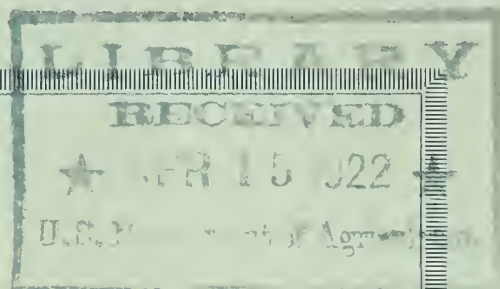


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65-5
1922



SEED CATALOG

FROM THE

KIMBROUGH SEED CO.

Meridian, Mississippi

*THE HOUSE THAT SELLS
NOTHING BUT THE BEST*

READ CAREFULLY AND SEND US YOUR ORDERS

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 1st., 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT

It affords me great pleasure to announce to my many friends—and I believe that every customer is my friend—that I now have full charge of the Seed Store.

The name of the concern, is now, what it was for so many years of success—**KIMBROUGH SEED CO.**

I assumed full and active charge of the business on Nov. 1st, 1921, and my first act was to dump about a half a car load of OLD SEED in the trash pile and have it hauled away. It is against my policy to let any Old Seed remain in our store for I do not want to even take a chance of our customers getting anything that is not the best.

“QUALITY, Is Now and Always Will Be Our FIRST CONSIDERATION”

We are not getting out an elaborate catalog full of pictures, but are giving our customers a true description of the stock of seeds we handle. It was necessary for us to curtail our advertising, or charge our customers a higher price for the quality of seed we handle. So we decided on the plan of getting out a plain, **Honest**, detailed catalog with no pictures.

You can tell more about our seeds from our written description, than you can from a picture, and when you buy from us you get just what you order.

Miss Helen Kimbrough, who has been with the business from the beginning is still with us and she joins with us in wishing our friends a most prosperous and happy New Year.

REMEMBER, every order, no matter how small, is appreciated and it will receive our personal attention.

When in Meridian, make our store your headquarters, we are glad to see you at all times.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping to be able to serve you for many years in the future, we are,

Sincerely,

KIMBROUGH SEED CO.

By W. E. Kimbrough.

Have you Friends or Neighbors interested in better Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds?
 If so, please write their names below. We will send them catalog on your request.

Initial and Name	Postoffice	R. F. D.	State

MULFORD CULTURES

For Legumes. Small Cost. Large Returns. Easy to Use. No Labor Expense.

MULFORD CULTURE will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all winter long gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops.

Furthermore, MULFORD CULTURES will make your clover, vetch and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

An inoculated cover-crop planted each fall will always keep your soil well supplied with humus and nitrogen—will insure your land against wearing out.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend MULFORD CULTURES, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same exacting care as Mulford Anti-toxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

MULFORD CULTURES contain enormous numbers of the desired nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

RED CLOVER	SWEET CLOVER	ALFALFA
GARDEN BEANS	SWEET PEAS	VELVET BEANS
VETCH	COWPEAS	WHITE CLOVER
BURR CLOVER	ALSIKE CLOVER	CRIMSON CLOVER
LIMA BEANS	GARDEN PEAS	PEANUTS
SOY BEANS		

PRICES:

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-acre size \$5.00 ("Dollar per Acre")

1-acre size \$1.50

1/4-acre size75

Small size (supplied only in 4 varieties) for Garden Peas, Garden

Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas35

Free descriptive literature sent upon request.

KIMBROUGH'S SEED CORN

Magnolia Paymaster.

You will have no trouble about getting a stand with this corn as the large, plump grains are full of vitality.

Is an absolutely 95 to 100 per cent two eared corn—many of the stalks with 3 good ears. A deep, white grain on a very small bright red cob. Stands the drouth; has a short, stocky stalk; does not blow down easily, and will mature in any part of the United States where Boone County White will grow.

Big yielder, 75 to 125 bushels to the acre, according to soil. One of the highest feeding varieties and best milling corn on earth. Never fails to make a crop. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.; 1-2 gal. 50c.; 1 gal. 85c.; 1 pk. \$1.25 postpaid. By freight or express, 1-2 bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.50.

SURCROPPER CORN

For All Seasons—Quick—Safe—Sure.

Plant early spring to late in summer.

This truly wonderful variety of Corn was originated in Texas about twelve years ago. Since that time it has been grown with wonderful success throughout the entire South.

It is the hardiest corn, can stand more dry weather and make more corn on poor, thin land than any other corn we have ever sold. It is such a rare occurrence that any one has ever failed to produce a satisfactory yield with this corn that it was given the most fitting name, SURCROPPER. Owing to the fact that it can be planted any time from early spring to late summer it is also known as ALL SEASONS.

Our Surcopper Corn has brought us more unsolicited testimonials than any seed corn we have ever handled; have never received a single solitary complaint—not one.

Thousands of farmers have tried Surcopper from all parts of the South and everywhere it has made good. It is a most vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varying conditions to be found in the South.

Surcopper is especially adapted to old, poor, thin, worn-out land, but it will give correspondingly big yields when planted on rich bottom lands. It is called "Surcopper" because it is a sure cropper. It can be planted in the spring at the regular corn planting time or it can be planted in late summer on potato land or on wheat or oat stubble. It was planted on July 27, 1916, in Yazoo County, Mississippi, and matured before frost. Mexican June Corn planted the same day was barely in roasting ear stage when frost caught it.

While Surcopper has all the advantages of being a drouth resister, tiding over hot, dry weather even better than the Mexican June Corn, it has a stalk no taller than ordinary corn. The ears are good size, being stocky and well formed. The cob is white and there are from 12 to 14 rows of large white grains that have good depth for such a quick maturing corn. If you do not include Surcopper in your spring planting be sure to get some for late planting.

Surcopper makes the sweetest roasting ears of any corn that we have ever seen and we have eaten roasting ears from Surcopper corn just 60 days from date of planting.

We cannot recommend Surcopper Corn too highly to our customers.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 1-2 gal., 45c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.20, postpaid. By express or freight, 1-2 bu., \$1.75; 56 lbs., \$3.25.

Mosby's Prolific.

This variety of corn is so well known throughout the South that we are not going to take a whole lot of space to tell you all about how good it is. It is the Granddaddy of all the Prolific varieties of corn and few if any of the other varieties which have sprung from it are quite as good as the original. It is a great corn for the South. It is very prolific, having from two to four, sometimes more ears to the stalk. Our stock is raised in Lauderdale county, where this corn originated, and you cannot find as

good Mosby Corn anywhere as is raised by our farmers in this county. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 1-2 gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 14 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; 56 lbs., \$3.25. By express or freight.

Johnston's Prolific.

An excellent prolific, having from two to five ears to the stalk. This corn is probably the highest bred prolific in this section. It is not so soft as the Mosby and not quite as hard as the Hasting's Corn. Johnston's Corn has won first premium at all the fairs during the past few years and we recommend it to all our friends. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; ½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c, postpaid. 14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.25. By express or freight.

Champion Early White Dent.

The earliest big ear white corn in the South. Champion Early White Dent is a safe crop to plant anywhere. It adapts itself to soils of any degree of fertility. On rich lands Champion will make enormous yields and on thin land it adapts itself to hard conditions, and will come nearer to making a crop than any other corn you can plant.

It is an Early White Dent, coming in almost as early as the Adams Early, but much larger; sample ears have been shown us 14 inches in length and 3½ inches in diameter. For stock feeding it is very valuable; coming as it does, at a time when all fodder is very short, it fills a breach which all stock feeders can appreciate. Again, it is a corn that has made itself before the hot, dry weather and when other field varieties must make their growth. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; ½ gal., 35c; 1 gal., 70c; 1 pk., \$1.15, postpaid. By freight or express, ½ bu., \$1.65; 1 bu., \$3.00.

Reid's Early Yellow Dent.

Ears medium size, light yellow grain and small red cob. Matures in 85 to 90 days. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; ½ gal., 35c; 1 gal., 70c; 1 pk., \$1.15, postpaid. By express or freight, ½ bu., \$1.65; 1 bu., \$3.00.

White Snowflake.

A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large. Excellent for roasting ears. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; ½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.25, postpaid. By freight or express, ½ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3.25.

Hickory King Corn.

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; ½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.25, postpaid. ½ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3.25. By freight or express.

St. Charles White, Red Cob.

A large, medium late, tall growing variety, producing an abundance of fodder. The ears are very large, both in length and circumference. The grains are long, broad, deep and firmly set in a medium large red cob. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; ½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c.

Tennessee White, Red Cob.

An extra large field corn; grains long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from 9 to 12 inches long and have from 18 to 20 rows. It is a rather late maturing sort, but for bottom land and main crop this corn cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; ½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.25, postpaid. ½ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3.25. By freight or express.

White Rice Pop Corn.

Standard variety. Heavy yielder; good popper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

WANNAMAKER'S PEDIGREED CLEVELAND BIG BOLL.
THIS COTTON HAS MADE GOOD IN AND OUT OF
BOLL-WEEVIL TERRITORY.

Multiplied from a single stalk selection after six years of scientific plant to row breeding. The best all-round cotton in the South today, boll-weevil or no boll-weevil.

Besides the advantages of the greatest productivity, highest percentage of lint, large bolls, etc., of our PEDIGREED CLEVELAND, it has special advantages over other strains of boll-weevil territory. Its advantage as to earliness is equal to that of King, Simpkins and other similar varieties, with much greater productivity and ease of picking on account of large bolls. The great susceptibility of Cook's Improved, and its other synonyms, Brown No. 1 and Summeror's Half and Half, to boll-rot or anthracnose make it much more desirable to these. Its special advantages over other strains of Cleveland for boll-weevil conditions are as follows: It is not only much earlier, but on account of being PEDIGREED-Cotton, each plant matures early and opens over the entire plant at the same time. In other strains some plants mature early and some late, and the cotton from the late maturing ones is lost. This uniformity of maturity is of undoubted advantage in gathering up all the cotton early and plowing under the stalks.

Another special advantage of our Big Boll Cotton over the small-bolled cotton (which we have not stated) is not only its much greater ease of gathering on account of size of boll, but its more perfect gathering, on account of more perfect opening of bolls and lack of nappiness. Much cotton is left in fields by laborers when there is imperfect opening of bolls, small bolls, and nappiness.

We are truly proud of the fine reports of satisfactory yields of our Wannamaker's Improved Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton, but this is as it should be, for there is not a more competent nor more painstaking plant breeder in the South than the man who grows this seed for us.

We have many reports from boll-weevil territory of a bale and more per acre.

Sell the old "run-out" seed, replace your second and third year seed with our especially selected bred up Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton—such is really worth \$5.00 per bushel—but our prices are very reasonable. Limited stock—book your order early and avoid being disappointed.

Prices, postpaid, 7½ lbs., \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$26.00.

ALFALFA.

There is nothing so mysterious about growing Alfalfa. If your soil is well drained, fairly fertile and the seed beds properly prepared, you will be surprised to see how fast the plant will grow. Have your land broken long enough before seeding time for the ground to resettle and be compact. Keep the surface for an inch or an inch and a half deep well pulverized with the harrow so that when the seed is planted it will reach the moisture and germinate promptly. The tap root will reach this firm soil and come in contact with the plant foods which are in solution and the plant grows right on off. If, however, your land has just recently been broken and you smooth off the surface and plant your seed, the tap root does not find anchorage and does not come in contact with the soil moisture. No matter how much plant food there may be in this kind of land, the young plants will starve to death if they do not come in contact with it.

After your land has been prepared as suggested above, sow about 20 pounds of good seed to the acre, broadcast, preferably with a wheelbarrow seeder; drag this in with a tree top or section harrow with the teeth set very shallow, and if a roller is convenient, it is a good idea to follow with it. Alfalfa will not do well in acid soils, so if your soil is acid apply lime enough to correct this. Prices: Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid. 100 lbs., about \$25.00. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating Alfalfa seed.

Don't send to Oklahoma or Colorado for Alfalfa Hay that can be grown at home.

LESPEDEZA

(JAPAN CLOVER) THE SOUTH'S GREATEST LIGUMINOUS HAY AND PASTURE CROP.

Lespedeza is our one big item. Specializing in it as we do we can serve you to best advantage. Send us your orders and you will not be disappointed.

Lespedeza is one of the most important leguminous crops grown in the South today. It is especially adapted to old worn-out pastures and neglected fields; builds them up and makes them profitable. Good to sow on the hillsides to stop the washing. All kinds of live stock relish Lespedeza, and its feeding value is almost equal that of Alfalfa.

Lespedeza is an annual and reseeds itself when once established. Sow in the spring after ground warms up by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of 25 pounds per acre of the very best re-cleaned seed obtainable. We recommend our Wheelbarrow seeder. Roll the field or cover seed lightly with harrow. Lespedeza and Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass mixed make the best pasture obtainable. **They give grazing the whole year round.** Sow the Lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in the spring, March or April, and thoroughly harrow the sod; sow the Burr Clover in July, August or September. The Burr Clover comes up in the fall before the Bermuda and Lespedeza die and furnishes pasture all the winter until after they come out again in the spring. It reseeds itself and dies down in May. No Southern farmer should be without such pastures.

Lespedeza is a very valuable crop when sown with Oats or other small grain crop. Plant the grain in the fall and then sow the Lespedeza grain in the spring, using about 25 pounds (1 bushel) to the acre. This does not interfere with the grain in the least, and after it is taken off you have a fine crop of Lespedeza already started. You can either graze it or leave it for hay.

When once established on a piece of land, Lespedeza does not have to be reseeded—it takes care of itself. It will make enough seed even under most adverse conditions to come back again the next year.

Lespedeza Hay, well cured, hasn't one single objectionable feature. As will be shown by the Mississippi Agricultural analysis, Lespedeza Hay ranks in feeding with the famed Alfalfa. If you haven't Lespedeza on your farm you should sow same this spring. We are the South's largest dealer in Lespedeza. Our "Cream of the Crop" contracts with our reliable growers are very exacting—our pan seed contracts call for new crop, re-cleaned, strictly mowing machine pan-caught seed, large, fully matured seed—that is what we call our "Cream of the Crop Grade." One of our growers wrote us: "This kind of seed is worth \$1.00 per bushel more than just ordinary Lespedeza Seed." Even if the seed costs as much as \$10.00 per bushel, and it takes a bushel to the acre, the first cutting will pay for the cost and leave a profit besides. Prices: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By frieght or express—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$3.50; 25c lbs., (bu.), \$6.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

RED CLOVER.

Red Clover is really a perennial plant with us. That is, the same plant will grow for four or five years. It makes its best growth on fertile, well drained land containing abundant lime and reasonably free from weeds, but can hold its own better than Alfalfa in this respect. To low, poorly drained soil it is not as well adapted as Alsike Clover.

The best time to plant Red Clover is six or eight weeks before frost, though it may be planted in spring. Try to get Red Clover Seed in the ground early so they will come up ahead of weeds and grass seed. The seeds are small and it requires only 12 to 15 pounds to plant an acre. If planted with Barley, Oats or other grain about half this amount is enough. Cover the seed about 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. If soil is very loose roll it. Seeds are hard and require a good deal of moisture to germinate them.

If you have not grown Crimson, Red, White or Alsike Clover on your land, better inoculate your seed with the Mulford Culture described on another page. Pound 50c, postpaid. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Burr Clover.

Burr Clover is an annual and should be planted in August or September. It comes up after the first rains, grows all winter and reseeds itself before dying down in May.

Every Bermuda Grass pasture should have some Burr Clover sowed on it; this is explained under "Lespedeza." There are two varieties of Burr Clover, but the Southern Spotted Leaf is the hardier of the two and should be planted whenever procurable. We get out special literature and quote prices on this in the summer. Write us later.

Alsike Clover.

During the last few years Alsike has been gaining in popularity throughout the South and the acreage has been greatly increased. It is a perennial, one planting lasting for five or six years. It is especially adapted to wet soils and to soils too low in humus to produce red clover. It is hardier than red clover and the hay is richer than that of red clover, pound for pound, but the Alsike does not produce as much to the acre. The plants are tall and slender and unless planted with some other crop it is apt to lodge (fall) badly. All classes of live stock prefer the Alsike to red clover, but it should not be fed alone for any great length of time, for it will produce sores on both horses and mules. The seed is much smaller than that of red clover and four to eight pounds to the acre is sufficient. What is said in regard to the seeding of red clover is also applicable to Alsike. Pound, 75c, postpaid. Write for prices.

Vetches.

Hairy Vetch is without question one of the most important winter growing leguminous forage crops for the South. It may be sown on Bermuda Grass sod during the summer to furnish winter grazing, or it may be sown in the fall with the small grain crops. Our Fall Catalogue will give you full information and prices on the seed of Hairy Vetch.

PEANUTS.

Improved Spanish Peanuts.

The Spanish Peanut is, perhaps, the most widely known and the most largely grown variety of peanuts in the South. While they are smaller than the other varieties, they are much sweeter and finer flavored, making them quite popular with the peanut factories, and their heavy yielding qualities make them quite popular with the stock farmers. One-fourth bushel in the pods will seed an acre. 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express—10 lbs., 20c per lb.; 25 lbs., 18c per lb.; 50 lbs., 16c per lb.; 100 lbs., 15c per lb.

Tennessee Red Peanuts.

One of the best varieties for the South. It has the flavor of the Spanish and is almost as large as the Virginia. The pods are long and well filled with nuts of bright red skin. Very desirable for eating. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

VELVET BEANS.

We have seen all varieties of Velvet Beans tried throughout the entire South from Texas to Florida. After taking all the desirable and objectionable qualities of each into consideration, we have eliminated all except two varieties—the Osceola and the Early Speckled.

Our Velvet Beans are grown by an expert at the business. They are all hand-picked before frost, which insures getting only well matured beans of high germination. There is quite a difference in the beans picked before frost and often they may look alike, but they do not germinate as well.

Stock prefer the Early Speckled and will eat them before they do the Osceola but the Osceola is the best keeper.

Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Beans.

We have long recognized the great value of the Velvet Bean where the season was long enough for it to mature, but the ordinary Velvet Bean requires such a long time to mature that it has not been a very profitable crop except in the Southern half of the Gulf States. In these sections it has made enormous yields of forage, and it is one of the greatest soil renovators yet known.

In the Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Bean we have a variety that matures in 90 to 100 days, and can be grown in almost any part of the South. It is a cross between the old Florida Speckled Velvet Bean and the Yokohama Beans.

The 90-Day Bean may be planted in April or May in the drill with corn or in rows close to the corn, preferably after a rain, and cover shallow. The cultivation of the corn does the rest. The beans will begin to mature in July and will have about finished maturing October 1st, or before frost in any section of the Southern States. When through maturing, the leaves fall off, permitting sunshine, and "opening up" so that the corn can be gathered without having to hunt for it. The Early Speckled or 90-Day Bean has been thoroughly tried out and found to be the best thing on the market. One of our friends writes us: "You will have a prosperous people when you get them growing the Early Speckled Velvet Bean." You can make about a ton of hay to the acre and at the same time they help the corn. One bushel will plant three or four acres.

Our seeds are nicely re-cleaned and put up in good strong bags. The most satisfactory method is to plant either alternate rows of corn and beans, or two rows of corn to one of beans, planting the corn as early as possible with the beans a few weeks later and covering the beans with a cultivator as the corn is worked, or better, using a regular bean planter. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid; 60 lbs., \$2.75, not prepaid.

Osceola Beans.

The Osceola Bean is a new variety introduced by the Florida Experiment Station, but has several advantages over the Florida and Early Speckled varieties. It is free from the stinging fuzz or velvet on the pods, which make the other varieties very unpleasant to handle. It has larger beans and pods, making them less expensive to gather, and also is much earlier, at least, than the Florida Bean.

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th; all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-day. Blooms, mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st and mulch the ground very heavily. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day.

The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyon. The size of the pod is the same as the "Chinese." Pods are five inches long, carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with extreme earliness—the Osceola Bean carrying all the good points of the Lyon and 100-Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in vine, this bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid; 60 lbs., \$3.00, not prepaid.

Bunch Velvet Beans.

This is a comparative new bean and its characteristics are not firmly set. In other words, some of the beans will develop runners, though we have had several fields without a single runner. They are exactly like the Early Speckled Velvet Beans except they grow more like a cotton stalk. Stalks are usually loaded with beans and can be cut for hay. Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. 1 bu., \$5.00, by freight or express.

SOY BEANS.

A GREAT SOIL IMPROVER AND AN EXCELLENT SUMMER FORAGE CROP

The use of this crop has increased so rapidly within the last few years that it is very hard to find a community where they are not being grown, and wherever they are grown once they are grown always. Both for forage and bean crop, they are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, it is claimed by many that the Soy Beans when cured with the beans on furnish a perfectly balanced ration. Experiments show that 1 bushel of Soy Beans has a feeding value of 2 bushels of corn, and that a ton of Soy Bean meal is equal to a ton of cottonseed meal in protein. You can't plant too many acres in Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.

For some years we have listed the Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans and have left off all other varieties for the reason that the Mammoth Yellow was unquestionably a better bean for the South than any of the other varieties which had been tried.

We are glad to say, however, that we have two new varieties this season that have been grown in the South long enough to determine that they are far ahead of the Mammoth Yellow.

Soy Beans do well on both light and heavy soils. They are great land improvers and are excellent for ridding land of weeds and grass. Soy Beans are very hardy, resisting drouth and hot weather better than most any other crop and yet they can stand large amounts of water without apparent injury. A mixture of Cowpeas and Soy Beans one-half to two-thirds beans, balance Cowpeas, is highly recommended. The beans growing upright keep the Cowpeas off the ground. Sow broadcast or with a grain drill, stopping up every other hole. Cut when the leaves of the beans begin to turn yellow. Partly cure in the swarth and finish curing in the cock. This mixture makes an excellent dairy feed and will keep stock in good shape even when doing hard work. This mixture can be grown on land that is too thin for a profitable grass crop. Soy Beans are often planted in corn just the same as Cowpeas. When planted in rows 20 to 30 pounds of seed are required to the acre, and when broadcasted 60 to 90 pounds. They may be planted any time after danger of frost is over, ranging from early spring until middle summer when they are often planted on wheat and oat stubble. Do not cover Soy Beans deep; one-half inch is sufficient.

Biloxi Soy Beans.

Results which have been obtained in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have been quite convincing that in the Biloxi Soy Beans we have the bean that is superior for forage, to plant with corn or sorghum for silage, as a cover crop in the orchards, to ship to the oil mill, or merely to tone up a run-down piece of land.

The Biloxi is a rank growing affair. It takes a little longer to mature its grain, but it is a whale of a plant. It is a heavy yielder and not easily shattered in harvesting. When planted with corn for silage it usually grows over six feet high. It is a wonderful soil improver, growing normally 5 feet tall and broad in proportion and having nodules on its roots quite as large as marbles.

The Biloxi is not at all particular about the kind of soil that it has to grow in. It does well on stiff, heavy soils and on the light, sandy soils such as we find along the coastal plain. We could keep right on telling a lot more good things about this wonderful bean, but we have a booklet which tells you all that you could ask. Send for it.

Owing to the size of the seed ONE bushel will plant EIGHT acres, so these prices are not so high after all. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00. ½ bu., \$6.00; 1 bu., \$11.00, by freight or express.

Otootan Soy Beans.

The Otootan is just as good a bean as the Biloxi, only different. It is the best hay bean known. This bean came from Hawaii and was first grown at Biloxi by the late S. M. Tracy, to whom we are also indebted for the Biloxi Bean. It is a beautiful fast growing plant growing from 4 to 5 feet high, having fine stems and delicate leaves. It cures quickly and makes a hay of fine texture and splendid quality. For hay and grain combined the Otootan is in a class by itself. Prof. Tracy got a yield of 51 bushels to the acre. The bean itself is quite small and jet black. ½ peck plants an acre. Can be planted any time from April 1st, to August 1st. Our Soy Bean booklet tells all about how to plant. Prices: 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. ½ bu., \$6.00; 1 bu., \$11.00, by freight or express.

Mammoth Yellow Soy Bean.

Until the introduction of the Biloxi and the Otootan the Mammoth Yellow was considered the best variety of Soy Beans for the South owing to the low price of seed compared to the other two varieties. There will be a heavy acreage of Mammoth Yellow planted this season. One lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 50c; 1 pk. \$1.25, postpaid, ½ bu., \$2.00; 1 bu., \$3.50, by freight or express.

COWPEAS.

VARIETIES OF COWPEAS.

Clay Peas.

A standard cowpea in the South. Medium late variety of running habit, and vigorous growth of vine, giving a good forage crop. The leaves do not shed as many varieties in curing and the pods ripen very uniformly. For forage, peas and a soil builder, you will be pleased with Clay. Write for prices.

Whippoorwill.

The standard early bush or bunch variety for early crop, for planting broadcast after oats or other grain crops or in the rows between the corn. This variety can be grown further north than other sorts and is being largely planted for soil improvement as far north as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Seeds, brown speckled and rather small. Write for prices.

Large Black-Eye.

The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Lady Peas.

Very small seeded but strong growing and a prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the best quality. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Unknown, or Wonderful.

A very vigorous grower. It is the largest growing and most vigorous of the cowpeas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color. Write for prices.

JAPANESE SORGHUM

NOT LIKE OTHER SORGHUMS AT ALL.

We have in our office samples of Japanese Cane molasses that are almost as bright as the clearest honey. The flavor is perfectly delightful—not much like sorghum, not much like ribbon cane—just a taste all its own, so rich and delicious that you never forget it. Nothing even approaching this as a molasses cane has ever before been introduced; and it has proven itself to be far superior to any of the other sorghums for stock feeding. Ever since we first introduced it three years ago our customers have been reporting to us that they were getting for their Japanese cane molasses a premium of 15 to 25 cents per gallon over ordinary sorghum molasses, and in many instances they obtained a premium over the genuine ribbon cane syrup.

Japanese Sorghum grows from 12 to 14 feet tall, and the stalks measure from 1¼ to 1¾ inches in diameter. It gives the heaviest yield of juice and makes the best quality of syrup of any of the sweet sorghums. One man made 343 gallons on 7-8 of an acre and sold every gallon at 75c per gallon. Excellent for ensilage and forage purposes. You will do well to plant your entire crop in Japanese Sorghum, but if you are not willing to give up the variety that you are now growing, give Japanese a trial anyway. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. White for quality prices.

Early Amber.

Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making. Prices: Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs., (bu.), \$2.50.

Orange.

Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage. Prices; Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs., (bu.), \$2.50.

Sumac or Red Top.

The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister. Prices: Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs., (bu.), \$2.50.

Goose Neck Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.

This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety except Japanese under average seasonable conditions. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Honey Drip Sorghum.

One of the best sorts—makes a large yield of syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. You will be more than pleased with the syrup for home use and also for sale in local markets. Splendidly adapted for forage purposes; makes excellent growth and is more juicy and succulent than the ordinary Sorghum. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

KAFIR CORN.

Black Hull White.

Grows four to five feet tall. Fodder of Kafir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds. For fodder sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about six pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn. Prices, postpaid: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Rape makes an excellent grazing crop for cattle, hogs and sheep and splendid green crop for chickens. Sow in fall, August to October, or in spring as early as possible, not later than April. Should be planted in good soil, such as would grow rutabagas and cabbages. Sow broadcast 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills in 30" rows, three or four pounds to the acre. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

MILLET.

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

Golden Millet (German Millet.)

We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay, plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet. Lb., postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

GRASS SEED.

SUDAN GRASS.

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and does not become a pest.

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills, or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ feet apart, about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Prices: Lb., postpaid, 25c. 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00, by freight or express.

Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best in heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. Write for prices.

White Clover.

A perennial clover. A fine grazing plant for cattle and sheep and can be sown any time from September to March. Used a great deal in both lawn and pasture mixtures. Found in almost every part of the country and succeeds best on moist ground. If sown by itself, use about eight pounds per acre, but use much less seed in combination with other grasses and clovers. 1 lb., 75c, postpaid. Write for prices.

Bermuda Grass.

This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well-prepared soil from April to June. Lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Carpet Grass.

Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf, stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.

For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture. In that section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about three bushels of seed per acre in October or November. Prices: Lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 85c per lb., postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Splendid for lawn and pasture—partial to limestone lands, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils; doesn't show up materially the first year of seeding; however, if soil is suitable, it will come to a beautiful stand. Sow in February and March, about 40 pounds per acre.

Blue Grass remains dormant in summer; its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza and other summer growing varieties. Lb., 50c, postpaid. In quantity, about 32½c per lb.

Johnson Grass.

Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the South. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds. March to May. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request. 1 lb., postpaid, 35c. 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., by freight or express, \$10.00.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS.

Is used to be a very unusual sight to see a grain binder in the South. We did not know what fine crops of grain our lands would produce until we were almost forced into growing them.

Now it is no uncommon sight to see three and four binders on one plantation. Many of our farmers are making yields of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley that would make the farmer of the Middle West sit up and take notice. One of our customers who used to buy feed that was shipped in here called on us the other day to know if we could handle 1,000 bushels of Oats grown from the seed which we sold him. Said that he would have about that many more than enough to make his next crop and save plenty for seed.

A Kentucky farmer came to Mississippi a few years ago. Having grown Barley in Kentucky he knew something of its value as a grazing crop, so he bought the seed from us and planted about forty acres. After grazing the barley all winter it looked so thrifty in the spring that he took his stock off and let it head out. He made about

25 bushels to the acre. We bought his entire crop.

Our sales of all kinds of Seed Grains have just doubled and trebled during the last few years and we know the farmers are making big money out of their grain crops. Take this advice and you will never regret it: **Don't send way north for your seed grain.** A variety may be the very best for Illinois and absolutely worthless in the South.

We do not like to brag too much, but we do honestly and conscientiously try to supply our customers with the varieties which we know to be best adapted to their needs. When you buy your seed from us you are adding 50 per cent to your chances for success.

OATS.

Texas Red Rust-Proof.

Farmers should be careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Bu., \$1.25; 5 bushels at \$1.15 per bu.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oat.

Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida, where it does well at that season, but not recommended except for spring planting in the Central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat, but is, in our opinion, much inferior as a yielder of grain per acre. Recleaned and graded seed. Bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., at \$1.15 per bu.

Early Winter Turf Oats.

Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter and are as hardy as wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre. \$1.50 per bu.

New Fulghum Early Oats.

This is a new variety which is becoming very popular in the South. It matures from ten to twenty days earlier than Texas Red Rust-proof, and yields more per acre; is rust and frost-proof, and is more valuable for grazing than other varieties on account of its heavy growth. Bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., at \$1.40 per bu.

RYE.

Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the South. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in the Spring. Southern Rye, \$3.00 per bu., Abruzzi Rye, sold out.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.)

Of the cabbage family, producing numerous heads on the stem, of most delicious quality, as well as cabbage-like head at the top. Use and cultivate the same as winter cabbage.

BUSH BEANS.

Culture.

Beans are easily frost-killed, so plant them at corn planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand-cultivated, beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and cover one inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up 'till September 15th in the latitude of Meridian. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plant bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.**Burpee's New Stringless.**

The finest green pod stringless bean. The earliest and hardiest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully 6 inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.50.

Giant Stringless.

A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.

Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long; a popular variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.

One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Black Valentine.

Is a great improvement over the Early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety, with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. Suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.

The vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, very late and bear long, cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Tennessee Green Pod.

This dwarf snap bean, although new to the seed trade, has for several years been grown in the South, and wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. Pods long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed medium size, oval, flat yellowish brown in color. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Longfellow.

A very excellent variety of French origin. Moderately early and moderately productive. Pods dark green, 5½ to 6½ inches long, very slender, straight and round; very slightly stringy, tender, fine grained, good quality and attractive. Makes an excellent canning sort. Pkt., 10c; lbs., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$19.00.

WAX POD BEANS.**Improved Golden Wax.**

The plants are of vigorous bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, without string or coarse fibre; color is a rich golden yellow. Its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large,

handsome pods, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lb., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Webber Wax.

A new wax bean of distinct character. The vine is strong holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's wax but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

POLE BEANS.

Culture.

The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generally plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills. The Pole Bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

Kentucky Wonder.

A marvel of continued productiveness and is ten days earlier than any other green-podded Pole Bean. 6 to 8 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump, round and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavor when cooked. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Lazy Wife.

One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent bean for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

White Creaseback.

An extremely early Pole Bean. Vines small to medium and wonderfully productive. Bearing pods in clusters of from 4 to 12, and medium in length. An excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax.

This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are a little broader. They are fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often eight to nine inches in length. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown. Its earliness and hardness commend this as a pole bean well adapted even for northern latitudes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$4.00; 60 lbs., \$15.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Culture

As the Lima requires even more heat than other beans, a failure will follow a too early planting. The bean when favorably planted throws out a stout root; this root in turn lifts the bean above the ground. The bean then opens its halves or false leaves, or cotyledons, and the true leaves soon follow. If in planting the bean is thrust into the soil eye down, and just below the surface, the bean is in a favorable position to begin its growth.

Bush or Dwarf Limas are earlier than Pole Limas and are planted in twenty-four

to forty inch drills, three to six inches apart in the row, according to varieties. One quart plants one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet.

Bupree's Lima.

An early maturing large seeded lima. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, very large, about 5 inches long, thick and usually contain four beans of largest size and of excellent quality. Seed very large and shows a greenish white tinge. One of the best and most extensively used bush limas for the market as well as home garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

Henderson's Small.

Valuable variety on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness, continuing to grow until stopped by frost. Rich, buttery Limas and the true flavor. Pods short, flat, and contain three to five beans, which are of delicious quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid.

BUTTER BEANS—POLE LIMAS.

Large White Lima.

The large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$4.85; 60 lbs., \$14.50.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.

Vines vigorous with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, bearing short pods, which are thin and curved. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25.

King of the Garden.

The pods are large, numerous and well filled and the beans are of mammoth size. Prices: Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (15 lbs.), \$4.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$15.00; 100 lbs., \$23.50.

SELECT TABLE BEETS.

Culture.

The ground for beets should be rich and well cultivated. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and about one inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin to from four to six inches. In this latitude beets are sown from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some growers sow them every month in the year. Can also be sown broadcast.

Extra Large Egyptian Turnip, 40 Days.

Roots for table use developing in forty days. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green. Postpaid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Extra Early Eclipse, 42 Days.

This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are globes, blood colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian. Postpaid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Long Blood-Red (very rich), 65 Days.

Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter. Postpaid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Early Blood Turnip.

A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top. Postpaid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.**For Stock Raising.**

Root crops are highly valuable to the Southern farmer. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as they are very nutritious and fattening and improve the health and condition of the stock, and also the quality and quantity of the milk. They yield enormously, and can be grown at a trifling cost from our highly selected imported seed.

Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessity, and the tremendous increasing demand from all sections of the South is the best evidence that these people are awakening to the vital importance of planting root crops for cattle feed. Every one who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either the Mangels or Sugar beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.

Golden Tankard.

Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.

Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields fourteen to sixteen tons per acre and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

Best mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

CABBAGE SEED.**Pure, High Quality, Sure to Germinate.****Culture.**

For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in the open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the in. Thicker sowing than this means unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soil, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light, sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy clay or muck. Naturally, the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass.

Seed Required.

In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey.

Heading for market 70 days from sowing. It is very early, short-stemmed, head cone shaped, broad at the bottom, with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at higher prices. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$12.00.

Early Large Charleston Wakefield.

Large, solid, half pointed heads of good quality, later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the Early Jerseys. 75 to 80 days. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$12.00.

Bloomsdale Early Drumhead, 95 Days.

In form, from round to flat; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting. Such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.

Originally obtained from the Swedish gardeners who settled in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolutionary War. The variety is late, solid and very weighty and uniform. We recommend this as a certain header to those who require a large, deep head; long keeper of best quality. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for near-by markets. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Late Drumhead, 110 Days.

This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

All Head Early.

(The Faultless).—As early as most of the early summer cabbages; the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size; makes a fine winter cabbage if sown late. Splendid sort for kraut making. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Danish Ball Head.

One of the very best winter sorts and one of the most hardy; heads round and very solid. Our selected stock of this cabbage is unexcelled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market.

Very fine, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield; stem short, heads large, round and very solid, with few outer leaves of upright growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Early Summer.

Heads medium in size, round, somewhat flattened, compact and solid; outer leaves spreading and light green in color. Ten days later than Jersey Wakefield and one of the best large, second early sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

CARROTS.

Culture.

Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row, about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring, when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continued supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil, worked deep. Most varieties of carrots are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Improved Long Orange.

Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep

orange color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and the best for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Oxheart or Guerande.

Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap root; flesh is bright orange color, fine-grained and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early French Forcing.

The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Chantenay.

An early, very productive, half-long, stump-rooted variety, smooth-skinned, fine in appearance and entirely coreless. The color is a rich orange and the texture and quality are unsurpassed. For table use many regard this variety—because of its form, color, texture and delicate flavor—the finest of all sorts, and it is undoubtedly the best bunching carrot for early market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS.

Culture.

Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young, insects often injure them and they should be watched closely, and if insects appear, dust the plants with some insecticide such as Corona Dry. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any larger weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude Meridian plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: One ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Peerless White Spine, 55 Days.

A productive white-spined variety, with broad and showy foliage; habit of growth rather rampant. Fruit long and slim and very dark green throughout all early stages; but after reaching a length of six or seven inches the ribs at blossom end turn a bone-white, somewhat after the style of the White Spine, but not so entirely white at end as the familiar White Spine. This is a slim variety, dark and of a uniform thickness throughout the entire length. In its old stages, and past the green condition, it turns a light lemon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

Improved Long Green.

Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 in. long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; the mature fruits are also sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Davis' Perfect.

A first-class variety for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. The color

is a dark, glossy green; in shape it is slim. It is very tender, and of exceptionally good flavor. For shipping it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5 c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Early Frame.

Old time, well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent picking variety. For home use and near-by markets only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Prolific Long Green.

Vines vigorous, productive; more productive than Turkey Long Green; valuable for salting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Gherkin, or Burr.

A small oval-shaped prickley variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing.

A distinct climbing sort for covering fences or trellises; fruit 10 inches long, thick, crisp and fine quality; color dark green. Pkt., 5 c; 1 oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SWEET CORN.

Culture.

Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-matured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April. Sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; six to eight quarts, one acre.

Stowell's Evergreen (Sugar).

This is not only the most celebrated, but the most popular of all varieties. Although not an early sort, it is, without any exception, the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late. Some may observe they have tried it and have not had the pure stock, as no variety degenerates so quickly, unless the grower is exceedingly careful. Prices, by mail postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.50.

Country Gentleman (Sugar).

The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it. Prices, by mail postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (11 lbs.), \$2.50; bu., (44 lbs.), \$8.00.

Golden Bantam (Sugar).

It is not only the sweetest, but also one of the hardiest, and what it lacks in size is more than made up by its other grand qualities. The ears are from 6 to 7 inches long, eight-eared, filled with broad, sweet, golden yellow kernels of a delightful flavor. It may be planted with perfect safety from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Sweet Corns. The dry seed is quite solid and is not as apt to rot as that of the softer kinds. Prices: Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (11 lbs.), \$2.75; bu., (44 lbs.), \$9.50.

Adam's Extra Early (Sweet).

The hardiest and earliest variety. It is not a Sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender, white grains. It is largely planted by the local truckers for the earliest corn for market. Prices, by mail postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (14 lbs.), \$1.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$6.50.

Adam's Early Large (Sweet).

One of our leading varieties. Matures about two weeks later than the Extra Early Adams, but ears are larger and handsomer. The stalks are vigorous, averaging seven feet in height, and well bladed. Prices, by mail postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (14 lbs.), \$1.50; bu. (56 lbs.), \$5.

Trucker's Favorite.

A wonderful early table corn—a cross between the Adams Early and another splendid variety. Average height of stalk about 5 feet. The ear is thick, well grained to the end of the cob, rows of grains straight and uniform. When cut green for market the ears average from 12 to 14 inches long. It is only a few days later than the Adams Early in cutting, and, being a large ear, commands the highest price in market. This corn sold last year in New York markets for \$8.00 per 100 ears wholesale. In eating, this corn is slightly sweet, resembling sugar corn in taste. In productiveness it cannot be beat, producing two and often three good ears to the stalk. Being hardy, can be planted at same time as Adams Early, as it will stand a great deal of cold and wet weather. Prices, by mail postpaid: Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, by express or freight—peck (14 lbs.), \$1.50; bu. (56 lbs.), \$5.00.

COLLARDS.**Georgia or Southern.**

Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks with a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Cabbage Collard.

Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow 30 to 40 inches high and as much across. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CELERY.**Culture.**

Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering and keep clear of weeds or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches, four or five inches wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows four feet apart and six inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, need no earthing up, and may be planted in rows eighteen inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Golden Self-Blanching.

The best of all early self-blanching varieties. First introduced in America in 1884. This is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. It is of

dwarf, compact habit, with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 2 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture.

Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varying with different climatic conditions. The seeds are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Insect Remedies.

The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.

Early Snowball.

This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

EGG PLANT.

Culture.

The seed should be sown in hotbeds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high, they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated. One ounce to 2,000 plants, three ounces per acre.

New York Improved Spineless.

This is an absolute spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well-colored and calyx are entirely free from spine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.

When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This blanches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Green Curled.

One of the hardiest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.

Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April, in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.

Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

LETTUCE.**Culture.**

The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. The soil should be prepared thoroughly. During the spring lettuce can be sown as late as March 15, in our section with good results. The best time to sow is during the fall months. Sow very thinly in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine soil, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation is necessary. One ounce of seed sows 10 square feet, plants 120 feet of row and produces 3,000 plants.

Iceberg Lettuce.

A beautiful lettuce. Undoubtedly the finest all-season lettuce. Can be marketed or supplied to the home table when no other variety is available. Every garden, large or small, should plant this splendid sort. Has an unusually solid head. The white main ribs of the leaves curve toward the center, which keep the interior thoroughly bleached. It is crisp, has a delicious nutty flavor. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

New York or Wonderful Lettuce.

A grand head lettuce, excellent for furnishing fine, crisp lettuce during spring. Plants are rich green, growing more than 15 inches in diameter. Sells at sight in the larger markets because of its crispness and excellent flavor. In the Southern States it should be planted from September 1 to February 1. Prices: Pkt., 5; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

California Cream Butter.

Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Prizehead.

Very popular, large, loose heading sort. Leaves finely crumpled and fringed, outer ones shaded brown; very crisp, sweet and tender, splendid for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Big Boston.

This variety heads up in cool weather better than any other sort and stands hot weather equally well, making it especially valuable for market gardeners. It is quite extensively grown in the south for shipment north in winter. The leaves are large and nearly smooth, the edges lightly tinged with brown. Large, loose heads are very crisp, tender, and of the finest flavor. Our stock is from the best selected strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hanson Improved.

A loose heading variety that is splendid for outdoor use. The leaves are large, of a yellowish-green color, blistered and with crinkled edges; the heads are large, loose and beautifully blanched inside. The quality is splendid, the leaves being decidedly crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

ROHL-RABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.**Culture.**

This variety is very popular with the European population of our city and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July until the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old, transplant them in rows one foot apart and about the same

distance in rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as rutabagas. One ounce to 200 feet of drill; 1¼ pounds per acre.

Early White Vienna.

The finest variety of all and the only kind we sell. It early forms a smooth bulb and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.

LEEK.

Culture.

A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When six inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four to five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. Cultivate like onions. Hilling up will bleach the stalks. Freezing improves their quality.

Large American Flag.

Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging two inches through by ten inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPE.

Culture.

Prepare hills four to six feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds to the acre.

Extra Early Osage.

Fully a week earlier than the Osage; fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon-colored flesh and small seed cavity, characteristic of the Osage, makes this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Kimbrough's Meridian Market.

We believe that different varieties of Cantaloupes are adapted to their certain localities. In other words, we think that the Rocky Ford will not produce as fine a melon here as in the locality where it originated. In the Meridian Market we think we have a variety peculiarly adapted to this locality. It is somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford and of delicious flavor. The flesh is of rich salmon color and retains its delicious flavor clear to the rind. This Cantaloupe is one of the netted variety, having a small seed cavity, and has produced wonderful results in a hard clay soil. This is one variety we advise planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$7.50.

Extra Early Hackensack.

We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford.

It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Banana Cantaloupe.

This is a banana melon of a banana shape, banana flavor, banana color and banana quality. Resembles the banana in many respects, only that it is very much larger, growing from 18 to 30 inches long and from 4 to six inches in diameter. Everybody who is fond of bananas will take a pleasure in growing and surely will be delighted with this melon, which is not a mere curiosity, but owing to its exquisite musky flavor brings the highest price on many markets. We have only a limited amount of this splendid seed, so we urge you to order early. Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Pollock No. 25, or Salmon Flesh Eden Gem.

A salmon tinted, rust-resisting cantaloupe that has become popular on the markets on account of its superior qualities. Our strain of this remarkable variety has been developed from a single cantaloupe, and systematic seed selection has accomplished the results. It is oval in shape, as the Rocky Ford, with a solid white netting. The average yield is over 250 crates of A-No. 1 shipping melons, fully a third more than any other sort. The extra thick green flesh has a beautiful, pinkish hue of the most delicious quality, and is one of the best rust-resisting melons ever produced. It is a remarkable producer and of a most lucrative market variety. A commendable sort for you to plant. It is disease-resisting, uniform in size, form and heavy netting, has thick, firm flesh and fine texture, an attractive, salmon-tinted flesh, and rich, sweet and spicy flavor that invariably satisfies the customer, which is the ultimate test of success in marketing cantaloupes. Prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$7.50, postpaid.

Bay View.

Fruits are of largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, distinctly ribbed and covered with coarse netting. The skin is green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. The flesh is green, thick and of fine flavor. This variety is by far the best of the large, late green fleshed melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hanover.

The earliest cataloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

MUSTARD.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture.

Mustard is grown for its seed, which is used for flavoring or medicinal purposes, or grown for its leaf, which is used in salad or cooked like spinach. Sow mustard as soon as the soil can be worked in spring and every three weeks for a succession, or in the south it may be sown in the fall for early spring greens. Cover the seed lightly in twelve to eighteen-inch drills. Cut the leaf when not over four inches high and expect this cutting in fifty days from the seeding.

Creole or Giant Southern Curled, 30 Days.

A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental. Ready for table use in all its stages of growth. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Chinese, or Large-Leaved, 35 Days.

So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long, and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves, when twice that size, we recommend for boiling as spinach. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Fordhook Fancy.

The handsomest of the Mustards. Rich dark green leaves of excellent quality. Vigorous habit and withstands summed heat. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, parcel postpaid.

WATERMELONS.

Culture.

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

Excel.

Long, dark, thin rind, black seed. Very large. While we do not recommend Excel, our seed is grown by one of the foremost growers of the country. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Improved Tom Watson.

We think this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley Sweets.

A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake.

The old rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it, both for shipping and table qualities. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Florida Favorite.

This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. Ripens early, has dark skin, with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sugary. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet Heart.

Globular in shape; skin very bright, mottled green; flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Alabama Sweet.

Skin dark green; flesh tender and sweet. Fine for shipping. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

Culture.

The pods of this plant are used in a great number of ways throughout the Southern States, and the plant should be more frequently grown in the north. Plant at corn planting time in rich land, sowing the seed thickly in two to three foot drills, and thinning to an eighth to twelve-inch stand, according to varieties. A generous planting is two ounces to one hundred feet and ten pounds to the acre. Okra seed may be planted six seeds to the hill, two to three feet apart and thinned to two plants to the hill.

White Velvet.

Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or squared-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tall or Mammoth Green Pod.

The long pods measuring 4 and 5 inches are produced in great quantities. The

appearance is handsome, of green color and best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

ONIONS.

Culture.

For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. When well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired, plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 200 feet of row, four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black seed will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days, according to variety, from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until the bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

Prizetaker—American Grown.

Amongst large onions this one is exceptional for size and beauty; it is of the same type as large Spanish onions, imported and sold for high prices. Our American-grown seed has become finely acclimated through many years of very careful, painstaking culture. Prizetaker is a yellow globe that matures to great size in the right conditions; it requires a long season and should be started early in hotbed. When properly ripened it's a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers.

A standard amongst the large types; it is early, almost true globe shape, beautiful yellow skin, pure white flesh, of very fine quality. Good size, and a fine, thin neck. Being several weeks earlier than Southport Globe, it sells for the higher early market prices. The crop ripens uniformly at one time, and its keeping quality is excellent. Buy our strain and you get the best—it is grown with greatest, critical care. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield.

An onion of very productive habit and a fine keeper. The skin is deep purplish red, which covers a round, somewhat flattened bulb of flesh, purplish mixed with white. Moderately fine grain and mild flavor. In poor soil it does best, grows a thinner neck than in strong soil. It is standard in its class in the South and Southwest, where immense quantities are grown for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

White Bermuda, 60 Days.

This variety is not pure white, but has a tint of straw color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

ONION SETS.

Prices on Onion Sets depend entirely on weather conditions. Prices subject to change at any time. Write for prices on large quantities. Onion Sets weigh 1 lb. to qt. and 32 lbs. to bu.

Culture.

Plant four inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely except the potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and ten inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch.

All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring.
One quart to twenty feet of drill, eight bushels to the acre.

Yellow Danvers.

The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 8 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—32 lbs. (bu.), \$3.50.

Red Wethersfield.

A large cropper, and favorite market variety. Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 8 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—8 lbs., \$1.00; 32 lbs. (bu.), \$3.50.

White Multipliers.

Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Fall only.

White Pearl.

Is unusually fine for planting, equally as good as Bermuda, but not quite so large. Fall only.

White Silverskin.

Pound, 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 8 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid—8 lbs., \$1.00; 32 lbs. (bu.), \$3.75.

Bermuda White or Yellow.

The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color. Fall only.

GARDEN PEAS.

Culture.

The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly, one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about two inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean, and as soon as they begin to bloom earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like, Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

It is customary to only cover peas 1½ to 2 inches deep, but if extra long-bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches, and as the plants grow, keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it, for if you let seed come in direct contact with cotton seed meal or high grade fertilizer, the seed will not germinate. In market garden planting use 1½ to 1¾ bushels of seed peas per acre.

Alaska or Earliest of all.

This is one of the best early peas grown. It is very productive and matures the

entire crop almost at one time, so that it can be gathered in two pickings. It is of good quality for a very early pea. Height, two to two and one-half feet. Postpaid—pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Thomas Laxton.

This is a product of the Gradus Strain; the season is identical with Gradus, the pods are square at the end and deeper green color than the parent strain. Vines are 3 to 3½ feet high and may be grown with or without brushing. The main qualities of Gradus are reproduced in this strain and it can be recommended with confidence for the home garden. A better yielder than Gradus. Postpaid—pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$4.25; 56 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Sutton's Excelsior.

Is a very fine early dwarf wrinkled pea, regarded by some as the best of the wrinkled sorts. This is a very hardy sort; can be planted early; vines are 18 inches high, very prolific in bearing; pods are almost square at lower end; they are larger and broader than the usual dwarf pea, and light green color. The excellent quality of the peas, size of pods, heavy yielding and hardiness have secured for "Sutton's Excelsior" many friends among market growers, who prefer it to the tall, tender varieties. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid—14 lbs., \$3.25; 56 lbs., \$12.00.

White Marrowfat.

A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite, very productive. Postpaid—pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$2.75; 60 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Extra Early Morning Star.

An English variety of the Gradus type with many desirable qualities. Bearing large, handsome pods in profusion. The peas are large, closely packed in the pod, and the flavor is sweet and delicious. Those who know the good qualities of Gradus will not be disappointed in their trial of this variety. The seed should not be sown until the soil is in a fit state to receive it early in April, as it is a rapid grower. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Height, about 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Telephone.

Seeds green, wrinkled, bearing in great abundance large, handsome pods from 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from 8 to 12 peas of unequalled flavor; height, 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$4.25; 56 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

McLean's Little Gem.

Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lb., \$1.40. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50.

Mammoth Melting Sugar (Luscious).

This wonderful new sugar pea bears pods much larger than any other variety, often six to seven inches long and an inch and one-half broad. They should not be shelled, but the peas and pods eaten together, as they contain so much sugar, starch and gluten; are very nutritious for family use. Grows quite tall, five to six feet, and requires support. This fine edible podded pea deserves a place in your thrift garden. They are used in the same way as the snap or string beans, not being shelled. The pods are stringless and in flavor, brittleness and succulence are unexcelled. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made ready for table in 10 to 15 minutes and are good even when quite old. They are enormously productive so a few packets or a pound will supply an ordinary family. Prices, postpaid: Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Bliss' Everbearing.

Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are good size, tender and of

a fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. Height, 2 feet. By mail, postpaid—Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.45. By express—lb. 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Ameer.

Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has little longer vines (about 3 feet), and not quite so early, but with larger, handsomely shaped pods. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. By mail, postpaid—pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By express—100 lbs., \$18.00.

PEPPERS.

Culture.

Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hotbeds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Chinese Giant, 140 Days.

Altogether larger than the Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit, but not so productive or early as the Ruby King. These chunky monstrosities are just immense, being double the diameter of any other known Pepper and really wonders to look at. They are also so mild that they can be eaten out of hand like an apple. Every private garden should have this sort. No stock superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.

Pimento.

A superb, new, mild flavored variety first introduced in California in 1911. It is the very pepper for those desiring mildness of flavor, for it is free of the pungent flavor that so many consider undesirable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Bull Nose, 130 Days.

Broad at the end, almost square. Earlier than Spanish. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$6.00.

Cayenne, 110 Days.

Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Ruby King.

A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Tabasco.

Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

MAINE GROWN POTATOES.

Our stock grown and selected especially for seed purposes. We do not handle just ordinary seed potatoes.

We have some seed chosen in the field at digging time from those hills producing the greatest number of tubers most true to type and uniform in size. By this method

of hill selection the product of weak, unproductive plants is eliminated each year, and therefore each year the stock becomes stronger and more productive. Like produces like. If tubers from strong productive plants are used, a similar harvest will be reaped. "Quality, not price," is our guide in making our seed potato contracts.

Culture.

The potato requires a rich, sandy loam. The best fertilizers are thoroughly decomposed stable manure, cottonseed meal, or raw bone meal. Always select good-sized and well-formed potatoes for spring planting. Cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. Potatoes are planted here from the middle of January to the latter part of March. However, the most reliable time for a general crop is to plant the latter part of January to the middle of March.

Bliss Red Triumph.

An extra-early potato that is perfectly adapted to the South, and is one of the most profitable varieties you can possibly plant. It withstands drouth and heat to a wonderful degree, and can be depended upon to produce a good crop under ordinary conditions. For goodness sake, plant some potatoes this spring. Prices: About \$3.50 per bushel; \$7.50 per sack, 2½ bushels.

Irish Cobblers.

Superior both in quality and productiveness; as early as Red Bliss Triumph. These potatoes are beautiful creamy white, smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers—about 10 to 15 days earlier than Early Rose; are particularly recommended to all who grow for market. A very popular potato in all markets.

Early Rose.

True stock and just as good as when it was first introduced; still a standard.

SOUTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

The only kind to plant profitably.

Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

This is the best second crop potato to be had in the South. Ready for shipment June 1st to July 15th. Get prices when you are ready to plant.

PARSNIPS.

Culture.

Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart. Plant any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three to four pounds to the acre.

Improved Hollow Crown.

This is the best variety to plant. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PARSLEY.

Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Champion Moss Curled.

A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Plain Leaved.

It is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

PUMPKIN.

Quality First—Tested Seed.

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn, two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.

Green Striped Cushaw.

Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, is irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather course, sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese.

Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

Distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Small Early Sugar or Sweet Potatoes, 65 Days.

Sweet, fine-grained and a productive sort; of good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SQUASH.

Culture.

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season. Plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. For the bush varieties, hills should be four to five feet apart each way; from six to ten seeds are sown in each hill, and the plants are thinned to a stand after the development of a couple of rough leaves. One to two shovelfuls of good manure worked into the soil to each hill is recommended. Keep the squash picked off as soon as they are ready, so as to keep the plants bearing longer. Seed required—one ounce to 25 hills; three pounds per acre.

Early White Bush.

The Cymling of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. The best for general use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Hubbard, 60 Days.

Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich. Especially valuable in northern climates or mountainous districts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck.

A fine summer squash. The skin is yellow. The flesh has a deep golden orange color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. Measures from one and a half to two feet in length. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush.

Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Yellow Bush or Golden Custard.

The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape,

but much larger; has a clear yellow skin and rich, creamy, yellow flesh of the very best flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

RADISHES.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Culture.

Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

Crimson Giant.

For forcing or outdoor planting. Although twice the size of other forcing sorts, this does not get pithy or hollow; the skin is crimson, flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet flavored. Sow seed thinly—to permit root growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.

A standard splendid sort for home garden or market. Small, short tops. Roots are smooth, slender, very attractive. Bright red in color. They grow nearly one-third out of the ground and continue crisp until fully matured, when they are about 5 or 6 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip.

The earliest variety for forcing or open garden. Small, smooth, very deep red, white flesh, crisp, tender and mild. Can be planted very close together owing to their small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Early French Breakfast.

A great favorite. Bright scarlet, pure white tip, oblong in shape. Makes rapid growth, is a fine table variety, both on account of quality and appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cincinnati Market, 30 Days.

Somewhat similar to the English Wood's Frame with a decided improvement; scarlet for four-fifth of its length, while the one-fifth at the point is white. A very popular sort. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe, 20 Days.

A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored; early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

Culture.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart and thin out to three or four inches in the rows. One ounce to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

Sandwich Island.—(Mammoth).

This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size and can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

SPINACH.

Culture.

Spinach, delicious green, resembling in growth a non-heading lettuce; is happily

the best of tonics. As early as the soil can be worked, sow it one-half inch deep in fourteen-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to one hundred feet, and in the second week will appear a tiny plant with two very narrow leaves that do not resemble the true leaves that follow. It is impossible to put spinach on too rich a soil, and nitrate of soda is used on it with profit.

Long Standing.

An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in growing to seed than the average variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Broad-Leaved Flanders.

The leading variety with the market gardeners. An early and vigorous-growing round-seeded sort. It is the best variety to plant for bunching purposes, and stands inclement weather conditions very well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

New Zealand.

Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking in warm water twenty-four hours. Prices—pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 10 lbs. or more at 80c per pound, postpaid.

TOMATO SEED.

Culture.

The gardner who has the necessary hotbeds may begin sowing the seed fully six weeks before it will be safe to put the plants in the open ground. In our latitude plantings like these begin during December and early January. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted to another hotbed or cold frame, in order to make the plants strong and sturdy. Set the plants in the cold frame in rows four inches apart each way. When the weather has become settled and you think that all danger of frost is past, which is usually about the first of April with us, transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. If the plants are to be staked, 18 to 20 inches apart is sufficient. A second planting can be made during May, which will make plants that begin to bear during August or September, and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,200 plants; use 4 ounces to the acre.

Our Tomato Seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest Tomatoes in the field. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up Tomato Seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

Magnolia Mystery Tomato.

We had but a limited quantity of this seed last season and did not catalogue the variety but sent out quite a lot of free packets and sold some over the counter to the truckers around Meridian. It has met with wonderful success with the Canning Club Girls, the Truckers and small Gardeners.

In our Magnolia Mystery Tomato we have a blight-resistant, compact vine, thick-stemmed so that it will support the enormous yield of those showy, dark red, medium-sized tomatoes that just make your mouth water to look at.

Our Magnolia Mystery Tomato does not start to ripen two weeks before it finishes. It ripens all over at the same time, the fruit is very smooth and free of cracks, uniform in size and very showy. It will ripen at least two weeks ahead of Stone, which makes it all the more desirable for the canning clubs.

We have an ironclad policy not to guarantee anything, but we would like to guarantee you satisfaction or money back on this tomato for we know that it is a "Mystery" how it can give such universal satisfaction. Do not delay your orders, send them in at once. Our seed are grown by the most reliable and most expert tomato seed growers in the world. Prices: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Earliana.

The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel.

The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

New Red Rock.

A medium early tomato of excellent quality; heavy yielder one of the best, fine, large red varieties for canners and truckers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Ponderosa.

Ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season; of immense size; solid, meaty, almost seedless; particularly desirable for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

June Pink.

One of the earliest. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

New Stone.

This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

John Baer Tomato.

The earliest tomato on earth. Our seed came from a source that we know to be reliable and were grown especially for us. This tomato has a bright red color and produces large, beautiful solid shipping tomatoes earlier than any other tomato that can be planted. It will produce the most perfect tomato ever grown, will produce an enormous crop, ripens evenly, has a mild, delicious, sweet flavor, and is almost seedless, solid and meaty; fruit weighs 6½ ounces. Being such a tremendous yielder, a bushel of "John Baer" tomatoes can be gathered in one-third the time of any other tomato.

These seeds sold in 1915 for \$25.00 per pound; in 1914 they sold for \$50.00 per pound. Our price this season is as follows:

Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; ½ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$4.00. All prices of tomatoes are by mail, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty.

The best all-round tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. It is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe Tomato.

In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintaining throughout the season, always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, post paid.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink.)

Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, post paid.

Early Detroit.

This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine

and cracking and blistering of fruit, Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, post paid.

Acme.

A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50, post paid.

Matchless.

Unsurpassed for market or table use; it is a valuable main crop sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.75, post paid.

Bonny Best.

An early and productive variety. A good forcing tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75 post paid.

TURNIPS.

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre. Matures for table in from 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved), 60 Days.—

The oldest standard red. Purple on crown, with white bottom. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).

Similar to above, excepting it is white all over. Price, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Large Early Red Top Globe, 65 Days.

Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it. No sort is its superior. Will produce more tons to the acre than any other sort. Price Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.

White Egg.

A sort forming roots the shape and size of eggs in an incredibly short period after sowing. Flesh always palatable. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Cow-Horn (Large Cropper).

This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned, 75 Days.

A vigorous free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Rutabaga, 80 Days.

A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, deep purple. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Pomeranian White Globe.

This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Seven Top.

Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is hardy and will grow all winter. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

KIMBROUGH FLOWER SEED.

Our Flower Seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of highest quality only. Our list has again undergone a thorough revision and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell nearly every variety by the packet. Some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

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

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

Ageratum Mexicanum.

Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window boxes in summer and as pot plants in winter. Height, 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Alyssum.

One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer. Cut away the faded blooms and others will come. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow.)

There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).

The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will withstand the winter here if slightly protected. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Asters.

The Aster, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The plants are usually of vigorous growth and so hardy that they endure a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have a constant succession of bloom from the last of July until the middle of October without the aid of green house or even a hotbed.

Seed may be sown outdoors as early in spring as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming may be started indoors, or in a cold frame and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. If conditions are favorable, they will usually do well in any well-prepared garden soil, but a strong loam that has been well fertilized the previous year is preferable. In planting cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The rows for most of the varieties should be about one and one-half feet apart. When about one to two inches high, thin to sixteen inches apart in the row. It is desirable to change location as often as practicable.

Giant Comet.

In this class of Asters the petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Plants branching about two feet high, more vigorous and taller growing

than the ordinary Comet; flowers large and equal in form; bloom rather late. Giant Mixed; Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Queen of the Market Aster.

Very early. Of rare beauty, dwarf and branching in habit, with large flowers of various colors. Its chief merit is its earliness—three weeks ahead of other asters. The flowers are of good size, double and are borne on long stems. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Simple's Branching.

A class of very strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems, full petaled, exceptionally large double blossoms of fine form. Plants distinctly branching about two feet high. Almost entirely free from the Aster blight. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Superb Aster Mixture.

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).

Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms. The colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Balsam Apple.

Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height 15 feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Begonia-Vernon.

Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Candytuft or Iberis.

A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be forked in spring. When well up thin out to four or five inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

Candytuft, Empress.

Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Candytuft, Dark Crimson.

Darkest shade of crimson. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Candytuft, Mixed.

All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants one and two feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Canterbury Bells.

Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Centaurea (Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button).

A free flowering bloomer, very showy, growing from two to three feet high and is largely used for cut flowers. It grows in any soil and almost equals the Aster in popularity. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Carnation Giant.

The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, bluish, deep

pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon and many beautiful variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frost or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter flowering plants. Pkt., 15c; 3 for 25c.

Coleus.

One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Clematis.

Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautifully vari-colored flowers. Soak for twenty-four hours before sowing. Large flowering. Lovely flowers of all colors. Hardy. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Cosmos.

Very effective for autumn flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage, four to six feet high, covered with large flowers somewhat resembling the single dahlia. They are gracefully poised on long stems and very useful for decorative purposes. Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Giant Mixed—Flowers white and in shades of pink, rose and maroon. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Canna.

Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seeds indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees F. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Finest Large Flowering Mixed—Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 15c.

Cypress Vine.

A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height fifteen feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Dahlia.

If started indoors and transplanted outside, when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of blooms throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds. Double Mixed Colors—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering show and fancy varieties. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Shasta Daisy.

Perfectly hardy, perennials, bearing flowers four inches in diameter. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Daisies.

Plants of Double Daisy will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are not very particular as to soil. Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks).

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of the most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Digitalis (Fox Glove).

In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a

beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Geraniums.

These grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable that way. Zonale—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Delphinium (Larkspur).

Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up to ten or twelve inches apart. They make a pleasing display and are very satisfactory. Giant Flowering Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Useful Gourds.

Japanese Nest Egg. These resemble hen's eggs in color, form and size. They make the very best nest eggs. Pkt., 5c. The Dipper—Long fruits, straight or slightly crooked. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Heliotrope.

To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed or pot culture. Height, two feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos).

A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual, from ten to fifteen feet high. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Double Hollyhocks.

Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. They grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring in boxes or beds and when six to eight inches high transplant in open ground. Give them rich soil in a moist location or where plenty of water can be given. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Lantana—Hybrida.

Of tall and slender growth. A splendid acquisition to our list of window and garden flowers. A plant suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verbena-like, in many colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Marigold.

Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers until frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small beds, pots, or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. French Mixed—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt., 5c; African Mixed—All of the best and newest varieties. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock).

Opens only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Height, two feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Moonflower (Evening Glory).

Grows thirty to forty feet; covered every evening and cloudy days with large white flowers four to six inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for twenty-four hours and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus).

Climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Vinca Rosea and Alba (Red and White Periwinkle).

Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

KIMBROUGH'S SPECIAL MIXED NASTURTIUMS.

Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in Europe. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures.

Special Mixture (Dwarfs).

This superb mixture will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and contains many of the new varieties, and is the richest and most varied combination of colors ever offered. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Special Tall Mixture.

This mixture contains all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums, the rich, velvety varieties, and the new hybrids of Madam Gunther. The flowers are much larger than the old-fashioned kind, and their color combinations are simply superb. These climbing Nasturtiums are admirably adapted to covering verandas, trellises, tree trunks and are useful and handsome as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, buttonholes, etc. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Superb Mixed Pansies.

Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest Pansy specialists of Europe. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian and many others of the highest type. Pkt., 20c.

Pinks—Finest Mixed.

These charming, old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower border. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Portulaca.

Sow early, in warm, light soil, and thin plants to four inches. Pkt., 5c.

Petunia.

For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place. Single Large Flowering—Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii.

The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed.

Small plants growing six inches high, literally covered with trusses of large brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants almost entirely covered. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage.

A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer until frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny windows and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Sweet William.

Well known, beautiful, hardy perennials; about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Double Poppies.

The contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to ten inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Shirley Poppies (Single).

Very beautiful. The range of colors extends from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to crimson, white edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days. October till March. Pkt., 5c. Double Carnation Flowered Pink—Large showy flowers; two feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Verbena.

Mammoth Verbena. Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c. Mammoth White—Large; very fine. Pkt., 5c. Defiance—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine bedding variety. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Giant Sweet Peas.

An ounce will plant twenty-five feet of row.

Out of more than two hundred varieties of Sweet Peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color.

Culture.

Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in November open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Kimbrough's Giant Mixture.

A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation; no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass Kimbrough's Special Mixture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

New Spencer Varieties.

These are noted for their unusually large-sized flowers, and for the waved or fluted appearance of the petals. Mixed. Packet contains a fine selection of beautiful colors. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Giant Zinna.

This is without doubt the largest and finest thus far produced. It is a cross between the Elegans Pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans Grandiflora Robusta varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully six and one-half inches; half early; semi-high and perfectly double. Each pkt., 5c. Red Zinna.—Pkt., 10c.

Verbena.

Mammoth Verbena. Obtained by selection of the larges and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth White.

Large; very fine. Pkt., 10c.

Defiance.

Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine bedding variety. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

PLANT FOOD IN TABLET FORM.

The Most Modern, Efficient and Scientific Method of Fertilizing all Kinds and Conditions of Growing Plants in Home Garden, Orchard and on Farms.

Stim-U-Plant.

Is a 26-grain tablet with a guaranteed chemical analysis of 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid and 15% Potash. No other plant food contains anything like as high an analysis as this. Stim-U-Plant tablets are composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food.

Stim-U-Plant tablets should be used directly in the soil at the base of the plants or dissolved in water and applied to the soil. Do not spray on the foliage. No matter how rich the soil may be, these wonderful little tablets will help the plants along.

Stim-U-Plant Tablets are packed in four sizes: Trial size, 15c, containing 10 tablets. Small size, 25c, containing 30 tablets. Medium size, 75c, containing 100 tablets. Large size, \$3.50 containing 1,000 tablets.

FARMOGERM

High-Bred Nitrogen-Gathering Bacteria.

Always inoculate all your legume seeds if you want the biggest yield and the maximum fertilizing value. No matter how big a crop you are getting FARMOGERM will improve it and increase the amount of nitrogen it will store up for future use in the form of nodules on the roots.

We carry FARMOGERM for Alfalfa, Vetches, Peanuts, all Clovers, Sweet Peas, and every variety of field and garden Peas and Beans.

FARMOGERM bacteria have been bred up for eleven years in the laboratory by a great expert, having been grown, sorted and developed until they are many times more active than the ordinary bacteria you find in the soil.

FARMOGERM is always fresh. It is easy and simple to use. Full directions are on every bottle.

Smith & Ray, Seed Dealers, of Canton, Miss., write us: "The FARMOGERM inoculated Crimson Clover gave a much finer stand in every way, and upon digging up the roots I found same were covered with many more nodules than the other clovers."

Prices: 5-acre size, \$8.00. 1-acre size, \$2.00. $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cents.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1.—COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

A general purpose sprayer. Fill tank with solution and then pump up pressure. All operator has to do is to tighten grip on handle to obtain mist-like spray. A most convenient pump for spraying potatoes and all field crops where operator has to continually move about. This machine is the standard of its type having been manufactured for twenty years. Made with brass or galvanized iron tank. Shipping weight, 10 pounds. Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galvanized tank, \$9.00. Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank, \$12.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 4—BARREL PUMP.

A light but durable barrel pump for orchard use or disinfecting. This pump has ample capacity for one nozzle but is not made for two leads of hose. It is fitted with paddle agitator. Shipping weight, 25 pounds. Auto-Spray No. 4, pump only, \$12.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 2-D—SMALL COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

A very convenient small sprayer for small gardens. We recommend this pump where price is an object. Made in galvanized iron only. Pump is brass. Auto-Spray No. 2-D has an automatic shut-off. Shipping weight, 8 pounds. Price, \$7.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 6—BUCKET PUMP.

Auto-Spray No. 6 is a brass, double acting spray pump. Sprays continually on both up and down stroke. Pump is fitted with suction strainer and strainer nozzle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3-8 inch discharge hose. Foot rest is malleable iron and has 16-inch clearance, so most any receptacle can be used. This pump easily generates a pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch. It is used in gardens, chicken houses, for disinfecting, etc. Shipping weight, 6 pounds. Auto-Spray No. 6, complete, \$6.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 8—PUMP AND TANK COMBINATION.

This outfit is comprised of a six-gallon galvanized iron tank, double acting high pressure brass pump, 3 feet. 3-8-inch hose and strainer nozzle. Pump will generate a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. Very convenient pump for small trees or in the garden. Shipping weight, crated, 25 pounds. Auto-Spray No. 8, \$8.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5—AN IDEAL ALL PURPOSE HAND PUMP.

This pump is sold with or without knapsack tank. For spraying trees, large or small, the pump only can be used with a bucket or barrel. Where the operator has to move about, the knapsack is very handy. Tank is galvanized iron. Pump entirely of brass. Nozzles furnished throw fine spray or solid steam. Shipping weight, pump only, 5 pounds; shipping weight, tank, 6 pounds; shipping weight, extension, 8 ounces. Auto-Spray No. 5, pump only, \$6.00; Knapsack, \$3.50; Curved brass extension, 60c.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 41—BARREL PUMP.

This pump is made from heavy castings with brass valves. Plunger is made of seamless brass tubing 2 inches in diameter. An excellent pump for orchard use. There is nothing in this pump that will not last for a number of seasons. About all that can wear out on this pump is the packing. Auto-Spray No. 41, pump only, \$20.00.

AUTO-SPRAY NO 3-D—COMPLETE OUTFIT ON TRUCK.

This general purpose outfit can be used on potatoes, in the garden, orchard and is an excellent whitewash sprayer. The brass pump has plenty of capacity. Air chamber equalizes pressure between strokes. Paddle agitator keeps solution well mixed. Truck easily attached and has a large wheel which travels well over rough ground. Outfit included, truck, 12 gallon tank, pump, 8 feet hose, brass shut-off and screen nozzle. Shipping weight, 60 pounds. Auto-Spray No. 3-D, complete, \$30.00.

SPRAY THE HOME ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In the fall after the leaves have fallen, or in the spring before they have appeared, all trees, shrubs and bushes should be sprayed with a mixture of one pound Lime-sulphur to five of water. This is the dormant spray and is effective in controlling scale insects, such as San Jose Scale, Scurfy Scale, Oyster Shell Louse, etc.

After the leaves have appeared in the spring, and in the case of fruit trees after the majority of the bloom petals have fallen, the trees should be very thoroughly sprayed with a solution composed of three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Great care should be exercised in getting the solution well into the calyx cup of the fruit. This spraying is effective in controlling the first brood of the Codling Moth and similar leaf-eating and chewing insects.

At intervals of from ten days to two weeks after the first spray with Arsenate of Lead the second application at the same strength should be made to control the worms left untouched by the first spray. Thereafter careful watch should be kept, and as soon as the second brood of the Codling Moth appears trees should be immediately sprayed at same strength as the first spray.

In addition to its use as a dormant spray, Lime-Sulfur Solution should also be used during the summer in order to control any fungus diseases, such as Bitter Rot, Frog Eye, Orange Rust, Black Scab, etc., that may put in an appearance.

Paris Green.

Has been on the market for many years, and is known for its effectiveness. It must be used with care, one teaspoonful to one gallon of water will be safe. By freight only, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

Bug Death.

Very safe, being non-poisonous; effective on all garden insects. Price, by freight, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12½ lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$8.50. Parcel post, 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., 80c; 12½ lbs., \$1.65.

Slug Shot.

Especially effective against cut worms, and is not poison. Price, by freight, 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 95c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 125-lb. keg, \$10.00. By parcel post, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.

Dry Lime Sulfur.

Dry Lime Sulfur is the actual standard liquid material in dry powdered form and requires only the addition of water to make an effective spray. By freight, 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00. Parcel post, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Pratt's Scalecide.

Cures and prevents San Jose Scale. One of the best dormant sprays; easy to apply. Not poison. By freight only, gal., \$1.75; 5 gal., \$6.50.

Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead.

Does not burn the foliage, absolutely safe to use, kills every insect that eats it; superior in every way to Paris Green, as it does not burn or scald the foliage; can be used dry as a powder or as a solution in water. By freight only, ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Pyrox.

Destroys insects and prevents blight, all at one spraying, a combination of Bordeaux, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead. Especially recommended for tomato blight, etc. Price, 1 lb., jar, 45c; 5 lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.25, by freight only.

Dry or Powdered Bordeaux Mixture.

The new form of Bordeaux will keep indefinitely. Cures and controls blight. By freight only. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

We Sell the Famous

Meridian Red Bug Fertilizers. Meridian Home Mixture. Meridian Blood and Bone. Meridian Vegetable Grower. Meridian Trucker's Special. Union Special Acid Phosphate. Also—Nitrate of Soda. Muriate of Potash. Sulphate of Potash. Kaimit. Manufactured by Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Meridian, Miss. Write us for prices on any quantity from bag to a carload.

"BLACK LEAF 40."**Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine.**

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

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles. You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

Prices: 1 oz., 40c, makes 6 gallons spray. ½ lb., \$1.25, makes 40 to 120 gals. spray. 2 lbs., \$3.50, makes 160 to 500 gals. spray. 10 lbs., \$15.00, makes 800 to 2,500 gals. spray.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS.

These are hot water machines, well made and easy to operate. Owing to the satisfactory operation and the moderate price at which they are sold, there are probably more Buckeye Incubators in use today than any other make.

These machines are sold under an absolute guarantee and with good treatment will last for years. They are so simple that a beginner can operate them without any previous experience. These incubators are equipped with every desirable device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency and are pronounced by experts to be the best hatchers.

Full descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request. If interested in poultry, incubators, brooders or hovers, be sure and ask for one.

Buckeye No. 14. 60-egg incubator, \$18.50. Buckeye No. 16. 110-egg incubator, \$31.00. Buckeye No. 17. 200-egg incubator, \$42.25. Buckeye No. 1. Standard, 110-egg, \$43.50. Buckeye No. 2. Standard, 175-egg, \$51.50. Buckeye No. 3. Standard, 250-egg, \$65.00.

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER.

Broods 100 to 500 chicks, only \$25.50. The Greatest Coal Burning Brooder ever

invented. Self-feeding. Self-regulating. Everlasting. Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coaling but once every 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty-two inch hover that will positively brood 1,000 newly-hatched chicks.

The Standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any standard brood will do. 1,000 chick capacity, \$31.50.

The market was open to us. We could have the agency for any incubator made. We sell the Buckeye because our eleven years' experience with it has taught us that it is BEST.

ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT ANIMAL DIP.

Used and endorsed by 50 State Agricultural Colleges for lice and skin troubles of all live stock and poultry, to disinfect barns, pens, poultry houses and incubators.

8-ounce can, 35c; Quart can, 75c; Half-gallon can, \$1.25; One-gallon can, \$2.00; Five-gallon can, \$8.00.

TALCIMIZED SODIUM FLUORIDE.

Kills Poultry Lice.

It kills both old and young lice, including the young which come from the eggs present on the fowl at the time of treatment.

Purdue University (the State Agricultural College of Indiana) Recommends

Sodium Fluoride.

A recent Purdue pamphlet, "Poultry Helps for the Farmer," states: "A new lice remedy, Sodium Fluoride, is being recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been tested by Purdue with very satisfactory results."

In the same unqualified and enthusiastic way other notable State Agricultural Institutions have added their endorsement. Can you do better in ridding your flock of lice, than follow the method suggested by these Poultry Experts, the leading authorities of the entire country?

Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is easy to get, ready to use and very inexpensive.

You can figure that one package ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) will treat a flock of approximately 50 chickens as a "dip," and practically that many as a "dust." You can see from this that the cost is almost nothing. And the important thing is that you can be absolutely sure it will do the work. There is no guesswork or experiment about this treatment. To use the very words of the U. S. Government experts concluding the tests, "Nothing was found to be as satisfactory as Sodium Fluoride." Be sure and get the Talcimized form, as it is made especially for poultry. Price 35c, by mail, 40c.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.

We have used these tools ourselves for years, and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have a Planet, Jr. tool. They will do nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed to the last working.

Write for complete catalogue. All prices are f. o. b. Meridian, Miss.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Sows all garden seeds (in drills or hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates easily. Price complete, \$19.50.

No. 4-D Hill and Drill Seeder.

Same as above, less the cultivating attachments. Price, \$15.50.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe.

Cultivator and Plow.

A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. It is a perfect seeder and combined double and single wheel hoe. Price, \$23.00.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener. Price, \$13.00.

No. 31-D as a Drill Seeder Only. Price, \$10.50.

No. 33 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.—The No. 31 without Seeder). Price, \$6.50.

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frame and 14-inch steel wheels. Price \$16.00.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Same as No. 11, but without the Rakes and one pair Hoes. The attachments sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted. Price, \$12.50.

Don't neglect your garden because the war is over. You may need every vegetable you can raise. Plante Jr. helps make the Garden work easy.

No. 14 Planet Jr. Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$14.25.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest quickest and best way. Price, \$10.50.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

Same is No. 16, but without the Rakes and Leaf Lifter. These single wheel hoes have steel frames, 15-inch steel wheels and an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, \$8.75.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

A new, light, but very strong wheel hoe that will appeal to farmers and gardeners. You can do more and better hoeing with it than 3 men with hoes. Can be used by man, woman or boy. Price, \$6.25.

Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer, Leveler and Weeder.

This new tool is especially adapted for preparing the seed bed and will be found of great value in smoothing and fining the soil surface. The rear blade is 13½ inches wide. After the crops are started it may be used between rows as a weeder or as a crustbreaker. Price, \$6.50.

WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machine for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa and other small seeds broadcast. Run easily and sow evenly in windy weather.

No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder sows all small seed like clover, timothy, alfalfa, turnip and rape; also, chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass. Hopper 14-feet long. Price, express collect, \$15.00.

No. 3 Extra Deep Hopper, made especially for sowing Lespedeza seed, and sows all the seeds mentioned above just the same as the No. 12. It is also had in 14-ft. hopper only.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Moe's Wall Fountains.

A convenient style of fountain. Very popular with some breeders, that can be hung up on the wall of the poultry house, out of the litter.

Style "A," made with removable bottoms, so that all parts can be easily cleaned, greatly adding to their sanitation and durability. Easily filled. Manufactured of galvanized iron, in three sizes, packed as desired. No. 26A. About 1-gal capacity, shipping weight, 2 lbs., \$1.10.

Grit and Shell Boxes.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 45. For baby chicks, each 50c; No. 9. For grown birds, each \$1.35; No. 90. For grown birds, each, \$1.65.

2-Piece Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain.

Made of heavy galvanized iron, all seams being well joined.

1-qt. size, Exp., 40c; P. P., 50c. 2-qt. size, Exp., 50c; P. P., 55c. 1-gal. size, Exp. 90c, P. P., \$1.05. 6-qt. size, Exp., \$1.00, P. P., \$1.20.

Moe's Top Fill Fountain.

The latest and most practical sanitary fountain on the market. This is a double fount; keeps the water clean and pure. Easy to fill—easy to care for.

1-gal. size, Exp., \$1.80, P. P., \$2.05. 2-gal. size, Exp., \$2.50, P. P., \$2.75. 4-gal. size, \$3.30.; P. P., \$3.65.

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder.

The most convenient and commodious feeder on the market for the price. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water. This is not a novelty, but a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron, in two sizes. No. 11. Small size, 20c. No. 12. Large size, 35c.

Leg Bands.

Perfection Colored Celluloid Bands. These slip on like a key ring; cannot drop off; easily removed if necessary. Made of the various colors—white, pink, yellow, green, dark blue, light blue, red and ruby. Made in all sizes. When ordering state for what breed and color you want them. Prices as follows: 12 for 20c; parcel post, 25c. 25 for 35c; parcel post, 40c. 50 for 60c; parcel post, 65c. 100 for \$1.00; parcel post, \$1.10.

Dry Mash Hoppers.

Large in capacity and small in price. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the troughs will force the feed downward. It is a great feed saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes. No. 35. 8½ in. wide, 12-quart capacity, each \$1.70. No. 36. 12 in. wide, 18-quart capacity, each, \$2.25. No. 37. 24 in. wide, 36-quart capacity, each \$3.00.

The Perfection Chick Feeder.

This simple wire feeder protects the little chicks and insures them plenty of feed, and will pay for itself many times over in economy of feed. It can be used to prevent mother hens from straying with their broods, and also in connection with the Lawn Park Brood Coops. Price, \$1.50 each. By express only.

Don Sung.

A new discovery. Makes hens lay; absolutely guaranteed to put your hens in good condition and make them lay more eggs.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is given in the feed and doesn't force or burst the hen in any way—in fact, it makes her healthier. It is a new scientific discovery for hens that merely stimulates the egg organs, making her strong and vigorous and as a result she lays regularly in any season. Try a box. Ask for circulars. Price per box, 52c; large size, \$1.04, parcel post paid.

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Regulator and Remedies. Baby Chick Food.

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR. 12 lb. pails, \$1.75; 25 lb. pails, \$2.50; packages, 50c and 30c.

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

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most suc-

cessful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

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

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, droppings boards and utensils with **PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT** most of their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

We want you to notice the price, making it the lowest priced disinfectant on the market. Others of equal strength are usually sold for \$1.50 per gallon. Half gallon, \$1.00; quart, 50c.

Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dust-baths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using **PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER**.—50c and 25c.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.

From gratifying experience poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox can be successfully treated with **PRATT'S SORE HEAD (CHICKEN POX) REMEDY**. 50c and 25c.

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores. We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Don't let Roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is **PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY**. Tablets or Powder 50c and 25c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases. Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding **PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD**. 14 lbs. for \$1.50; packages, 60c and 30c.

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

To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give **PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY**. 50c and 25c, in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Head lice causes the death of thousands of baby chicks every season. You can save these chicks if you will apply **PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT**.—25c.

An unfailing and guaranteed remedy for gapes, one which acts quickly and causes the worms to be expelled. **PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY**.—50c and 25c.

If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown and it will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Few diseases show greater fatality among poultry than chicken cholera. An un-failing remedy is **PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY**.—50c and 25c.

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found equally valuable for treating all digestive troubles such as sour crop, dysentery or diarrhoea. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come with using **PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR**. Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold in a guarantee that will satisfy you or money back. Packages, 50c and 25c.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with **PRATT'S FLY CHASER**.

We guarantee it to be unapproached as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair. Soothing and healing on bites and sores. Has no injurious acids. Economical. Will rid dogs and cats of fleas. An effective poultry lice killer. 1 gal., \$1.50; half gal., 90c.

Pratt's Worm Powder, 60c and \$1.25.

Pratt's Cow Remedy. Packages 60c and \$1.20; 12 lb. pail, \$2.50; 25 lb. pail, \$5.00.

Pratt's Animal Dip. 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., \$1.15; 1 gal., \$1.75.

Pratt's Veterinary Colic Remedy, 75c and \$1.50.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Prices Subject to Change.

Add 2c to 30c above remedies, 3c to 60c for war tax.

International Poultry and Stock Supplies.

	By express.	Parcel post
Internatinoal Poultry Food, small size	32c	37c
International Poultry Food, large size	63c	73c
International Hog Remedy, small size	63c	73c
International Hog Remedy, large size	1.25	1.45
International Stock Worm Remedy, small size	63c	73c
International Poultry Cholera Remedy, small size	32c	37c
International Poultry Gape Remedy, small size	32c	37c

Thomas Hog, Poultry and Stock Powder.

	By express.	Parcel post
Dr. Thomas Hog Powder, 2-lb pkg.	52c	
Dr. Thomas Hog Powders, 5-lb. bag.	1.04	
Dr. Thomas Poultry Powder, small size	26c	37c
Dr. Thomas Poultry Powders, large size	52c	63c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, small size	26c	37c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, medium size	52c	63c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, large size	1.04	1.25

DARLING'S MEAT SCRAPS.

For success with poultry it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the sum-

mer. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. Write for prices.

GRIT FOR POULTRY.

Grit is as essential for poultry as food, as without it they cannot digest the food. Poultry will starve to death with full crop for no other reason than that they have no teeth with which to grind the food into proper consistency. Grit should be fed in hoppers or boxes. 5 lb., pkg., 30c, postpaid.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS.

Every poultryman realizes the importance of crushed oyster shells as an egg-shell maker and promoter of good health. Every pound of oyster shells offered by us is especially prepared for feeding poultry. They are crushed and ground to the size which expert poultrymen agree to be the best. Use oyster shell freely. It is good for chickens, old or young. 5 lb. pkg., 30c, postpaid.

CHARCOAL.

If you want healthy chickens, rugged-growing stock with bright healthy plumage, birds that will fatten easily and well, and entire freedom from sour crops and indigestion with laying stock, feed Charcoal. This is an easy hint to take, and the coal is low in price. The per hen cost is so low as to be almost ridiculous, and yet it is one of the simplest and best helps to success. Keep it before them all the time, and also feed in the mixed grain. Nothing equals it as a disease preventive.

SPRINGFIELD SPRAYERS.

The Springfield Sprayer is the machine most largely used for applying Calcium Arsenate on cotton and Arsenate of Lead on tobacco. Price \$17.50, F. O. B. Meridian.

TOW LEMMONS, TWO ROW SPRAYER.

Very much like the Springfield, but sprays two rows at once. Price \$20.00.

UTILITY SPRAYERS.

The Utility Sprayer No. 170 is a compact little dry dusting blow gun that is very efficient for applying dry powders such as Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate, etc. Price, \$12.50 F. O. B. Meridian.

FIGARO PRESERVAR.

A liquid preparation for curing meat. Much cheaper, more convenient and produces superior flavor. Put up in glass jugs $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts. Sufficient for 500 lbs. meat. \$1.25, F. O. B. Meridian. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded.

DEAMS MEAT SMOKER.

Cheap—Convenient—Safe. Saves Time, Money, Worry. No Smokehouse.

No Fire to Watch.

Imparts a smoky flavor to meat without danger of fire and the trouble of keeping a smokehouse. Sealed bottles, $31\frac{1}{2}$ ounces net. Enough for 400 lbs. meat, \$1.00.

SEED SOWERS.

These implements will broadcast all kinds of grass seed. Clover, Millet seed, Cowpeas, Oats and the various grains, and can be adjusted to put out the right amount to insure getting a good stand. Prices as follows:

Cahoon Broadcast Seeder.—Each \$4.75; by parcel post, \$5.00.

Cyclone Hand Seed Sower.—Each, \$3.00; by parcel post, \$3.20.

Lightning Tin Horn Seeder.—Each, \$1.25; by parcel post, \$1.35.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

We are agents for the
famous

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR

Carrying in stock all sizes from a 65 egg machine up to 600 egg. Write for prices and descriptive catalog.

BUCKEYE BROODERS

Both Blue Flame Oil Burners and the Standard Colony Brooders--sizes to take care of anything from 65 to 1000 chicks.

You cannot raise chicks successfully without a Brooder. Write for prices.

CHICKEN FEEDS

We carry in stock at all times a complete line of scratch feeds, mash and baby chick feed.

Feed your chickens right if you want them to lay to capacity, and lay eggs that hatch strong chicks.

We raise fine Rhode Island Red Chickens ourselves and have made a thorough study of the business.

A hen properly fed will lay four times as many eggs as one receiving an unbalanced food. Grain foods make the yellows, mash foods make the whites; either of these turn to fat if a hen gets one without the other, and if a hen gets both and does not lime enough to make a shell, she cannot lay an egg unless it is a soft shell.

Purin Chow or grain feed,	\$3.25 per 100 lbs.
Purina Chowder or mash feed	\$3.50 per 100 lbs.
Purina Little Chick feed	\$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Pratt's buttermilk starting feed raises 95% of all strong chicks hatched. It is prepared to guard against white diarrhoea in young chicks, which kills 75% of all young chicks that die—in boxes at 35c and 70c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

We always carry a wonderful grain feed, at \$3.10 per 100 lbs., and a mash at \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

Charcoal for chickens, 15c per pound, postpaid; 10 lbs. and over, at 10c per lb., postpaid.

Beef scraps, for chickens, 15c per pound, postpaid; 10 lbs. and over, at 10c per lb., postpaid.

Prices named in this catalog are very low for the quality seeds we are selling you.

Our stock is absolutely all new and tested; bought from the largest and most reliable growers in the world. We do not attempt to compete with seed houses that sell regardless of quality.

If you buy from us once we feel sure of having you as a permanent customer, for if you give our seed a fair chance, they will convince you of their quality. Quality is the key note of our business.

Our business is strictly seeds and poultry supplies. We can serve you better than a store handling half a dozen different lines of goods. Some stores try to handle every line from worm candy, lunch counters, and medicines to tractors, including seeds. Consequently nothing gets its proper attention, and the buyer often is the goat.

Our store is the most up-to-date seed store in the South. Make our store your headquarters when in Meridian. You are always welcome and it pleases us to serve and help you.

KIMBROUGH SEED CO.

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Have you Friends or Neighbors interested in better Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds?
 If so, please write their names below. We will send them catalog on your request.

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Packets, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds are mailed at our expense. Large quantities are quoted throughout this catalog "postpaid" and "by express." Postpaid means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any postoffice in the United States. "By express or freight" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

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Shipment by express is far more satisfactory than parcel post, because of quicker transit and more careful handling. To points beyond the third zone it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

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Onion sets, grass and clover seeds, seed grain and other field seeds fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

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While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned."

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MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI



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