
(Name of sender)

No. _____ Street
City }
and }
State } _____

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE
(FOR FEES SEE OTHER SIDE) c5-7155

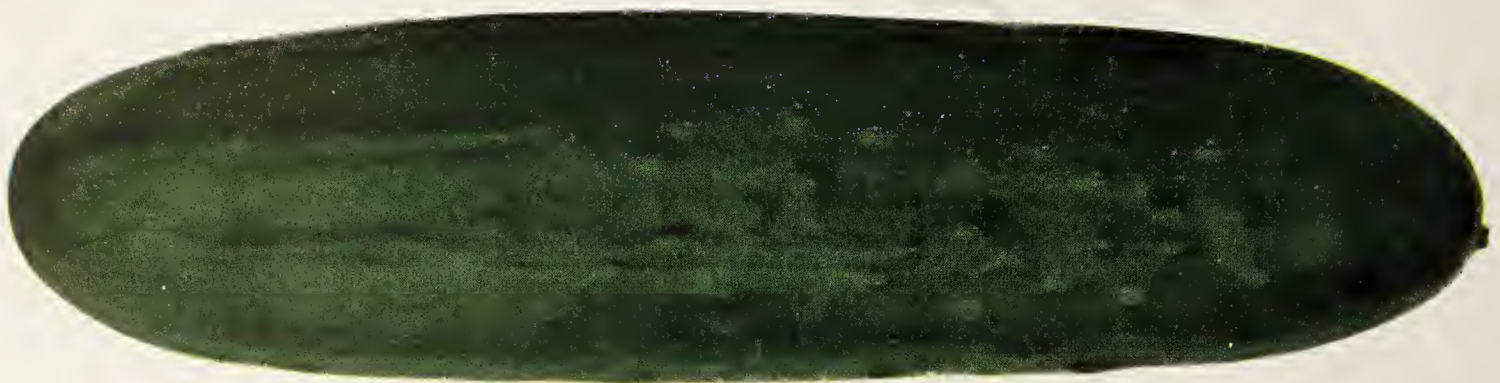
Three Outstanding Kilgore Varieties Developed Especially for Florida and
the South. Every Southern Truck Crop Grower Should
Grow These Highly Improved Varieties.



KILGORE'S PRIDE CELERY
(See Page 12)



KILGORE'S BRED-RITE
FORT MYERS MARKET EGGPLANT
(See Page 16)



KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED LONG DARK GREEN CUCUMBER (See Page 14)