Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
I believe it is by far the best and finest book that I have ever issued. I certainly have worked mighty hard to make it so. And I hope that you will like it; that you will find it serviceable; that it will start you on the road to planting better seeds and that you'll find within these pages ideas and information that will prove helpful in your struggle with the elements to make a living plus a generous profit from the soil.

I'd like to have you compare this new catalogue of mine with others that may come to you. Not in the fancy printing or highfalon tin' art work that some of them are frequently decorated with; not in "we-claim-the-world" phrases; nor in the number of pages or the fanciest covers. But I'd like you to compare the straight-from-the-shoulder talk that I have endeavored to put into this book; the kind of talk that can only come from a down-deep belief in a product that has been carefully watched from the time it was first conceived to the day it is sent on its way to the real consumer—or planter. Fancy art work and high priced printing can't make seeds germinate or come true to type; nor can they have the slightest effect on the honesty and integrity of the seedsman who uses them in his sales work. High priced books are of great help to the good seed man just as they are a snare and a blind when used by the unscrupulous. I can't afford to use high-priced catalogues for I spend too much money in every known method to supply my friends with genuine seed—and, believe me, it takes some money to make sure that you are handling the quality kind.

While I haven't spent a fortune to place this book in your hands I certainly have had to go down deep in my jeans to issue even as creditable a catalog as I believe this book to be. The valuable part of this book, to my notion, is the direct, frank, and Honest-to-God talk that I have put into it. And, back of it all is the many years that I have been gaining experience from my own farming and gardening, from those practical planters and market gardeners whom I am privileged to call my friends, and from every other available source that I have been able to discover. The result of all these years' efforts, the best knowledge and methods in the planting, harvesting and marketing of quality seeds, is brought to you within the covers of this annual book of mine.

I say to you again that I hope you will find it serviceable and that from it you will get something that you can take out into the field with you and cash in on. If you find, after reading it through, that something is missing that you think ought to be in the book; something that had it been there would have helped and aided you and the thousands of other gardeners and farmers who will receive it, I certainly would thank you to sit right down and tell me what it is. If there is one thing that I do enjoy and welcome it is suggestions from my friends and customers. And I'll promise you that every suggestion you send will receive the utmost consideration and courtesy.

If you are one who received my catalogue a year ago you will find many new things worth reading. One thing in particular I want to call to your attention—my new Service Bureau. I can't tell you on this page about the good that I hope will come from the establishment of this helpful bureau, but I ask you to read all about it on another page. AND BE SURE TO MAKE USE OF ITS SERVICE.

I have probably written more for this page than the printer can put into it, but as a last and parting word, I ask you to read my new book, and if I can help you in any way, at any time, in making your farm or garden work happier, more profitable, and more worth-while from every standpoint, you let me know how I can do it. Use the mails, the telephone, the telegraph, or the railroads—anyway just so you let me know.

YOUR FRIEND IN NEW ORLEANS,

Chris Reuter.
# ORDER SHEET FOR

## REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS

**CHRIS. REUTER, South's Foremost Seedsman**

**OFFICE AND STORE: 1136-1140 DECACUT STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

New Order Blanks will be sent on request. Always write letters on a separate sheet from your order. If you want information about any kind of crop, address my Free Service Bureau. Don't ask questions on this Order Sheet.

### THE REUTER-GUARANTEE

I will refund to you the full price paid for any seed purchased from me should they prove defective in germination or purity when properly planted and cultivated. Of course, I cannot warrant the crop, because it is dependent on many conditions that are beyond my control. No honorable seedsman can do more, and I am only able to make this guarantee because I know that there are no better seeds in the world than REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS.

**MY RESPONSIBILITY**—Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frost, etc.

I think a little consideration will convince any one that, if I know my own interests, I should not be likely to send out POOR SEEDS, at the risk of sacrificing my trade.

While I exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, I do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

### VERY IMPORTANT

Please read how to order (See page 3)—Write your name very plainly and give Post Office, County and State in full every time.

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Have I your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest variety I can supply if out of variety ordered?

If I can give you better service by shipping prepaid express instead of price postpaid, may I do so?

My prices include postage on packet, ounces, quarter pounds. When ordering by pound, pint, or quart, to be sent by mail, add for postage 8c per pound, 8c per pint, and 15c per quart on all seeds.

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**BERMUDA ONION GROWERS, see page 75 before ordering.**
|-------|------|--------|------|------|--------|-------|--------------------------|-------|

Amount brought forward.

I am anxious to obtain the names and correct post office addresses of a number of your friends and acquaintances who are farmers and gardeners whom you think would be interested in receiving my Catalogue. I am extremely anxious that this list be made absolutely correct so far as post office, name and rural route is concerned, and in order that you may use care in compiling same, I will give you FREE an assortment of SIX of my choice strains of PEERLESS VEGETABLE SEEDS for garden use, if you will fill out the blank below and send it with an order for Seed or other articles selected from my Catalogue.

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<th>Post-Office</th>
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To CHRIS. REUTER, Seedsman, New Orleans, La. — The above list of names are correct.

Please sign your name and address here:
The REUTER-GUARANTEE

I CAREFULLY TEST all of my seeds before sending them out. Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test, both in the soil and artificially, before it is sold. I believe that KNOWING the quality of my stock is just as important as SELLING them, and no expense or effort is ever spared to furnish my customers with seeds of UNQUESTIONED Purity and RELIABILITY.

I CANNOT AFFORD to knowingly sell seeds doubtful as to the quality and purity, as the bulk of my local sales are made to gardeners whose products I handle the season through.

I WILL REFUND to you the full price paid for any seed purchased from me should they prove defective in germination or purity when properly planted and cultivated. Of course, I cannot warrant the crop, because it is dependent on many conditions that are beyond my control. No honest seedsman can do more, and I am only able to make this guarantee because I know that there are no better seeds in the world than REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

This label, printed in blue, is attached to all packages of quarter-pounds, half-pounds, pounds, and quarts, and is your protection in securing genuine REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS.

THIS IS A FAC-SIMILE OF MY FAMOUS BLUE SEAL:

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

ORDER EARLY.—It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We aim to ship all orders the same day they are received, and we have to start early in the rush season. You may order your seeds whenever you desire, and we will reserve the stocks for you and ship whenever you are ready to sow. This will insure delivery from our full stocks.

ORDERS FROM NEW CUSTOMERS.—Persons unknown to us, to avoid delay, will please send remittance or satisfactory city reference with their orders.

CASH WITH ORDER.—Customers will please remit when ordering. If goods are wanted in the twenty-five per cent, one-fourth of the amount, must accompany the order.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts or Checks on New Orleans or New York. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letter should be registered. Postage will be found convenient for remitting small amounts, and can be used to advantage. Coin should not be sent by mail.

TO ORDER.—Please sign your name, Post Office, Rural Route, and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express office, should you desire the seeds forwarded by express; or, if by freight, your railroad station; or, if by boat, your landing.

CARTAGE AND PACKING.—We make no charge for boxes, baskets, barrels or bags. We make no charge for cartage or delivery to any railroad station, or express office in New Orleans.

FREE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.—Packages, ounces and quarter-pounds ordered at list prices will be sent free by mail or express. When larger quantities, such as pounds and quarts, are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, as above directed, we ship by express or freight at buyers’ expense.

BULK ORDERS.—Any Market Gardener, Association, or individual requiring large quantities, will be supplied at prices special. Although we have made our prices in this catalogue very low, yet when a considerable quantity is wanted or bushels are wanted, we are frequently in position to supply at a lower price than the catalogue states. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that we will not sacrifice quality in doing so. Mail us a list of your requests, and we will submit a quotation. All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance: prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF SEEDS.—I guarantee that all seeds sold shall reach my customers in good condition. I earnestly urge my friends to notify me promptly on the arrival of their order if anything proves otherwise than expected. I want to make good friends of all my customers, and want you to know that mail orders receive the very same careful attention that customers do over my counters. Of course, my clerks will make errors, as they are but human. When my mistakes do occur, I am always anxious to rectify and make good.

MY PRICES.—My prices will compare favorably with any responsible firm in this country. Better seeds cannot be bought at any price, and I advise you to beware of seeds offered cheaper. I guarantee every seed I sell to grow and give satisfaction.

FALL CATALOGUE.—My fall catalogue will be ready about July 1st. It is full of the choicest of seasonal seeds to plant during the summer and autumn months. It will make a saving to you when you are ready to buy your Union Seed, Cabbage, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. Don’t fail to write for a copy if you do not receive one.

ORDERS WITHOUT NAME OR ADDRESS.—Every year I get hundreds of orders from my customers unsigned. I have at present on my files more than eight hundred orders for various amounts, which I am unable to send out, as I don’t know where to forward them. Every day or so I get a long letter of complaint from some customer, upbraiding me for not sending his seeds promptly. When I send a double order, naming the date on which the former order was sent, the amount of money enclosed, etc., what for? What do you want to satisfy you and don’t want you to complain about my service—if I can help it.

BUREAU SERVICE BULLETINS.—I am writing from time to time some mighty valuable booklets about special crops, such as Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Oats, Onions, Cabbage, etc. It is quite impossible for me to include all of this information in my catalogue, so if you are interested in any crops, I will gladly accommodate you with full information regarding same, if it is included in my list of bulletins; otherwise I will answer your letter personally through my Service Bureau—the cost is nothing to you.

FREE SAMPLES.—I am always too glad to send you free samples of Corn, Grass Seeds, Oats, Onions, etc., for testing purposes. You are not imposing on my good nature when you ask me to send you these samples, for I know the quality of the sample will bring me your big order.

NON-WARRANTY.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds PURE and RELIABLE, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the purchaser does not consider the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid will be refunded.

Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of examples where continually striving to obtain the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frost, etc.

DON’T FAIL to occasionally send us the names and addresses of your neighbors who appreciate the vital importance of planting High-Grade Seeds.

AND REMEMBER OUR FREE SERVICE BUREAU.
A Free Service Bureau for Your Benefit!

I have organized and equipped at considerable expense a Service Bureau that is here for your benefit. This bureau will answer any question that you ask of it if the problem is connected with your farm or garden work. It is prepared to answer questions that arise in every Southern farm probably better than any other institution operating for the farmer’s benefit, because it is not only in touch with agricultural colleges but it has the various efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, but it has, in addition, my thirty-four years of practical experience in gardening, farming, distribution and marketing of farm produce, and the growing and selling of high grade seeds to back up every statement and every word that I say.

Although the service of this Bureau is absolutely free to my customers, do not think that you are under obligation to me when you make use of it, or that it is organized with philanthropic purposes. The fewer problems you have, the more profitably your farm will operate, the better customer you will be for my seeds. Suppose, for instance, someone told you that Sweet Clover would be a good crop for you to plant, and suppose you knew nothing whatever about Sweet Clover, how would you ask me about it? You would tell me that Sweet Clover, and how it would fit in as a crop with your other farming efforts. It would also tell you if Sweet Clover was not the crop for YOU to plant. The information furnished you will be free from bias and directed from my standpoint. I can’t afford to have you planting some crop that will not be a success and one of profit to you. Neither will you forget me if I tell you through my Service Bureau of a way to save money or labor, or some method to increase the productivity of your soil. Now this Sweet Clover information is often asked and answered in any manner pertaining to the work of your farm or garden. And I want you to know that this service is absolutely free, and is operated purely indifferently of any fees charged, if you were asked to pay for it. For, to me, Sweet Clover, and I suggested that you do so, we would not hound you to death by trying to sell you MY Sweet Clover Seed, although I believe that is the best for this section.

This Bureau can benefit you by giving you, upon request, correct freight and express rates. It will give you the best rate possible on seed to your station, giving you the benefit of every saving. This Bureau will take up your case with the railroad or express company and get you the rates that you are overcharged, and will offer its services in obtaining a refund for you. This is also free and is solely for your benefit.

I personally request that you make free use of this New Department. Don’t hesitate to ask questions and try to meet freely about your problems. I will answer you frankly and specifically. This Bureau is open for business RIGHT NOW, and you can commence to fire in questions at once. Fire away!

BEST SPRAYING METHODS FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

My farmer friends in the Southern States are realizably more and more that spraying is absolutely necessary. In sections where truck crops are grown the spraying will clean your insect enemies and fungous diseases are more destructive to the truck crops by damage done to the crops; it is therefore absolutely essential that the trucker use some poison to combat these enemies. In believe in spraying, because I have tried it on my own seed farms, and have found it to be a splendid method of doing the job. I speak from experience, not from theory. It is one of the secrets of successful gardening. It is just as important to spray properly as it is to buy good seeds.

Don’t wait until the disease is bad before you begin to think of spraying. It will then be too late. Begin now to learn how to use a spray and how to make your mixtures at home. Get a thorough understanding of the best methods of mixing and the proper time to spray.

Rotation of Crops is of the utmost importance in the control of insect and fungous diseases.

Fertilizers, applied liberally, will often stimulate plants attacked by insects and disease to outgrow the injury. For example will utilize plants attacked by insects and disease to outgrow the injury will use the broadcast method to fertilize. The Broadcast method is after the top dressings are applied to the soil. The broadcasting is done in a manner to cover the entire soil surface.

A FEW GOOD FORMULAS FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol)…………4 pounds
Lime (unslacked)…………4 pounds
Water to make 50 gallons.

Dissolve the sulphate in hot water, using wood or earthen vessel. Black lime in tub, using only enough water to insure thorough slaking. When slaked, cover freely with water and add cheering quantities of hot water, stirring until thoroughly slaked. Then add water to make fifty gallons. Stir thoroughly and apply. Mixtures of this sort may be freshened by slaking.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate…………•
Ammonia…………•
Water…………•

Dissolve carbonate in ammonia, and keep in glass-stoppered bottle. Dilute to required strength. Solution should be strong on standing. Use for where Bordeaux will spot fruits late in season.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Corrosive Sublimate…………•
Water…………•

Dissolve corrosive sublimate in 2 gallons of hot water; then dilute to 15 gallons and let stand 5 to 6 hours. Place Seed Potatoes in sack and immerse seed for 15 hours, before planting. Caution—Corrosive Sublimate is very poisonous and care should be used in handling.

FORMALIN.

Formalin (40%)…………•
Water…………•

Dissolve 1 pound of formalin in 50 gallons of water. Used in the garden as a fungous spray but not poisonous. Immerses potatoes 2 hours; dry before planting. For soil drench use 2 pounds or more of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water.

REUTER'S TOBACCO DUST.

Every market gardener and trucker who grows vegetables to any great extent has to fight bugs and worms continuously. I have found that Tobacco Dust is an excellent remedy, and it is used quite extensively by the gardeners in New Orleans and vicinity with much success. It is my opinion that the secret of its success is because it is an insecticide that will drive the worms away. At the same time, Tobacco Dust does not injure the plant or its growth as does other insecticides that contain arsenic in one form or another. Tobacco Dust is so excellent that I sell my farm every year to dust the Cauliflower, Cabbage, etc. Then it is an excellent fertilizer also, and the more we apply the better it does.

I want you to order some Tobacco Dust this year with your Seeds. I don’t want you to wait until the plants are full grown and the insects are eating them all up, and then hasten to write me, saying, “Friend Reuter, shue me a hundred pounds of Tobacco Dust, any old way, as I want it quick; the bugs are eating up all my plants.” Have it on hand. It don’t go to waste. You can’t lose anything if it is in your barn or store-house. It is an investment and in the best insurance you can carry on your crop when the bugs begin to get real hungry. It is just the kind of insecticide you want—easy to use, not poisonous, a safe, sure bug destroyer. The cabbage worm will be looking for a new home when you begin to dust some of this tobacco around your plants.

Price: 1 lb. $1.25; 10 lbs. $25.00; 25 lbs. $50.00; 35 lbs. $75.00; 50 lbs. $125.00; 100 lbs. $250.00; 500 lbs. $1,250.00. Write for prices on carload lots. These prices are F.O.B. New Orleans. Delivered prices on request.
I JUST WANT TO SAY THIS TO YOU!

No doubt you have received plenty of catalogues from other seedsmen, praising their stocks to the highest, and claiming that no one else sells seed as good as they do. You gave one of these houses an order, and when you received the seeds they proved no better than the kind you have been buying from your town merchant. You were disgusted, of course, with the seeds and service, and don't want to believe anything you see in the present seed catalogues. I am in sympathy with you and agree fully with you. You have lost faith in their descriptions of various vegetables and realize that the beautiful words written by seedsmen to describe some vegetables are false and without foundation. The seeds you bought produced something far away from the product you thought you were buying. To tell you the truth, more than half of the seed dealers don't know what they are talking about when they write up a description on some vegetable and farm products. They are absolutely ignorant of the growth, culture, and habits of the plant. They are unfamiliar with the seeds themselves, and only sell them to make a profit. Whether the seed produces as they say or not is of little interest to them. The profit of the sale more than pleases them, and they let you worry.

Then again, there are other seedsmen who do business in big cities remote from growing sections. Some of them have never seen a seed crop grow and cannot tell you the difference between Japan Clover and Alfalfa, or a beet and a carrot. They are not at all acquainted with the numerous conditions and contingencies surrounding the Southern planter. They know nothing of his trials and worries; they are not familiar with the proper seasons for growing and disposing of certain vegetables in our section, and don't care much about it either. What does a seedman in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Columbus, Shenandoah, or any other Northern city know about the most profitable varieties of seed for you to plant if you live in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, or any other Southern State? They are not familiar with the right varieties of Lettuce, Cabbage, Beans, etc., that are making good in your section. They do not know what sorts are adapted to your soil, climate, etc., and cannot advise you whether it will be profitable for you to grow Cabbage or grow Alfalfa. Do you think they are in a position to know? Why, of course not. If you should ask them to ship you the best kind of Bean adapted to your section, no doubt they will send you a variety that does remarkably well in Illinois or New York. You don't want to buy from these people. You may get just as good seeds as I sell, but you don't get the REUTER SERVICE, which means just as much to you as good seeds. If you should write me to use my judgment in filling your order, I will ship you a proved variety of seed that will produce a profitable and marketable crop on your farm, and you can be assured that I will attend to your order intelligently and fill it correctly, because I know from my actual experience of thirty-five years what you want to plant to make money. This is Service—plus good seeds and reasonable prices.

I have absolute control of the quality of my seeds. I know exactly the kind of product they will grow, because I have my seeds grown for me under my own supervision. I do not have to take anyone's word for it. No one can impose upon me or cause me to impose upon you. When I tell you that a certain Beet is of good quality and is the best for your soil and climate, you can unhesitatingly plant this variety. I know I am telling you the truth, and you will realize this when the crop is produced. If experience counts for anything, it surely does in the seed business, and no other one man or collection of men are better qualified to sell good seeds than I am.

Quality for quality, I sell you garden and field seeds as cheap as anyone in the business. Should anyone offer you a similar variety of seed for less money, or for the same money, they can do so only by furnishing goods of a quality inferior to those I sell. Remember this: I contract for every pound of seed I sell at least a year in advance, sometimes two or three years. I contract with my grower before the seed is planted to produce the seeds I sell to you. I contract for thousands of bushels of Beans, Peas, etc., and thousands of pounds of Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, etc. I eliminate the jobber's profit entirely. He must add a profit to his seed when he sells them to your local merchant. Your merchant must add a second profit when he sells them to you. If he offers you some variety with a name attached to it, that is the same or similar to what I offer, and at the same price or cheaper, isn't it logical to think that something is lacking?

There's nothing experimental about REUTER'S SEEDS. They are the result of thirty-five years of careful, continuous selection. Every variety has been thoroughly tested and tried, not only on my own farms, but, on the farms of thousands of my customers in every section of the South. This period of test has not been one or two seasons, but extends over more than a quarter of a century. Each successive year brings me new ideas, new varieties, or splendid improvements on some of the reliable standard sorts, and some day I hope to bring each and every kind of seed I sell you to the highest perfect development. Some sorts are not quite as good as I expect or hoped them to be, but I am working hard all the time to better these strains, and it will be the work of years, not days.

No one can serve you better than I can. No one can give you a bigger quantity of quality for the same money. There is only one safe thing you can do—buy your seed from me. There are many other reasons why you should buy from me, aside from the assurance that you are going to get exactly what you want and get it promptly and for less money than you can elsewhere, the unequaled liberality of my Guarantee on the other page should be the final deciding factor. No other seed house in the South offers you such protection. You simply can't lose a cent when you deal with me. Read my GUARANTEE. Plant my Seeds, and if they don't grow, test this Guarantee, which corresponds to the STERLING MARK ON SILVER. I will give you nothing but quality, plenty of good value, and sound helpful advice and service, such as you have never as yet experienced. Your final verdict should be: "I will plant Reuter's Seeds this spring, and continue to plant them as long as I live."
ALL through this Catalog you will find this trademark before certain varieties of seed. That trademark is mighty important to YOU, because REUTER’S PEERLESS strains of seed are positively the best in their class that can possibly be produced. The trademark is also mighty important to ME, because it represents my name and reputation in the seed business. If I put this mark on a worthless or inferior seed I would be but a short time until I would have to find other patrons to maintain my business and I would eventually have to quit the trade entirely.

I will personally stand back of every strain and variety that bears this trademark. I develop, test out for several seasons, and carefully inspect the seed crops that supply my stocks. I know without a doubt that the seeds I offer with this mark are first-class in every particular and the very best for the purpose and climate and marketing requirements.

I have had remarkable opportunities to seek out and find the most suitable variety for every purpose, for I have bought and shipped vegetables and farm produce for many years and I have never overlooked the wonderful opportunities for gathering from the growers themselves the strong points, the weak ones, and the various qualifications of the many strains and varieties.

Of course, it is impossible for me to grow all of the seed that my extensive trade calls for, but wherever my seed stocks are grown for me, I personally select the growers and make my contracts accordingly, and I constantly keep in close touch with the crops from the time the seed is planted until my seeds are gathered and the seeds examined and I thoroughly and rigidly test it for germination and purity. No seedsman could be more careful in selecting his stocks. No seedsman values his reputation higher than I do the good name I have built up among the market gardeners and farmers of the South. This is well shown by the reputation I enjoy right at home, for THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR of the New Orleans market gardeners plant my seed exclusively, and do so year after year. No finer vegetables are sold in any market in the world than those grown and shipped out of New Orleans. And the great majority of the vegetables bought by the housewives of New Orleans are produced from REUTER’S PEERLESS VEGETABLE SEEDS.

So I ask you to remember this trademark. Whenever you see it before a variety you can bank on that variety being the finest strain that you, or I, or any other person can produce.

Artichoke Seed and Roots

Green Globe—The best sort for general use and extensively cultivated in the vicinity of New Orleans. The best method is to have them propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter and plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be well manured and spaded or plowed between them, at the same time the suckers should be taken off. Can also be sown from seed. Sow in drills during the winter and early spring three or four inches apart and about one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as above.

Green Globe Artichoke Plants, per 100, $2.00; per 1,000, $15.00; per 10,000, $125.00.

Seed, per oz. 35c; 1/2 lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.50.

Jerusalem Artichokes

This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for and by its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding or on account of their fattening properties; they are well adapted to all soils where corn and potatoes can be grown, and are cultivated the same as potatoes. The best hog food known. A preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichokes will keep twenty-five to thirty hogs in fine condition. A yield of five hundred bushels to the acre is nothing unusual. Plants tender to sugar and return to the acre is nothing unusual. Plants tender to sugar and return to the acre.

Price, per gal. 30c; bm. (50 lbs.) $2.00. Prices for larger quantities on application, as market fluctuates.

Asparagus

REUTER’S GIANT ARGENTEUIL—French Grown

Of all the varieties that have been introduced, we have found this sort to excel, both from a point of productiveness, tenacity, earliness, and resistance to diseases. In size it is a giant, a marketable shoot or spear is often two inches in diameter and twelve inches long, of which every part when boiled is tender and delicious. It succeeds well in nearly all soils and climates.

Price, oz. 10c; 1/2 lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Roots: 100, $1.00; 1,000, $7.00 (two years old).
Northern Grown BEANS

Varieties Selected for Profit

My stocks of Bean Seeds are grown for me under special contract by the most critical growers of this famous Vegetable for seed purposes in the world. These growers are fortunately situated in sections where the soil and climate have proved to be perfectly adapted to the supreme growth and development of Bean Seeds. The stock is sown each year on these seed farms and purchased from haphazard dealers to be planted with little or no care. They are TRUE-TO-TYPE, every field being carefully rogued and cleared of all off types; the chances of mixture are practically eliminated; the types are improved year after year by the most careful, painstaking and systematic efforts on the part of my growers. They are all VIGOROUS, HEALTHY, PROLIFIC SORTS, as the seed is almost free from blight or anthracnose, the latter the most serious disease that wroug[h] havoc upon your crop. The United States Department of Agriculture urges you to obtain your seed from seedsmen who can offer you disease-resistant strains, which only come from careful growing and breeding of types in restricted sections that are POSITIVELY IMMUNE FROM THIS DISASTROUS DISEASE. This process of development offers less immediate profit to the grower of good bean seed, but you and I realize that the gardener who grows beans for profit in the South must be careful of the source of his seed supply. That is why I sell thousands of bushels of the finest bred stocks to the most discriminating gardeners in the South. You might be paying me twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel than you can buy from your local dealer, but the difference in the price is insignificant when you carefully consider the range in quality and the resulting profits.

Culture—For the earliest crop they should be planted after all danger of frost is past. For a succession they should be planted about every two weeks so that the second and third crops will come on in the same manner. They are hardy, and may be planted without danger of frost. But you should remember that this is a plant which requires a hot climate, and that unless you can plant it early enough to get the plants started in time, you will probably be unable to get the best results. The plants grow best under warm conditions, and they require a great deal of moisture, especially during the early part of the season. They are usually planted in rows about 2 ft. apart, with the plants spaced about 6 in. apart along the row. The best results are obtained when the plants are kept in a state of constant growth, and are not allowed to become too much grown together. They are usually harvested when the pods are well formed and the beans are firm and dry. They may be stored for several months after harvest, and will keep well if they are stored in a dry place.

BEANS, Leading Sorts

Bush or Snap Green-Pod Varieties

REUTER'S BLACK VALENTINE

Unsurpassed for Market

Ready for picking in 45 days from planting.
A prolific and continuous cropper. A round-podded Bush Bean of extra fine quality.

This finest bush variety in cultivation. A strain which in the last few years has become extremely popular with gardeners in the South, owing to its hardiness, rust resistance and prolific bearing. The pods are perfectly round and straight, of a beautiful green color. It is suited for both spring and fall planting, and is universally pronounced as the best for shipping, as well as for local market. It is the Standard Variety in this section.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $8.00; 5 bu. and more at $7.50 per bu.

REUTER'S GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

A very productive, long round-podded variety, producing large pods, measuring five to six inches in length; very tender and absolutely stringless, and of the finest flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

REUTER'S LONGFELLOW

The pods are productive, long, round, straight and very solid. Ripens uniformly and of the finest quality. Many market gardeners plant this variety in preference to all others.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $8.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

This strain is a doubt the most tender string bean in cultivation; even when the pod has become quite old it still retains its stringless qualities; that, however, is not the only thing in its favor; it recommends itself through its extreme earliness, prolific and continuous bearing qualities and superior flavor. A leading sort for the home garden, and extensively cultivated in the South for purposes. Our strain is the earliest, hardest and most uniform selection on the market, and the large number of orders for our seed from Florida, Mississippi and Texas justifies our remarks.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $8.00; 5 bu. and more at $7.50 per bu.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE

This grand variety is the Standard Green-Podded Dwarf Snap Bean. Very hardy and vigorous in growth. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, and of the very finest flavor. A first-class market variety and extensively grown by truckers throughout the South for this purpose. Our strain is the earliest, hardest and most uniform selection on the market, and the large number of orders for our seed from Florida, Mississippi and Texas justifies our remarks.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $8.00; 5 bu. and more at $7.50 per bu.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE

A highly desirable sort for private garden use. The hardy, vigorous vines produce an abundance of very straight, handsome pods, which, when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and are of a deep green color. A prime favorite with many of our small gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

REUTER'S BEST OF ALL—FLAT PODS

A highly desirable sort for private garden use. The hardy, vigorous vines produce an abundance of very straight, handsome pods, which, when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and are of a deep green color. A prime favorite with many of our small gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.
HODSON GREEN POD

This variety is practically identical with the Hodson Wax—with the exception of the color, which is green instead of yellow. It is an exceptionally strong and robust grower. Many of the plants measure 5 or 6 feet in height, often producing fifty to sixty long, straight oval-shaped pods to a single plant. It is an enormous yielder, unaffected by rust or blight. The green pods, when picked young, are entirely stringless. It deserves a trial.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS

Very similar to Long Yellow Six Weeks as to vine, with pods shorter and much more thick and flesh than a week later, bearing rich to a light brown color. Seed round, yellowish white, with a slightly dark marking on the edge. The color of the pods is yellow, practically stringless and is large and tender.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

NEW BOUNTIFUL BEAN—A Flat, Green Podded Bush Bean

Remarkably Prolific and Continuous Bearer. Absolutely Stringless

This superior variety is a distinct improvement in green bush beans, and has become exceedingly popular wherever known. The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, being round, and is very productive. It is very stringless, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. It is the first to give pods to pick in the spring, and the last to yield edible pods in the fall.

But the crowning merit of this grand Bush Bean is in the rich green pods which are of immense size, or 3 inches bush, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty, and of high quality, meltly tender and having a delicious flavor exclusively of their own; more succulent stringless, and of a color and texture free from any tough, membranous lining, even when matured.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

Early market sort; full, flat, green pods. A good yielder and vigorous grower.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

EARLY MOHAW—Flat Pods

A long, flat-podded, very productive variety, withstanding a greater degree of frost and cold weather than any other sort, and on that account is preferred for first planting.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck $1.50; bu. $5.00.

KEENEY'S STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE

A remarkable new bean. The origin of this new strain of Green-Pod Refugee, Mr. Keeney, has been working for more than twenty years to get the string out of the old Thousand-to-One Refugee Beans, and has succeeded in eliminating it entirely. The plant grows to a large size and is enormously productive, one plant bearing 55 well-developed pods and 16 small ones, and had the earlier pods been picked as soon as suitable for use this plant would doubtless have produced more than 100 good pods. The shape is round, size medium to long, slightly curved, medium green in color, resembling the Late Refugee in this respect, also in the season, which is practically the same. The quality is superb. We strongly recommend you to give this variety a thorough trial.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $6.00.

BROAD WINDSOR

Also known as Fava or Horse Bean. An English bean used in the dry state shelled. Plant in drills two or three feet apart every six inches one bean, during November. Will not produce as well if planted in the spring.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; gal. 65c; peck $1.25; bu. $4.75.

WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED BEANS

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

Market Gardener's Favorite. The Standard, Flat, Wax-Podded Variety

A variety possessing exceptional merit. In many parts of Louisiana and other Southern States enormous acreages are annually planted, with great profit, most hardy of the wax varieties. The pods are long, flat, and flat color is of a delicate waxy yellow, entirely stringless and brittle. It is enormously productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $6.00.

REUTER'S HODSON WAX

Unsurpassed for Shipping, Rust Resistant, Enormously Productive, Superb Flavor

This superior variety has become very popular with the market gardeners throughout the South, especially in the Lower Coast section of Louisiana. The demand is now greater than ever, and our strain of this splendid sort is exceptionally fine. The pods are long, straight, and average about seven inches in length; absolutely rustless and freer from blight. The vines are vigorous and enormously productive. The ample foliage shelters the pods from the hot sun, and the pods are tender, brittle, and of very fine quality. It is not an extra early sort, but four main crops it cannot be equaled.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $6.00.

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX BEANS

This is a grand new variety of Dwarf Wax Beans originated by Mr. Keeney of New York State, and introduced into the Southern States exclusively by us. It resembles the Old Wax in plant, pod and bean, but it is entirely different in quality. It certainly deserves a trial. The plant grows to a medium size, and, having a strong, thick stem, stands up well even during a long season of stormy weather, thus protecting the pods from dirt and damage, and eliminating rust. It is absolutely stringless at all stages of development. It is extremely productive, bearing four or five large pods, measuring 7 to 7½ inches long, more than one-half inch wide and nearly one-half inch thick. Its beautiful yellow pods sell at sight on any market, and on this account we predict an enormous demand from the critical truckers throughout the South. It is more rust-proof and will stand better adverse weather conditions than any other wax bean we know of. Is not this feature alone sufficient to warrant a trial?

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. $1.50; peck $2.25; bu. $7.00.

REUTER'S WEBBER WAX

A new Wax Bean of distinct character. This bean is quite popular in Tangipahoa Parish, La., grown extensively by many of the leading gardeners who claim that it resists disease and drouth effectively, and, in addition, is immensely prolific and a splendid shipper. I have secured a small lot which I can offer in limited quantities to the inches. The vines are growing rapidly, sending the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsome in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's wax but are broader and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $6.00; 5 bu. or more at $5.75 per bu.

The price on beans, except for packets, do not include postage. If to go by mail, add 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart.
BEANS, Wax-Podded Bush Varieties

DAVIS KIDNEY WHITE WAX

An excellent bean in every respect. The vines are vigorous and extremely prolific. The pods are long, straight, waxy yellow, and of good quality. Best suited to rusted conditions. The mature pods mature by the center in clusters. An excellent shipper.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. $1.25; peck $2.00; bu. $7.00.

CURRIES RUST-PROOF WAX

The Earliest and Most Profilic of All Wax Beans

A superior variety for the market; very early and productive. Tender and absolutely stringless, and proof against rust. Grown side by side with the Reuter's, for many years with other Wax Beans, nearly all of them more or less affected by rust, this bean remained entirely free from rust. Pods are long, flat, and of fine quality. We highly recommend this splendid market gardener's variety, as it is especially adapted to long-distance shipments.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. $1.25; peck $2.00; bu. $7.00.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX

A splendid sort grown by this famous grower of high-grade beans. Large, flat, golden yellow and very fleshy pods. It has an excellent flavor and is less likely to be stringy than any other rust-proof beans. A strong grower and remarkably productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $7.00.

GERMAN PROLIFIC BLACK WAX

An improved strain of the old Black Wax. The earliest of all wax beans. Dwarf Bush growth; very productive. Its handsome yellow-white pods commend it for both home and market garden purposes.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $7.00.

VIOLET FLAGOLET WAX

This sort is also known as Perfection Wax. The pods are broad and flat, often twelve inches long. When well grown it is one of the most showy of the wax beans. The seeds are very large, flat, dark violet.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. $1.25; peck $2.00; bu. $7.00.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Pole Beans are later and more productive than Bush Beans. Set the poles four to six feet apart, and the ground well drawn around them before the seeds are planted. Don't cover the seeds more than one or two inches.

HENDERSOIN'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

The earliest of the bush limas; two weeks earlier than any of the climbing limas. It is small in size, but enormously productive, a reliable cropper, and of extra fine quality. The New Orleans market gardeners plant no other bush lima, which is the best argument in its favor we can offer.

Price, pkt 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. $1.25; peck $2.00; bu. $7.00.

REUTER'S CREESEBACK POLE BEANS


For the Southern market gardener the best pole bean in cultivation. This variety is raised almost exclusively by the New Orleans truckers, and thousands of hampers of beans raised from our special stocks are annually shipped to the Northern markets. Last year I shipped more than fifty thousand hampers. This bean is given the preference over all others on any market in the United States. The pods average five to six inches in length, perfectly round, solidly fleshy, and of the finest quality. It is the earliest pole bean grown.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. $1.50; peck $2.75; bu. $7.50.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC

Very productive and popular here, owing to the fact that it commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush, and keeps on producing until killed by the frost. Largely raised here for a fall crop on this account.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. $1.25; peck $2.00; bu. $7.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD

An early, very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp, when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. $1.40; peck $2.25; bu. $7.00.
BEETS

My stocks are grown for me in France, as that country excels the world for the production of the finest quality of Beet Seed. They are obtained from carefully selected full-grown roots, uniform as to size, shape, and color, and I believe my strains are unsurpassed. During 1913 I sold more than 20,000 pounds of Beet Seed to the New Orleans Market Gardeners. Sow 10 lbs to the acre.

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 be sown broadcast.

REUTER'S CRESSENT CITY BEET—The Best of the Early Beets

A strain of Beets similar to Crosby, but of darker color and finer form. It is the best red turnip in cultivation and is grown extensively by the local market gardeners, who consider it the earliest and best bunching beet ever introduced. It matures earliness, but color is not as equal, very fine grained, tender and sweet, and free from stringy and woody character. The color is deep red, almost black; tops are not too small, thus making it an ideal bunching sort. Our stock is grown expressly for us by a most famous French Seed Grower, and our carefully selected stock will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color, and quality than any other strain obtained. Mr. Peter Campers, a leading New Orleans market gardener, states: "Reuter's Crescent City Beet is without a doubt the finest sort I have ever planted, I have never seen a crop more uniform in shape, size and color, and intend to plant no other variety."

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.75.

REUTER'S CROSBY EGYPTIAN

A highly selected strain of a most famous Beet. This superfine stock is eagerly sought after by the New Orleans market gardeners and we have hundreds of testimonials on file from leading growers throughout the South giving this grand selection first place among early market Beets. In this particular strain we believe there is embodied every good feature required to make a grand early market beet. Mr. Reuter recommends it to all his critical gardeners and friends with the assurance that no money can buy our strain. We are kept on notch by our responsible foreign growers, who exert the utmost care in growing in order to retain in equal proportion, earliness, shape and color. No matter how much you think of the strain you have been planting, plant this and compare results. Many customers purchase from fifty to one hundred pounds and often more.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $3.00.

REUTER'S CRIMSON GLOBE BEET

Second Early and Main Crop

This splendid variety has been grown quite extensively in many sections of the country and the tremendous increasing demand indicates that it gives thorough satisfaction. Color is deep blood red, fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown in the middle of a root. This is a deep red color, and always sweet and tender.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.75.

REUTER'S SELECTED EDMUNS BEET

A superior selection of Blood Turnip Beet, dark red, fine flavor. It forms medium-sized, sound, flat-topped bulbs. Good for late or early planting.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.75.

REUTER'S CHICAGO MARKET

The most perfect dark blood-red kind. Even the leaves of every beet are of the darkest hue, almost black. The root is turnip-shaped, medium in size, tops of good size, which make it a most excellent garden beet. The color is deep red, flesh bright red. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and lasting. It is a great favorite on the markets, and have sold large quantities to Southern Truckers with good results.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.75.

REUTER'S DURANT PICARD

A fine line of strain of turnip-beet. The beet is small, upright growing, thus permitting close planting. Color is of a bright red color. It does not grow to a large size, and is therefore preferred by the large truckers in this section for shipping purposes. Our strain has a great reputation among the New Orleans gardeners, and hundreds of them plant only our exclusive stock.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.50.

REUTER'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

This is the best extra early variety grown for this market. Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh of a brilliant red color. It does not grow to a large size, and is therefore preferred by the large truckers in this section for shipping purposes. Our strain has a great reputation among the New Orleans gardeners, and hundreds of them plant only our exclusive stock.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. $2.50.

NEW BEET! REUTER'S FIREBALL

A new and distinct extra early perfectly globe-shaped Beet. It is not only the handsomest beet on the market, but is also of superlative quality and a sure market winner. The flesh is a brilliant fiery red, fine grained, very solid, crisp and sweet. It has a very small tap root, slender leaf stalks and a smooth skin, making it valuable for the market gardener who caters to a fancy trade. The very small tops, which do not permit as great rapidity in bunching as the larger tops of some other kinds, have the advantage of taking less room in a bed. Seed is in very limited supply.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. $3.00.

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet)

This variety is grown exclusively for its leaf stalks, which are used the same as Spinach. It is a great favorite in this market, where it is found in every order. The culture is the same as Beets. We offer this season a particularly choice strain, which will be quickly appreciated by all critical growers.

Price, oz. 10c; 1 1b. 20c; 1b. 50c; 10 lbs. $8.00.

American Grown Beet Seed does not do well in the South. Don't be deceived and buy elsewhere because the price is lower. The same critical dealers and growers buy in large quantities from us year after year.
Mangels and Sugar BEETS for Stock Feeding

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 reselected imported seed. Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessary part of the feeding system, and 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. Everyone who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either Mangels or Sugar Beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.

Live stock on the farm means wealth. Cattle, hogs and sheep are the farmers' greatest assets. Live stock raising makes prosperity. With the advent of the pool-fever, and the recent three-year tariff on sugar, it is essential that the planter divert his attention to raising something that is more lucrative than either of these staples. To wait until he is financially broke before making the change is folly. We must begin now to start a small stock of cows and hogs to insure a monthly cash income. A cow is good for at least ten years and gives a calf each year, which will soon total a nice herd. Begin as soon as possible with a few cattle. Take good care of them. Feed them properly. Give them plenty of good nourishing feed, such as sugar beets, good hay, good corn, good oats, etc. They will thrive and will not need a lot of cattle. You can grow all these feed stuffs on your farm with the proper care and attention. We are in a natural cattle country. Our mild winters afford us pastures the year through. Cattle require little attention the summer time. But, in the winter, they must be given more care, more nutritious feed, such as corn silage, stock beets, oats, etc.

Cattle raising offers the greatest opportunity for the improvement of existing conditions on your farm. There is no reason why you should not have a new and permanent income. If there is a change in the present corn system, the Southern farmer is usually short of cash during the growing seasons. He must wait until his crop is harvested before he can get any money, but with a few cows, hogs, sheep, etc., he will always have ready cash, making him independent and prosperous.

Successful cultivation depends largely upon the well-prepared seed bed, ploughed deep and well pulverized. The best soil is a rich, friable sand, or clayey loam. Rich, mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots, which though excellent for feed, are of little value for sugar-making. Sow in the fall and winter in rows two feet apart, and thin to nine inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The seed should be well covered with about one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. Cultivate frequently. Sow six to eight pounds to the acre.

MANGELS

REUTER'S Mammoth LONG RED
A Wonderful Yielder.

One of the best mangels ever offered to the grower. It produces large stocky beets, weighing from forty to forty pounds each, of a beautiful red color, wonderfully productive, average 1,500 to 2,000 bushels to the acre. Its keeping qualities are excellent, and the pulp of the roots is soft and eatable. Matures in the present one-crop system. The roots are large, and are eaten with great relish. This variety is especially valuable, not only because of its high percentage of dry matter, but also because of its remarkably high percentage of dry matter.

Price, oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50; 100 lbs. $30.00.

GIANT ECKENDORF MANGEL

SLUDSTRUP MANGEL
An exceptionally large-growing variety, and of the finest quality grown from a selection that has been bred year after year from the best and largest sugar. The root is large. It is a remarkable yielder and contains a very high percentage of dry matter. Our seed is Danish grown. First-class certificate awarded.

Price, oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50; 100 lbs. $30.00.

GOLDEN TANKARD
One of the best long yellow mangels in cultivation. Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and midribs; neck very small. Roots large, oval, but bottom usually of larger diameter than top, light brown to light yellow. Matures, deep, one foot below. Earlier than other large sorts. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows.

Price, oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50; 100 lbs. $30.00.

GERMANTOWN MANGEL

SUGAR BEETS

The growing of Sugar Beets offers a great opportunity for the profitable extension and diversification of agricultural industries in the South. The sugar beet is proving a profitable crop for the future, and increasing feeding, and dairy industries is attracting the favorable attention of farmers interested in these pursuits. The rapid growth in our sales of sugar beet seed within the past few years is due to the recognition of the importance of these beet growers in the South, and from the enormous 13 to 14 per cent of sugar can be obtained.

My good growers in France are specialists, and every care is exercised to improve the stocks by selecting the most important and best yielding varieties, and those that contain a very large percentage of dry matter. It is essential that the grower purchase the best seed, carefully test the vitality before planting, and be SURE of its source.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED
One of the richest in sugar content of the sorts in cultivation. It will not break. Grows on new lands than any other, suffers less from the excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. Tops are of a good quality, and root are large. Matures, good under the ground, and yields good crops under ordinary conditions.

Price, oz. 5c; 1/4 lb., 1.50c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

Note—Write for prices on larger quantities. Remember that all root crops are profitable and nutritious for stock feeding. I sell large quantities of Carrots, Turnips, and Rutabagas for the same purpose. You cannot improve your stock more quickly than with Mangels and Sugar Beets. Include a few pounds in your order this spring. My stocks are large and extra fine.
All the Cauliflower Seed I offer is produced by the most famous growers in Denmark, in such localities that are best adapted to their perfect development. The seed is saved from heads especially selected for seed purposes and can be absolutely depended upon for best possible crops.

REUTER'S EARLY SNOWBALL

The growing of this splendid variety in Louisiana and other Southern States during the winter months has reached enormous proportions, and it is indeed getting to be a profitable industry. This is the most popular early variety. Such prices as $2.50 per dozen in Chicago, $3.00 per dozen in New York, and $1.50 per dozen in Boston were most encouraging for the Louisiana planters during December and January of last year, and the acreage has increased to such an extent that it has developed a new truck crop for our section—winter cauliflower. I handle only the finest selection of pure Danish Seed. Cheap Cauliflower Seed cannot be good, whether you buy it here or import it yourself direct. The price should never be questioned, and a good grower of Cauliflower never hesitates to pay twenty dollars a pound for the best seed procurable. My strain of this famous variety produces round heads, pure white, of medium size, and perfectly solid. The plants are compact, with short outside leaves, and therefore allowing close planting. My seed never fails to please the most exacting. If you are interested in the growing of winter cauliflower, write to the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La., for their Bulletin No. 110, "Preliminary Report on Winter Cauliflower." It is a leaflet well written by Mr. Tiebout, an able horticulturist of this state.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ½ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $3.00; 5 lb. $15.00.

REUTER'S EARLY DWARF ERFURT

A very early, very distinct and really valuable variety, but difficult to keep true to name. Our thoroughbred strain is a very popular one. Of dwarf habit, close, compact growth, a sure header, curd close and white. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration, we recommend the strain.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. $1.50; ½ lb. $3.50; 1 lb. $20.00.

REUTER'S LATE ITALIAN GIANT

A very large sort, which is cultivated rather extensively in the South. The heads are uniformly large, white and compact. Should not be sown later than June, as it takes seven to nine months before it heads.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 50c; ½ lb. $1.75; 1 lb. $5.00.

REUTER'S PEERLESS LARGE

Unsurpassed variety. Beyond a doubt the finest cauliflower to plant in the South. It will head where others fail. It is a magnificent variety and produces large, beautiful, solid, white heads. It is of dwarf habit and vigorous growth, quite early. The leaves protect the heads so that they will endure unjured a frost that would perhaps ruin other sorts. We have made careful and continuous tests of this strain, and grown with the stocks offered by other seedsmen, our strain is far superior to all.

REUTER'S EARLY ITALIAN GIANT

A magnificent sort extensively cultivated by Southern truckers. Our strain is pure.

One of the finest varieties, of vigorous growth, heads very large, white and compact, and thoroughly protected by the leaves. Our seed is the finest procurable from a noted foreign grower, and is largely in demand throughout the South.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ½ lb. $1.75; 1 lb. $0.00.

REUTER'S DRY WEATHER, OR DANISH GIANT

This new strain is originated in Denmark, and we earnestly recommend it to all market gardeners for a trial. Especially adapted for sections subject to long dry seasons, as it will grow and produce the finest heads in spite of lack of moisture. Heads grow to a large size, and very solid; pure white, and of the finest flavor. Valuable for growing in the Southern States.

We import our stock direct from the originator.

Price, oz. $1.50; ½ lb. $6.00; 1 lb. $15.00.
Biggest Growers in the South
Plant My Celery Seed

**CELEY**

Culture—Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and during August and September for a late crop. Sow in shallow boxes indoors, or in a finely prepared seed bed out-of-doors. See to it that the seeds are not covered too deep, and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to a satisfactory growth. When the plants are about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine or ten inches wide and about two feet apart, made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. Plants should be from six to eight inches apart. When planted out during the hot summer months, the trenches should be shaded. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds or liquid manure will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be banked up with earth from both sides to bleach it for the market.

**REUTER'S GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY**

This is the strain that is so popular throughout this entire big country. Extensively cultivated throughout the South, and the demand for my superfine French Seed the past year has been tremendous. No other strain can give you the same satisfaction. No matter how much other seedmen will try to get your order for Celery Seed, always be sure that you are obtaining stock grown in France by Vilminin. This is the only kind I handle. It is compact in growth and the stalks are large, solid, and of a remarkably beautiful rich golden yellow, very crisp and tender, and free from stringiness. Don't buy American Grown Golden Self Blanching Celery Seed. It does not do well in the South.

Price, pkt. 25c; oz. $1.00; oz. 1 lb. $4.00; lb. $16.00.

**PERFECTION WHITE PLUME—REUTER'S SELECTED STOCK**

A very early sort, but not compared in quality or appearance with our superior strain of Golden Self-Blanching. The plant is a very rapid grower, and the leaves are light green, with tips almost white. Our strain is extra select.

Price, oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50.

**GIANT PASCAL**

One of the best varieties for fall or winter use. It is a vigorous grower, producing very large, broad, thick stalks, which are of excellent quality and entirely stringless. A very good market sort.

Price, oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50.

**CUTTING, OR SOUP CELERY**

This variety is sown in the early spring in rows, and the tops are cut when three or four inches high for use as soup flavoring. Grows very rapidly and will furnish a succession of cuttings throughout the season.

Price, oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00.

**CELERIAC—Turnip-Rooted Celery**

A popular German vegetable that is worthy of more extensive cultivation. Grown exclusively for the roots, which are used in salads or boiled like Parsnips or Turnips. Flavor very similar to Celery.

**GIANT PRAGUE**

Best of the class, very large and smooth roots. A desirable sort for market.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00.

**REUTER'S MARKET GARDENERS' GREEN CURLED**

The standard sort for fall and winter crop. Very hardy, leaves beautifully curled, very tender. Our strain is the long-standing type, easily blanched and of an attractive appearance. Hundreds of carloads of this variety are shipped to the Northern markets from New Orleans during the winter. Our strain is far superior to the cheaper California grown stock, as we import our seed direct from France.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50.

**KALE, or BORECOCOLE**

This variety of the Cabbage tribe is known as Curly Greens, or Kale. Well known and extensively planted by foreigners, but little used by others. Sow in the spring and transplant with the late cabbage in early summer. For fall crop, sow early in September in drills or broadcast; they will produce small tops which can be used during the winter months; if slightly covered with manure or litter will continue to grow until spring. The leaves are fit to use as soon as they get a touch of frost. To preserve them during early winter, treat them the same as Cabbage.

**BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (ESCAROLLE)**

A variety having large, thick broad leaves, slightly curled and light green in color. The inner leaves form a large heart, which blanches nearly white, and is crisp, tender and of a very fine flavor. Raised extensively by the local gardeners. Our strain is unexcelled.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50.

**ENDIVE**

**Best Standard Varieties**

**1 oz. to 3,500 Plants**

**FREUTER'S SELF-BLANCHING ENDIVE**

Our self-blanching variety, a recent introduction of foreign stock, is easily blanched and of a very good quality. A selection of the finest seeds for market use. A general favorite with both florists and market gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50.
VARIous USEFUL AND MARKETABLE VEGETABLES

BRUSSELS SPROUTS
A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads on the side of the stalk of the plant. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled the same way as Cauliflower. Cultivate the same as Cabbage.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25.

GARDEN CRESS
Watercress—Highly esteemed as a salad, also for garnishing purposes. This plant grows best in very moist land or on the edge of shallow, running streams. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills in moist ground. When well started, transplant the young plants to the borders of the stream or moist land where it is to grow. The plants will spread rapidly and soon afford a good supply for cutting and can be cut repeatedly throughout the season.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. $3.00.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed. It is a quick grower: leaves finely cut and feathery. Like a good parsley. Growth is dwarf and compact.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

CORN SALAD (Douset)
This is a hardy, quick-growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter. Sow the seed broadcast, or in drills nine inches apart during the fall and winter.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

CHERVIL (Cerfeuil)
An annual with aromatic leaves resembling Parsley in appearance, and is used extensively in this section for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Also used for garnishing purposes. Should be sown in the fall and spring.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00.

BROCCOLI
A vegetable similar to Cauliflower, of less delicate flavor, but much harder. Further north than New Orleans it is cultivated extensively, as it does better than Cauliflower, being harder. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00.

COLLARDS
Our Collard seed is grown in the South from the finest stocks and our strain cannot be excelled for purity and quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. $1.00.

GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN
A variety of Cabbage that does not form a head, but produces a mass of leaves. Very hardy and continuous grower. Freezing does not injure it. Sow thick in drills in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin out to two or three feet apart in the row when of proper size. In this latitude it can be sown from January to May, and August to October.

Price, oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

Every garden should contain a few herbs, as they are useful in many ways; some possess culinary as well as medicinal properties.

Most of the varieties thrive best in rich, mellow soil. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily checked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring in very shallow drills, and at such a rate as will give a gentle pressure with a board or back of a spade. Most of them should be cut when in full bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dry in the shade.

ANISE. For garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

BASIL, SWEET. Used in soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Excellent for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN. Used for medicine and ornamental bedding plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CATNIP. For medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CINNAMON. Seeds are aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DILL. Seeds used for seasoning. For Dill pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

FENNEL, Sweet. Used in sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

LAVENDER, Aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

MAJORAM, SWEET. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ROSMARY. Used for seasoning, pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

SAGE. Leaves used for seasoning purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SALAD Summer. Used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

THYME, FRENCH. For seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

WORMWOOD. Used medicinally and beneficial to poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ROQUETTE
Is used as a salad, which it resembles very much. Sow from September to March.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00.

SORREL
Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. It is used for various purposes in the kitchen, and in soup and salad. Cooked like Spinach. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT MY SEEDS!

Big Wells, Texas, Oct. 3rd, 1913.

I am putting out a crop of your seed and I want to show the growers what good strains you have. My squash, potatoes, etc., have no equal, also other seeds, and all growers who have purchased from you are well satisfied.

T. A. McNAMARA.

Osceola, La., May 29th, 1913.

I have tried nine different seed houses—your seeds are infinitely superior to all.

WALTER C. PAILLANGE.

Hempstead, Texas, Aug. 27th, 1913.

Allow me to compliment your seed. All seed that I ordered from you gave perfect satisfaction. I see in my seed and corn this year seems to have proved to be better than recommended. I will always buy my seeds from you.

C. J. GRAYSON.

Chewelah, La., Aug. 25th, 1913.

I am proud to state that all seed I ordered in the spring has proved to be better than recommended. I will always buy my seeds from you.

C. J. GRAYSON.

I have several thousand similar letters on file.
REUTER'S HIGH-BRED TESTED CABBAGE SEED

There is no vegetable cultivated more extensively in the South than Cabbage. Thousands of acres of the best lands in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and other Southern States are now growing this staple crop. The growing of this important vegetable has become an industry in itself. I sold enough Cabbage Seed last summer to plant 40,000 acres in Cabbage alone. Just think of it! More than 300,000 pounds of the purest Long Island Grown Cabbage Seed I sold last year. This is a magnificent tribute to my honest efforts to give my customers the best seed that can be grown. The truckers that buy this Cabbage Seed from me every year sound, sensible, progressive men who truly question my prices. They know from actual experience that I am giving them one hundred cents' worth of quality for every dollar they expend. Did you ever stop to think that it only requires about four ounces of good, virile, sound, fresh Cabbage Seed to plant one acre? Even if you pay me fifty cents a pound more than you can buy more expensive seed, you will have more heads, and if I ever give you the slightest reason to believe that I have not sold you the finest Cabbage Seed, you might as well stop cultivating Cabbage. You can't have Cabbage plants to your liking and depend on the seed you plant, you will no longer consider the few cents a pound you pay me for strictly trustworthy cabbage seed. Don't think for one single moment that all Cabbage Seed is the same. Because a grower attaches a name to a cabbage similar to the kind he offers you does not necessarily mean that the seed is the same. All of the early spring Cabbage Seed for a few cents an acre is the seed I have grown in Denmark, are grown for me on Long Island, I DO NOT SELLS English, Holland, French, or Western Seed at all. I cannot afford to do it, and risk losing your trade, and you losing your Cabbage crop. I will only sell REUTER'S CABBAGE SEED you cease to worry about the outcome of your crop. I will do my share in forming the foundation of your success. This is the result of thorough investigation, keen critical mind, and using discretion in marketing the crop when matured. You may have the finest land in the South, you may cultivate and fertilize it as much as you can, the crop of cabbage seed, and yet, with the seed the you plant, will not produce the same results as with REUTER'S cabbage Seed.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE! What will it be this year? Don't take your word for it when I urge you to plant my Cabbage Seed. Go to the man in town you respect most and ask him to take a crop of Cabbage and ask him what his results were. Then, when you cannot get any better, you will say Reuter. I sell more Cabbage Seed during the summer months than any seed house in the South sells in twelve months. Why? I give nothing but quality the all time, I give you pedigreed seed from extra re-selected stock seeds. I sell you seed at a reason- able price, and promise you that your Cabbage crop will be the best, but if you realize that it is necessary that you plant the best—REUTER’S CABBAGE SEED IS AT THE Pinnacle of THIS CLASS. Don't be misled by low prices and poor grades of seed. South, and South Texas are very important in our agriculture, and they offer rich opportunities. My Cabbage Seed Crop is personally inspected by me, or one of my boys (I have four) each and every year. I KNOW WHAT I AM SELLING, You, will REALIZE this when the crop is produced.

R. & G. Riess, two words that you can always depend upon your Cabbage Seed the best ever planted."

Write my Free Service Bureau for Directions for Cultivating Cabbage in YOUR Section.

FOUR GREAT AND GRAND SORTS FOR TEXAS GROWERS

REUTER'S PEERLESS DAY-BREAK CABBAGE

REUTER'S GENUINE MONSTER SUREHEAD

Proved Trustworthy—Needs no Introduction to Texas Growers

This is the Cabbage you have heard so much about. Thousands of acres are annually sown with this one sort. It is the finest type of second early cabbage on the market, and has won for itself great esteem among the most discriminating growers in Southwest Texas, where I sell more than a thousand pounds annually. I am very particular about my stock of this variety, and have had my growers pay extra critical attention to the elimination of all "off-types" in my seed-crops—the result is that I am able to offer you a strain much better than you can buy anywhere, no matter how much you pay. It is popular all through the South for its size and sure heading qualifications. The heads are uniform in size, very solid, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Being a strong and vigorous grower, the heads are formed early and the outer leaves are of a rich blue, bluish green color, which is a favorite, because it has made good in every sense of the word. Price, pkg. 5c; oz. 30c; ½ lb. §1.00; lb. §3.00.

REUTER'S ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET

A very fine late cabbage highly esteemed by the growers in Texas where I sell hundreds of pounds. Last year I had more orders for this strain than I was able to handle, and the result was that many of my best customers were disappointed. My grower on contract order, and this was not nearly enough to go around. It is a strong grower, and will stand a little less than most other sorts. The heads are extra large, round, flattened on top, fine grained and keep exceptionally well. In many respects this is the best cabbage grown in Texas, and is the one that grows best for my customers. Price, pkg. 5c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. §2.25.

REUTER'S PEERLESS DAY-BREAK

New to you. Two years old to me. I have planted it, produced it, and shipped it in car. load lots. I have carefully studied its growth, and have made it the basis of my experiments, and I can promise you that I urge you to plant it on my own say-so. I don't usually like the idea of breaking away from the usual path and offer something distinct. I would rather improve the good, old, standard, reliable sorts that have always given us a steady supply of good cabbage. But I eventually plant it. Taken from every angle REUTER’S PEERLESS DAY-BREAK CABBAGE is a winner for the market gardener who plants money-making varieties to produce marketable crops. Here is a cabbage that is only rivalled by the very best home garden varieties, and this is a strain which has the strong and vigorous, its color dark, bluish green, indicating robust constitution and healthy development. The leaves are broad and well filled out to their juncture with the stem, and the outer leaves are on the head, but the inner leaves taper almost to a point where it enters the ground. The head is thick and flat, with the outer leaves covering it well across the center. It is very large, solid and of the most excellent quality. There is no coarseness, everything on the cabbage is good. My little cabbage seed, singly or many, the old well-established standard sorts that are favorite in the trucking centers. If you have had trouble in getting your cabbage to head this year, change your seed. Plant Day-Break. There was scarcely a single failure in my whole field, and the heads averaged fifteen to thirty pounds each. Remember that this is not a novelty, but a thoroughly mass-marketed sort, proved reliable. Order a pound or so when you are ready to plant. This is a profitable variety.

Price, pkg. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. §1.00; lb. §3.00.

REUTER'S TEXAS VOLGA—TRUE STOCK

I sometimes wish that I were gifted with a greater variety of beautiful words, so that I could more fully express to you the kind of vegetables grown from my seeds. This is one of them. Here is one cabbage that has made good, and is cultivated throughout the South, and to my extensive experience will bear out my statement. It was primarily a Russian variety, but I have found in it a distinct and very profitable and especially adapted to the climate and soil in Southwestern Texas. It is a quick grower, and is maturing about the same time, or possibly a little earlier, than my Monster Surehead. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkable for the quality of the leaf which grows close to the ground and produces heads that are exceedingly wholesome. It is a good keeper, and is one that I give special attention, if you are interested in quality, to this strain, as its excellent quality, flavor, tenderness, and crispness is unsurpassed. I offer you Long Island Seed, and you will see that the seeds of perfection by growers who have devoted their lives to this one breds, and I am sure you, too, will be satisfied.

Price, pkg. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. §2.25.
Seeds are different from other merchandise. The true value of seeds can only be established after weeks or months of labor. Why buy from haphazard, non-experienced seedsmen and take a chance? Seeds of the highest grade and purest strain can only be obtained from practical trained seedsmen, with an honorable reputation that has been made and must be maintained.

**REUTER’S PEERLESS LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE**

The Finest Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in the World.

The most magnificent strain of late flat Dutch Cabbage ever introduced, and pronounced by the most experienced cabbage growers throughout the South as the finest type on the market. The heads are flat, grow very large and solid and of the finest quality, often weighing fifteen to twenty pounds. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and color bluish green. The remarkable success obtained from this cabbage by the New Orleans market gardeners and hundreds of other critical growers throughout the South convinces us that the demand will be greater than ever, and on account of the short crop of seed the past season, we would advise early ordering in order to avoid disappointment. Remember that the genuine seed is sold only under our seal.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.25; 5 lbs. $10.75 (prepaid).

**REUTER’S IMPROVED AMERICAN DRUMHEAD**

A standard winter cabbage for main crop. A sure header and very regular in growth. It forms large, hard, solid, flattened heads, uniform in shape and color, and of handsome appearance. Our strain is carefully bred, and will always produce a head from fifteen to thirty pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

**LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD**

A fine, short-stemmed strain of Late Drumhead, highly esteemed by the market gardeners of the Southwest, where it is said to stand warm weather better than most other sorts. The heads are of good size, round, flattened on the top, fine grain and keep well.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

**REUTER’S PEERLESS SUCCESSION**

Best Second Early Cabbage in Existence.

This grand variety comes in a few days later than our Early Summer, but is nearly double the size of that variety. Our strain is the result of many years of continuous care and critical selection, and we have at last secured a perfectly true stock of seed. We have on file today more than two hundred unsolicited letters from prominent truckers throughout the South in regard to its great excellence. It is the best bred variety in America, and it is doubtful if we have a Cabbage that possesses more uniform heading characteristics. Under favorable conditions every plant will produce a head, and they run remarkably uniform in shape, size and markings. We believe it to be the most reliable cabbage ever introduced. The heads are medium size, very firm and solid, averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. Average twelve to fifteen pounds, but many weigh more.

Price (sealed packages), pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.25; 5 lbs. $10.75 (prepaid).

Note—We only sell the seed of this magnificent variety in Sealed Packages. The enormous demand for it last season requires us to protect ourselves and our customers in this manner. Be sure to get our critically Grown—Selected Long Island Stock, which is procurable only direct from us.

**REUTER’S LATE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**

Resembles the Early Jersey Wakefield in form, but much larger; heads often averaging about ten pounds. It has become the foremost variety in all sections where Cabbage is grown extensively for market. Its origin is pure.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.25.

**REUTER’S EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**

The quality of our select stock of this well-known variety has created considerable comment throughout the South, and we can assure our customers that our seed this season will be the same, grown on Long Island, where the variety originated, and where the soil and climate are best suited to produce the purport and most vigorous stock. Heads solid, erect, and conical in form, very uniform in size. Our stock has few outer leaves, and cannot be surpassed for evem uniform heading.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.
CABBAGE

Sure Heading Seed

REUTER'S CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH
A Grand Leading Main Crop Variety

This excellent variety is one of the finest strains of the Late Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. In growth it is particularly strong and vigorous. Its color is a dark bluish green, indicating robust constitution and healthy development. The leaves are broad and well fitted to their juncture with the stem. The head is thick and flat, with outer leaves covering it well across the center. It is very large, solid, and of the finest quality, without any features of coarseness, the veins and ribs being well developed, but not prominent. Very popular with the leading truckers in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

Price (sealed packages), pkt. 5¢; oz. 25¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.25 (prepaid).

REUTER'S IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER

This valuable variety is widely known and largely grown. It forms large, flat, round, solid heads, weighing eight to ten pounds each, though with rich cultivation it often gives ten to twelve-pound heads. The heads are very compact and solid. The quality is most excellent. It matures about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is much larger in size. It is one of the best early cabbages. Our seed is strictly Long Island Grown.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 20¢; ½ lb. 50¢; lb. $2.00.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK

The largest and best-heading Red Cabbage. Produces heads averaging from fifteen to twenty pounds each. It keeps longer than most varieties, and never fails to head, and is of close, compact growth.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 25¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.50.

REUTER'S RED ZENITH (New)

This grand new Red Cabbage is a vigorous grower and quite hard. The heads are of dark red color, and are extremely firm and heavy. The quality is superfine, and we cannot too highly recommend it.

From all sections of the South we have letters of praise for this splendid sort.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 30¢; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50.

ALL HEAD EARLY (FAULTLESS)

The earliest of all large Cabbages. The heads are large and remarkably solid; flat, and very compact. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual can be cultivated on an acre.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 20¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.25 (prepaid).

ALL SEASON, OR VANDERGAW

A very good all-season sort. It is almost as early as the Early Summer, but a great deal larger. A sure heading variety at any season of the year, and is all that the name implies. The heads are rather large, very solid, and of excellent quality. Suffers very little from excessive drouth or heat.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 20¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.25.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT

One of the best second early varieties, being very hard and sure to head. Heads are medium size, conical in shape, and quality very good. It will resist wet and drouth, and is practically immune from Cabbage diseases.

Reuter's Selected Imported Stock, oz. 15¢; ½ lb. 40¢; lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. $9.25.

STEIN'S CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

The most popular of all Early Flat Dutch varieties grown by the local market gardeners, and the very large quantities we have sold in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi the past two years, show that it is an extremely valuable sort to all truckers who desire the best Early Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a sure header, very uniform in growth and of fine quality. It is a dwarf and compact grower, allowing close planting. We have taken great pains to secure a fine strain of this cabbage and we think our reselected seed is without a superior. We do not handle the cheap imported English seed of this variety, but obtain our stock from a most reliable grower on Long Island.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 25¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.25 (prepaid).

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY FLAT DUTCH

The best of the Extra Early Flat Dutch varieties. The plants are compact, with round thick leaves that form an oval head, which is very large for the size of the plant.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 25¢; ½ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.25.
Money-Making Kinds

CABBAGE

Selected for You if You Live in the South

REUTER’S IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY

The best cabbage for quality and flavor, and is far superior to the ordinary Savoy varieties on the market. Leaves are beautifully curled, and when touched by frost becomes very tender and delicious. A good header and vigorous grower.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 29c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

REUTER’S PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH

One of the oldest varieties in existence, and more largely planted than any other sort, producing large, solid heads of bluish green, with a broad and flat surface. When touched with frost, the outer leaves become tinted with reddish brown, the head is crisp and tender. Our strain is without an equal, and a trial will convince you of its remarkable purity.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 29c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

FOTTLEIER’S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—Short Stemed

A very fine second early variety, and is the earliest of the large-heading varieties of Drumhead Cabbage. Every head is uniform and remarkably solid even when young. It is of dwarf, compact growth, the flat head resting almost directly on the soil. Its uniformity in shape, solidity, and large yield per acre makes it especially valuable for market gardeners. With good cultivation the heads average about fifteen pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 29c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

Reuter’s Danish Grown Cabbage Seed

Imported Direct From Denmark!

The Cabbage seed listed below are strictly stocks, and there are no higher bred seed

DANISH BALL HEAD—Tall Stemed

The most popular winter variety. One of the hardiest Cabbages in cultivation, and resists both cold and dry weather equally well. Heads are round, very hard and solid. A compact and vigorous grower. Quality is unequalled and is very popular on account of its well-known keeping qualities.

Price, oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.50.

DWARF AMAGER—Short Stemed

Danish Ball Head

The heads are round and large, very solid and about two weeks earlier than the Tall Stemed variety.

Price, oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.50.

REUTER’S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—Short Stemed

A very fine second early variety, and is the earliest of the large-heading varieties of Drumhead Cabbage. Every head is uniform and remarkably solid even when young. It is of dwarf, compact growth, the flat head resting almost directly on the soil. Its uniformity in shape, solidity, and large yield per acre makes it especially valuable for market gardeners. With good cultivation the heads average about fifteen pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 29c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

The heads of this Cabbage are of a splendid shape and ready early in the season. It is not only early, but is very large, firm, and remarkably solid. It resembles the Winter Ball Head very closely, except that it is smaller and slightly flatter on the top.

Price, oz. 25c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. $2.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL BUY MY SEEDS!

I am a farmer and gardener. I am a successful farmer, because I apply myself to my work in the right kind of way. Experience on my own farms has taught me that there is such a thing as deception. I have found that this dishonest field is larger than even you or I think it is. There are hundreds of new and old seed houses in this grand old land who seem to devote all their time and energy to furnishing their small list of customers with good-for-nothing seeds. They don’t look for repeat orders. They seem to think that if they stick you once it is enough. They don’t see any further, because the field is so large, so many farmers fall for their line of talk, and bite, that they are generally satisfied with but one order from some of the most gullible.

Let me say right now that I am selling good seeds, and I am selling them in the finest section of this whole county. I am selling them to gardeners and farmers who confide in me, not because I am Chris. Reuter, but because they have found that I tell them the truth. The theory of to-day that buying seeds is strictly a dollar and cent proposition is false. It is wrong, and I stand ready to prove it to you that this statement is radical and without foundation. When you buy seeds from me, it is a dollar and QUALITY proposition all the time.

The Seed Question has you guessing. You no longer contend that all seeds are the same. Big, prosperous, progressive, farmers like John Meyer, A. H. Achten, S. E. Hostetter, A. B. Blokemore, Frank Pordano, H. & G. Ries, and thousands of others in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, etc., most certainly have induced you to sit up and take notice. I am not trying to advocate myself as the only reliable seedsmen in the South. No doubt, you can buy just as good elsewhere, but you are assured of a bigger net profit on your farm in the long run when you buy my seeds.

For thirty-four years I have devoted every bit of my time and energy to the gardener and farmer. I know the requirements of a good seedsmen from their standpoint. I am trying to live up to this standard, and sell them seeds that are always trust worthy, pure, reliable, and producers of big, profitable crops. I select only the kinds of seed that I know will bring profit to the grower. I do not deal in untried, worthless novelties. I have eliminated them entirely from my catalogue, although many seedsmen derive their great profits from these boomerangs. I sell only Standard Varieties, the kind that I have tested and tried out myself year after year on my own farms, or on farms under my own personal supervision. My seed crops in the North are personally inspected each year by myself or one of my sons. I have four sons. They are four good ones, too, but I am not going to talk about my family here. Sometimes I contract for the entire seed output of some of these farms. I am a crank on quality, and sometimes I find it a hard proposition to get some one to grow my seeds. I must, of course, pay more, because I decrease the yield of good seeds by constant roguing and eliminating the off-types. This costs lots of money, but in the end it will be my most profitable venture, and will tend to always increase my trade and reputation. I don’t buy from dealers at all. I buy DIRECT from growers. I know what I am getting all the time, and I know what I sell you, too. This means a great deal to me, and less worry to you.
French-Grown CARROTS

Carrot Seed is a leading specialty with me, and all of my stocks are hand rubbed, and are grown for me by critical and experienced growers who know the vital importance of careful selection and isolation. My seed is of the highest class and should satisfy any Market Gardener, no matter how discriminating. Our Market Gardeners planted 9,000 pounds of my Carrot Seed during 1913.

Culture—Requires a well-enriched sandy soil, well manured. If the ground is not of this quality, it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous. Sow in drills about ten to twelve inches apart, covering the seed half an inch deep. Thin out the plants from three to five inches apart, according to the variety. Our local gardeners sow them broadcast, and very often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

REUTER’S IMPROVED EARLY HALF-LONG

SCARLET

The Most Profitable Market Variety

This is the best early Carrot of its kind in existence, and is largely raised in the vicinity of New Orleans by the market gardeners for their main early crop. Roots are medium size, thick and long, in the crown, tapering regularly to a point. It is remarkably even in shape and size, and we know of no sort that equals it in this respect. It is a heavy cropper, and, owing to its beautiful appearance and extreme earliness, it is more extensively cultivated for market than all other varieties. Those desiring an excellent shipping Carrot will find my strain unsurpassed.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.

REUTER’S EARLY CHANTENAY

Best Bunching Variety

A handsome, stump-rooted sort, growing six inches long, very uniform and smooth, of the finest quality, and extremely productive. It is largely grown by the local market gardeners for bunching, and we regard it as one of the most profitable market varieties. My seed is carefully selected.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.

REUTER’S ST. VALERY

Early and Main Crop Variety

A long handsome variety. The root, which is very straight, very smooth, and bright red, is very broad at the neck, when it is frequently two and three inches in diameter, so that the entire length, which may be ten to twelve inches, is only about four times the diameter. It is a well-known market variety, and cultivated extensively for the market.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c.

REUTER’S SELECTED DAVERS

The finest Carrot ever introduced. It is superior to all others for a main crop, and is very popular with the market gardeners throughout America on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils, and its fine appearance. Roots medium in length and taper uniformly to a blunt point. My strain is the most uniform in size, shape and color of any type on the market, and I highly recommend it to all gardeners and truckers.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $5.00.

REUTER’S MAMMOTH WHITE BELGIAN

The best stock carrot in existence, and is being extensively cultivated throughout the South for this purpose. It is an extra heavy yielding variety, of splendid quality, often 16 inches in length, yielding as high as ten tons and over of roots per acre. There is no better stock feed in the world than carrots, and you should plant a few acres this year. All you have to do is to cut them up, sprinkle with salt and feed with meal. The yields are enormous.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 65c; 10 lbs. $6.00.
Corn is a staple of the South, and as such, it is a key component of the region's economy and culture. The cultivation of corn in the Southern States has been a major factor in the development of the region, and it remains an important crop today. In this piece, I will discuss the cultivation of corn in the South, the history of corn cultivation in the region, and some of the challenges facing corn growers in the modern era.

**Historical Context**

Corn was first cultivated in the Americas by Native American tribes, and it was a staple crop for many centuries. The cultivation of corn spread to Europe through trade and colonization, and it soon became a staple crop in many parts of the world. In the United States, corn cultivation was a key component of the agricultural economy in the Southern states, particularly in the region that would become known as the Corn Belt.

**Modern Corn Cultivation**

Today, corn is grown on a massive scale, with the United States being one of the largest producers of the crop in the world. The cultivation of corn involves a complex set of processes, including seed selection, planting, irrigation, pest control, and harvest. The yield per acre of corn can vary significantly, depending on a variety of factors, including the type of corn planted, the quality of the soil, and the weather conditions.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, corn is an important crop in the South, and its cultivation has played a significant role in the region's economy and culture. As corn growers face new challenges in the modern era, it is essential to continue to develop and refine cultivation practices in order to ensure the continued success of this important crop.
REUTER'S PEDIGREE SEED CORN

REUTER'S YELLOW FLINT CREOLE

Weevil Proof—Bird Proof—Drouth Proof—Rain Proof—Failure Proof

This is MY Corn. While I catalogue just as many varieties of corn as any seed-sellar in this country, yet I devote more time to this one variety than all others of my seed business. I grow it myself on my own farm, and I know every inch of it. I have a dandy farm there, about 600 acres in all, and grow lots of this seed corn, also Sorghums, and some vegetables, principally Lettuce and Cauliflower. I also have a mighty fine Orange Grove, and this year with oranges selling more than $2.00 per box, I have lots of Corn. During this season I will try and sell one box. They are simply delicious. But I don't want to get away from this corn. I want to say that it is an excellent corn, which I grow EXCLUSIVELY on my farm. I do not grow any other sort. I devote every bit of my attention to the culture of this Yellow Flint Corn. Why? Because I believe that it is the finest variety that will eventually supersede all others.

REUTER'S GENUINE YELLOW CREOLE

States. During 1915 the drouth was fierce, and thousands of acres of corn in the North and West were burned out. During this year in Louisiana and other Southern States raised 50 to 100 bushels an acre, Corn never fails in the South. The average rainfall is from 40 to 55 inches. The height of corn is determined by the rainfall, height being determined by the rainfall. Reuter's Yellow Creole will grow well on the poorest kind of land, but you can't pay for grain fare to take your family to the city once a year. Get out of the rut! Get in line with them and raise more corn. INCREASE THE YIELD! MORE AND BETTER CORN is what we want now. Corn never fails in the South. Not in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States. It will fill yourcrib during the entire year. If everyone in the South would grow this corn, the feed man would go out of business so fast selling feed to the planters is concerned.

PRICE. PACKET 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck 50c; bu. $3.00; 10 bu. $27.50. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station, or F.O.B. New Orleans. Samples gladly furnished.

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REUTER'S PEDESTRIAN SEED CORN

REUTER'S STERLING WHITE DENT CORN

This is another grand corn, that deserves more attention and more extensive cultivation. New to you, but I have followed its growth each and every year for several years, and made sure that it is all I claim for it. GROWN IN LOUISIANA under my own personal supervision, because I have contracted to produce more than I have, who has one of the finest farms in this State. He don't only grow Corn for me, but lots of Oats, Leasedezza, etc. In fact, it generally looks upon his farm as his own, and see to it that the crops are cultivated according to my own cranky methods. How does this corn look to you? Believe me, but this crop was a dandy last year, and outyielded anything in the commodity. Everybody for miles around would drive up to the farm on Sunday and week-days to look at this magnificent crop over. Corn experts came along also, and everybody praised it. I want you to get thoroughly acquainted with this grand big corn. Don't take my word for it because I didn't take my grower's word for it when he first told me about this variety. I told him I was from Missouri, and he showed me more than I expected.

PEDIGREE SEED CORN

Pedigreed seed corn, like pedigreed horses, must have a record behind them, showing their ability to produce larger yields than other leading varieties under precisely the same conditions and same treatment, also their vitality to resist extremes of seasons and weather to the utmost degree.

For years and years my growers have been improving this variety, devoting every bit of their time to the breeding of this corn until my grower, who had one of the finest farms in this State, has been able to develop a superior type from this stock. The corn was first noticed by me several years ago, and I urged him to grow it, selecting each year the type corn which came nearest his ideal. This has had much to do with the present uniform type of the corn. While my special attention is paid to this, yet he never overlooked selecting only corn that was of high order, or which bore small nubins. He did not consider more than two ears per stalk as well developed, for when this corn is planted on good soil its tendency to prolific production is very noticeable, and the hills with three stalks producing four to five good ears. Even six ears have been found in such hills. They usually produce two good ears, however, which are very tall and four to five good ears. Even six ears have been found in such hills. They usually produce two good ears, however, which are very tall and four to five good ears.

It is known in Louisiana, and is thoroughly acclimated in every respect. Like my Yellow Creole, it was "born" here, so to speak, for I know just where it came from. As long as it has made good here for several years and continues to make good, we should not be worried about its parentage. An 'anyhow, to-day a man is not judged by what his father is, but by his own ability to do good and make good. So it is in corn.

It is not as much a registra of the weevil as my Yellow Creole, because it is a dent corn, whereas my Yellow Creole is a pure flint variety. The birds can't harm my Sterling Dent, however, because the husk is heavy and covers the entire corn. If you treat this kind in the right manner after you have harvested it, you won't have any weevils in your crib. It is a dourth resisting variety. In fact, it resists drouth better than any White Dent Corn I know of. The Corn is pure white in color with good length kernels. The ears are set completely in straight rows. It is a very strong grower, early enough for any purpose. It stands any kind of weather, not in the least affected by drouth or rain, and produces an abundance of fodder. Makes a splendid ensilage corn, and will fill your silo. It contains a low percentage of moisture, and in this respect is somewhat similar to my Yellow Creole.

There is a big demand for well-bred acclimated Seed Corn. The climatic conditions in the South are distinctive, and you must plant a corn adapted to your locality. You must not mistake when you plant Reuter's Sterling Dent, as it possesses every ability to produce good yields, combined with good growth and good big ears. When you consider the ears are 9 to 12 inches in length, and weigh 1 to 1 1/2 pounds each, I have seen ears weighing more than two pounds. Extremely flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop. Grows a rather robust stalk from eight to ten feet high, depending upon the ground where planted, and when planted. I don't recommend this corn too highly, and urge you to plant it. It will make good on your farm, just as it is making good on hundreds of farms in the South.

HELP YOUR FARM TO BE A SUCCESS! Buy a bushel or so of this corn this spring and plant it. It will astonish you in yield and weevil resistance. I am not advising you to exclude all other sorts from your farm, but if you want a field of the finest white dent corn for feeding and marketing, you will do well to try ten or twenty acres of it. It can be planted until June and will produce nice big ears. It yielded about fifty bushels to the acre last year on my grower's farm, and this was mighty good considering the infertile weather conditions.

BEWARE OF MONGREL "SEED CORN" GROWN IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

You don't realize how much of this scrub stock is being sold to unsuspecting farmers every year. Some dealers go out and buy up corn that looks good, but has never been bred or developed, and will never produce a good crop. Keep far away from such seedmen. Be sure you are right, then go ahead and buy your seed. Pay a little more, for good corn seed is rather high this year, owing to the tremendous shortage during 1913. REUTER'S STERLING WHITE DENT is the best White Corn for you, while REUTER'S YELLOW FLINT CREOLE is the best yellow corn in the world. Both of these varieties do remarkably well on the poorest kind of lands, and on better land will outyield anything in your field. Urge your friends to plant these two grand sorts. Plant liberally this year if you want to increase your bank account. It is up to you. Will you make good? Will you try at least one of these two grand varieties? My word, they will prove trustworthy.

Price, pocket 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; sml. 60c; peck 80c; bu. $2.75; 10 bu. $25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities, either F.O.B. New Orleans or your station. Samples gladly furnished.
Davis Prolific Corn is the product of years of selection and fine breeding, the object being the production of a high yielding corn suitable to the average soils of the South, and one that was hard enough to resist the weevil and at the same time not too hard for stock to eat, and one that would produce two ears to the stalk where the soil's fertility was a striking yield producing corn.

This we have accomplished and are now supplying the most critical farmers in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee with this corn.

This corn is well known as DAVIS' POOR LAND CORN because of its ability to make good yields on land that is not fertile, but it is far more profitable to raise 9 bushels of the usual Southern varieties. Any corn that will produce well on thin soil will, of course, make heavy yields on good lands.

DAVIS is a medium ear variety; two ears to the stalk, a large deep, wedge-shaped grain, with small cob. The ears are medium in size, filling the tip and butt. It is not a flinty grain, but one of the soundest corn grown. It is fine stock corn and makes most excellent meal and is in great demand for mixing with other good grades used in livestock feeding.

Many tests have shown that 70 pounds of ear corn will shell out 60 to 62 pounds of grain. Usually ear corn will shell out 56 pounds to the bushel, or eight per cent.

The demand for this corn has grown until Mr. Davis was unable to supply it. He grows only one corn on his farm in Alabama, and this corn is DAVIS. In 1910 he raised 6,626 bushels, and in 1911 he raised 6,164 bushels. The 1910 commercial seed field of 50 acres averaged 65 bushels to the acre. The 1911 commercial seed field of 50 acres averaged 54 bushels to the acre.

The DAVIS PROLIFIC CORN stood FIFTH in the Variety Test at 50 varieties at the Alabama Experiment Station, and FIRST in the percentage of grain at the Mississippi Experiment Station, and FIRST in Alabama as the Highest YIELD on large acreage. Although not five years old, it is one of the most popular varieties in the South, and is the most valuable corn for general farm conditions. The demand has far exceeded the supply, and we are very fortunate in being able to secure the selling agency for this magnificent seed corn from Mr. Clarendon Davis. Every bushel is grown under his personal supervision on his own farms, the yield is the same as he grows it himself, and the corn has been raised with extreme care. Understand that this corn has been bred and raised always under normal field conditions. Never in a highly fertilized acre just to see how much it will make regardless of the cost, but always after a cotton crop, peas, or clover, and with a view to making the maximum yield at the least expense.

I do not believe in this highly fertilized and manured acre at an enormous cost. There is no money to be made in this kind of farming. It is the best Prolific Corn and HOT-AIR® Prolific Corns that are so highly advertised by seedsmen in the South. You will lose faith in prolific varieties if you believe all they tell you and endeavor to produce the wonderful yields they picture to you through their catalogs and publications. This is a corn that has made good, and is rapidly coming to the front as the finest type of Prolific Corn of the Southern day.

DAVIS' PROLIFIC CORN

It has been bred to exactly two ears to the stalk so as to develop size and avoid four or five nubbins, a characteristic of some prolific sorts. Ears average eight to ten inches long, rows twelve to sixteen grains long, pointed, medium hard, medium size, evenly lined and firmly set on small white cob. This variety fills out well both tips and butts; in fact, the ear, owing to the smallness of the cob, is practically all corn.

ORIGINATOR'S STOCK ONLY. I procure my seed stock directly from Mr. Clarendon Davis, who is one of the most progressive farmers in our Southern States. He has bred up by careful selection a variety of corn that has given wonderful results over the South. He has one of the finest farms in Alabama, lots of live stock, and other good things. Be sure to buy your seed from my stock.

All through the South many varieties of Prolific Corn are sold to the farmers. When planting, be sure to get the five small ears that are practically worthless for feed or grain purposes. These 'HOT-AIR' Prolific Corns' are a curse to the Southern farmer. The seeds is small and irregularly shaped by a dozen different stockmen and bought by one seed house. This runs irregular, the strain is not pure, the yield is lessened, the germination is impaired. If you have the produce of poor seed, it is usually evaded by the farmer who is growing corn for profit. With the Davis' Prolific you have the finest Southern corn grown. It is the corn that makes a good, steady yield. Nothing remarkable about it, but just a pure, reliable, pedigree Prolific Corn that is being grown in Alabama by Mr. Clarendon Davis. He does not say that it is the finest corn in the world, but he does say that it is a Prolific Variety that has come to stay, and will eventually supersede every Prolific Variety planted in the South. It is bound to make good on your farm, the same as it has on Mr. Davis' farm. He plants no other kind. Will you do the same?

TESTIMONIALS

Mr. Davis Prolific Corn in the World! Best Prolific Corn

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Best Prolific Corn

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Oak Park Plantation, Olive Branch, Miss., Dec. 10th, 1911.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.
### IMPROVED SHOE PEG CORN

**Pedigreed**

**WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT SHOE PEG SEED CORN!**

**Ten Reasons why you should plant IMPROVED SHOE PEG SEED CORN!**

- It is adapted to your section.
- It is drought and rain-proof.
- It is weevil and bird proof.
- It is a tremendous producer of grain.
- It matures in 120 days.
- It is flinty, but not a hard corn.
- It can be planted as late as June.
- It yields two good ears to the stalk.
- It is grown in the South for you.
- It has been thoroughly tried and tested.

**IMPROVED SHOE PEG CORN**

Shoe Peg Corn is by no means a new breed or variety of corn. There's scarcely an old farmer in the entire South, for this is STRICTLY A SOUTHERN CORN, who has not planted Shoe Peg during his life, and they all invariably prefer this variety for general planting. Being a native Southern Corn, it is perfectly adapted to Southern conditions, such as dry weather and wet falls. Most Corns stand lots of rain and dry weather, but the Shoe Peg gets ahead of these two elements every time. We have known it to make a fairly good crop without any rain at all after crop was three weeks old.

The ears of this variety turn down on stalk at maturity, causing them to shed water, while if they remain standing as many corns do, water should run into the ear through the end, collecting around the butt and causing rot. At gathering time most corn has weevils, but they are much worse on corn that runs out past the shuck. **The Shoe Peg has shuck that not only covers the end, but extends beyond; practically a weevil-proof corn.** Seventy pounds of Shoe Peg Corn will shell less than fifty-eight pounds, but no tests have ever been made showing such a low average. I offer you only the finest Shoe Peg Corn Seed obtainable. Selected under personal direction of the breeder himself. I do not claim that this is a world-beater variety, but I do claim that it is one of the best old SOUTHERN CORNS you or anyone else can plant.

The cob is medium in size, carries from sixteen to twenty-four rows of corn. Cob is red in color. This is a flinty variety, however, it is not as hard as some corn. Color of grain is white with yellowish tinge. While it contains some strawberry blood, this corn is not as dark as the strawberry corn. I can truthfully say it is a milling corn of the HIGHEST QUALITY, and most excellent flavor.

**BEWARE OF DOUBTFUL ‘SEED CORN!’**

Many planters go to their nearest dealer when the planting season is upon them and procure a few bushels of cheap Northern Seed Corn to plant. When the crop is produced they begin to lose faith in the growing of corn in the South. Don't go near your general store when you anticipate planting seed corn. Tear the order sheet out of this catalogue and attach a money order on your check with it for whatever amount you want to plant, and I will give you the finest seed corn you've ever planted. I have devoted lots of time to this one proposition, and believe that I know what I am talking about all the time. I sell more thorough-bred pedigreed seed, alive with strength and vigor, adapted to your climate and soil, and will produce the biggest yield of grain and fodder you ever saw.

I'll tell you all about it on another page. I want you to plant some Shoe Peg Corn this year. It averages two fine ears to every stalk, and will yield more than 69 bushels to the acre if properly cultivated. Plant during February, March, April and May. It is 180 day corn. Planted as late as June with good results. SOUTHERN GROWN SEED ONLY, BRED BY AN EXPERT. PLANT NO OTHERS, THE PRICE IS FORGOTTEN, ORDER DIRECT FROM ME.

I have hundreds of testimonials on file about this corn. They are from good, honest, reliable farmers who value their opinion, believe me. They would not write me such nice letters, if the Corn did not make good with them. But they know the Corn. Every old farmer in the South knows the good qualifications of Improved Shoe Peg Corn, as it is immensely popular wherever good corn is grown.

**Prices of Improved Shoe Peg Corn**

Packet 10ct; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck $1.00; bag 50 bushels at $2.25 per bushel. Write me for prices on larger quantities. Peg New Orleans, or F.O.B. your station. Samples gladly furnished.

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This picture shows the shelled rows in the seed patch of our grower, the originator of this strain of corn, one acre of this corn gathered by actual weight showed a yield of 100 barrels to acre; 1 barrel of this corn will shell over 1 bushel.
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN

REUTER'S WHITE SNOWFLAKE

A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productivity and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large, the cob which is very thin and grains deep. Excellent for Roasting Ears, and is well liked by the New Orleans Market Gardeners for this purpose.

Price, qt. 15c; gal. 40c; peck 75c; bu. $2.50; 10 bu. $24.00.

REUTER'S MOSBY PROLIFIC CORN

This is one of the finest Southern Prolific Corns planted in the South. It is a pure white corn on a small cob, deep full grains. Ears are of medium size. Stands drought remarkably well. Produces from two to four well formed ears to the stalk. This variety is more generally grown throughout the Cotton Belt and more widely and favorably known than any other White Dent Corn. It is a sure-cropper, budding early, deep-grained, pure white, and a good corn in every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any corn you can plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard, unfavorable conditions. This is also true of the Davy Profile. On rich lands it has made enormous yields, and I think that there is no better all-around prolific corn grown than a good strain of Mosby. It's all in the seed, however, and sometimes you may obtain some of the Mosby from a dealer who is selling you scrub, mongrel seed. My growers have been selecting the Mosby for several years with a view of getting a better strain, and I don't think that my strain is excelled by anyone. I have a big supply of it this year, and will be pleased to quote you special prices on large quantities.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.75; 10 bu. or more at $2.50 per bu. Write for prices delivered your station. Samples free.

THE QUESTION OF ACCLIMATED SEED CORN!

I am going to handle this one question without kid gloves. I know that it is a hard proposition for me to try to solve something which you know more about than I do, but I am going to endeavor to tell you what I think of it anyhow. I get several hundred letters every year from farmers in the South asking me if the IOWA SUGAR CORN is any good and if it is better than the Southern-grown corn. Well, I like both, but I think the Southern-grown corn usually does well all over the South. It all depends on the variety. I really think that the acclimated or home-grown varieties offer you are more dependable for farm use, and will produce more grain than the Iowa corn. The Iowa growers always tried to suit the variety to the climate where the choice is left to me. Although I have grown it on the South, I think that it is not too much Northern Green Seed Corn. Select one of the Prolific Varieties I offer you, or my Yellow Creole Flint, or my Sterling Dent. All native corns, bred up to the highest standard of perfection, and will outyield anything you can grow. In many sections of the South they also make the finest kind of ears to dry, and will keep well in your crib, provided you treat it with a little stinking lime or some other formula.
White Dent Sorts

IOWA-GROWN CORN

Best for Roasting Ears

REUTER'S WHITE ELEPHANT

Largest Corn Grown

This is the enormous white corn you have read so much about, and is the one that has created a furor throughout the entire South. There is not a Corn grown anywhere near its size near as early as this Reuter's White Elephant. My stock is grown expressly for me in Iowa by a famous Seed Grower and Breeder. You can't always procure the right strain, so I urge you to buy direct from me. It is a vigorous, healthy, rank-growing white, and was the most popular corn in the South last year. This is my first attempt to catalogue this great giant corn, but I do so hesitatingly, as I know it will make good on your farm the same as it has made good on hundreds of other farms in the South.

The stalks are a yard and a half high, and contain white ears of unusual size and length. On good land ears will run from 11 to 14 inches, with occasional specimens 15 inches long. Grains medium deep (five-eighths inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white, tender, easy to crack, and much liked by the hogs. I give the same prices I give you for my other white corn, viz: bushels at 10 bushels or more at $2.50 per bu. Write me for samples and prices P.O.B. your station.

Note—My seed is extra selected, buttered and tipped by hand, and well graded. I test it before I sell it to you.

IMPROVED BOONE COUNTY WHITE—Sometimes Called "Complanter"

My seed comes directly from the Nishna Valley, Iowa, and cannot be improved upon. My corn breeders are renowned, and have devoted their lifetime to the breeding of pure, reliable types and strains. In this Improved Boone County White you have a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. It matures in 110 to 120 days, and is a splendid yielder. It is similar to my Iowa Silver Mine, but matures a little later, and makes a bigger ear. The ears are well filled out at both ends, cylindrical and are 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows, some 12.22. Grains are very little rough. Cobs are white, of medium size. The kernels are pearl white and have a fine large germ. The variety grows well and quickly in all soils and climates and is ideal for all purposes.

Prices. packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $2.75; 10 bushels or more at $2.50 per bu. Write me for samples and prices P.O.B. your station. Don't overlook this grand corn when making up your list of requirements.

ATTENTION OF LARGE PLANTERS!

We annually sell thousands of bushels of HIGH-GRADE PEDIGREE SEED CORN. We have hundreds of customers who buy ten, twenty, and even a few hundred bushels a year for their feeding purposes. Our prices are cheap, considering the quality, and it is well worth while to invest a little more in seeds, and compare the average yield resulting from our PEDIGREE SEED CORN and our ordinary corn grown by unexperienced and haphazard growers for seed and feeding purposes. Remember that whatsoever we sow that shall we reap. These sayings are just as true in corn growing as they are in any other line. While the soil is the place to begin work of attempting to grow big crops of corn, yet all our labor put on the soil, and all the art invested, would be a loss without the pure, pedigreed seed corn. True, we might take our smallest ears of corn and by continuous cultivation on good soil and seed selection, develop in a few years seed that would produce good crops, but the process is too slow and expensive when we have accomplished these results and offer to you the highest bred seed obtainable at prices a little higher than is usually asked for common feed corn. We will be glad to figure with you on your seed corn for this spring, and quote you special prices on large quantities furnishing samples of our stock. All of our seed corn is clipped from our warehouse in original bags, guaranteed as represented, otherwise we return the money paid for same.

MAMMOTH IOWA WHITE

This big white corn has made rapid strides within the few years since being brought to perfection. Its strong points are summed up in the following brief DESCRIPTION:

High Mammoth White is a late corn, maturing remarkably early for large sort, free from barren stalks; will thrive and do well in fiery hot weather or drought, where other varieties fail. The ears are all our pure white, well filled out at butt and tip, small stem, 16 to 20 rows of deep wedge-shaped kernels full of starch and oil. Ears 8 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Bred for yield and early maturity. In Iowa, Mammoth White will mature in 100 to 110 days. In localities where this famous Cornplanter's Hybrid has been grown, the results have been uniformly excellent. The White Elephant corn has been introduced its fame has spread from farm to farm, and now, as it is planted year after year, and does not need our recommendation.

Every farmer who intends to plant an early maturity white dent corn this spring should consider this one sort. It is a wonderful grower, producing big ears and big stalks. It is really great for ensilage purposes, so I urge you upon me to order a few bushels this year. I am sure for me in Iowa, right in the Nishna Valley, where thousands of bushels of the finest corn in the world are being raised, the best corn the world has ever seen, and that it will be one of my biggest sellers, so I am putting in rather a large stock, and feel confident that my customers will respond readily with orders.

Prices. packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 80c; bushel $2.75; 10 bushels or more at $2.50 per bu. Write me for samples and prices P.O.B. your station. Don't overlook this giant corn when making up your list of requirements.

HICKORY KING

Hickory King is a white variety of field corn which has the largest grains with smallest cob of any corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two pieces a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of very vigorous habits, is a splendid and sure cropper, and is especially well suited to light or thin soil, and is a very desirable variety and largely planted in many sections of the Southern States. Ripens in 100 to 135 days. It husks and shells easily and produces much fodder. Prices. By freight and carrier's expense, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $2.75; 10 bu., or more at $2.50 per bu. Write for special prices P.O.B. your station. Samples on request.

RATEKEN'S IMPERIAL WHITE—Red Cob

This is a pure white corn with a red cob—a sign within itself of great vitality; ears run down 9 to 12 inches long, measuring from 7 to 8 inches in circumference; 16 to 24 rows of very deep grains firmly set on a small red cob, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The stalks are rather short and heavy, averaging from 7 to 10 feet in height, with a large amount of foliage. This corn is well adapted to the poor and thin lands, and will make a good crop where other sorts fail. It is extensively planted by the local gardeners for roasting ears, and I sold several thousand bushels last year for this purpose. It is a good animal corn, and the milk is retained longer than in other varieties. It is very early, being ready for market in seventy or eighty days, or only a week or so later than the Extra Early Adams.

Prices. packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $2.75; 10 bu., or more at $2.50 per bushel. Write for special prices P.O.B. your station. Samples on request.

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Pedigree Stocks

IOWA-GROWN SEED CORN

Early to Mature

**DIAMOND JOE’S BIG WHITE**

Grown by Ratekin in the Right Way

This is a great big early white dent corn, and is quite a favorite in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States, owing to its size, early maturity, and its adaptability to all Southern soils.

The growers in the vicinity of New Orleans plant it exclusively for Roasting Ears for shipment to Northern markets. It matures as early as the Large Adams, but is much larger and of superior quality. The ears are covered with an amply husk, thus retaining its tender and mild much longer than is usual with other varieties.

On this account it is a splendid shipper. The seed I offer to you is grown under SPECIAL CONTRACT by Ratekin of St. Bernard, I. O. W. You all know him—the big corn grower in Iowa. He grows some mighty good seed corn, and this is the finest sort he has ever introduced to the growers in the South. Owing to the tremendous demand in the past year, I personally urge you to send your orders in early, so as to avoid disappointment.

**REUTER’S IOWA SILVER MINE**

This corn is noted for its great vitality to withstand the worst and resist extreme conditions of weather, wet or dry, also very hot weather, and makes good corn when other sorts wither, burn up and perish under dry, hot winds and scorching sun. Each year our growers select and improve it in every way possible, not so much to increase the size of the ears, but to increase the uniformity of size and also the number of ears to the stalk, and have thus essentially eliminated the barren, weak, sickly stalks, and are pleased in the belief that they have brought this corn up to the highest standard of perfection, both in yield and early maturity. We sell hundreds of bushels of this splendid sort to planters in every section of the South, and everyone obtains splendid results from it. In view of this we do not deem it necessary, if space would permit, to print even a partial list of names and testimonials we have received pertaining to this wonderful corn, and especially in regard to our High-Bred Select Seed. Our stock is absolutely genuine and the same has been kept pure and bred up and improved year after year. This is not a new variety, but is one of the oldest and best known sorts, and on account of its great popularity and the wonderful record it has made, there are thousands of bushels of mongrel white corn offered and sold every year under the name of Iowa Silver Mine.

**Description**—Stalks medium in height, ranging from 7 to 10 feet high, very leafy, broad blades, and a lot of them. The type of this corn is very even and uniform, ears run from 9 to 12 inches long; 16 to 22 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on a medium small white cob, ears well filled out at butt and tip ends. The cob being medium small, it dries quickly and rapidly, while the corn is ripening. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

**Price**—quart 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $275; 10 bu. at $250 per bu.

Bags free, f.o.b. New Orleans. Write for prices on larger quantities. Samples for comparison of quality furnished on request.

**Write for samples and prices delivered your station.**

**WHITE CAP**

**RED BUTCHER, or**

**BLOODY BUTCHER**

**IOWA SILVER MINE**

A most beautiful large-grained red corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring 8 to 10 inches. Color deep cherry-red with white cap, generally 14 rows of pure red white cap corn on a small cob. Stalks medium height, seed pure, robust, and sometimes over a foot long. Matures in 90 days. Popular in Texas and Louisiana.

**Price**—quart 20c (not prepaid); gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $275; 10 bu. at $250 per bu. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station, or F.O.B. New Orleans. Samples free for asking.

**POP CORN**

White Rice—Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears, with long, pointed kernels. Very productive.

**Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 10c; 20 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $750.**

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IOWA®GOLD MINE

Made Nishna Valley Famous

Earliest to mature, the purest yellow; the deepest grain. This corn is widely known, and is being planted very extensively throughout the South for early green feed purposes.

Description—It is a medium early, between the leading best standard field varieties, such as we grow for 100-bushel crops in the central corn belt of the Northwest, and the extra early sort that matures in fifty to ninety days in the extreme northern corn-growing boundaries, and also for late planting and replanting, where other sorts have failed from one cause or another. GOLD MINE IS A FAVORITE in its class with every farmer who has ever planted it, ripening a few days later than Pride of North, making itself in about ninety days. Ears are not large, but medium in size, and very symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow, as yellow as gold itself; grain is deep, cob small, and therefore dries out early and quickly. Seventy pounds in the ear will shell out sixty to sixty-three pounds of shell corn, leaving but seven to eight pounds for the cob. It is free from barren stalks; every stalk bears from one to two good ears, running from eight to ten inches long. This is a very heavy yielder, for a medium between extra early and late varieties. The above are honest, fair descriptions, and I am sure this corn will not disappoint your best expectations.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.75; 10 bushels or more at $2.50 per bushel. Write for special prices F.O.B. your station. Samples free.

MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW DENT

This is a great, big yellow corn that is making good everywhere in this big South. It is indeed worthy of more extensive cultivation, and should be grown by nearly every planter in the State of Louisiana, to say nothing of other Southern States. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, through its experimental stations in various states, has demonstrated beyond question that by proper crosses of varieties and strains superior types of corn can be produced. With this strong government backing seed corn growers and breeders present their claims and prove it by Uncle Sam. In bringing MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW DENT CORN to perfection, my growers have produced, I believe, the best Large Earred Early Maturing Yellow Dent Corn in the United States, with the possible exception of RATEKIN’S FAMOUS PRIDE OF NISHNA, the latter winning distinct favor in our state.

Description—Grows a rugged stalk of medium height and producing ears 9 to 12 inches in length, often as large as 7 to 7 ½ inches in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 to 20. Matures in 90 to 110 days. Ears are well filled out with solidly set deep kernels, rich in oil, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. The germ is extra large, and the rows run generally straight. The stalks are thick-jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. Grows about 10 feet high. It roots very deep, and seems to stand extremes of weather very good. If you want some real good, early green feed, plant this sort. It will make lots of foliage and fine grain. It is a big yielder on the poorest kind of land.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.75; 10 bu. or more at $2.50 per bu. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. New Orleans or your station. Shipped in original sacks branded by my famous Iowa Corn Breeders.

REUTER’S PERFECTED GOLDEN BEAUTY

It has become famous throughout the South within recent years on account of its many excellent qualities. It is a superior strain of the well-known Golden Beauty, obtained by careful, critical selection. In the preparation of the corn for seed each ear is carefully selected and the end grains discarded. It is not to be compared with the original Golden Beauty.

Description—In Reuter’s Perfected Golden Beauty Corn, our customers will find a high-bred pure variety of a beautiful golden yellow color, and on that will please you, contains ten to fourteen rows of extremely large, broad grains, deep and solidly set, makes the finest appearance when shelled, but equally beautiful and flavorful in the ear. It is a vigorous grower, attaining a height of eight to ten feet, producing one to two large-sized ears to a stalk. The ears are set midway of the stalk, three and one-half to four feet from the ground. The cobs are unusually small; when broken in half the grains will always reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of the grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. It cannot be recommended too highly.

Early Maturity—In breeding and propagating this splendid improved sort, our growers have kept uppermost in mind a Large Earred Early Maturing Kind of Corn that would make itself in ninety to one hundred days, producing the maximum yield.

Price, pkt. 10c; qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.75; 10 bu. $25.00.
RATEDKIN'S PRIDE OF NISHNA

Direct from Nishna Valley

Grown by Ratekins in the right way. Beware of seedsmen offering you a Yellow Dent Corn claimed to be this variety. The only true reliable seed stock is available from Ratekins' Seed House in Iowa. This Corn has made remarkable showings with the growers in Louisian and other Southern States, and I anticipate a tremendous demand owing to this one fact. It is early, in fact extra early, and produces an abundance of foliage and lots of good grain. The stalk is heavy, vigorous, and stands winds to a great extent. Roots deep, thus withstanding drought. This Corn, owing to its great vigor and vitality, does well on poor, thin, sandy soil or poor land, and does better on the poorer varieties, does better on the poorer land.

Description—The stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet high, dependent on the land—hill or bottom ground—stalks strong and robust, very leafy, broad blades and plenty of leaves. Stalks strong and sturdy. Very uniform in size and shape, cylindrical from butt to tip, running from 3 to 15 inches in circumference, containing 22 to 27 rows of deep kernels solidly holding the medium small red cob, shell size to 55 per cent grains and often even more. A wagon load of this corn weighs out two bushels more than ordinary varieties of corn, this proving its solidity. It is a golden-yellow, and a big crib full of it is a beautiful sight to behold. Its potency or power to reproduce is so great that neither dry or wet weather influences its growth and maturity as it does many other sorts. By long and continued selection, the barren weak and sickly stalks have been eliminated, which has materially increased its yield of kernels. It is the entire pure, uniform, large-eared corn known or grown, always making itself safely and soundly beyond danger of frost in from 90 to 100 days of good corn weather. Order early for real it, it will please you in every way.

The big planters in Louisiana are demanding this one corn. It is the finest early yellow corn in the world, beating anything I handle.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $2.50; 10 bu. or more at $2.25 per bu.

CALICO, or STRAWBERRY

Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow

This corn is the old-fashioned kind, and always very popular as a feeding corn, and for many years we have had a great demand for it from stock feeders. So great has been the demand for this excellent feeding corn that we have given greater attention to it the past few years than in former years. Five years ago we found a superior type of this corn, grown by a leading corn breeder in Kentucky, from whom we obtained seed, which has proven a wonder, and without fear of contradiction we say we have the highest strain known to this corn that can be found anywhere. The strain is of the large eared kind, deep grain and small cob, thus insuring early maturity. The ears range from nine to twelve inches in length and measure seven to eight inches in circumference. It is a combination of color of red, white and yellow stripes. It is full of protein and very rich; stock like it and say it is in preference to other corn. To all those in want of one of the best ears of corns for stock feeding, we can say you are in position to supply you with the very best of seed.

Very popular in Louisiana with some of our biggest sugar planters.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel $2.50; 10 bushels or more at $2.25 per bushel.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

Universal Yellow Corn

In answer to the question, "What is the most popular variety of yellow corn in the United States," we should be compelled to say Reid's Yellow Dent. This corn was originated by Mr. James L. Reid, of Illinois, many years ago, and in refining the type he made a good job of it, for the highest skill of experts have failed to change it for the better. It certainly is a thoroughbred. We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all around purpose Yellow Dent Corn known.

Description—Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough, with grains denting on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent Make the finest ensilage and fodder. Matures in 110 days.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.75; 10 bu. or more at $2.50 per bu.
**Improved Early Leaming Corn**

The Greatest Yellow Corn for the South. Thousands of bushels sold annually.

**THE LEARNING CORN** was first originated by Mr. J. S. Leaming, of Ohio, and has had the reputation for many years as being the purest bred yellow dent corn in existence. Very popular in the South, and extensively cultivated by the large planters in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States.

The Learning Corn is known everywhere and by all who have ever tried or become acquainted with it as the stock feeders' friend, and they think there is none better. It is very rich in protein and oil, and thus becomes ideal from a feeder's standpoint. In addition to this, it is grown very extensively in the East, New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio and Indiana; also in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, for its ensilage and fodder purposes of which it makes and gives a very bountiful supply of blades and leaves. It is all we claim for it.

**Description**—It grows to medium height, from 8 to 12 feet, dependent upon ground planted on, hill or bottom land. The ears are uniform and of good size, and usually set from three to four feet from the ground; medium small red cob, husks easily; ears solid and snug; surface quite smooth for dent corn. It is very productive and an ideal corn. We can fully recommend it to farmers and feeders as a most excellent variety of corn.

**Quality**—Our stock is far superior to the ordinary Leaming sold by many seedsmen. Samples on request; also prices for large quantities.

**Price, quart (not prepaid)** 15¢; gal. 40¢; peck 75¢; bu. $2.20; 10 bu. or more at $2.05 per bu.

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**REUTER'S IMPROVED WHITE WONDER**

King of all Corn. Grown in Oklahoma under scientific methods of cultivation. Will grow anywhere! Resists drought and scorching heat as good as the Mexican June.

This is the grandest variety of Corn ever introduced. It originated in Oklahoma. Will grow under conditions that kill all other varieties. It is, as its name implies, veritably a White Wonder Corn. More corn fields have been ruined by the continuous drought and hot sun killing the tassel and pollen this past season than ever before. This great Corn won forty-eight days of growing weather without a drop of rain, and the heat the most severe ever known in the section where our seed is grown. All fields of other varieties burned up by the hot sun. It ripens the same time as the early varieties, and is the only large-eared corn for late planting that we know of that ripens so soon. Known to make one hundred bushels to the acre when other varieties made but thirty to forty bushels. The stalks grow from ten to thirteen feet; in height, and are exceedingly thick, with short and heavy joints.

Our reliable Oklahoma grower describes this extraordinary sort as follows:

"Reuter's Improved White Wonder Corn will grow anywhere between the North and South Pole and make good. It is the King of all corns, will grow under conditions that kill all other varieties and will grow when all other varieties rot in the ground. It resisted the excessively dry weather and withering heat of last season, and without a drop of water for forty-eight days. I made more Corn last season with the White Wonder than all the other varieties planted."

**Price, quart (not prepaid)** 15¢; gal. 50¢; peck 85¢; bu. $3.00; 10 bu. or more at $2.75 per bu.

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**BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN**

One of the grandest plants ever introduced. It originated in Brazil, where it constitutes the principal food for the inhabitants. The Corn is especially adapted to the wants of our Southern States. It withstands drought, makes better Rosining Ear Sugar Corns. By planting every month it will furnish green corn all the season. Comes in early and remains late. This is a better corn to grow than the Mexican June. May be planted on stubble after grain crops are harvested and will, under such treatment, make a big crop of both grain and fodder.

The grain makes most excellent flour, as well as hominy. The ears are from four to eight inches long, and contain from eight to twelve rows of neatly white grain. The grain may be ground at any grist mill and the flour made from it makes as fine bread and cakes as buckwheat. Owing to its heavy stoeiling habit it produces an enormous crop of fodder. Each stalk bears two or three ears, sometimes more. Our Southern farmers have reaped big money by growing Brazilian Flour Corn early and shipping in car lots to Northern markets.

**Price, quart (not prepaid)** 20¢; gal. 60¢; peck $1.00; bu. $3.50.
If there is one kind of seed of which I am justly proud it is Cucumbers. I don't think that there is better seed grown anywhere than what I offer to you. My strains are all thoroughbred, true-to-name and of high germination. When I offer you one kind, you can rest assured that the seed you buy will produce a mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't experiment and try to get something better elsewhere. They know that I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't have to give up their old friends just because they have improved a bit. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't have to give up their old friends just because they have improved a bit. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't have to give up their old friends just because they have improved a bit. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't have to give up their old friends just because they have improved a bit. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are the same as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't have to give up their old friends just because they have improved a bit. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer new ones. These are thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail. We are well assured of the grand mixture of all kinds.
**CUCUMBER**

**CHRS. REUTER, New Orleans, South’s Foremost SEEDSMAN**

**Write Me for Prices on Large Quantities**

**Isolation is Practised**
**Selection is Necessary**
**Testing is Good Growth**

**REUTER’S PEERLESS NEW ORLEANS MARKET**

King of All Cucumbers for Field Culture. It is the Leading Variety Raised in the Vicinity of New Orleans

For forcing or open ground this sort is superior to all others. Average length is from eight to ten inches, dark green color, which is retained much longer and less affected by the sun than other varieties. It is very uniform; its size and shape make it a splendid shipping sort. Last season we sold more than 2,000 pounds to the Louisiana Truckers. They considered it the earliest and most productive variety grown.

It is said to be the result of many years’ critical selection, and is superior to any strain offered to the Louisiana Truckers. We have hundreds of testimonial letters on file from those present growers in this section, praising this splendid strain.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.

**HENDERSON’S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE**

A variety that has been largely cultivated in this section until the introduction of our superior strain of New Orleans Market. The growers claim that our stock of the latter variety is far more prolific than this sort. Nevertheless, it is a grand sort. It is quite early, enormously prolific, and bears uniformly long, symmetrical, deep-green-colored fruits, faintly marked with a slight yellowish shading toward the blossom end.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.

**REUTER’S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE**

A variety that is very desirable for its extreme earliness, wonderful prolificness, and uniformity of size, shape, color, and excellent flavor. Grow four to five inches in length; fine dark green color. We have a rather large trade for this sort in Florida and parts of Texas where earliness is the first requisite.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.

**TAILBY’S HYBRID**

A variety hybridized with the White Spine and English Frame, combining the hardness of the former and the beauty of the latter. Very long and superior for outdoor culture.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.

**KLONDYKE**

A fine strain of White Spine. Average six inches long, uniform in size and shape. Very attractive in color and of unexcelled quality. Vines are very hardy and productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.

**REUTER’S IMPROVED WHITE SPINE**

A selected strain of the well-known White Spine Cucumber. The fruits are very smooth, firmly attached to the stalk, and a very fine one. It is an early and prolific producer of uniformly large straight handsome fruits of the most desirable qualities. A vigorous grower.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. $8.00.

**REUTER’S EXTRA LONG EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE**

Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. Hardy, early, and very productive. The fruit is long and slim; sometimes measures twelve inches in length; color is a rich dark green. Grows very hardy and uniform and is a shy seeder. A strong grower, and on this account is a better blight resister than the other sorts.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. $8.00.

**DAVIS PERFECT**

Fine for forcing and for out-doors. The fruit is long and slim; sometimes measures twelve inches in length; color is a rich dark green. Grows very hardy and uniform and is a shy seeder. A strong grower, and on this account is a better blight resister than the other sorts.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. $8.00.

**ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE**

A medium size cucumber; color dark green, with very little in the white spine showing. An excellent sort.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. $8.00.

**REUTER’S NEW GRAND FORCING CUCUMBER**

In this remarkable new Cucumber I have attained the Ideal sort for Gardeners, Truckers, and Shippers. It is absolutely perfect in shape, and surprisingly uniform in type, and they all look alike. In size they are larger than the Perfect Davis Perfect, making it an ideal in this respect, suitable for all markets. When about six or seven inches long, there is not a particle of waste when used as a slicer, and the seeds at last stage are hardly noticeable.

The DEEP GREEN COLOR is the crowning merit of this sort. It is equal to my Perfect Davis, as the latter is about the darkest green variety obtainable. On some markets, the PERFECTED is a little too large, so it is advisable to plant this splendid sort. Every bit of it is edible.

Then again, it is wonderfully prolific. It seems to aim to produce a cucumber at every joint. This characteristic is well developed and makes it a very profitable sort to grow. This new variety will, no doubt, create a sensation in the South, and every grower who wants to keep abreast of the times will plant it. The seed supply is short this year.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $14.00, prepaid.
EGGPLANT

Culture—Seed should be sown in hot bed in the early part of January and February. When the plants are two inches high, they should be transplanted ten to eighteen inches apart, so that the plants may become strong and healthy. When warm enough, generally during March, transplant to the open ground. In rich soil, two to three feet apart. For a fall crop, the seed is sown during May, June and July. Should the plants be attacked by insects, use Tobacco Dust or Hammond's Slug Shot.

(**NOTE:** The information about specific varieties and cultivars is not present in the image provided.)

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

This variety is a general favorite for both market and home use. Fruits large, good shape, slightly rounder than the New Orleans Market, and of a dark purple color. Very prolific and spineless.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. $1.10; lb. $3.75.

KOHLRABI

Culture—For fall or winter it should be sown from the end of July to the middle of October, and as late as February. When well started, the plants can be set out in rows about ten to twelve inches apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They can also be sown broadcast and thinned out afterwards.

**REUTER'S EARLY WHITE VIENNA**

This variety is one of the best, being extremely early with small tops, thus allowing close planting. Flesh white and tender. Our seed is French grown, and is of the highest quality procurable.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $3.75.

**MAMMOTH ITALIAN FENNEL** (Finnocchio)

A very delicious vegetable largely grown by the Italians. In flavor it resembles Celery, but has a sweet taste and of a very delicate odor. Sow during the fall and spring in rows. Keep well watered and cultivated.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50.
You can hardly believe that I sell more than 16,000 pounds of Lettuce Seed to exacting gardeners in the South every year. This is the truth. My sales last year were tremendous. Why? Because I have the bulk of my Lettuce Seed grown for me in California from stock seeds imported from France. My California growers are careful about quality, and are trained to grow their lettuce seed a little better than their neighbors. The result is that I am able to offer you strains that cannot be excelled for quality, purity and uniformity of type, and evenness to head. I sell about eight thousand pounds of Peerless Big Boston to the growers in Louisiana, Texas, Florida and other Southern States every fall. These growers depend upon this crop for their livelihood. Do you think for one single moment that they can afford to buy their lettuce seed from any Tom, Dick or Harry? How long do you think growing hybrid lettuce is going to continue to be a hobby? These growers know where they can get the best seed. Price is a secondary consideration with them. All they ask for is the best lettuce seed obtainable. The kind that will produce a crop regular in type, cutting quality and growth uniformity. The best growers in the world are able to produce a lettuce seed that is as true-to-type as it is possible to produce.

Many of my customers order the seed grown across the water. I carefully test all of my lettuce seed before I send it out, so you are assured of high germinating seed all the time.

**REUTER'S HIGH-CLASS LETTUCE SEED**

Superior Varieties Recommended to Southern Market Gardeners

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**Culture—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the gardeners. It requires a great deal of care to produce this vegetable during the hot summer months, as Lettuce seldom, if ever, heads well in hot weather. We have found that the method of cultivation the best: Before sowing, soak the seeds for an hour in water; take them out and put in a piece of cloth or place in a cool spot—under a clarket, or if convenient in an ice-box. Keep the cloth moist and in two or three days the seed will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do this in the evening, and give a good watering. The seed should be sown broadcast, and when large enough, planted in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.

**REUTER'S PEERLESS BIG-BOSTON**

My strain of this famous variety has won the favor of thousands of the most discriminating gardeners in the South. For Orleans gardeners, it is a certainty, and the same growers buy from me year after year, truly a test of my stand behind them with the strain that is a little better than they can obtain elsewhere no matter how much they may pay. It is the best heading variety in cultivation, and so well known that an extended description is not at all necessary. It is a splendid splitter, hardy, firm, and the heads are clean and solid.

My stock is sure to head. It never fails to produce extra large solid heads. I plant about twenty-five acres every fall on my farm at Byrd, and we surely look this year, and the prospects are that I will make good stock of seed which will be ready during September. I offer you both the French and California Grown Seed. Possibly the former is a better, but it is almost impossible to get a better strain than the one am grown in California. I have planted both strains on my farm, and cannot detect any difference between them. If you don't mention what kind you want when you order, I always give you the California stock. Remember that you cannot buy better lettuce seed than this is any part of the world.

California Seed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25; 10 lbs. $11.00.
French Seed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $14.00.

(These prices are prepaid.)

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**REUTER'S FRENCH BLACK-SEEDED BIG BOSTON**

A grand acquisition that is creating a furor among our leading truckers. Similar to our White Seeded Big Boston, but much harder and of finer quality. They are similarly grown in the same way as our Peerless Big Boston, but is preferred by the leading chefs because of the quality it heads during the most unfavorable weather, and being slower to run to seed. Our stock is grown expressly for us in France, and we care in the same way as we handle the Peerless Big Boston heading variety. We have carefully investigated the merits of this magnificent strain, and thoroughly agree with our experienced growers. Seed supply very limited. Order early.

Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $7.00 prepaid.

REUTER'S FRENCH BLACK-SEEDED BIG BOSTON

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**REUTER'S FRENCH BLACK-SEEDED BIG BOSTON**

A celebrated variety of the Salamander type, forming large and compact heads. Fine for forcing or open ground.

Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50 prepaid.

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**REUTER'S LARGE LATE SOUTHERN**

This is by far the most popular sort among the New Orleans growers, being solid heads that resist the sun for a long time before shooting to seed. Much earlier than either of our Big Boston or our famous Trogadero. It is a positive header under the most trying conditions, and a valuable for forcing or winter planting. It is very popular in the South. It may be sown at any season of the year, but seems to do best early in the fall planting. Our seed is procured direct from the originator in France.

Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50 prepaid.

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**ROMAINE COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE**

The most popular of all Cos varieties, and is really the only Cos sort planted to any extent in this section of the country. It produces heads averaging twelve inches in height, and the finest quality.

Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $5.50 prepaid.

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**TRIANON COS**

Similar to the above, but grows whiter and matures earlier.

Price, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $5.50 prepaid.
MUSKMELONS

Critical Selection
From Ideal Types

I did not think it necessary to say anything about the quality of my Cantaloupe Seed until someone told me just how cheap he could buy some Rockyford Cantaloupe Seed direct from a grower in Colorado. This man started things. I was so confident that he said he had reference to was fresh stock that I gave him a short talk of the finest seed for nothing, requesting him to sow it alongside of the stock he purchased out of Rockford, and to advise me of results. He said it was my best seed, and every year buys about a hundred pounds of Cantaloupe Seed from me and never mentions price. He gets superfine seed and the price is right.

If you grow cantaloupes for market, it is absolutely essential that you grow the finest grade of seed—saved from melons grown exclusively for this purpose and selected for quality, not profits. Without the best seed from perfectly developed specimens, you can only reap one harvest—failure. Don't experiment. You can't afford to. Do you think I would buy 50 to 100 pounds of Rockyford Cantaloupe Seed from a house that knows practically nothing about seed selection? I would investigate and endeavor to find out if the seed they offered me was strictly A-1, saved from selected melons grown for this purpose only. It would surprise you to know the amount of deception that is practiced in this seed business. Some seedsmen buy up the culm melons when the shipping season is over and endeavor to sell this kind of stuff to you as Genuine Rockyford Seed. They clean up the field after the good melons have been marketed. Just think of it! This, no doubt, surprises you. Well, it did surprise me when my attention was called to it. I did not think it possible for anyone to use such dishonest methods to make a living. For goodness sake, be careful from whom you buy your seed. It is a dollar proposition with you entirely. You leave the question of good seed with the man from whom you buy. But you must pay more attention to your purchase. This is better than you have ever bought. It is indeed a ticklish proposition to know whom to trust. Whenever I look over my letter files, the amount of unsolicited testimonials on my Cantaloupe Seed make me feel real good. Big growers and little ones, all say that my seed is the finest they have ever planted. Seed selection means quality. Quality means profits to you. I give you all that you can expect from me.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light rich soil. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. Thin out to two leaves and cut out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

REUTER'S GENUINE ROCKYFORD CANTALOUE

TWO BIG MONEY-MAKERS FOR TEXAS, LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA GROWERS!

Far away in the “Land of Abundant Har vested” I have this melon seed grown. It is grown by farmers who sell seed, not melons. They get paid well for growing this extra fine seed for me, and don't have to worry about disposing of their crop of melons. The market prices don't interest them at all. All that they are worried about is the quality of the seed they grow, endeavoring at all times to improve the flavor, and grown melons better than ever before. It is indeed a ticklish proposition to know whom to trust. Whenever I look over my letter files, the amount of unsolicited testimonials on my Cantaloupe Seed make me feel real good. Big growers and little ones, all say that my seed is the finest they have ever planted. Seed selection means quality. Quality means profits to you. I give you all that you can expect from me.

This is the highest development yet attained in the Rockyford Cantaloupe both in netting and rust-resistant qualities. The melons appear as shown in cut, solid net, the heavy gray netting being closely laced and interlaced over the entire surface of the melon from the stem to the well-developed blossom button. The length and thickness as our seed crop runs this past year was ideal, fully ninety per cent of the melons being choice standard size. The melon is light green and very deep; its flavor is not excelled by any of the green meat sorts and the quality of the melons is better, if as good, shippers. It is highly rust-resistant. Under favorable conditions, when other strains rust badly the vines of this strain remain green and thrifty, continuing to blossom and set on fruits. The value, owing to its quality, is very great, as in many localities rust often destroys the crop, and when other strains have lost their quality on account of rust this continues to ripen melons of the highest quality. Our seed is carefully selected, and only the finest standard size, solid netted melons cut, in this lot of seed. Price, oz. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lb. $8.50, prepaid.

REUTER'S GENUINE ROCKYFORD CANTALOUE

BURRELL'S GEM—SELECT

The tendency in these modern days is to produce something for big profits. That is one reason why this melon is not more universally planted. The type has slightly degenerated through lack of proper care and attention. It is a tremendous money making variety, however, and hundreds of the best truckers in Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other sections have realized big juicy profits from planting this one sort. I do like to talk about my strain of this one variety, but I really think it is the finest in the world. It is grown by an old seed-grower friend of mine in Colorado. He don’t grow for everybody. He is not one of these big commercial growers who have too much to handle and are unable to devote proper attention to selections. This man grows for me only, and only grows this one variety. I handle quite a few thousand pounds of it every spring. Then he is not ambitious to get rich quick and is satisfied with the good price I pay him for the seed. No matter from whom you may contemplate buying this stock in the spring, at least purchase a few pounds from me and compare it with the stock you are growing from seed purchased from others.

It is an abundant yielder, often producing 15 to 25 melons to the hill. The meat is rich golden color, very thick, and fine grained. The flavor cannot be surpassed. The seed is closely held in place in three lobes and do not easily shake loose. The rind is covered with a closely packed gray netting, except the narrow strip between the ribs, which is not marked.

The photo which is an excellent reproduction of one melon produced from my seed. The shape is ideal, averaging six inches long and tapering at the end. A splendid shipper, a good producer, and naturally a profitable sort. Buy your seed from me this year. You will then be one of my 50,000 regular customers.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; 1/2 lb. 25¢; lb. 90¢; 10 lbs. $8.50, prepaid.

BURRELL'S GEM—FINESSE SEED SELECTED

Price, oz. 10¢; 1/2 lb. 25¢; lb. 90¢; 10 lbs. $8.50, prepaid.
**REUTER’S SELECT EDEN GEM**

I would like to take a few of my best customers out to Colorado and show them the wonderful work that is being done there in the way of breeding and selecting Cantaloupes. It is something worth while, and I know that you would be interested very much in the methods and the process of elimination, the latter discards all melons that are not strictly up to grade and quality, so that there is but one single fault about the melon, whether it is in the size, flavor, shape, or growth, it is discarded. My growers never take a chance on quality. They can’t afford to and hope to supply me year after year. They can see what I think of their fields, as I am about testing my seeds in my store. That is one reason why I get along so well with my growers and my customers.

In my strain of Eden Gem you have a melon that is at present very popular in the field. I believe also it is the most popular strain of melons on the market, and will be the most popular strain of melons for many years to come. It is a strain of melons that has been selected and improved by the master seedsmen of Colorado and I am sure that it will be the most popular strain of melons on the market in the future.

**REUTER’S NETTED ROCK**

Another good Rockford Cantaloupe that retains all the good qualities of these famous melons. The seed I offer you is the best that money can buy. It is a great improvement over the old Rockford strain, and the growers will be well pleased with the results. It is a strain of melons that is being selected and improved by the master seedsmen of Colorado.

**REUTER’S NEW ORLEANS MARKET**

A melon largely grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New Orleans for this big local market. For two successive years these melons have been scarce on this market, and the growers obtained fabulous prices for good stock. A very responsible gardener has grown the seed I offer you, and I really think it is the finest seed I have ever seen. Of course, very little good seed is shipped out of New Orleans unless I send it out. This is a very good melon for your local market, being of large size, satisying of the flavor and quality.

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK**

A very large, green, fleshed melon. Very early. Melons weigh from four to ten pounds and are of excellent flavor. Vines hardy, vigorous and productive.

**OSAGE**

This is a very popular melon and one of the best, owing to its fine honey flavor and good shipping qualities. Skin dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive and a long keeper.

**Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00, prepaid.**

**CASABA**

An introduction that has proved a big success, and a melon that is getting immensely popular with the most critical trade in the country. It is oblong in shape, medium netted, buff-yellow, very thick, smooth, close-grained flesh, having a spicy aroma and a flavor bordering on a pineapple.

**Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.**

**TENAX CANNON BALL**

A very popular melon in Indiana, Ohio, and neighboring states where it is cultivated to a great extent in that big state for home and nearby market use. It is not a good shipper, and I don’t advise you to plant it if you want to grow melons for profit. It will do all right for the house use, or to bring to the local market. It is adaptable to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions, and will often grow when all others fail. Round, medium in size, heavily netted. Flesh is green, very solid, melting and of delicious flavor.

**Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

**REUTER’S IMPROVED BANANA MUSKMELOON**

Not a market variety. A long salmon fleshed variety having the fragrance of the banana, and of fine flavor, growing about fifteen inches long.

**Price, oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.**

**PAUL ROSE**

This is a very good melon. Fruit oval. Flesh rich orange red. Most delicate and delicious flavor.

**Price, oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00.**

**HART’S VICTOR**

A strain that has become very popular throughout Texas, Colorado, and other States. I obtain my seed from the originator. He writes me as follows: “In breeding and selecting Cantaloupes for a new strain, the idea I had constantly in mind was to please the consumer. After many years of patient effort we achieved our aim, and produced a cantaloupe without a flaw or blemish, bred, perfected and tested, a thing of beauty, the coloring exquisite, finely textered, thick meat, blending from a rich deep green to pale pine and scall darkening into more pronounced pink in the center. With an exceedingly small seed cavity, a good mesh and thick button, we have a perfect cantaloupe, with a flavor that is sweet, luscious, and most tasty and delicious. When placed on exhibition in 1912, it easily took first prize at both our County and State Fairs, and repeated its supremacy at the State Fair in 1913 and 1914. It is bound to please the consumer. It has very thick meat; its delicate aroma and its delicious flavor cannot go unnoticed. It pleases the grower because it is early marking, a prolific bearer, running to standard and lumbo sizes, it is also a great shipper, due to its thick meat and the normal development of its fruit from vigorous vines. These points make the Victor the ideal cantaloupe to plant for both private and commercial growers.”

**Price, pkt. 10¢; oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 60¢; lb. $1.50, prepaid.**
We are Glad to Quote
Special Prices on Quantities

WATERMELONS

Sandy land with clay sub-soil recently cleared, or land of same character that has been dug out sufficiently long, free from grass seed, is good for melons. If desired to plant other than the above a pea-sod is fine. I use cotton seed meal for fertilizer. Flat bottom your land in fall or winter. At about March 1st harrow the land well; check the land ten feet each way, the furrow to cultivate; run furrow with a 20-inch solid sweep as deep as you can, then scatter about one-half pound of cottonseed meal about 18 inches or two feet in check. If barnyard manure can be used scatter a neck as same as the meal in checks: list with four furrows; let stand till April 1st; harrow the land well, then plant 6 or 3 seed per hill, cover one inch deep; plant with a hoe. It is a good plan to plant at intervals until June 1st; plant every two or three weeks. Cultivate lightly, as soon as plants are well up cultivate every 19 or 20 weeks until vines are three or four feet long. I leave one vine to each hill, so don’t plant too deep or too close together. You can have the best melons that grow by July 1st.

Selecting Tom Watsons for My Seed. All My Watermelon Seed is grown in the Sunny South

Every pound of my Watermelon Seed is grown expressly for me in the Sunny South. I do not buy a single ounce of seed if you grow melons for profit. When you plant my melon seed you are sowing stock of the highest quality, seed saved from melons selected for seed purposes exclusively. My growers are exacting — too much so, to grow melon seed for profit. They eliminate all under-sized, poorly shaped melons, and feed them to the hogs. Only the finest, choicest, most perfectly developed watermelons are left to remain in the field. Special attention is also devoted to the breeding of the plant, clearing out all vines that do no bear prolifically.

I have found, and Southern Seedsmen claim to handle Southern Grown Melon Seed. There is just as much of this worthless seed grown in the South as in the North and West. I can buy all the Watermelon Seed I want in Florida for 15c per pound, but can I get quality at this price? Would you grow melon seed for me at 15c per pound, and save the seed only from the finest melons, only on vines bearing prolificly? Why, of course not. You would want to change the vines after fifty cents or more for this kind of seed, and I don’t blame you. It is worth every cent of this to select good seed. Not many seedsmen pay much attention to the melon seed they sell. Most of them sell so little that it does not pay them to lose any time about selection from their fields. I sell you Watermelon Seed every year. Every pound of this seed is grown for me under my own personal supervision in sections where each and every variety will reach the zenith of perfection and development. I know growers in Florida who handle fifty different varieties of Watermelon Seed and supply the biggest seed houses in the South, East, North and West with this inferior grade of seed.

Is it possible, Mr. Melon Grower, for any seed grower to produce so many different varieties in his section and develop a seed that is absolutely true-to-type? Can all these varieties of melons be raised within a radius of a few miles and the pollen of one variety not be mingled with the pollen of another and it simply can’t be done. I have my Watson grown in one section of Georgia, my Kleckley Sweet in one section in Texas, my Halbert Honey in another section in this grand big state, and so on. There is no mixture. I pay my growers a sufficient price for this seed to induce them to practice isolation and selection. They must do it in order to keep my trade, and let me assure you that it is something worth having. In some instances with my big sellers I contract for the grower’s entire crop. I see to it that the melons are the kind I want. Thousands of pounds of seed are grown in Kansas, Nebraska, and other States. The vines are rank in growth, the melons are rank in flavor and size. There is no uniformity, no sweetness, no perfect melons like the

Million Dollars Worth of Baby and Ten Cents Worth of Melon

ones you will produce from the seed I sell. I know some of the best houses in this country who purchase this grade of seed, and the grower of melons usually contends that good seed cannot be obtained from a seedsmen, and the only sure method is to grow the seed yourself. Don’t deceive yourself into believing anything like this. You try my melon seed one season, and you will join the thousands of truckers who buy from me year after year, not one pound, but hundreds, and never complain, but always praise my seed. I can unhesitatingly say that I am offering you Watermelon Seed that cannot be excelled by any seedsmen or grower in the world. This is not an idle boast, but the seed will prove to you that I am right. Every melon produced from my seed will be true-to-type, of uniform size, and of unsurpassed flavor. Cheap melon seed cannot be good. Don’t experiment and try to save a few dollars when buying seed. Forget the price entirely, and buy where you know you can get more than a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar you spend. I stake my reputation on the quality of my melon seed. I think it is one of the most important items I handle. If you grow for profit, and plant a large quantity of seed, write me for special prices. I will not, under any circumstances, sacrifice quality, when quoting you a little cheaper on a larger quantity.

RUBBER RIND WATERMELON

Warning! No one has the right to sell the seed of the Rubber Rind without the consent of the originator, who has this name copyrighted. I have the following description has been given to me by Mr. Halbert, who originated this strain.

A remarkable new watermelon, of a very thick, fleshy skin, the kind that is so much in demand for table purposes. It is a popular watermelon in most of the big markets. It bears the name of Mr. Halbert, the originator, and is now being sold in this country. It is beautifully uniform in shape, size and color, and one of the best watermelons we have ever seen.

The skin is very dark green, almost black, very thin and exceedingly tough, almost as a piece of rubber, hence the name. Shaped oblong and quite large in size, weighing from 20 to 100 pounds in good seasons and nice soil. Flesh is dark red in color, sweet and quite tender for a melon of so tough a skin. Seed large, mostly mottled with black and white but some seed are white with dark rim around the edge. A cut shows their handsomest shine. I can furnish you with hundreds of testimonial cards and certificates from the best growers in the South praising this one variety. It is known as the shipper's variety, tolerating all kinds of drought and wet weather, a strong grower and will eventually supersedes all other shipping sorts.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 15¢; lb. 40¢; 1b. $1.25 (prepaid).
Watermelons
Pure Strains

HALBERT HONEY-Grown by Halbert

For several years I have contended that the Kleckley Sweet is the sweetest of all melons. This was before I got acquainted with Mr. Halbert and investigated the merits of his Halbert Honey, which is just as sweet as the Kleckley Sweet and much more regular in form and more productive. In quality it is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavor, peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are remarkably prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four and five melons growing in a heap together, or the other. It is quite early, a feature in itself. The melon is long in shape and blunt at each end. The rind is dark green in color, thin and brittle. Flesh tender and luscious, extra sweet, of blood red color, melting in the mouth, leaving no strings or pulp. Seed white, with black tips, often black rim around margin and some have dark blotch in each side. Medium size, in an inch in all. Sandy soil and plenty of rain will grow to 75 pounds and more.

My grower has devoted great pains to bring this melon to a higher standard of perfection, if possible, during the last few years, and while other raisers for regular seedsmen have allowed the melon to run down and deteriorate. It is, therefore, to your interest to buy from the seedman who handles the originator's stock, which he is growing under his own personal supervision and on his own farm. The high-class seed I offer to you is of the highest zeration and guaranteed to be direct from the originator.

My prices are: Pkt. 5¢; oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 35¢; lb. $1.00 (prepaid).

Portion of Our Seed Crop of Alabama Sweet Watermelon
I do not handle two grades of seed. My Seed is from the finest selections possible. Sold only in sealed packages. The very large quantities of seed I sell to the most critical growers in the Southern States proves you cannot make a mistake in giving me your order.

REUTER'S ALABAMA SWEET (Grown in Texas)

A grand variety. The rind is dark green marked with still deeper green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

On September 28th our famous Texas Grower wrote us as follows: "I have your seed out and ready for shipment. My seed this year is the best I have had in several years—all saved from melons running twenty-two to forty pounds, and in many instances melons weighing considerably more."

Price. pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 35¢; lb. 90¢; 10 lbs. $5.00 (prepaid).

Kleckley Sweet (Grown by Kleckley)

One of the most popular melons grown in the South. It cannot be excelled for home use or ship- ping to nearby markets. Vines are vigorous and productive, fruits of mediums size to large, often weighing fifty pounds. Dark green skin, very thin rind, flesh bright scarlet with broad solid heart, the seeds are nearly white and placed close to the rind. The flesh very crisp, sugary and melt in the mouth like honey, degree, entirely free from stringiness. They are being shipped from one to six hundred miles. Our stock is grown by Mr. Kleckley and, of course, is of the highest quality obtainable.

Price. pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 35¢; lb. 90¢; 10 lbs. $8.00 (prepaid).

REUTER'S TRiumph

Fruits large, nearly round; skin dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm, making it an excellent shipper. Flesh bright red and of finest quality. Our grower has improved this strain for a number of years. In 1904 there were ten melons shipped to the St. Louis World's Fair, weighing more than 1,000 pounds, and they won the Gold Medal on display. Melons often weigh over a hundred pounds. Our strain is pure.

Price. pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 35¢; lb. $1.25; 10 lbs. $11.00 (prepaid).
Note Carefully the Photographs

Actual photographs of the principal melons I handle. Every one of these illustrations are reproduced from actual bona fide photographs, either furnished me by the grower of the seed, or taken from my own trial grounds where I test several hundred varieties every year. There is nothing exaggerated about these pictures. Just clean cut photos, showing the nice, clean, regular lines of the melons produced from the seed I sell you. I live in the land where the watermelon thrives. I am near the source of production. I know what good melons are. All summer I eat them, because I like them, and my whole family are the same about them. I don't think anything is better than a nice, ripe, juicy, sweet melon. What do you think about it? Agree with me? Thanks!

REUTER'S GENUINE WATSON (Georgia\textsuperscript{a}Grown)

Also known as "Tom Watson" Watermelon. A long, dark green melon, growing to a good size, often weighing fifty pounds, as well as being a very pithy variety. Size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter. Color is dark green, flesh is green throughout. In this seed, and most excellent shipper. During the past four or five years this melon has had a remarkable popularity.

Our seed stock of this Melon is absolutely pure. Grown under the most critical system of cultivation and selection in a famous Melon section of Georgia expressly for our trade. We can unhesitatingly state that we are offering for sale seed of the highest grade and purest quality. We pay more than twice as much for this seed than we can buy so-called "Selected Watson Watermelon" Seed in Florida. Thousands of pounds of this kind of Seed are annually shipped from that State. The seed is usually taken from theulls left after the shipping season is over. No selection is made as to type, no regard as to size or earliness. Our strain is kept pure. A trial will readily convince you that the price asked is low, considering the superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. $8.00, prepaid.

TRUE DARK ICING

A nearly round Watermelon with very thin rind. The seeds are white. The flesh is solid and of delicious sweetness. An excellent market and home variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

NEW ANGEL KISS

This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire southern section of the United States. The rind is very large in size, often weighing forty to sixty pounds, and twenty-five to thirty inches in length. The color is a silvery-gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very clean, quality variety, and one of the most vigorous growers. One distinct feature of this melon is that the flesh is a good deep red from the first moment it is formed to the last, and exceedingly sweet. In our experience is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other watermelon. A splendid sort for home use.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. $6.50 (prepaid).

MONTE CRISTO

Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet, and especially recommended for home use and shipment to nearby markets.

Price, oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. $5.00.

LONE STAR

A very popular sort in Louisiana where it is rather extensively cultivated by certain planters. This melon is above medium in size and very uniform in size, a productive bearer, and obovate in shape. The rind is mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattlesnake, but a little darker green. The flesh is a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. In my opinion, I think that my Georgia friend Branch has produced a great deal better melon than this.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25 (prepaid).

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS

A real fine melon for home use, notwithstanding lots of poor weather, and ripens under the most unfavorable conditions without rotting. It is not a good shipper, however, as the rind is rather thin. I have quite a large trade for this particular variety in Louisiana. Many of the large sugar planters here plant it in their home garden. The fruit is oval in shape, skin bright green, finely veined, or mottled. As stated before, the rind is thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp and exceedingly sweet. You don't want to overlook this sort in making up your collection to plant this spring. Order a few ounces, or possibly a pound of this splendid sort. The illustration on the side here is an actual photograph taken on my trial grounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.
REUTER’S WATERMELON COLLECTIONS

REUTER’S TWENTY-FIVE CENT COLLECTION

For 25c I will mail to you postpaid one ounce each of my best melons. I have Hubert Honey, Watson, Rattlesnake, and Kleckley Sweet in this collection.

REUTER’S FIFTY CENT COLLECTION

For 50c I will mail to you postpaid, one ounce each of the following melons: Kleckley Sweet, Rubber Rind, Rattlesnake, Watson, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, and Ice Cream. This is a grand collection.

REUTER’S DOLLAR COLLECTION

For the nominal sum mentioned above, I will mail you postpaid one-fourth pound each of Branch’s Rattlesnake, Tom Watson, Florida Favorite, Rubber Rind, Kleckley Sweet, and Ice Cream. You cannot get more quality for the same money anywhere. Pin a dollar bill to the order sheet and mail it to me to-day. This collection will produce an acre of prize-winning melons that you will be proud of. Anyhow it deserves a trial.

Mr. Means and a Few of His Watermelons and Kids

REUTER’S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET

Rubber Rind Kleckley (Rocky Ford Strain)

A strain that is listed by some seedmen as the Hard Shelled Kleckey Sweet. The melon is oblong, ends square, color dark green, flesh deep red, stringless, solid and very sweet, with but few white seeds set firmly near the rind. The rind is not thick, but the skin is so hard and tough that it resists rough handling and stands shipment well.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. $5.00 (prepaid).

MEANS’ DELICIOUS (Grown by Means)

Awarded medal at the St. Louis World’s Fair on quality. The melon is oblong, specimens measuring thirty-six inches from stem to blossom. Color is light green, with dark green netting enveloping the entire melon. The meat is of rich crimson, solid, crisp, delicious and melting. Contains but few seeds that are cream colored. The rind is thin, but very tough, thus making it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific, and for an all around good melon, we don’t know of one that will beat it. A great money maker for all melon growers. Our seed is grown expressly for us by the originator.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $4.00 (prepaid).
### The Cream of the Crop: Critical Selection

#### ONION SEED

A distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for many years is the most important sort planted in this section, and hundreds of carloads are annually shipped from here to all the Northern markets. The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained, and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all varieties. It is the greatest onion for the Southern grower and is rapidly becoming more popular throughout the principal onion-growing sections. Matures a little later than the Bermuda seed. Our stock is grown expressly for us under special contract, and will please the most critical.

**Price:**
- Pkt. 10¢; oz. 50¢; lb. $1.25.
- 20 lbs. $1.00.

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#### Pedigree Tested Onion Seeds Mean Profitable Crops

**AUSTRALIAN BROWN**

This splendid extra early sort has gained popularity in the South owing to its remarkable keeping qualities. It is of roundish form, color of skin is an amber brown, flesh is white and firm, of mild flavor. The sets mature during September and October, and will produce fine bulbs in the spring.

**Price:**
- oz. 15¢; ½ lb. 40¢; lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $14.00.

We have regular customers who look to us every year for their supply of Creole Onion Seed. They usually place their order with us a few months in advance, thus insuring a better delivery and reasonable prices. Sample bulbs, from which our superior Creole Onion Seed are grown, will be furnished upon request during the growing season.

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### REUTER'S HIGH-GRADE ONION SETS

#### BERMUDA ONION SETS—GROWN FROM TENERIFFE SEED

Each year I have grown for me in the North several thousand bushels of Bermuda Onion Sets. These sets are carefully grown by experts, with a thorough knowledge of the planting, harvesting, storing, and shipping. These extra selected sets measure about five-eighths inch in diameter and are as uniform as it is possible to grade them. I do not urge you to plant Onion Sets exclusively, because they don't always produce an onion that is absolutely true-to-type. There is always a demand, however, for real early onions, and onions grown from my sets will produce matured bulbs from four to six weeks ahead of the crop grown from seed. I sell quite a quantity of these sets in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas. Sets are ready for delivery about August 20, and I urge you to send in your order as early as possible after that date. I do not have them to sell at any other time of the year.

Onions can be ordered the following prices, shipment during August and September: Red Bermuda, per bu. (32 lbs.) $2.50; White Bermuda, per bu. (32 lbs.) $2.50; Crystal White Wax, per bu. (32 lbs.) $3.50; Red Creole, per bu. (32 lbs.) $3.00.

#### WESTERN ONION SETS

We buy our Onion Sets from the best growers in the country, and receive the best graded stock and finest keeping sets.

Write for special prices when a quantity is required. Samples on request.

- Red, per bu. $2.25
- White, per bu. $2.25
- Yellow, per bu. $2.00
- White Pearl, per bu. $2.50

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### NOTE—A few of the bulbs from which our Red Creole Onion Seed is grown.

**Culture**—In this section the seed should be sown from the fifteenth of September to about the fifteenth of November. It sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping qualities of the Onion. We usually sow the seed broadcast, protecting the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but, if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the method of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting the plants out. We usually shorten the tops and roots. In April or May the Onions will be ready to take up.

#### GIANT YELLOW PRIZE-TAKER—American Grown

The finest and largest of the Yellow Globe varieties. Flesh is pure white, firm-grained, of mild delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellowish brown. It does not keep as well as other varieties, but we readily supply them.

**Price:**
- oz. 20¢; ½ lb. 50¢; lb. $2.00; 10 lbs. $18.00.

#### LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

This is the standard variety of the flat Red Onion. It is rather popular in many parts of Southwest Texas, and we have sold large quantities of our seed in that state last season. Color is deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields enormous amount per acre. Best variety for poor or dry soils.

**Price:**
- oz. 15¢; ½ lb. 40¢; lb. $1.50; 10 lbs. $14.00.

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### SHALLOTS (White)

A small-sized onion which grows in clumps. It is grown very extensively in Louisiana, and large quantities are shipped to the Northern markets during the winter. In the fall or early spring the bulbs are divided and set in rows twelve inches apart, and about six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very rapidly, and can be divided during the winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops are dry, they are taken up, thoroughly dried, and spread out thinly in a dry, airy place.

**Price:**
- qt. 15¢; gal. 40¢; bu. (32 lbs.) $2.00; 5 bu. at $1.75 per bu.
RECEIVING ONIONS AT PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES OF T. M. REID, PORT OROTAVA, TENERIFFE A SHORT CROP THIS YEAR!

There will be a short crop this year, owing to the disastrous losses of the past year, and thousands of pounds of seed are now living in the express office in Texas refused by the growers. In addition to this, nearly every seedman in the United States that handles this seed to any extent, is retaining large surpluses, having practically no demand or outlet for same. They all bought heavy, expecting the usual big demand, being encouraged by the huge profits in onion seed in the past years. I firmly believe that there is enough Bermuda Onion Seed left from this year to plant every acre devoted to onions in Texas next year. This seed is WORTHLESS. It is absolutely of no value whatsoever to the grower. The germination will be poor next year, the vitality gone, and if a percentage of the seed does grow, the growth will be weak and the chances of producing a good crop of onions from such seed is entirely out of the question.

DO YOU WANT TO RISK PLANTING SUCH SEED?

Can you afford to plant your valuable ground with this kind of seed? Can you afford to spend time, money, energy, fertilizer, etc., and not produce a crop of onions? Do you realize that it is essential to plant pure, fresh, clean, new seed—seed that is virile, throbbing with germination and health, seed that will produce the big money crops?

What will these dealers and growers do with this old seed next year? Will they be strictly honorable and destroy the seed, or will they mix it up with their new seed and attempt to sell it to these intelligent growers in Texas? Possibly they might attempt to sell it just the way it is. Then again, they might offer it at a sacrifice. The bulk of it, I believe, will go back to the islands, to be held until the next planting time.

WHAT I THINK OF THE BERMUDA ONION INDUSTRY!

The past year was a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory one for the growers of Bermuda Onions in Texas, and thousands of acres failed to yield a single dollar of profit to the growers. The grower, the dealer, and the receiver all lost big money. Every conceivable method for selling the onions was used, thousands of dollars were expended in advertising the exceptional merits of Bermuda Onions to the consumers, but the results were not at all satisfactory, and hundreds of the growers and dealers went broke.

The past year was also a most unusual one, as the onion acreage throughout the entire country was enormous, and the yield was more than could be consumed by our hundred million people. Everyone planted onions last year. All through the North and West and East, this crop was on the boom. Other crops were neglected and ignored; discretion and good judgment were thrown to the winds; both the ignorant and the wise sowed onion seed, apparently believing that people would discontinue eating everything but onions.

The result was tragic. The markets declined rapidly, and the cold storages here were filled with these onions. Every operator and dealer in the United States and Canada became afraid of this one vegetable.

About this time, the onions in Texas were about to be harvested, and when they rushed their thousands of carloads of Bermuda Onions upon these already glutted markets that were overloaded with old onions, prices declined below the cost of production, and the returns to the growers were often in postage stamps on carload lots.

The year of 1913 was indeed a black one to every grower of Onions in Texas. It served a good purpose to many, however, and will tend to strengthen this grand industry in Texas, and put the growing of these delicious onions on a more profitable basis from now on. This one disastrous year will teach the grower that it pays to carefully grow their onions, sowing the best seed, selecting only large marketable onions, packing them in standard onion crates, and shipping them in good condition. Onions of mixed colors, poorly graded, are not wanted on any market, and are not noticed at all when there is an ample supply and the demand is limited.

I have carefully compiled reports from all over the United States, and the acreage this year is tremendously decreased. I knew this would occur, but I made sure, by writing not less than five hundred of the leading onion growing sections for accurate and authentic data, and the information contained in all of them invariably is the same—a short crop of onions everywhere.

SPECIAL ONION ORDER SHEET

Use the Special Onion Order Sheet In Back of this Book
A Few of My Crystal Wax Onions—Notice the Uniformity in Size and Color.

Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed is the Standard of Comparison for all others. I sell it exclusively.

YOU MUST PLANT GOOD SEEDS TO PRODUCE A GOOD CROP!

Don't be deceived into buying Bermuda Onion Seed claimed to be just as good as Reid's. There is none as good as the Onion Seed grown by this thoroughly reliable and trustworthy grower. Many seedsmen shout and claim that their seed is the best, but everyone doesn't tell the truth. When you plant Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed, you are planting the best seed the Southern States have to offer. Reid's is a guarantee that you will be satisfied with the results of your planting.

I sell Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed to nearly every big grower in Texas. I sell this seed to the men who know what is the best. They don't argue about the price. The price is a secondary consideration with them. They want the best, regardless, and they want honest delivery—the kind we always give you.

SEND ME YOUR ORDER NOW!

I sell more Bermuda Onion Seed in Texas than any other seed house in America. This is not an idle boast.

Order now. Don't delay, because the demand next year will be tremendous, and the speculators will jump their prices sky high, always seeking to over-produce your order by return mail. Estimate what you intend to plant next year. Don't be misled into placing your order with someone claiming to have seed just as good as REID'S. Don't believe it, as Reid's Onion Seed will produce every bit when all others fail. Fill out the order blank in the back of this book and mail it to me to-day. Don't put it off until too late.

IT IS THE SEED THAT ALWAYS COUNTS!

The backbone of the Bermuda Onion Industry in Texas is Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed. Nearly every big crop in the Laredo, Brownsville, and other sections is being produced from Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed. Every grower whose living depends on his crop plants Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed. He knows better than to risk planting any other kind. He cannot afford to risk his crop with mongrel seed. It is a dollar-and-cent proposition with him all the time.

ABOUT SEALED CANS

Some seedsmen claim to re-clean their seed upon arrival. They break the cans and ship to the growers in their own sacks. This gives these seedsmen the opportunity to mix their old seed with the new. Do you want your seed from such dealers? Can you honestly afford to practice such false economy? My seed is all carefully re-cleaned before it leaves the Islands. Mr. Reid devotes every bit of his time and energy to the production of pure reliable onion seed, and has all the modern machinery to carefully re-clean seed. It is unnecessary for anyone to clean the seed here.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF BERMUDA ONIONS

The growing of Bermuda Onions in Texas is not on the wane. It is false when you hear anyone telling you that the growing of this White (Yellow) Bermuda, and keeps better, than our own. I know what they are talking about. They are not in touch with the industry, and merely talk to be saying something. No year as the growers in Texas netted from $200.00 to $500.00 per and profitable as is for in the Bermuda Onion Industry in Texas than ever before. I believe in Onions. I am talking onions and urging the growers to plant more onions than ever. It is the Money Crop. It is the wealth of Southwest Texas. It means the further development of a great industry.

MY FINAL WORDS

If you want to be sure of your crop, if you want to discontinue worrying about the seed you are going to plant, if you want to evade the unprincipled claims made by unscrupulous seedsmen that their seed is the best, you want to put your order in my hands. Don't have any faith or confidence in "hold-over" seed. It is absolutely worthless. I know this from personal practical experience. I planted old onion seed once and could have kicked myself for doing it. Don't wait until the planting season is upon you. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by placing your order with me now.

All seed packed in sealed tin-lined cans, containing twenty-five, fifty and one hundred pounds each. Less than twenty-five pounds are put up in my own bags under my own seal. Order today.

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA ONION

This is the leading variety of the Bermudas. It is absolutely pure white of the finest flavor and quality. These onions usually command from twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel than any other variety of Bermuda, and when all markets are glutted with onions, the Wax will sell at good prices. It is the ideal salad onion, and is a great favorite with the most critical trade of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other big cities. Be sure to plant this variety. The seed supply is usually short, and the price is always high, but I have urged Mr. Reid to plant more largely of this variety than all others so that I can supply my large trade. Mr. Reid says that it is a shy seeder and often affected by disease. If you are going to plant more than five pounds next year, let me book your order now.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $5.00.

GENUINE CRYSTAL WHITE WAX

It is, without a doubt, the finest onion in the world. It is absolutely pure white of the finest flavor and quality. These onions usually command from twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel than any other variety of Bermuda, and when all markets are glutted with onions, the Wax will sell at good prices. It is the ideal salad onion, and is a great favorite with the most critical trade of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other big cities. Be sure to plant this variety. The seed supply is usually short, and the price is always high, but I have urged Mr. Reid to plant more largely of this variety than all others so that I can supply my large trade. Mr. Reid says that it is a shy seeder and often affected by disease. If you are going to plant more than five pounds next year, let me book your order now.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $5.00.

NOTICE — For Prices on Bermuda Onion Seed for next year, see Order Sheet in back of Catalogue.
PARSNIPS

Culture—Successt best on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh mure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart. Cover the seed one-half inch deep; thin out to five inches apart in rows when plants are large enough. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for summer crops.

LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW CROWN

This is the best variety in cultivation. Roots long, or uniform growth, smooth, tender and sugary.

Price, oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.00.

PUMPKINS

Plant One Ounce to 25 Hills. Best Sorts for Stock Feeding and Table Use.

PARSLEY

Our European-Grown Parsley Seed is far superior to the ordinary California Grown Seed, as it is much stronger in germination, the growth more vigorous and hardy. It is grown from transplanted and selected roots only. The California grown Seed cannot be depended upon to always produce a crop.

Culture—Sow in the fall from August to November, and in the spring from January to May. It is generally sown broadcast. Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if planted early, no time should be lost by delaying.

PARSLEY'S MARKET GARDENER'S EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED

This variety is the most profitable sort for market and the best for shipping. A very vigorous grower. The leaves are large, beautifully curled, and very dark green in color. Resists heat and cold better than most varieties.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $7.00. 100 Champion Moss Curled—Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. and over at 60¢ per lb., 11bs. $4.50.

TR驽E'S MARKET GARDENER'S DOUBLE CURLED

These prices do not include postage. To be paid in full at 10 cents. A Pkt. oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.00.

May.}

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Champion

All of our Seed Peas are grown for us in the far North from the finest stocks, which are bred up by the most careful growers, who are specialists in the growing of this famous vegetable for seed purposes.

Prices do not include postage. If to go by mail, add 8c per pint and 15c per quart to these prices.

Culture—The ground should be manured the previous year, as fresh manure will produce a rank growth of vine and they will make only a small and uneven crop, at the same time a poor quality of peas. Late Peas, such as Telephone, Black Eye Marrowfat, and Large White Marrowfat, can be successfully grown in a moderate climate, but when grown in a colder climate there are few, if any, better varieties for early peas. The early varieties can be planted in the months of August, September, October and during January, February and March. The Marrowfats we plant in November, December and January for a late crop, as they will stand more cold, also bearing longer than the early sorts.

Reuter’s selected northern grown seed peas

Pedigree Stock—Unsurpassed. Earliest, Most productive and Most Profitable Variety in the World

They are much harder, more productive, and withstand greater changes of weather than any other variety. They are the largest podded Extra Early, and are entirely free from runners.

This variety is a round-seeded pea that will grow and mature quicker than any other sort in cultivation. The vines average about 2½ feet high, just short enough to bear a large crop. Our strain is pure, absolutely free from sports and rogues. Sow this strain. You will make no mistake.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.75; bu. $6.50.

Early Washington—Ready for Picking in 30 Days

A second early variety maturing about ten days later than our Peerless Extra Early. Very productive and hardy; pods are somewhat smaller than the Earliest, largest podded and most popular of the wrinkled varieties. Vines are vigorous and healthy, growing to two or three inches high. Pods are extra long, filled with large deep green peas of superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $2.75; bu. $9.00.

Champion of England

The best tall-growing variety. Vines vigorous, growing four to five feet in height. Quality unsurpassed.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.90; bu. $7.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity (Wrinkled)

The earliest, largest podded and most popular of the wrinkled varieties. Vines are vigorous and healthy, growing two to three inches high. Pods are extra long, filled with large deep green peas of superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.90; bu. $7.50.

American Wonder (Wrinkled)

Vigorous productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, and producing the leaves on one side of the stock, growing from nine to ten inches high. On account of its dwarf habit of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, medium in size and square at the ends.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.90; bu. $7.50.

Black Eye Marrowfat

Very popular with the gardeners in this section. A strong grower and very productive. Height about four to five feet.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. $1.00; peck $1.90; bu. $7.50.

Melting Sugar

They should be cooked and eaten pods and all, the same as Wax Beans. Pods filled with small, round, firm, and high productive peas; growing large, broad pods which are of the finest flavor and exceedingly tender.

Price, Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c gal. $1.50; peck $2.50; bu. $9.00.
PEPPER

Culture—Peppers are mostly used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow-chows and chili sauce. The culture is about the same as Eggplant, and the plants need much heat to perfect them. Sow seed in hot beds in December and January, and transplant them when the weather moderates, in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Sow in June for a fall shipping crop.

REUTER'S PEERLESS RUBY KING—Selected Stock

The finest strain of this well-known variety in cultivation. Our stock runs remarkably uniform and true to name. Our growers have devoted careful attention to the selection of our SPECIAL stock, and hundreds of truckers in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Florida pronounce it the finest strain of Ruby King Peppers they have ever seen. Last year we sold several hundred pounds and were unable to fill all orders. This season our supply is ample, though the ground has become compact in growth, and very productive. The fruits are very often four to five inches in diameter. Meat is thick, sweet, tender and mild in flavor.

Pkt. 5¢; oz. 20¢; ¼ lb. 60¢; lb. $2.00; 5 lbs. $9.50.

REUTER'S SWEET SPANISH MONSTROUS

A variety that is cultivated almost exclusively by the gardeners in New Orleans for local market on account of its earliness and productivity. Grows about six inches long by two inches thick. Color is a beautiful dark green, unsurpassed in flavor.

Price. oz. 20¢; ¼ lb. 75¢; lb. $2.50; 5 lbs. $11.25.

REUTER'S CHINESE GIANT

This is the largest variety known, monstrosity in size and beautiful in appearance. They grow four or five inches broad at the top and are of equal length. Quite uniform in size. Flesh is mild and as sweet as an apple. Color green, changing to a glossy scarlet when ripe.

Pkt. 5¢; oz. 30¢; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.00.

REUTER'S BIRD'S EYE

Small as the name implies. Very fine in flavor. Can be used either fresh or dried.

Pkt. 10¢; oz. 50¢; ¼ lb. $1.25; lb. $5.00.

REUTER'S SUPERIOR Southern Grown Mustard Seed

Culture—Mustard is grown extensively in the South, and is sown broadcast during the fall, winter and spring. Our seed is strictly Southern grown, and is far superior and quite distinct from the Northern and European variety.

REUTER'S PEERLESS SOUTHERN CURLED

Standard variety raised by the New Orleans gardeners. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use about six weeks from sowing.

Price. oz. 5¢; ¼ lb. 15¢; ½ lb. 40¢; 10 lbs. $3.50.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Best Shipping Sorts

WHITE VELVET

An entirely distinct variety; the pods are long, round and smooth. Plant is of tall growth. An abundant bearer: superior quality.

Price. pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 50¢; 10 lbs. $4.00.

REUTER'S FRENCH MARKET DWARF PROLIFIC

The finest shipping variety in existence. It is the earliest and most productive of all sorts. Pods are light green, medium size, nearly round in shape and smooth. Our special strain remains tender longer than any other and cannot be excelled for shipping. Our seed is the finest selected market gardener's stock, and is grown to meet the requirements of the most critical truckers. Prices on large quantities on application.

Price, pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 20¢; lb. 50¢; 10 lbs. $4.00.

Don't Sow Too Early
I have confined myself to supplying the growers in New Orleans with Seed Potatoes for thirty-five years, and never had a complaint. Ninety per cent of the truckers in this section rely on my seed for their annual Potato crop. When I offer Maine Cobblers and Triumphs, you will be getting what you are paying for. I only handle those varieties that are especially adapted to our climate and soil. We suggest Triumphs, Irish Cobblers, and White Stars. These are the best for shipping to Northern markets.

The prices mentioned are based on values existing at the date of going to press with this catalogue. We would, therefore, suggest that you write us for special prices when ready to buy. Correspondence solicited.

Culture—The potato requires a rich sandy loam. The best fertilizers are thoroughly decomposed stable manure, cotton seed meal, or raw bone meal. Always select good size 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 December 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 end of February.

They are also grown successfully in the South for fall crop. The tubers should be planted during August and September. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year; if cut, the potatoes are apt to rot; therefore all the small potatoes or cuttings should be used from the spring crop for seed stock.

GARLIC

A Money Crop

I have confined myself to supplying the growers in New Orleans with Seed Potatoes for thirty-five years, and never had a complaint. Ninety per cent of the truckers in this section rely on my seed for their annual Potato crop. When I offer Maine Cobblers and Triumphs, you will be getting what you are paying for. I only handle those varieties that are especially adapted to our climate and soil. We suggest Triumphs, Irish Cobblers, and White Stars. These are the best for shipping to Northern markets.

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REUTER'S IRISH COBBLER

Grown in Maine

Our seed stock runs remarkably uniform. Medium in size and of finest quality.

A new and very fine early variety that has attained immense popularity. It is a most excellent extra early sort. The tubers are oval to round shape, skin is clean and smooth; flesh is pure white and of the finest quality. They grow to a marketable size more uniformly than any potato we know of. The vines are very vigorous and hardy; short and upright in growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Does remarkably well in the South.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; per sack (150 lbs. net), $4.75; 5 sacks at $4.50 per sack.

REUTER'S WHITE STAR—Main Crop

A medium early variety of exceptionally fine quality and appearance. Large, oblong, uniform-sized tubers. Vines are strong, of dark green color, and very vigorous.

We consider it the heaviest cropping main crop white potato.

It is the best variety of late potato ever introduced. For growing for market there is more profitable sort, for its appearance is ideal.

Price, peck 60c; bu. $1.75; per bbl. (180 lbs. net) $4.75; 5 bbls. at $4.50 per bbl.

EARLY ROSE

The standard variety for general use. Oval in shape, skin light pink, uniform in size, and very productive.

Peck( 60c; bu. $1.75; bbl (180 lbs. net) $5.00; 5 bbls. at $4.75 per bbl.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veils or very few.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; bbl. $5.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—Excellent in quality, and productiveness. Skin and flesh yellow and sweet. Best for home use.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; bbl. $5.00.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veils or very few.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; bbl. $5.00.

Write for Prices

SWEET POTATOES

The Best Sorts

Next to corn, the sweet potato is the most vital food crop in our Southern lands. Plant the potatoes early in the spring in prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough and plant them out; another method is to start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set them out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes, while others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges should be 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants 14 inches apart in the row. Cultivate sufficiently to keep the surface soil loose and free from weeds, and the vines will soon cover the ground, after which no cultivation is necessary. After the plants come up and begin to make vines freely, pieces of the vines are removed and used as cuttings, taking root and growing the same as plants grown from the seed. Dig the potatoes before hard frosts occur: a light one will do no harm. About seven thousand plants are usually set on an acre, and it will require a barrel of good seed to produce this weight of slips. The principal varieties are very good for home use.

PUMPKIN YAM—Excellent in quality, and productiveness. Skin and flesh yellow and sweet. Best for home use.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; bbl. $5.00.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veils or very few.

Price, peck 75c; bu. $2.00; bbl. $5.00.

My Service Bureau is Free

GARLIC

A Money Crop

This vegetable is raised to an enormous extent in Louisiana. It is a staple product in many of the lower parishes, and is raised largely for shipment to New Orleans and Northern markets. Very popular with the foreign population, and is used for flavoring stews, soups, roasts, etc. Grows splendidly in Louisiana, and is largely cultivated, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities are imported from Italy and Spain.

Should be planted in October and November in drills, two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill, and one inch deep. In the spring they are taken up and plaited together in a string by the toes.

Garlic Bulbs, 15 cents per pound. Prices for larger quantities on application.
RADISHES

Radish Seed is quite an item with me, as I sell about ten tons every year to a most critical class of gardeners. These growers know what good radish seed is, and that is why I get their orders year after year. Then my prices are right in line with the quality I give you. My Cincinnati Market, Chartier, Early Long Scarlet Top, and Scarlet Globe are grown for me in Michigan by a most reliable man, who is a crank about quality. These strains produce very early and the quality is the best procurable. The other varieties mentioned below are grown in France by that country's best seedsmen, and are raised from transplanted roots only. I recognize the vital importance of good radish seed, and my strains are famous throughout this section for their uniformity of size, shape and their bright attractive color. Pay me a little more, but you get much better seed, which means a more profitable crop.

Culture—The best results are obtained from a rich, loose, moist soil. Radishes are sown in this latitude the whole year, but during the summer months they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Long varieties are usually planted by the local truckers for summer crop. The Turnip varieties are planted in the fall and spring. Can be sown in drills twelve inches apart. Our gardeners usually sow them broadcast.

REUTER'S SELECTED FRENCH GROWN RADISH SEED

REUTER'S EARLY SCARLET TURNP. WHITE TIPPED

The most profitable market gardeners' variety. We sell tons of this seed to the most critical growers in this section, and our stock cannot be surpassed. The truckers in New Orleans have nothing but the highest praise to say about our strain. Medium in size, very uniform and round in shape, bright scarlet in color, with a distinct white tip, flesh white and of the finest quality. The scarlet is unusually deep, and affords a very distinct and pleasing contrast with the large clear white tip.

French Grown Seed, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.
Michigan Grown Seed, oz. 5c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. $2.50; 25 lbs. and over at 20c per lb.

REUTER'S LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET

The finest long bright scarlet Radish in cultivation. Matures in twenty-five days from planting. Many of the growers in New Orleans plant this variety exclusively for their early local market trade.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

WHITE SUMMER STRASSENBURG

A large showy half long variety. Can be sown throughout the summer, as it resists the heat remarkably well.

Price, oz. 10c; ½ lb, 20c; lb. 45c.

REUTER'S FRENCH BREAKFAST

A very popular French variety of quick growth; very mild and tender; of an oval form; scarlet, tipped with white. A splendid sort for market or garden use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

REUTER'S EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA

Beautiful in shape: skin and flesh pure white. Crisp, brittle, and rapid grower.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

REUTER'S IMROVED SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

Grows from five to eight inches long. Skin black, flesh white and firm. The best winter sort for home use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

REUTER'S CINCINNATI MARKET-SELECTED

A highly selected strain for Market Gardeners. This superior Radish was bred up by the Glass Gardeners near Cincinnati; and no finer long Radishes go into any market. It is the standard market Radish in a number of Southern trucking sections, and is, without a doubt, the most profitable long variety in cultivation. Skin is scarlet colored, very thin, the flesh crisp, brittle and of delightful flavor.

We are proud of our superior seed, and have sold large quantities in Long Beach, Gulfport, and other trucking centers. Our strain is far superior to the ordinary Kind sold by Northern Seedsmen.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

REUTER'S IMPROVED CARTIER

A distinct and exceedingly attractive sort: a clear rose colored long radish, shading into pure waxy white at the tips. Grows to a large size very fast. One of the very best long radishes for general outdoor planting, and is extremely popular in many of the leading trucking sections of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. We sell thousands of pounds of selected American Grown Seed annually.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb, 15c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. or more at 22c per pound.

REUTER'S IMPROVED CABBAGE

An entirely distinct, long, slender, pure white radish. It is the earliest and finest of the long white types. Ready for use in twenty-five days. A very lucrative market variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb, 20c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

CHINESE ROSE

A bright rose colored radish with firm flesh, crisp, tender, and quite pungent. A variety of the most popular kinds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb, 20c; lb. 50c.

If you are in the market for large quantities, write for wholesale prices.
SPINACH
Flanders is the Best Variety for the South

Our Holland-Grown Spinach is far superior to the ordinary American-Grown and cheaper imported seed. We import our seed direct from those favored sections of the country where they produce the highest grade Spinach and you will find our seed both stronger in vitality and purity, larger and more vigorous in growth, and much harder. Special prices for larger quantities than quoted.

Culture—Spinach succeeds well in any ordinary soil. Sow during the fall from September until the end of March, either broadcast or in drills, one foot apart. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them grow.

REUTER’S BROAD-LEAVED FLANDERS
A very hardy and vigorous sort, producing large thick leaves, nearly round, and slightly crimped in the center, and of bright green color. We sell tons of our imported seed to the local truckers.
Price, oz. 5c; ½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. $20.00.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY
Often called Norfolk Savoy. A very popular sort and extensively cultivated in the South. Large curled and wrinkled leaves, tender and of the finest flavor. Upright growth.
Price, oz. 5c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. $2.00; 100 lbs. $15.00.

SQUASH

Culture—Sow during March in hills three to four feet apart. Plant six to eight seeds to each hill, thinning out to three to four plants when well up. For first or early crop, the seeds are planted in boxes the beginning of February, but it is best to wait until the ground is warm and danger of frost is over.

REUTER’S EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY PAN
The standard early variety for market gardeners, and has no superior. It is of dwarf growth, quite hardy and very productive. Color, creamy white. Our stock is grown in New Jersey by a famous seed grower, and we have a very fine selected strain. Our growers in New Orleans planted more than five hundred pounds of this stock last year.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.50.

REUTER’S GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK
It is the finest crookneck for early market. The fruits quickly reach a desirable size for market. It is of golden yellow color, covered with warty excrescences, and measures from one and a half to two feet in length.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. $5.00.

TRUE HUBBARD
This variety cannot be excelled for winter use. Flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored. Excellent keeper.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH CHILI
Grows to mammoth size. In fact, it is the largest of all squashes, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds without losing its fine shape and good quality. Flesh very thick, color rich yellow, fine grained and sweet.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00.

BOSTON MARROW
Favorite winter Squash of the Eastern States. Oval form, skin thin, when ripe bright orange, flesh rich salmon yellow. Fine flavor.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 40c.
My Seed is grown expressly for me by seed growers who grow for seed only. I do not use Canning Factory Seed.

O YOU PLANT GOOD TOMATO SEED?

Two years ago I was on a train going to Chicago to attend the Seedmen's Convention, and through accident became acquainted with one of the leading canners of Tomatoes in this country. He was not aware of the fact that as a seed buyer, but by casually referring to a nice field of Tomatoes near one of the railroad stations, he was immediately, and without the slightest hesitation, willing to send me a sample of his business. He was a very interesting talker, and during the course of this conversation mentioned the name of our leading seedmen, a firm known from one coast to the other, who is BUYING HIS REFUSAL SEED every year. You can readily imagine my surprise when this was told to me. I could not for the moment realize how a firm with so much money and so much reputation should make itself by stooping to buy such trash, and offer it to their customers for good seed. Later in the season I bought a packet of every variety of Tomatoes this firm handled, and the result was as I expected. None true-to-type, good seed; no uniformity, poor germination, and the grandest mixture I have ever seen. This is criminal to sell a good, honest farmer seed of such a character when there are so many other firms that can and do offer a superior seed.

I am writing you this to let you know, as you have not the beautiful fruit produced from the same seed I am offering you.

My Seed, when planted, will make a bigger profit off inferior seed by selling at ridiculously low prices than I can on my high-grade stocks.

REUTER'S PEERLESS JUNE TOMATO

REUTER'S SELECTED SPARK'S EARLINA

The best early Tomato for market and a favorite with the New Orleans gardeners. It is, without doubt, the earliest large smooth red Tomato in cultivation. The fruits grow in clusters, are of good size, and very uniform in size and shape. Color is deep scarlet. On account of its great solidity and superior flavor, hardness and productiveness, combined with extreme earliness, it is of great value to the market gardener. Our strain is most carefully bred, as to earliness, trueness to type, and productiveness.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $2.50.

REUTER'S REDFIELD BEAUTY

I suggest that you try my strain of this well-known tomato. It is not necessary for me to elaborate on its description, for I think that it is too well known in the South for me to speak of its good merits. Taken from every possible angle, Redfield's Redfield Beauty is a grand tomato for the Southern Trucker, and is making good in Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and other Southern States. The fruits grow in clusters of three to five fruit, and is regular in size and shape as it is possible to produce. The color is its leading attribute, being a glossy red, the kind to make tomatoes sell at sight, and make you long for a good tomato salad when you see them in the markets. It retains all of its good qualities until picked. A good shipper, less liable to rot in transit than any other sort. The skin is tough; the flesh is solid.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $2.00 (prepaid).

REUTER'S IMPROV NEW S "E-Selected"

My strain is far superior to the famous Stone in solidity, productiveness and richness of color. A great favorite with all market gardeners, and is highly recommended for a market. Very large in size, bright scarlet in color, smooth and exceedingly solid and firm fleshed. Quality is so excellent that it readily evenly to the stem without a crack. Vines are vigorous and productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $2.00.

REUTER'S PEERLESS RED ROCK

The Tomato with a pedigree. A variety that has made good all over this whole country. For shipping, canning, or home use, it is the best seed sort. It has every quality to put it at the head of all big Tomatoes. It requires about one hundred days to mature properly. The color is a good rich red, the kind to make tomatoes sell at sight, and make you long for a good tomato salad when you see them in the markets. It retains all of its good qualities until picked. A good shipper, less liable to rot in transit than any other sort. The skin is tough; the flesh is solid.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $2.00 (prepaid).
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY

One of the most popular varieties and highly commended to all growers. Fruits large, uniform in shape and size, very solid and smooth, of a rich glossy color, with a slight purple tinge. Vines are vigorous and heavy bearing.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

REUTER'S PURPLE ACME

Medium sized round, smooth, solid and prolific. Purplish pink in color. Fruits are produced in clusters of four or five. It bears shipping well and is considered a very fine standard variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

IMPROVED PONDEROSA

A great big tomato that has won for itself first place among many of the most critical growers of this luscious vegetable. The color is purple crimson. It is the largest tomato in cultivation, the heaviest, and in addition to these two splendid features, it is delicious in flavor. Shape is rather regular, considering its immense size, and makes a splendid slicing variety, having few seeds.

If you are looking for something that is really a novelty, and at the same time a valuable variety, plant the Ponderosa.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/2 lb. 55c; lb. $5.00, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

Reuter's Special Strain

A new variety of exceptional merit, which is being extensively cultivated by the large Tomato growers in the South. In shape this variety is distinct from all others, bearing a beautiful globe. In time of ripening, it belonps among the first varieties. Glossy, rose color, tinted with purple. Very productive and a good keeper, excelling all other sorts in this respect.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/2 lb. 70c; lb. $2.50.

EARLY DETROIT SELECTED

The largest and best of the early purplish tomatoes. A splendid shipper. Within the past few years our selected strains have become the leading favorite in many sections, and we have hundreds of testimonial letters from every part of the South praising our selection. Its uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from crackling and from tendency to blight, make it a grand Tomato. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits very smooth, nearly globe shaped, firm and of excellent quality. Our strain is absolutely pure.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; lb. $3.00.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS

A very large, uniformly globe shaped, bright scarlet, main crop or late Tomato. Fruit is very solid, almost entirely free from green core and with little or no depression at stem end, making it very desirable for slicing, canning and shipping.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/2 lb. $1.00; lb. $3.00.

Note—When a seedsmen tries to sell you tomato seed at a dollar an ounce and more, try a packet of his highly advertised seed, and you often find out that it is hardly worth ten cents an ounce.
Grown from Transplanted Roots

The South is growing more Turnips now than ever before, and will continue to cultivate this valuable crop more and more right along. It is a good, deep, rich soil, and should be sown before or after a rain, while the ground is moist, as on the strength of the early growth depends in a great measure the success of the crop. The fly is very destructive to the turnip crop, especially during warm, dry weather, and frequently they will eat off an entire field, as fast as the young plants grow out of their appearance. The best plan is to sow an abundance of good, virile, healthy seed at the rate of two or three pounds to the acre, and if the plants are too thick in the drills, thin them out by hoeing, or with a light harrow if sown broadcast. And in order to protect them from their rough leaves, they are safe from the destructive fly, because the crop is destroyed, loosen and harder the ground immediately and resow at once. Don't delay. The best marketable variety I handle is my Peerless Purple Top Globe. It is the finest strain in this world. I think so anyhow. The gardeners here start sowing turnips in July until November for fall and winter; and January, February, and March for spring and summer use. Some of them sow all the year. Often they are sown broadcast and are not thinned out properly, resulting in poorly shaped roots. Try to avoid this if you can. Give each turnip enough room to grow. If you sow them in drills about sixteen inches apart is sufficient. Thin the plants out to stand six inches, and as the plants grow, ridge up to them, otherwise they will form no bulbs.

REUTER'S PEERLESS PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

A large, rapid growing turnip with globular shaped roots. Flesh is pure white, of finest quality and excellent flavor. The crown is purple and red, and the remaining portion clear white. A heavy cropper and fine market sort.

Our seed is grown expressly for use in Pennsylvania and the utmost care and attention devoted to the selection of the best roots and keeping the strain true to shape. Last year we sold more than 4,000 pounds of this special stock to the New Orleans Market Gardeners.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN

Very popular and desirable. Roots clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. Its excellent qualities and fine appearance make it a valuable crop to grow, and it is ready for market much earlier than any other white variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE

A variety grown exclusively for stock feeding. Globe is in shape, flesh and skin white. Tops and leaves are inclined to make a strong growth.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

COWHORN OR LONG WHITE

This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the roots which makes it in shape similar to a cow's horn. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored, desirable both for table use and stock feeding. A rapid grower and well adapted for winter use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil, roots will readily grow to two or three times in weight. It is globe shaped and slightly flattened; skin very white and smooth.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

SWEET GERMAN, or DACHAUER

Resembles the Rutabaga in growth. It is a white fleshed variety, very solid, firm and sweet. It is a good keeper and splendid for table use and stock feeding.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE

A variety that is extensively cultivated throughout the South for winter use. It also produces large and beautifully-formed turnips. Very hardy and needs no protection.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

SOUTHERN*7EVEN TOP

Cultivated extensively in the South for tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

A most excellent early garden variety and extensively raised in the Southern States. Roots medium-sized, flat, color white, very early, sweet, and tender.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

WHITE EGG

A quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety. Very solid, firm, fine grained flesh, of sweet, mild flavor. It grows to a good size and is excellent either as an early or late variety.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00.

EARLY PURPLE TOP (Strip Leaved)

This variety is good for early planting. Very flat, of medium size, flesh white with a purple or dark red top; leaves few, short and of light color.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE

Of very large size, globular shaped, solid, yellow flesh. It keeps well, and is desirable for either table or stock feeding.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN

A popular sort, with yellow flesh, very solid and tender. A good yielder and splendid for stock feeding and table use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.

RUTABAGA or SWEDJE, The Best Variety Ever Known

REUTER'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

This is the largest and most productive of Rutabagas in cultivation. Grows to a very large size and of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. It has an exceedingly short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange or amber color, with a handsome purple top. Our strain is the result of many years' critical selection, and is famous throughout the Southern States for its great purity and excellence.

Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. $3.50.
VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We have grown for us under special contract large quantities of VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS, and can supply the following in the quantities and prices listed below in their proper form and variety. We advise our customers to have plants forwarded by express. We pack all plants in first-class manner, and ship only strictly fresh plants, but cannot guarantee safety of transit. ARTICHOKE PLANTS. Genuine home-grown. Per doz. 10c; per 25 doz. 25c. ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Per 100 75c; per 1,000 $6.00. CABBAGE PLANTS. (Our own seed.) Per 100 75c; per 1,000 $4.00. CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Large Aligiers. Per 100 $1.00; per 1,000 $6.00. HORSERADISH ROOTS. 25c per doz. $1.50 per 100. EGGPLANTS. New Orleans Market and Florida High-Bush. Per doz. 10c; per 100 50c; per 1,000 $7.00. PEPPERS. Ruby King and Spanish Monstrous. Per dozen 10c; per 100 50c; per 1,000 $7.00. RHUBARB ROOTS. Victoria. Per doz. $1.00; per 100 $3.00. STRAWBERRIES. Kloniakners and Lady Thompson. Per 100 5c; per 1,000 $4.00. TOMATO PLANTS. Beauty, Stone, and Earlana. Per doz. 10c; per 100 50c; per 1,000 $6.00. VEGETABLE PEAR. The Chayote or Mirliton belongs to the Gourd family. It makes a rapid-growing vine, with grape-like leaves. The fruits are used like Squash or Eggplants. It has only one seed, which is enclosed in the bulb, and the whole fruit has to be planted. Price, 15c each; 12c per dozen. Postage 10c each extra.

KANT KLOG NOZZLE. — The only one that can be success- fully cleaned without removing the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first, and only nozzle ever made which gives both round sprays, or solid streams. Sprays fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton. Ventilated windows, hen houses, fire, disinfecting, etc. Price, well planned steel body, $5.00; with polished brass body, $7.50. Kant Klog Nozzle only, 15c each.

KNAPSCAFF NOZZLE. — One of the best, strongest, and most effec- tive of all Knapscaff Sprayers. The body is made of hard copper, air tight and leak tight, and is, therefore, easily carried. The nozzle is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all kinds of insecticides and fungicides in the orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapscaff nozzle made. Price, $1.00. Additional hose, 30c per foot.

Write for Catalogue if interested in Sprayers or Garden Implement Handlings of the Famous Planet, Jr., Garden Tools, Kant-Klog Sprayers, and other renowned garden and farm implements.

REUTER'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

Capacity one quart; tin pump barrel, liquid tanks of tin or brass.

Price, Tin, $1.50; Brass, $2.00.

CAHOON SEED SOWER

Has been on the market for half a century and has given satisfaction all that time to farmers who figure that the Cahoon saves money, is reliable and has positive and accurate feed. Price, $4.50 each; by express.

The Cyclone. A seeder which is becoming very popular from the above mentioned kinds in constant use, and does the same work. It is a cheaper machine and a good one. Price, $2.50 each (postpaid).

CAHOON SEED SOWER

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD (POWDERED) — 100-lb. kegs, 34c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 50c per lb.; 25-lb. kegs, 65c per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 75c per lb.; 5-lb. kegs, 80c per lb.; 1-lb. cans, 80c per lb.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE) — 100-lb. kegs, 9c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 12c per lb.; 25-lb. kegs, 15c per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 16c per lb.; 5-lb. kegs, 18c per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 25c per lb.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE (PASTE) — 100-lb. kegs, 12c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 15c per lb.; 25-lb. kegs, 18c per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 19c per lb.; 5-lb. kegs, 20c per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 30c per lb.

WHALE OIL SOAP — Per barrel (about 450 lbs.), 75c per lb.; single pounds, 20c.

PARIS GREEN — Per lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.00; 20 lbs. $7.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

HAMMOND'S SUG SHOT — A very popular, non-poisonous powder for destroying insects of all kinds on Cabbage Plants, Lettuce, etc. It also destroys potato bugs, aphides, etc. 4-lb. packages, 40c; 10-lb. packages, $1.00.

COPPER SULPHATE — Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol — Used for early spraying. Price, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 10 lbs. at 75c per lb. Write for prices on larger quantities.

KEROSENE EMULSION — Quart 40c; 2 quarts 75c; gallon $1.25.

REUTER'S TOBACCO DUST

The most effective and cheapest remedy we have ever found for the insects, flies, worms, etc., that are so destructive to Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cucumis, Tomatoes, Peppers, Celosias, etc. This is a very strong grade of tobacco ground up into fine powder like snuff. It is also a very good fertilizer. Price, lb. 1c (not prepacked); 10 lbs. 10c; 25 lbs. $1.50; 50 lbs. $2.50; 1,000 lbs. $20.00 (ton) $32.00. Write for prices on carload lots.

DIRT BANDS. In order to get an early crop of Eggplants, Cucumbers, etc., these boxes should be used. They are 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, with bottoms. Price, 40c per 100; $2.00 per 1,000.

DUSTERS FOR HAMMOND SUG SHOT. Price, gallon size 60c; ½ gallon size 50c.
WE HANDLE ONLY ONE GRADE OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The best grade and quality obtainable. We endeavor to sell Grass and Clover Seeds of the highest grade and often we are unable to compete with some prices shown by other firms, who may resort to inferior and sometimes to waste seed, in order to cheapen the production to such an extent that it is utterly impossible to produce seeds of superior quality at such low figures.

The stocks we offer are grown expressly for the best trade and can be absolutely relied upon in every particular. Our first and only consideration is quality, and then we figure our prices. We are confident that it is impossible to obtain better grass and clover seed than ours at any price.

It is a common practice in the South to buy cheap seed. The first cost of seed is a small item when compared to the labor and expense of preparing the land for sowing, and then sowing worthless seed which will not germinate, or if it grows at all, the per cent of germination is so small that no stand is secured and the whole thing is a total loss. Often cheap seeds contain a large percentage of noxious weed seeds, which often prove detrimental to the land, and may require many years to eradicate.

LESPEDEZA, or JAPAN CLOVER

I grow and have grown for me under my personal supervision more than 10,000 bushels of extra cleaned, fresh, sound Lespedezas. Absolutely free from Johnson Grass. Offer only heavy weight "pan" seed, not uncleamed threshed scrub seed!

A legume. A Southern Seed. Grows anywhere; it is so prolific in any soil, lasts always, well known in the South. We recommend sowing a bushel to an acre. The danger of all danger for seed is past, about February or March, or it may be sown in the fall. For pasture it is necessary only to scarify the surface of the ground with a disk harrow, and it will often grow well without any previous preparation of the soil. Old Lespedea meadows may be revived by an annual diskings during December and January before the seed is much sprouted. It endures heat and drought without injury, and stock eat it greedily. It is an annual of low or creeping growing habit, though on rich soils it becomes of upright growth, furnishing an abundance of hay and pasture. It is also a great plant for enriching soils, as it will grow on the poorest of soils, and thrives on soil where no other grass or clover would grow. Its great value for pasture comes largely from the fact that it comes late in the summer after other clovers and grasses are dried out, and continues to grow throughout the hot summer until killed by frost. There is no question now but that Japan Clover is one of our best leguminous plants, and farmers in all sections of the country are beginning to realize its value in building up old, worn-out soils. While it is a soil builder and renovator, its value for both pasture and hay should not be overlooked. It makes the finest quality of hay. When the soil becomes so poor as to refuse to grow all other Closers or Grasses, sow Japan Clover. In fact the quickest way to reclaim such soils is to grow Soy Beans and Japan Clover on them.

As stated, Japan Clover, unlike all other Clovers, seems not to have any choice of soils. It grows luxuriantly on wet, sandy soils, on poor clay soils, on rich lime soils, and found growing in poor clay gutters.

Japan Clover and Bermuda grown together makes a fine pasture for our hot summer, resisting the hot dry weather and giving good grazing when and where all other clovers and grasses completely fail.

Our seed is grown expressly for us in Louisiana, thoroughly re-cleaned, perfectly cured and sound. Price, per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.75; per bu. $4.25; 100 lbs. $16.00.

YOU SHOULD PLANT LESPEDEZA

In many parts of the South the farmers are on the verge of financial ruin—wrought by the boll-weevil, soil exhaustion, high mortgage rates, bad crops, and bad weather, which keep them from feeding their cattle. This serious condition is not local, but general throughout the entire South, and the one-crop farmer is beginning to look the facts straight in the face and realize that something must be done.

Farmers in the South cannot continue to farm the way they have for the past twenty-five years. The big brutal facts of to-day, so far as farming is concerned, are that we are in a period of transition from the old, ruinous, single-crop system of farming, to a better and more profitable system of diversified stock raising. Many of us have not as yet realized that such a change is apparent, but it is inevitable and must come. We must practice better methods of cultivation, raise several crops each year, improve our impoverished soils by proper rotation and scientific cropping, grow plenty of grasses and clover crops, plenty of Corn, Oats, Hay, Wheat, Lespedeza, etc.

The future of the South is in your hands. Will it be a barren field with an occasional crop of Cane, Cotton, Rice? No. It will be one of many silos, many big barns, plenty of cattle, hogs, cornfields, lespedeza, oats, good meadows and pastures.

We have a natural live stock country. Our winters are usually very mild, our summers not affected by intense heat. We can grow corn twelve months in the year, have pasture continuously. Our cattle will never want for feed. We will never have to buy corn or hay to feed our stock. Our farms will produce all our cattle can consume and more. Our soils are rich or can be made rich by the proper crop. It is up to you. Will you make good?

PLANT LESPEDEZA--IT IS THE WEALTH PRODUCER OF THE SOUTH

I have talked Lespedeza to nearly every farmer in my vicinity. But I never tire of pointing out its good features. It is THE clover for the South. Don't be misled. You cannot get any better than Lespedeza to plant in the spring. It is rapidly gaining headway as a commercial hay, getting all of its popularity on its merits, not being boosted and the price of seed inflated to cover the unsuspicious farmer, as has been done by certain novelities have been exploited to the farmers in this country. It IS a safe, dependable crop. It can be relied upon to produce results. It will succeed when all other grasses and clovers fail. It will grow ANYWHERE. It is not affected by cold or rain or heat or drought. It is a vigorous grower and is inclined to be of low and creeping growth, unless planted on rich soil, when it will grow upright. It will enrich the soil, enrich your pocket, enrich the community in which you live. You will quit worrying about hard times. You will stop the drain upon your savings when you plant one bushel to the acre this spring, either upon your best or poorest land. It will yield from two to three tons of hay to the acre. It only requires re-seeding about once every three years. It has made good in every sense of the word, and I hope
LESPEDEZA

Sow one bushel to the acre, broadcast as soon as all danger of frost is over (February or March with us). You will then be protected from cutting stock fed on hay, or by allowing the animals to run freely from the pastures. The hay fed with Lespedeza hay with ripe seeds is scattered over the high points of pastures in which Lespedeza is desired, the wind and rains spreading the seeds on the hillside or mowing it will live in the soil for at least one year, so that fairly good stands may be expected after one year. The sprouting is rapid, and rapid green-up comes when the weather is favorable. Lespedeza may be sown in February, March and April, and the seed is not so expensive as to be prohibitive.

SOILS BEST SUITED TO LESPEDEZA

The best soils are those that are well-drained, fertile, and of the right texture, whether sandy loam or clay loam. The soil should be loose and friable, with a good structure, and free from stones. Lespedeza prefers a soil that is rich in organic matter, and is able to retain moisture well. It is a legume which produces nitrogen-fixing nodules on its roots, so it has a symbiotic relationship with bacteria that help it to thrive in a wide range of soil conditions. Lespedeza is a hardy plant that can withstand frost and drought, and it is largely grown as a forage crop.

LESPEDEZA, OR JAPAN CLOVER

By W. R. Dodson, Dean and Director L. S. U. Experiment Station

Lespedeza is rapidly gaining headway as a commercial hay in the cotton producing states. It is gaining popularity on its merits, as there is no organization actively pushing its claims upon the hay consumer. The efforts that are being made are more in the nature of advertising, with very little advertising being done. Where a good quality of Lespedeza has been fairly tested, without exception, as far as the knowledge of the writer goes, pronounced an exceptionally good hay. Stock becomes fond of it; there is practically no waste in its consumption, and it gives good results as a feed. It is popular with the producers because of the readiness with which it can be cut and cured, as the ease with which it can be cut and cured gives the producer the advantage over the competition, which is often cut and dried on the farm. It grows well in all parts of the South, but even when pure Lespedeza is grazed, I have never known ill effects to follow. Like other clovers, however, it sometimes causes horses and mules to "slobber." It does not need the same care and attention as clover, but is less expensive to grow.

The price is $4.25 for one bushel, and if you want to plant as many seed as you need, the price will be $3.00 per bushel. There is a large demand for Lespedeza Clover Seed in the South, and this is a very good year for it. The seed is low in price, as it is grown in the South, and is ready for the market early in the spring. The demand for Lespedeza is very large, and the supply is very limited. It is a hardy plant that will thrive in a wide range of soil conditions, and it is a valuable forage crop for horses, cattle, and sheep.

The seed is sold by the bushel, and is sold in bulk. It is a hardy plant that will thrive in a wide range of soil conditions, and it is a valuable forage crop for horses, cattle, and sheep.

There are other good reasons why it commends itself to the producer. As the consumption of the seed increases, and the price is bound to advance, the producer will have a better market for his seed, and the price will be higher. There is a large demand for Lespedeza Clover Seed in the South, and this is a very good year for it. The seed is low in price, as it is grown in the South, and is ready for the market early in the spring. The demand for Lespedeza is very large, and the supply is very limited. It is a hardy plant that will thrive in a wide range of soil conditions, and it is a valuable forage crop for horses, cattle, and sheep.

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CLOVER SEEDS

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (Medicago Sativa)

The King of all hay crops. A perennial, and where once set it becomes established. With proper management, it will continue to grow and give remarkable returns for years. It has done more to develop this country than all the other riches of the land. Its use as a forage crop increases every year, and the crops of hay which it produces are adding immensely to the wealth of the country. It produces heavy crops continuously for many years, and will pay more net profit than any other crop that can be produced with an equal outlay of money and labor.

Alfalfa will thrive on almost any soil but a wet one. It is the dry land forage plant. Its dourth and heat-resisting qualities are due to the tremendous development of its roots. These have been known to reach the depth of 60 feet, and tap the water supply beyond the reach of other plants, and alfalfa will remain green when other plants dry up. The plant does not spread from the roots, but from the crown above the ground.

When the plants first appear above the ground they present a tiny appearance and make rather a feebly growth until the roots get a good hold on the subsoil. Altitude does not seem to affect the growth. Wren other conditions are favorable, it thrives from sea level up to 8,000 feet above the sea. Alfalfa will stand almost any amount of surface drouth, but there must be underground water, a damp but porous soil, which the roots may reach.

The fall months are the best to sow Alfalfa in the South, although it is planted almost the year round. The best time for fall seeding is after the rains have put the ground in good condition and there is still time for a good sturdy growth before cold weather sets in. Fall months are the best to sow Alfalfa in the South, although it is planted almost the year round and is hand-propagated. The best time for fall seeding is after the rains have put the ground in good condition, and there is still time for a good sturdy growth before cold weather sets in. Well-established strong rooted Alfalfa will withstand the more rigorous climatic conditions, but very young plants may be seriously injured by a slight frost or killed by a severe freeze.

The soil should be made exceedingly firm before attempting to sow Alfalfa. Great care must be taken so as to plow and prepare the soil so as to prevent both washing from heavy rains, and to have the land so that no water will stand or remain for any time on the seed or young plants. Soils that have become worn out, or exhausted by constant use, or a soil that has not enough moisture to cause the seeds to germinate. When this is the case, the next best time to sow will be in the spring, commencing in February and ending in April. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds of our New Re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed to the acre. The best seed for sowing the seed every year is the wheelbarrow seed. Sow the seed evenly over the surface.

Alfalfa should be cut when in full bloom and after the first year; cuttings may be made at intervals, according to the growth of the plant. As many as six cuttings have been made in one season. When curing the hay do not let it get wet, and do not handle it and cure it, if you do it will not stand the weather. The hay will change color, which constitutes the most valuable part of the hay. Don't be deceived by cheap prices on poor imported seed. Buy our high-grade Western Grown Seed. It is the best in the world.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $12.00; per 100 lbs. $18.00.

RED CLOVER (Trifolium Pratense)

This variety of clover is more commonly known in this country than any other. It has been grown extensively in Europe, and in the United States from our earliest history of agriculture, and in recent years has invaded our Southern States with very good results. It is grown alone for both hay and pasture. It may be synonomous with other clovers and grasses. Fifteen to twenty pounds of seed will sown an acre. In many climates it is usually sown in the fall and early spring. It is either pasture or cut for hay the following summer, then plowed up in the fall.

Should a farmer grow wheat and corn on land regularly the plant food may have been exhausted, then attempt to grow clover, by the follow the feeling, they will not be at all satisfactory. It is adaptable to a great variety of soils, but does best on good, well-drained clay loam, in which lime is a prominent constituent.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $2.50; per 100 lbs. $18.00.

WHITE DUTCH (Trifolium Repens)

This is a small, hard, perennial spreading Clover. While it makes fine pasture, yet it is of too small growth to permit of its making hay. It is frequently sown with other clovers and grasses where a fine pasture is wanted. Frequently it is sown alone with twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, but when sown with other grasses and clovers, half this amount will be sufficient.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $2.50; per 100 lbs. $15.00.

Price fluctuates; current quotations on request.

ALYSTE CLOVER (Trifolium Hybrida)

ALFALFA

Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds of our New Re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed to the acre. The best seed for sowing the seed every year is the wheelbarrow seed. Sow the seed evenly over the surface.

Alfalfa should be cut when in full bloom and after the first year; cuttings may be made at intervals, according to the growth of the plant. As many as six cuttings have been made in one season. When curing the hay do not let it get wet, and do not handle it and cure it, if you do it will not stand the weather. The hay will change color, which constitutes the most valuable part of the hay. Don't be deceived by cheap prices on poor imported seed. Buy our high-grade Western Grown Seed. It is the best in the world.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $12.00; per 100 lbs. $18.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER (Trifolium Medium)

ALFALFA

CLOVER SEEDS

Orders Filled at Market
Prices on Day Received

ALFALFA

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $14.00; per 100 lbs. $22.00.

WHITE DUTCH

This comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the best varieties known. Under ordinary conditions it grows from one to two feet high. Very valuable for pasture and soil improvement. When grown alone the treatment for Alsike is the same as Red Clover, and the hay is similarly cured. It is one of the best varieties to mix with Timothy. It will withstand almost any amount of freezing, also a very good regenerator of growth and yield alike. It is unequaled for growing on wet, marshy soils where no other variety of clover will grow. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $10.00; per 100 lbs. $18.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER (Trifolium Medium)

This is a small, hard, perennial spreading Clover. While it makes fine pasture, yet it is of too small growth to permit of its making hay. It is frequently sown with other clovers and grasses where a fine pasture is wanted. Frequently it is sown alone with twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, but when sown with other grasses and clovers, half this amount will be sufficient.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. $2.50; per 100 lbs. $15.00.

Price fluctuates; current quotations on request.

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SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Alba)

Can be planted in the fall and spring with good results in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern States. On the black prairie soils of Alabama and Mississippi spring seeding is the universal practice. Further north, fall seedings are popular. A good preparation of the land for seeding is to grow a crop of cow peas or soy beans during the previous summer. Before planting, the ground should be plowed as deep as possible and then harrowed both so that there will be no danger of the seed being worked down by the spading iron and covered by rolling or light harrowing. Deep plowing just before seeding is never good practice, as it leaves the subsoil in such a loose condition that the plants are more easily injured by winter freezes and suffer more seriously in summer droughts. Heavy seedings are necessary in the South. One can not afford to omit the obtaining of a full stand for the winter crops. It takes many dollars in seed. As mentioned before, Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth, and food value, which, together with their similarity in origin and history, as well as having on the roots the same species of nitrogen-gathering bacteria, would almost lead one to believe that Sweet Clover and Alfalfa might be descended from what was at one time the same parental species.

Sweet Clover is very hardy, makes a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not persistent, as it may be killed easily by mowing when in bloom. If allowed to mature, it will reseed itself abundantly, even when pastured, and continue as a perennial from year to year, as long as wanted, without renewing the seed. It thrives in a variety of soils, growing well in almost pure sand, in silt, loam, and hard, rocky and decidedly poor clay soils devoid of humus. It thrives in low-lying or marshy places, in well-drained, in wet soils, and in alkaline and non-alkaline soils. It adapts itself to most conditions of climate, weather and soil conditions. It is most hardy and freezes of our Northern States and has been planted successfully in the South where it is not allowed to become too dry, and where it is well watered. Western plains where the drought is at times severe. The long, deep tap root enables it to obtain moisture in times of drought and prevents winter killing, or lifting out with the freezes.

White Blossom Sweet Clover Crop in Full Bloom

One of three to four feet, though a single plant growing by itself will have a tendency to branch out more. It bears a heavy growth of trifoliate and three-lobed leaves, resembling Alfalfa. The flowers are white, produced at the root crown with usually about ten to twenty, but often more than fifty stalks or stems from the same root. It now bears still heavier foliage of a rich green color, and attains a height of about four feet by the latter part of June. At this period it can be cut off, if allowed to become too coarse, about six to ten feet high, and is from a quarter to a half-inch thick at the ground. The early part of July, the plant reaches full bloom, has lost many of its leaves, and assumes the branch-like appearance that causes it often to be called "Tree Clover." The seed ripens about the first of August, and are in loose-fitting pods, and are borne on slender racemes three to four inches long.

The second season it yields about three cuttings of one to two tons each. One cutting can only be obtained the first season. If your ground is poor plant Sweet Clover. It will grow on any land. Resembles Lepeseda in this respect, also in its resistance to drought.

Price: lb. 25c; 10 lbs. $2.25; bu. $12.00; 100 lbs. $18.00. (Both hulled and unhulled seed. Specify when ordering.)

Burr Clover (Medicago Maculata)

A clover that has won itself favor with the leading farmers in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The demand the past years has been tremendous, and I was not able to fill my orders. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping in character, rather than upright growth. It is hardy, and very desirable for growing, and the hay yield is very high. The cleaning does not require inoculation, whereas the California Pulled Seed does.

Burr Clover Seed is produced in small prickly pods wound up spirally into a ball. The Southern Grown Seed is always sold "in the hull," as it is, without being cleaned. It is an annual which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. It is a very late blooming, and requires an early sowing. It reseeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for short summer crops like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in Burr Clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-conserving crop of all. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant after early crops, or just after a good rain as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet, or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands, and in this respect is better than Red Clover, adding more fertility to the soil than any other Clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops, and is often combined with Wheat and Rye, and other grains, and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton fields. It is not hardy for more than one season and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance and many failures have resulted from insufficient inoculation. The seed price is to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria.

Price: lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.75; bu. $6.00; 100 lbs. $9.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER (Trifolium Incarnatum)

This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it finally holds is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. It is a very late blooming, and requires an early sowing. It reseeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for short summer crops like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in Crimson Clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-conserving crop of all. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant after early crops, or just after a good rain as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet, or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands, and in this respect is better than Red Clover, adding more fertility to the soil than any other Clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops, and is often combined with Wheat and Rye, and other grains, and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton fields. It is not hardy for more than one season and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance and many failures have resulted from insufficient inoculation. The seed price is to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria.

Price: lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.75; bu. $6.00; 100 lbs. $9.00.
TWO VALUABLE NEW AND DISTINCT GRASSES

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass is a native of Central and South Africa where it is regarded as one of the best species for pastures on dry soil. It is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with large numbers of very long, narrow and tender leaves, and with rather a few branching seed spikes or slender branching stems. It is a species that does not spread by underground root-stocks, but produces running branches which root at the joints or nodes, thereby producing new plants. The runners are not so abundant when the grass is growing thickly, and therefore does not materially interfere with the machinery at the time of harvesting the hay crop. To be a very valuable hay grass a variety must possess certain important characteristics. It must be aggressive, or at least able to maintain itself for a considerable length of time against weeds and other enemies; it must furnish a profitable yield; it must be palatable and nutritious, and possess a good color and general appearance, either loose or in the bale, when cured; and it must have reasonably good seed habits. Rhodes Grass has all of these qualities and besides it seems to be able to grow on poor soil and is fairly drouth resistant. Its inability to stand cold weather will limit its acreage to the Southern States, as the climatic conditions in our Northern territories do not agree with it.

When grown from seeds its growth is commonly erect the first season, but when grown from roots, or the second season when grown from seed, it makes runner-like branches from 2 to 4 feet long, which root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly.

It is propagated by both seeds and roots, as above described. I think it advisable that you sow the seed, planting during the spring at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. Sow about corn planting time, when the weather is not too severe. Have a soil that has a fine mellow surface, and then give a light harrowing. As the seed is produced mostly in small quantities and as it continues to be developed and matured through the entire season, little can be gathered at one time; naturally the seed is rather scarce. The seed is planted in Louisiana and other Southern States from February until June with excellent results. While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two to three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre, and the hay is of excellent quality. It bears severe drouth and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season. Thus it is not a pest, but a most welcome acquisition to my list of high-grade grasses. Six tons per acre of well-cured hay secured from three cuttings, the first made in May, the second in July, and the third in September. At the present market price of hay in the South, it can be easily seen that such yields are very profitable.

Price, 1/4 lb. 85c; 1 lb. $1.25; 10 lbs. $10.00.

Order early as the supply is limited.

RHODS GRASS

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass not only grows luxuriantly in the South, but it has proved to be a very profitable and successful forage crop. Like Rhodes, it was also introduced from Africa, where apparently they are native, and, while there is no positive proof that this is the case, the evidence is quite convincing, as they do not seem to be found growing naturally in any other part of the world. It will make three to four cuttings each year and when cut before the seed gets ripe it makes a fine hay and is liked by all stock. It is easily cured and easily handled as hay and is very drouth resistant. It is an annual. It is unquestionably better adapted to the South than any other section of this country. It has been grown in Texas within the past few years very successfully and the reports are very optimistic. It does well when mixed with cow peas and soybeans. It should be planted in the spring, at the end of February, or the end of March for best results, but can be planted most any time in the growing months. It should be planted in rows twenty to twenty-four inches apart. The best tool for planting on a small scale is a garden drill with which it can be done very accurately. Three to five pounds of seed will plant an acre. It can also be sown broadcast when it will take about seven to ten pounds. It will yield as much tonnage, however, when planted in rows, as it can then be cultivated, and it responds to cultivation as well as do other plants, for it is given plenty of room to stool. It is far ahead of sorghums, having more feeding value, can be cured in less than half the time, is much easier to handle and bale, and will not sap the land.

Price, 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50; 10 lbs. $22.50.
COTTON SEED

You've heard a lot about cotton seed and about varieties that can withstand the boll-weevil and evade every other known disease. You, no doubt, have read seed catalogues and publications; they say lots more than truth about the cottonseed industry. I am not going to write up twenty-five pages on cotton seed in an endeavor to put you all up in the air about the kind you ought to plant, but I mention a few good standard sorts that are trust- worthy, and absolutely dependable. I don't grow any cotton seed. I don't claim to have several thousand acres in cotton but I have grown for me in North Carolina the finest types procurable. Seed from this state is always earlier to mature in our climate, and it has been proved that the early varieties are the kind that evade the boll- weevil. Furthermore, I don't claim to know all about cotton. No man or collection of men to-day can truthfully say that they are familiar with every detail of the cotton industry, whether it is the seed, growing, or distribution. If you are interested in large quantities, write me for quotations F.O. B. your point, or F.O.B. grower's station. I expect quite an advance in prices, so urge you to use my Quotation Request Sheet at once, and let me figure with you. Then, send me your order. I know the price won't make much difference to you when you are seeking the best.

REUTER'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED

Get ahead of the boll-weevil this year and plant this variety. Don't think that it is impossible to grow cotton in the South. Thousands of acres that have once been infested with this pestly little insect are now producing lots of good cotton.

This is a very early variety bred up and grown for me under contract by the best and only expert cotton breeder of this variety in North Carolina—the country where it first originated, and where it has been continuously bred up to the highest standard of perfection for more than forty years.

Price, per bu. $1.75 in 2 b. lots and over. $1.50 per bu. Write for prices on carload lots F.O.B. New Orleans or shipping station.

SIMPSON'S PROLIFIC COTTON

The Boll-Weevil Deciever. Strictly North Carolina Seed. Eighty days from planting to boll. This Cotton has become well known throughout the South, and an extended description is unnecessary. Don't put faith in the new fangled varieties so highly boosted by get-rich-quick seedsmen. Stick to the old reliable sorts that have proved to be reliable and trustworthy. Every year there are hundreds of new sorts pushed to the front with absolutely no good improved features. Simpson's is acknowledged to be the hardestiest, most uniform in maturity and earliest of all varieties, with the possible exception of my Re-improved Early King. Simpkins has produced as much as three bales to the acre, averaging 40 per cent lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties.

Price. per bu. $1.75 in 2 b. lots and over. $1.50 per bu. Write for carload prices F.O.B. New Orleans, your station, or North Carolina shipping points.

HAWKINS' EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC

My seed comes direct from the originator. Mr. Hawkins, in Georgia. Why plant scrub seed when you can take the best cotton in the world, such as Hawkins' Extra Early Prolific seed at a small cost per acre and can more than double your yields. Get new seed, adopt the intensive system and make more in farming by planting this wonderful cotton. This is the earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, and most superior lint, and finest staple; tall grower, long tap-root, resisting drought; from two to four limbs near the surface, branching; two short limbs, together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls; light foliage; large boll, small seed, light gray or dark green, yielding 35 to 40 per cent lint; opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. On the short fruting limbs of the Hawkins Cotton, near the bottom and the middle of the stalks, will be found growing two bolls opposite each other in the stalk, and vary from three to ten bolls can be covered with the span of the hand on the same limb, and is called by many cotton growers a DOUBLED-JOINTED COTTON, and is well adapted to all kinds of soil. With judicious manuring, quick and rapid culture up to fruiting, it is able to take the boll-weevil and the acre planted in HAWKINS COTTON SEED. It has received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair. Every sack of this seed bears the brand of the originator, and none is genuine without. Your order is shipped direct from his station. Mr. Hawkins is the originator and grower. Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, peck 50 lb. $1.75; 5 bu. or more at $1.60 per bu.
MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON

80 BALES FROM 80 ACRES

875 Pounds of lint cotton from best acre was the yield of the field shown here, crop planted in boll-weevil territory. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed planted in this crop. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed (North Carolina grown and Improved) Defies Insects, Boll-Weevil, Frost! It successfully combats pests and unfavorable seasons. It has the greatest known power of earliness, prolificacy, large yield of lint. It laughters at frost and whips the boll-weevil and all other insects to a frazzle, taking on fruit enough to make a bale an acre in the first thirty days of fruiting time. Under favorable conditions it will produce better results than the ordinary seed does under the most favorable. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed is broad double limbed, double balled, and a mass of squares, and some to spare, matures first bloom in 69 days, full grown bolls in 90 days, first picking in 100 days, and the early maturing variety has solved the boll-weevil problem. Mitchell's Cotton, planted in June, 1912, on overflow land actually showed open bolls 60 days from date. Think of this for your own crop.

No more danger from Boll-Weevil, Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed too early and too prolific for them. Small boll, short staple, very early, very prolific—"the safe, sure, sane" variety for boll-weevil territory.

NOW, MR. COTTON GROWER!

Cotton can be made successfully and profitably with Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Seed—this "in spite of the boll weevil"—but let me urge you "to live at home," have your own spring and fall vegetable garden, raise your own corn, oats, hay, and other feed-stuffs—make your own meal and meat—raise a surplus of cattle and hogs to sell to local butchers or foreign packers. In other words, I am preaching "true diversification"—a method of cutting down the cost of production of your cotton crop, thereby making yourself independent of the Cotton Bear. When your cotton is ready for market, if you are not satisfied with the then ruling quotation, then you are independent. To live in your own home, or store some of your crop in a public warehouse, take your receipt to your local bank and borrow, if necessary, three-quarters of the value of your cotton. This general independent holding movement will certainly "bull the market." You then can sell when the price of the staple advances of your idea of value.

EVERY SACK OF MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED WILL BE PUT UP IN SACKS (3-1-3 bushels, 100 lbs.) BRANDED WITH MITCHELL'S SPECIAL TRADE MARK. Every package sealed as a guarantee to you that they are genuine Mitchell's Re-Improved Seed, and under his personal supervision of the TRADE BRAND "THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM," and that the seal is unbroken. None other is GENUINE MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED.

THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED!

I urge you to place your order with me as early as possible, as the indications point to a short crop in North Carolina grown Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed this season. It is the earliest, most prolific, most perfect bred, and has largest yield of lint cotton on record in the Cotton Belt. It has held the record as the best boll-weevil dodger cotton yet ever produced and will so long as time lasts, on account of the advantage it has in earliness and prolificacy and its continuous bearing. For more than forty years it has, year by year, been bred up to the very highest standard of perfection and my grower has installed the most improved machinery known to science to gin cotton and produce the highest quality. OCTOBER is the time to order—DECEMBER that BIG BOLL COTTONS ARE ABSOLUTELY FAILURES UNDER BOLL-WEevil CONDITIONS. A cotton which is not quick and a prolific boll maker cannot produce a paying crop in boll-weevil districts, because the only practical and certain way to fight the boll-weevil is to plant a hardy, prolific and quick maturing strain and rush it through to picking before many generations of boll-weevil have had time to come forth. Such a Cotton is MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON. IT MAKES A GOOD CROP OF COTTON IN SPITE OF ALL THE BOLL WERVILS.

Write for prices on large quantities F.O.B. your station, or my grower's shipping point.

Price, bu. $1.75; 5 bu. or more at $1.50 per bu.; $90.00 per ton.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL PROLIFIC

Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton States, and has unquestionably put itself in first place with many of our most prolific cotton planters. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measure often from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. It ripens in sixty days, matures in eight weeks, and yields 1% of lint; carries less foliage than most other varieties. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. The stalks are branching in growth, with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton. 1,350 pounds per acre has been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land.

Price, peck 60c: bu. $1.75; 5 bu. or more at $1.60 per bu.

Write for prices on large quantities, either F.O.B. your station or F.O.B. my grower's shipping point.

MEBANE TRIUMPH BIG BOLL

Does very well in the boll-weevil countries, and is one of the most popular varieties in the market. It is rapid in maturing, storm-proof, and produces the highest per cent of lint of any cotton grown. The limbs are divided branching and short jointed, which insure an abundance of sun-bine to every boll and rapid growth. My seed is extra fine, Don't Delay until the last moment. Send me your order in early and I'll ship whenever you want.

Price, peck 60c: bu. $1.75; 5 bu. or more at $1.60 per bu.

Write for prices on large quantities F.O.B. your station or F.O.B. my grower's shipping point.

SEA ISLAND COTTON

Extra long staple; line 1% to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant one-half bushel to the acre in rows—3 feet rows, 3 feet drill. This famous Cotton is well known all over the coast countries. Predict this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 2 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 lbs. seed. This lint usually brinches out three times as much as the short staple.

Price, peck $1.00; bed $3.25 (40 lbs.).
FORAGE CROPS

Hairy, or winter vetch (Vicia villosa)

Makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops. It is also a valuable soil-improving crop, rivaling cowpeas in its nitrogen gathering properties.

It certainly deserves more attention than has been given to it in the past few years. Last year the demand was tremendous, owing to the favorable results obtained and the praise given it by every Experiment Station and publication in the South. You will find on tests on the farms where a plant has been sown that makes no mistake in selecting this valuable forage crop, and eventually it will be as common in the South as Alfalfa is in the North.

Don’t be afraid to sow plenty of hairy vetch. No matter if you have no hay crop a few years in it the coming fall. Make up your mind that you will plant a section of your field to this crop this fall. Although it has been tried out and proved soil-improving crop. It has proved to produce heavier growths and greater yields than crimson clover, red clover, and other legumes. While the vetch is a grow hay, pasture and valuable soil crop, and its general growth will aid in the development of the live-stock industry and remove much of the existent necessity for buying hay from the North. Vetch as a cover crop cannot be excelled. Like all legumes, it improves the land by adding nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. As it grows through the winter and spring and may be harvested in time to plant corn, cow peas, and sometimes cotton on the same land, it should be used in building up impoverished soils and in maintaining the productivity of the land that has grown the crop. It will not show up as late in the growing season as other legumes, because it is highly nutritious and the man can eat a good many of them so when this is needed for the cow pea crop, except possibly at the last of the harvesting time of the cow pea crop.

The greatest value lies in its fertilizing powers, due to the fact that, like other legumes, it is able to use the free nitrogen of the air. This is why why is so important in the long run, and why it is so valuable in the short run. It is often, too, that the plants decay quickly. A ton of hairy vetch hay contains about fifty pounds of nitrogen, while the clover has only fifty pounds. The improvement is approximately one-fourth as much. The best time to sow is during autumn or very early spring. Sometime earlier in the season is the better for winter grazing. It has been sown as late as December in Louisiana with excellent results. If the vetch gets well started making growth, it may be used in the spring; but it sometimes suffers from dry weather in the spring much more than the other legumes. When planting, it is not advisable to plant the seed too deep. If you intend to combine your vetch with wheat, rye, or oats, use only about thirty pounds. The yield of forage varies from ten to fifteen tons per acre, equal to three to four tons of dry hay. On land that has never grown vetch, the best results are obtained by inoculating with Farmorgem.

Oregon, or spring vetch (Vicia Sativa)

One of our best leguminous soil enriching crops. Planted both in fall or spring. Is very much like the hairy vetch in growth and use, and is equally valuable. It is not quite as hardy as the other sort. It grows three to five feet; slightly later than the villosa. Frequently sown and thinned in the same manner as hairy vetch, and in the early spring is turned under. We usually sow two bushels to the acre.

Buckwheat

A desirable and profitable crop for spring sowing. It is easily grown, makes a splendid flower food for bees, and a large yield of grain. It is prized as a poultry feed, being regarded as a milk-producing plant. It is rich in nitrogen, and is valuable to hogs and other stock. It is also an excellent fertilizer and soil improver. Should be turned under like Cow Peas. Plant one bushel to the acre.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely and is earlier than the common buckwheat. Grows large ears, and is popular with those who have a section of ground under hands. The straw stands up well.

Mammoth Russian sunflower

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued by poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap feed for fowls. For poultry it is the best egg producing grain known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and has proved to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed on any waste piece of ground during the early spring up to the middle of July. Eight pounds will sow an acre.

LET’S NOT SAY GOODBYE!

These lines are intended as a personal message to you. If you are one of my friends who plant my seeds. First, I wish you personally to accept my sincere thanks for your past patronage and other favors. I send you my heartiest and most hearty wishes and good wishes for your future. Almost every kind of harm that could come to any of my seed, I send to you. You are my friends and I am glad to help you. I have some very good friends who have confidence in the man who sells him his seeds. You must believe in me all the time. You cannot help yourself. It is indeed a great problem to decide whom to believe. It is indeed a great problem to decide whom to believe. I have confidence in the man who sells him his seeds. You must believe in me all the time.

My guarantee is square back of every package of seed I sell. I will not knowingly sell you any seed otherwise than what I tell you. My customers are my friends and my seeds are trustworthy, because I keep them reliable, as I know what they are from the time they are planted for the seed until they produce the seed. I want you to know that I am telling you the truth. I want you to realize that while I am trying to make a living selling you dependable seeds, that I want your friendship and confidence plus all the time.

My last words are, use my Free Service Bureau. My constant effort is to please and benefit you. You are my friend; so write me often, whether you order or not.
FORAGE CROPS BEST FOR THE SOUTH

PEANUTS

The Peanut is worthy of more general cultivation throughout the South, especially in the soil-weevil district, where it will in many cases be found more profitable than cotton. The Peanut is a soil builder and renovator. It is included in the crop rotation and properly handled, peanuts are not exhaustive of soil fertility. The tops of the peanuts make fine hay, rich in protein, while the roots furnish rich food for both man and stock. Our best soil is the one of a sandy, loamy nature, which has a red clay sub-soil, as this indicates lime, which is essential to this plant. They yield forty to one hundred bushels to the acre, according to the seed grown, or soil in which they are grown. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known.

Price, gal. $1.50; peck $1.75; bu. $6.00.

SPANISH PEANUT

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields sixty bushels of marketable Peanuts and two tons of hay per acre. 25 lbs. to the bushel.

Price, peck 60c; bushel $2.50.

VIRGINIA BUNCH

A very profitable variety, plant rather dwarf, stems upright, foliage rather light, pods clustered about the base of plant, usually two, sometimes three, seeds in a pod; pod bright and clean, color of peas light brown, pods adhere to plant in digging. It is the standard variety for roasting. They furnish excellent forage.

Price, peck 60c; bu. $2.00.

TEESINTO

This hardy, strong-growing plant has proven its great value as a soil improving crop. Yields enormous quantities of excellent forage. The plant grows 16 to 15 feet high. Louisiana Experiment Station reports that this plant is the same as Sorghum, though it will require much less seed for planting. One peck seeds 20 to 25 acres. It is grown only in extreme South. Both stalks and leaves contain a rich, sweet sap, making them of highly nutritious quality. The forage is rich and tender and the silage is of excellent quality. Sow during March in drills. The seed takes 14 to 20 days to germinate. For green fodder Teesinto may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three to four feet. In cutting it is advisable to cut clean to the ground, as this will encourage heavier growth than when cut too high. Two pounds per acre.

Price, oz. 10c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. $5.00.
The growing of Forage Crops in the South has increased tremendously within the past few years, as the farmers are realizing more and more the vital importance of planting these valuable hay-making crops. There are seasons when our grass crops or pastures become short from dry weather, or from over-pasturing and during such times we should have an abundance of these forage or hay crops to feed our stock. Then again these crops can be cheaply grown and quickly harvested and saved, especially when the weather conditions are not just right.

The best time to harvest the hay crops is when the plants are in full bloom. This varies with the different hay plants. The main thing with all hay crops is to cut them so as not only to preserve their feeding properties, but also to have the hay retain its bright, green color and sweet odor.

**NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS**

All the following varieties of Sorghum succeed in the dryest season. When common rain will fail entirely for want of rain, these plants simply stop, wait for the rain, and then go on and make a full crop. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make corn. In the way of dry forage they give enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of fodder corn. Cultivated the same as corn. They will grow on any land where corn will and on many lands where the poor standing is due to the fact that the soil is too dry for corn. It usually requires one week of good, hot sunshine to cure the hay. The main point is to cure the hay so that it will not sour when stocked or stored away.

Prices fluctuate and are subject to market changes.

**WHITE KAFFIR CORN**

This variety grows from four to eight feet tall, making a straight, upright growth. It has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, unlike the exهل en. Dollier corn, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads which are formed in the top of the stalk range in length from six to fifteen inches. As early as these heads begin to show development, the joints next below them out seed heads, so that sold out seed heads, as soon as the grain is ripe, and the stalk is ready for cutting. Where the seed is the object it will be well to cut out the first or top heads as soon as they are ripe, as this will cause a better development of the second crop of heads. For the grain, sow in rows three feet apart, 10 lbs. to the acre. For fodder, sow from one-half to one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or in drills.

Price: lb. 15c: 25 lbs. $1.25; bu. $2.25; 100 lbs. $4.25.

**DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR CORN**

Not as tall as the standard White, and a much harder variety. Can be harvested with header and does not need as much moisture as the original strain. Grows four to five feet high. Fifty to eighty bushels of grain from this variety is not an infrequent acre yield.

Price: lb. 15c: 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $1.50; bu. $8.50; 100 lbs. $4.50.

**RED KAFFIR**

This variety grows taller than the White; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads grow long and slender and measure from twelve to eighteen inches in length. The seeds are red, smaller than the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the White variety and yields much heavier even on this soil.

Price: lb. 15c: 25 lbs. $1.25; bu. $2.25; 100 lbs. $4.25.

**GENUINE DWARF MILO MAIZE**

Grows only about four feet high and makes a small stalk as compared with the old type of Milo Maize. The stalks are short, but large and stand up remarkably well. The heads are large, so are the seeds. Earliest maturity for Kaffir Corn and Standard Milo Maize. The yield is from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. It is a straight-necked variety, which is a valuable feature in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads. It will stand greater drouth than any other Sorghum, and for that reason is admirably adapted to dry farming. Should be extensively grown, in fact, every farmer should plant a few acres, for if drouth comes, he will be sure of feed. Should be planted about the 1st of April until August 1st. Every animal on the farm, from the hen to the horse, will eat and fall on the seed. Sew 10 lbs. to the acre.

Price: lb. 15c: 25 lbs. $1.50; bu. $2.75; 100 lbs. $6.00.

**YELLOW MILO MAIZE**

Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joint. Seed heads grow to a great size, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of its branching habits this strain should be planted in rows four to five feet apart, and two to three feet in the drill, or two plants in a hill, three to five feet apart.

Price: lb. 15c: 25 lbs. $1.25; bu. $2.25; 100 lbs. $4.25.

**JERUSALEM CORN (White Durra)**

This is very similar in every respect to the Dwarf White Milo Maize and has the same drouth resistant habits. It is considered by some the greatest drouth resistant of all the Sorghums. The seed of this Corn is flat and nearly white, while the seed of nearly all the other Sorghums is round. Grows five feet high, makes one large head on main shoot and several smaller ones on side shoots. The leaf development is about equal to the Kaffir Corn. Everything considered, it is regarded as one of the most profitable plants for dry-land farming. From five to six pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Price: lb. 15c: 25 lbs. $2.00; bu. $3.50; 100 lbs. $6.50.
SORGHUMS

EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shalu) Non-Saccharine

It is a variety of Sorghum that is wonderfully prolific and should be planted the same way, either for grain or hay. It grows remarkably well, with little moisture. The great value is in the stalks, corn is said to be half the yield of the farm. Even if the farmer does not want to grow it for the farm stock, he should plant a sufficient acreage for making an ample supply for all the poultry on the farm. It is planted once in the same way as Durra or Milo Mauze. If it is used for fodder purposes, it may be cut about three times a year, yielding in the three cuttings from seven to eight tons per acre. Grows six to eight feet high. Plant it from January until July. In drills, use two pounds to the acre; when sowing broadcast, one and one-half to three bushels per acre.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.25; bu. $4.00; 100 lbs. $7.50.

FETERITA Non-Saccharine

A new variety of the Durra group recently introduced from British Egyptian Soudan. It produces stalks of medium size, bearing ten to twelve leaves and a large upright head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than that of Milo and softer than Kaffir. It is about twenty-five days earlier than Kaffir and yields considerably more. Elighty bushels to the acre was reported this past season. The increased yield and the earliness of this variety will bring it to the front rapidly.

Price, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.25; bu. $4.00; 100 lbs. $7.50.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS—SUGAR CANE

The value of Sugar Cane as a hay crop is yearly becoming better known and appreciated by thousands of farmers in the South. The Saccharine Sorghums are superior to others for fodder, and produce the best green food that can be grown for feeding horses, cows, etc. The Sorghum plant is a strong rapid grower and a greedy feeder, so that it succeeds best on a deep, rich, moist soil. Stable manure is an excellent fertilizer. The best time to plant this crop for forage is from about March until the last of July. The crop can be planted in drills from two to three feet apart and the crop cultivated, or they may be sown broadcast. Use about one-half bushel to the acre where sowed in drills, and use 100 to 150 lbs. to the acre where sown broadcast. Two cuttings can always be made and sometimes three or more.

All our Cane Seed is reeled by the best machinery. We do not purchase cheap farm stock full of broken grains and very dirty. Pay a little more and get the best. Prices on Cane Seed fluctuate. Write for prices, stating quantity desired.

JAPANESE HONEY SORGHUM

Known in some sections as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under that name by various seedsmen. It is a very palatable and nutritious feed, and does not interfere with the hay crop. It is planted early, the seed being sown in drills, 25 lbs. to the acre, far enough apart so that it may be cut for hay. It is a very productive crop, and when cured and handled properly will yield from 100 to 150 lbs. to the acre. It is a most valuable winter crop, the stalks remaining green and tender, and can be cut for hay in the winter months. It is a very popular variety in Japan and is grown extensively there, but is not so extensively grown in the United States. It is a good hay crop and is suitable for all parts of the South. It is a very hardy variety and has been very successful in all parts of the country where it has been tried. It is a good hay crop and is suitable for all parts of the South. It is a very hardy variety and has been very successful in all parts of the country where it has been tried.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.00; bu. $3.75; 100 lbs. $7.00.

EARLY ORANGE

With taller and heavier stalks than the Early Amber. It is not as early as the above variety, but a great producer. It is considered better for syrup making.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. $1.50; bu. $2.75; 100 lbs. $4.75.

REUTER'S PEDIGREE EARLY AMBER

The leading and most popular variety. It is the earliest sort, and makes the finest hay, green or cured, which is relished by all stock. No farmer can make a mistake by selecting this variety, whether for hay or syrup.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. $1.50; bu. $2.75; 100 lbs. $5.00.

REUTER'S SUGAR DIP SORGHUM

This is an entirely new variety that is creating quite a furor in the South, and is largely planted for syrup purposes. I believe that it belongs at the very top of sorghums when grown for this purpose, and should be more extensively cultivated than it is. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum syrup, and the quality of the syrup is second to none. It is a very hardy variety and has been very successful in all parts of the country where it has been tried. It is a good hay crop and is suitable for all parts of the South. It is known as Georgia Cane. The demand for the seed has usually been greater than the supply, so I suggest that you place your order early, so as to avoid disappointment. My seed is Southern Grown, and selected by a careful grower in Georgia, who has been growing it for many years.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.00; bu. $3.75; 100 lbs. $7.00.
MILLET

Our Seed is carefully reelected. Price includes bags.

Millet is used principally as a hay and forage crop. It certainly deserves more extensive cultivation. Makes superior hay and is a fine sowing crop for dairy cows, young stock and sheep. Yields heavily and is highly nutritious. It is easily cured and its rapid growth makes it especially valuable as a catch crop. To grow Millet for hay it should be sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Millets are of rapid growth, so one half to one ton of plant food, as requiring a great amount of moisture. Deep, rich soils, clay soils, are the best suited for Millet. The soil should be broken deeply and the seed bed made fine before sowing. The best time to plant Millet is from April to July. Millet should always be harvested for hay before the seed begins to form otherwise it opens the hay is of little value. The best time to cut is when the seed is in the milk. It is easily cured, requiring only one or two days’ sun to put it in condition. Two crops can be grown on the same land.

REUTER’S BIG GERMAN MILLET

Tennessee Grown Seed

I want to tell you all about my Big German Millet Seed. It is grown expressly for me in Tennessee, where the climate and other conditions seem to be just right for its perfect development. My seed is cultivated in drills expressly for this purpose. This kind of Millet with the conditions always produces a very large crop. Millet, as is, in Tennessee, is true-to-name, as it produces the best yield of any varieties grown near this section. My Millet is Western Grown German Millet can be offered to you considerably cheaper than the usual German Millet. I have been growing this kind of Millet for three years, and I have found it to be amply worth the extra cost. This kind of Millet will produce a heavy head of seed. The seeds furnish the best of all foods for all poultry. It has produced as high as 90 bushels of seed per acre. The one great feature of this Millet is that the seed ripens before the straw, so that it may be cut and bound as with any other crop of grain. You may harvest this crop in any stage of growth, while the seed may be housed and be fed separately as grain.

This plant is an annual, and like other Millets must be planted early in the spring. By beginning early and keep up sowing for the first month or two until September 1st, you can have fine green forage for stock all the summer. Price, Ib. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. $2.50; 100 lbs. $4.50.

MANITOBA HOG MILLET

Grown from three to six feet tall. Produces large heads and larger seed than any other Millet. Seeds are large and contain a high percentage of oil. The seeds have a higher feeding value per pound than our common corn. This plant always produces a heavy head of seed. The seeds furnish the best of all foods for all poultry. It has produced as high as 90 bushels of seed per acre. The one great feature of this Millet is that the seed ripens before the straw, so that it may be cut and bound as with any other crop of grain. You may harvest this crop in any stage of growth, while the seed may be housed and be fed separately as grain.

This plant is an annual, and like other Millets must be planted early in the spring. By beginning early and keep up sowing for the first month or two until September 1st, you can have fine green forage for stock all the summer. Price, Ib. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. $3.00; 100 lbs. $5.50.

JAPANESE MILLET-BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

This is one of the best plants ever introduced into this country. It grows from one to six feet tall, according to the soil. As it stools like wheat or oats, less seed is required for seeding. From one-half to three-fourths bushel per acre will usually answer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. It may be cut when in full bloom, or from then to the dough stage of the seed for hay, or it may be allowed to dry and be cut as hay. It contains the same kind of fine meadow hay as wheat. The seeds furnish excellent feed for poultry and hogs. This is a crop to go with Cow Peas for hay, and where grown together on good soil they will produce from four to ten tons of hay per acre. Usually in a favorable season, the stubble of both millet and peas will start a new growth and make a second crop from the one seeding. Price, Ib. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. $3.50; 100 lbs. $6.50.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES

The prices on all Millets, Clovers, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc., are constantly changing. If you intend to buy a large quantity, you had better handle it through your station. Use the Quotation Request Sheet in the back of this catalogue. Don't be afraid to ask questions. I have a big force of men here to do what you want. I can tell you the probable cost of anything delivered your station, or if you want to know if any of these crops are adaptable to your section, write me freely.

My stock of seed is Seed, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Sorgum, Legumes, etc. are unexcelled. I am not merely telling you this to get your order, but get my samples before ordering. If I can't make good, I don't want your business.
HIGH-GRADE OATS

LOUISIANA RED RUST PROOF OATS POSITIVELY RUST RESISTANT FREE FROM JOHNSON GRASS

WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT LOUISIANA GROWN RED RUST PROOF SEED OATS?

Oats are one of the best growers. They don't realize the tremendous difference between quality and grades, and when they are ready to sow Oats they go right ahead and buy from anybody anywhere. For many years the growers in Louisiana were planting Red Rust Proof Oats grown in Texas. Not a single seed house in this State ever sold a single Red Rust Proof Oat to the farmers in this State, until last year. We talked personally with several of the dealers, and they advised me that they couldn't sell this Oat, and that all advised me the same way, saying that they could buy all the Rust Proof Oats they want out of Texas at forty and fifty cents per bushel, and often, this price is F.O.B. New Orleans or other cities in the State. They assured me that the planter was not looking for extra fine oat seed. As long as they grew and produced something that resembled Louisiana seed, they were satisfied. In sections of Florida and Alabama, also Louisiana, the farmers are buying from their local dealers oats imported from Texas, mixed with Johnson Grass, and they rust like the devil. You want to steer clear of these dealers. You simply can't afford to put your land, which is indeed valuable to you, into scrub seed. It may cost you a fortune trying to eradicate some of the obnoxious weeds that are invisible when you plant the Oats. Take my advice and you try to eradicate some of the weeds that are invisible when you plant the Oats. Take my advice and you try to eradicate some of the weeds that are invisible when you plant the Oats.

READ WHAT THE LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION THINKS OF LOUISIANA GROWN SEED OATS!

"Louisiana-Grown Seed Oats should be secured by all means. Texas Grown Seeds are very apt to contain Johnson Grass Seed, and frequently oats sold as Texas Rust Proof Oats are only partly resistant to rust." Prof. W. R. Dodson, of our Louisiana Experiment Station, and one of the ablest agricultural directors in the country, made the foregoing statement, which is included in Bulletin No. 121, which will be sent to your address absolutely free if you write the Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, La. Every year there are thousands of acres planted in Oats in the South and the results are more or less disappointing to the planter. Why? Because he don't procure the right kind of seed. Sometimes he is misled by the exaggerated claims of seedsmen pouring forth lots of hot-air about hundred bushel yields. Don't you believe it. I have had my Oats planted alongside of some of these "Hot-Air Oats" as I call them, the results have always been as expected. Last year these "Hot-Air Oats" yielded thirty bushels to the acre, whereas mine yielded more than fifty on the same land, planted at the same time, and both cultivated the same. I was forced to sell these "Hot-Air Oats" for feed purposes, bringing me exactly forty cents per bushel, whereas my own Oats were sold for $1.00 per bushel, and I had not near enough to go around. There is strength in Louisiana Red Rust Proof Seed Oats, there is yield, there is every essential to make it the grandest oat in the world. We can truthfully say that Louisiana Grown Seed Oats will out-yield any other oats on the market, no matter who may offer them to you, and no matter how much the dealer may say about his stock. Believe me, my field of Oats last year was a most beautiful sight. It would make you feel good to set in those fields and see the remarkably even height and practically every head having the same number of developed grains on it.

I BELIEVE IN OATS!

I believe that the day will come in the near future when every farmer in the South will grow Oats. The big sugar planters in this State are already realizing the importance of the Oat crop, and putting hundreds of acres in this one great big grain crop. It means the beginning of better farming and more profits. It means the upbuilding of a Greater South. Wherever grains are planted extensively, wealth abounds.

Our soils are the greatest live-stock country you ever saw. We have many natural advantages that should force us to put some animals on our farms. The policy of the cotton grower to plant nothing but cotton, the sugar planter to grow nothing but sugar is folly! We must diversify! We can't help ourselves. The climax has been reached, and we are now at the dawn of a new era, and must plant more than one crop if we expect to continue farming. Plant more Oats, more Wheat, more Barley, more other good, sound, sensible crops that will produce wealth for you. I want to say lots about my Seed Oats, because I don't think that I can speak too highly for their merits.

FRUIT GROWERS ATTENTION!

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

Money in Oranges!

This is the hardiest known variety of the Citrus family. Green bark and numerous stout branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Very valuable as a stock for citrus trees of different kinds. White, fragrant flowers for hedge for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Fruit, golden yellow, as large as a walnut. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground. It has become of great importance as a stock for citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made harder because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it deters the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves at Bohemia, La., have not proven to be so, except in the case of a few varieties. citrus. Citrus Trifoliate is adapted for planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy land lacking moisture. On such soils it is a failure.

Seed, one-quarter lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 10 lbs. $8.50.
PLANT GOOD ACCLIMATED SEED OATS ONLY

MY LOUISIANA GROWN SEED OATS WILL OUT-YIELD ALL OTHER VARIETIES!

Possibly you don't believe it, but no doubt you will be willing to let me prove it to you this coming fall. Don't wait until the planting season and then try to figure from whom you are going to get your seed oats. Make up your mind as soon as you can, and stick to your choice. If you don't grow your own seed oats, give this its due. They will make r Goodman on your farm, the same way they have made good on thousands of other farms and plantations in the South. This is the one World-Better Oat. It is the oat that has revolutionized the growing of Oats in Louisiana, and within a year or so the Louisiana Oats will be in big demand, everywhere from South to South. They have made good, not once, but hundreds of times. Every year more attention is being devoted to the cultivation of Oats. Eventually the South will grow more Oats than any other section of the United States, and why not? I feel sure that if you plant any Seed Oats you will double your yield. It will make Oats your most profitable crop. It will mean that you won't have to worry about those big feed bills that you are continually asked to pay.

MY FIELD SELECTION OF SEED

In addition to having my Seed Oats all thoroughly cleaned and re-cleaned, fumigated and graded by the most modern machinery, I increase the feeding and quality of my Oats by selecting the best lots and the best plants in the field. These are kept separate and are then put together in such a manner that when they leave my New Orleans warehouses they are put out in such a manner that I am able to offer you a pedigree variety that is absolutely true-to-name and heavy yielding. Anything that is inferior is discarded; my type is kept pure all the time. I am all the time trying to improve the quality by testing and selecting developed from individual plants. There is no rust, or Johnson Grass in my Seed Oats!

Guarantee! The Oats are the finest that you have ever grown. They simply can't be beat when it comes to yield or quality. When anyone talks about quality, my Oats are put at the top. The past, the present, and the future, all of my Oats are re-cleaned while they leave my New Orleans warehouses. Threshing machines don't take out all the weed seed and the light non-productive grains. Our machines here do that kind of work. If you want to plant absolutely re-cleaned, fresh, sound, graded seed oats, plant REUTER'S LOUISIANA RED RUST-PROOF.

I would like to take you through my warehouse, and just show you how careful we are about cleaning and grading Oats. Then I would like to ask you a few cents more per bushel than you pay for poorly graded, unclean, inferior, so-called Seed Oats. You would be surprised to see the amount of trash taken out of a bushel of uncleaned oats. It is sometimes unbelievable.

Farm conditions in the South can be greatly improved by the use of a greater variety of crops and definite systems of crop rotation and the growing of a number of animals on the farm. Rational crop rotation in the South is one which occupies land practically the entire year, protecting the soil from washing during the winter by the use of a growing crop, such as Crimson Clover, Vetch, Oats, etc. If you increase the number of animals on your farm, it is essential that you grow more grains, that is, more Oats, Ry, etc.

WHEN TO PLANT!

Sow your Oats in September, October and November at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, possibly a little more. They are usually sown broadcast by farmers in the South, but this method is not recommended. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast, the soil is broken, and it is kept for a number of animals on the farm.

PRICES OF REUTER'S LOUISIANA RED RUST-PROOF OATS

Good Louisiana Grown Seed is always the best and is dependable. Keep far away from oats of unknown origin which can be bought for little or nothing from any grain dealer in your town or even a few miles away. You simply can't afford to risk sowing trash. Pay just a little more to me, and you won't have to worry about the results. My Seed is absolutely re-cleaned, fresh, sound, and free from Johnson Grass.

Price, per bu. $1.25;

It Pays to Plant the Best Varies of Seed Corn!

To use our thoroughbred, inherited seed corn will cost you but 33 to 50 cents per acre, freight charges included. It is, therefore, evident that if it produces but one bushel more per acre than old run out sorts, it will more than pay the expense of the seed. And if you get 20, 30 or 40 bushels increased yield per acre, there is more profit in it for the money invested, ten times over, than any stock breeder ever realized or thought of.

In confirmation of this, we wish to again quote Prof. F. G. Holden, of the Iowa State Experiment Station, of Ames, Iowa, who says: "I took seed corn from the corn planter boxes of one hundred farmers in Story County, Iowa, near the Agricultural College, and planted in the trial fields of the Agricultural College. Some made only 20 bushels per acre, while other lots yielded almost 100 bushels. This wide difference was all in the seed.

The land and methods being identical. The expense of growing was the same. The best seed and varieties produced fully four times as much corn, of better quality, than did the other lots of inferior corn."
FOUR VALUABLE GRAINS TO SOW IN THE SPRING AND FALL

REUTER'S SOUTHERN WINTER RYE

When I say that you should plant more Rye, I don't urge you in an endeavor to sell my seed, but I realize that you ought to plant more of this valuable grain crop. The sowing of Winter Rye in the fall and early spring in the South is becoming more popular every year as a winter and spring crop for grazing and cutting for green forage. Rye is extremely hardy, and will grow on the poorest kind of land. It makes the finest kind of winter and spring pasturage, and if sowed early can be grazed until late fall. If cut when in bloom, or before fully headed out, it makes a fair quality of hay, and when used for grain, the straw is excellent for bedding purposes.

It is not truly a soil-improving crop, but makes a great deal of humus, and when turned under on the land, will greatly help impoverished lands. Where I live it is sown from the middle of August until November, and then again in late spring. The main planting time is in the fall, when the ground is free from weeds. Sow in drills or broadcast. The seed should be covered no more than two inches. Sow at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre. The planters in Louisiana usually mix Rye with their Oats. It makes an excellent combination. If you sow a few acres in Rye in the fall, you can depend upon it to furnish you excellent grazing during the winter and spring. This is its principal value in the South, though the value of a Rye crop as a winter cover crop on the land should also be taken into consideration. It makes about ten tons of green feed to the acre in five months. Don't you think it worth cultivating that way?

Price, lb. 10c; peck 60c; bu. $1.75. Write for quantity prices when you are about to plant. The market varies from time to time, and I suggest that you use my Quotation Request Sheet before ordering.

SOUTHERN GROWN SEED WHEAT

I handle both the Beardless, or Smooth Head variety, and the Bearded, or Long Berry variety. I think that the Smooth Wheat will give you a better yield, but it the Beardless, or Smooth Head variety, and the Bearded, or Long Berry variety. I think that the Smooth Wheat will give you a better yield; but it does not stand unfavorable weather conditions as good as the other, and then again, the grains are more liable to shatter than on the Bearded sort. Wheat is usually sown in my section during September, October, November and December, and then in the early spring. The seed will not germinate well during warm weather, and if sown too early wheat is liable to get infested with insects. Wheat requires a good soil for its perfect development. Rich clays and heavy loams that are well drained give the biggest yields. Plow your ground early if you intend to plant wheat. The best yields are obtained from early plowing. Followed at intervals by harrowing, thus preventing the growth of weeds. It is both drilled and sown broadcast. The amount of seed usually sown upon an acre is about the same as Rye.

GEORGIA RED WONDER

A bearded variety that is immensely popular throughout the South, and is without a doubt the finest you can grow. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large flinty grains, and taking it altogether, is one of the best varieties. I know of. My seed is grown in Georgia by a reliable farmer, the seed is therefore thoroughly acclimated, and will always grow a satisfactory crop. Being a hardy, vigorous sort, it can be planted almost at any time during the fall and early spring.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 75c; bu. $2.25.

BLUE STEM

This is an old variety that is popular in many sections of the South. It is a very fine early beardless sort, excellent for both grain and grazing.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 60c; bu. $2.25. Prices change.

SOUTHERN GROWN BARLEY SEED

It is sown by us in the fall, during the months of September, October, November and sometimes in December, and also in the early spring with good results. Barley crops out more and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either Rye or Wheat. Cut for hay it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities than Timothy hay. Sow at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre broadcast. My seed is Southern Grown. I handle only the Bearded Variety.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 60c; bu. $1.50.

SOUTHERN WINTER BARLEY

GEORGIA RED WONDER WHEAT

SPELTZ, or EMMER

A very valuable new grain from Russia. It grows tall like Rye and matures early like Barley, and each year, when tested by the side of each, it has yielded twice as much per acre as either. It combines the qualities of the two, and three bushels to one of Barley, and it is much better for feed than either. It yields forty to sixty bushels per acre, and from four to six tons of straw hay. Tough and hardy, it stands the drought better than any other grain, making it a sure crop. It is a grain to sow for profit. Prepare your land as you would for these crops, and sow at the rate of two bushels, or slightly pounds, per acre. Sow very early in the spring or fall, and do not let it stand until it gets ripe before cutting, as any time that is likely to show frost. In the green state it makes an excellent pasture.

Price, lb. 10c; peck 60c; bu. $2.00.

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MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS
(Festuca Pratensis)

Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Remains green all winter and yields heavily, making a nutritious hay much relished by animals. Will stand more freezing than any other variety. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply (12 to 15 inches) it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Can be sown in either the Spring or Fall, using about two bushels per acre. It grows from two to five feet high, with flat, broad leaves. While it is not so choice of soils, growing as it does on uplands and lowlands both, yet it, like other grasses, thrives best on rich soils. Deep, rich, moist soils seem to be best suited for it. Price, per lb. 25c; per bu. $2.75; per 100 lbs. $15.00

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis)

This grass has always been regarded as the standard pasture grass of America. It has no superior as a pasture grass. It forms a compact sod which will stand trampling unusually well. It is an admirable drouth resistant and is unsurpassed for fall and winter pasture. In combination with White Clover it forms the finest and smoothest lawns. For this purpose from 50 to 100 pounds of a good firm seed, well sown, will be sown per acre. If sown for pasture, two bushels are sufficient. It grows slowly at first, but after a good stand has been obtained it will last for years. It grows from one to two feet tall, with many long, narrow root leaves. May be sown from September to April, preferably during February and March. The importance of a thorough preparation of the soil cannot be too strongly impressed, as satisfactory results cannot be expected if it is done carelessly. The seedbed should be firm and compact and the seed sown broadcast. Price, lb. 25c; per bu. $2.50; per 100 lbs. $15.00.

BERMUDA GRASS (Cynodon Dactylon)

Bermuda is a Southern Grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer, thin sandy soils, though like other grasses it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to two feet, according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda Grass is very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop. Grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. On good soil it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings and frequently yielding four tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once well established.

One of the chief reasons that this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice of propagating it from roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 90 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good firm seedbed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown too early when the weather and ground have become warm. Price, per lb. $1.00; 10 lbs. $9.00; 100 lbs. $80.00.
TOMMY - (Phleum pratense)

Timothy has long been recognized as the standard hay grass of this country. It is grown on a very large part of the United States. It is a perennial grass, growing from two to four feet high. It has not been cultivated as extensively as it might have been, but the decrease in the yield of the first cutting, due to the use of the better grasses, has made Timothy of less importance.

The hay is cut in the second week of May, and the first cutting will usually have a yield of 15 tons of hay or more. The second cutting may be made in the first week of June, and will have a yield of 10 tons of hay or more. The third cutting will be made in the second week of July, and will have a yield of 5 tons of hay or more. The fourth cutting will be made in the first week of August, and will have a yield of 2 tons of hay or more.

The hay is cut with a sickle bar mower, and is baled with a baler. The bales are usually 3 x 3 x 6 feet, and weigh 100 lbs. per bale.

The hay is dried in the field, and is then cured in the barn. The barn should be well ventilated, and the hay should be turned over at least twice a week. The hay is then ready for transportation to the market.

The hay is transported by railroad, and is sold by the rail car. The price of the hay is determined by the quality of the hay, the distance it has to travel, and the demand for the hay.

The hay is sold in the fall, and is usually delivered in the fall. The hay is valued at $50 to $100 per ton, depending on the quality of the hay.

The hay is used for feeding cattle, sheep, and horses. It is also used as a roughage for dairy cows, and is used in the manufacture of molasses.

The hay is an excellent source of protein, and is a good source of vitamins. It is also a good source of carbohydrates, and is used as a filler for other feeds.

The hay is a very important product, and is a valuable source of income for many farmers.

REUTER'S EXTRA CLEANED GRASS SEEDS

Price f.o.b. New Orleans and subject to market changes. Bags free.

TOMMY - (Phleum pratense)

This is a hardy, strong, and vigorous grass, which grows well in all parts of the United States. It is easily grown from seed, and is one of the best grasses for hay purposes.

The grass is cut in the second week of May, and the first cutting will usually have a yield of 15 tons of hay or more. The second cutting may be made in the first week of June, and will have a yield of 10 tons of hay or more. The third cutting will be made in the second week of July, and will have a yield of 5 tons of hay or more. The fourth cutting will be made in the first week of August, and will have a yield of 2 tons of hay or more.

The grass is cut with a sickle bar mower, and is baled with a baler. The bales are usually 3 x 3 x 6 feet, and weigh 100 lbs. per bale.

The grass is dried in the field, and is then cured in the barn. The barn should be well ventilated, and the grass should be turned over at least twice a week. The grass is then ready for transportation to the market.

The grass is transported by railroad, and is sold by the rail car. The price of the grass is determined by the quality of the grass, the distance it has to travel, and the demand for the grass.

The grass is sold in the fall, and is usually delivered in the fall. The grass is valued at $50 to $100 per ton, depending on the quality of the grass.

The grass is used for feeding cattle, sheep, and horses. It is also used as a roughage for dairy cows, and is used in the manufacture of molasses.

The grass is an excellent source of protein, and is a good source of vitamins. It is also a good source of carbohydrates, and is used as a filler for other feeds.

The grass is a very important product, and is a valuable source of income for many farmers.

JOHNSON GRASS - (Sorghum halapensis)

This is a hardy, strong, and vigorous grass, which grows well in all parts of the United States. It is easily grown from seed, and is one of the best grasses for hay purposes.

The grass is cut in the second week of May, and the first cutting will usually have a yield of 15 tons of hay or more. The second cutting may be made in the first week of June, and will have a yield of 10 tons of hay or more. The third cutting will be made in the second week of July, and will have a yield of 5 tons of hay or more. The fourth cutting will be made in the first week of August, and will have a yield of 2 tons of hay or more.

The grass is cut with a sickle bar mower, and is baled with a baler. The bales are usually 3 x 3 x 6 feet, and weigh 100 lbs. per bale.

The grass is dried in the field, and is then cured in the barn. The barn should be well ventilated, and the grass should be turned over at least twice a week. The grass is then ready for transportation to the market.

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The grass is a very important product, and is a valuable source of income for many farmers.
The King of Forage Crops

Soy or Soja Beans

Samples and Prices on Request

Before I go ahead and tell you all about Soy Beans and how successful it has been in Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, I want to impress you about the quality of my seed, which is grown expressly for me under my personal supervision, and the yield the past year has been tremendous. My stock is clean and mighty good, and is not to be compared with the cheap seeds offered by dealers. I guarantee the Seed to grow, or your money back. I have had widespread business, and have talked about their merits to every farmer in the state with whom I have come in contact. My seed is good, clean, thoroughly dried and cured. Fifty bushels to the acre was the average yield on the farm last year. This sounds mighty good, don't it?

Soy Beans are a splendid soil-improver and a great producer of nutritious feed. There is no crop so easily grown that can be relied on to such a good advantage as the Soy Bean. It thrives in any kind of soil, extremely hardy, resisting drought, and enduring more water than corn. There is no raw vegetable product known which contains such a high percentage of protein and fat in such a highly digestible form. In enriches the ground in which it is planted by the free nitrogen gathered from the air, and which is deposited in the ground by the roots, leaving it in ideal condition and rich in nitrogen for the next crop. Fodder is relished in either dry or green state by all kinds of cattle. Excellent to combine as feed with other hay or corn. In fact, Soy Beans are practically the only crop that furnishes a well-balanced ration in one crop, and I am advised that it is unnecessary to feed corn, cottonseed meal or any oil feeds whatever when feeding Soy Beans.

As mentioned before, Soy Beans do well on all kinds of soils. It improves the land, and I have never seen a crop that cleans land better than these wonderful nitrogen-gainers. It is almost impossible for any weeds to thrive where a crop of Soy Beans is grown, and for effectively eradicating wire grass or any other noxious weeds from the soil. I know of nothing better than planting some Soy's. It is not in the least affected by drought or hot weather. Resists these two elements, and withstands continued rains to a very great extent. In recent tests in Louisiana, the Soy Bean stood the excessively moist conditions better than the cowpea.

Culture—The land should be prepared as for cowpeas, and the seed planted in drills at sufficient distance to permit one or two cultivations. One bushel of seed will plant two or three acres, the amount depending on the distance between the rows. The planting should be shallow never more than two inches, or many of the seeds will decay. This is a very important point to remember. Inoculation with alfalfa is generally recommended because Soy Beans need nitrogen. Rabbits are exceedingly fond of the young plants and sometimes cause serious injury to the crop when the field is near woods. If wanted for hay the crop should be cut when the upper leaves begin to turn yellow, but if wanted for seed the cut should not be made until November. The hay is easily cured and is fully as nutritious as that from Cow Peas. The yield is usually large, often exceeding $5 per bushel or acre. It is also sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of Rye or Barley. Sowing thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned to better advantage.

REUTER'S MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS

Grown in Louisiana Under My Own Personal Supervision

The largest growing and most popular of all Soy Beans, and is the one kind that is so extensively cultivated in the South. I do not advise you to plant any other. This sort very good in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and in fact all Southern States. Grows three to five feet high. The pods are short, covered with hair and contain from one to four beans, and is tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the weather is warm and dry. While it is a dry land crop, yet it grows very well in any good fertile soil, and will produce better if planted on good soils. The time required to reach maturity varies from one hundred to one hundred and twenty days.

The prices fluctuate, and while our stock is grown expressly for us under contract, yet the local market influences the price to some extent, and I suggest that you write me for special prices. If you will write me your name and address, and ask me to give you the best prices I can, I will make the price to suit you. You must act promptly, or I will not be able to fill it. If you don't write me about the price, and send me your order, I will bill you at the market price the day I ship. Isn't that fair?

Price, gal. 60c; peck 85c; bushel $2.50; 10 bushels $2.40 each bushel.

Be wary of Velvet Bean Seed! If in doubt, send your Seed to the State Laboratory for testing

VELVET BEANS

The velvet bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage and is one of the best plants for the production of feed and as a restorative crop in rotation. It is not quite as good as the Cow Pea for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines are too long and tangled that it is difficult to cut or cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is of excellent quality. It makes an immense amount of fall and winter grazing, produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in a fine condition for any following crop. I have planted one acre, and one bushel will sow three to four acres very easily.

It is principally used for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown. Grazing usually begins at about the time of the first frost, and may continue the whole winter, through the winter, as both vines and beans remain in an estiable condition. The beans are quite hard when mature and dry, but are eaten readily in the fall and winter, when the vines have been removed before the ground is ploughed in the spring. Farmers find that it gives the greatest stimulus to milk production when grazed in the fall. The beans are white and highly favored by winter grazing. Hogs forage readily and great clusters of pods, which are soft and hairy like coarse peas, are found. This makes a good winter feed.

The plant will not grow until the soil and weather both become warm. Plant in rows four feet apart, four to three seeds in a hill, the hills being 2½ feet apart. They can also be sown broadcast and plowed in. They soon make rapid growth and completely cover the ground with a thick mass of leaves.

BROWN FLORIDA, or SPECKLE VELVET BEANS

The variety that is so generally grown in the South. Makes a very strong growth.

Price, gal. 70c; peck $1.25; bu. $4.50.

FAMOUS LYON VELVET BEANS

A comparatively new velvet bean which is rapidly gaining ground on account of its many advantages over the above variety. It makes a very heavy growth of vines, has white flowers, which are fragrant, and matures with nearly white beans. It matures fully two weeks earlier than the other sort, and is more prolific and much more easily gathered when matured.

Price, gal. 70c; peck $1.50; bu. $3.90.
It is safe to say that no one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the more extensive growing of the Cow Pea. This will supply the Southern markets with much of their hay, which is now shipped in from the North and West. It will tend to increase the production of live stock, which is very essential in securing the maximum returns of any system of agriculture; and it will help far toward keeping the soil in good shape and maintaining its productiveness. The Southern planters have realized that the Cow Pea is essential to successful agriculture, and more Cow Peas are planted every year by the farmers of the South. It is the greatest plant for all the Southern States, for grain, hay, and to be used as a soil renovator. The Cow Pea is a wonderful gatherer of nitrogen, and as a means of adding humus to the soil, it is the superior of any nitrogen gathering legume. It is the staple forage crop for the South. It makes poor lands rich. Makes good land more productive. It may be sown in all fields of corn at the last plowing, when it will make a good crop of hay, and at the same time furnish plant food for the soil.

Cow Pea Seed for planting should be fresh and of good quality; or, if old, should be tested for germination. A large share of old seed is likely to be spurious in value. It is practically certain that seed which ripens and is harvested in dry weather is of superior quality.

Good Cow Pea hay is fully as valuable for feed, pound for pound, as Red Clover Hay, and very nearly equal in value to Alfalfa, or wheat brush. The principal value of this hay lies in its high percentages of digestible protein, which is nearly four times that of Timothy Hay. One reason why Cow Peas are not more extensively used as a hay crop is the danger often experienced in curing the large growth of succulent vines. Where proper care is taken in curing, especially where sorghum or a similar plant is grown with it in mixture, it is not a difficult matter to make good Cow Pea Hay unless the weather is decidedly unfavorable.

Culture—The Cow Pea is a tender annual, easily affected by frost and wet weather, so should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the weather becomes warm and the soil dry. Can be sown in drills from two to three feet apart and cultivated. However, it is generally more profitable to sow broadcast about two or three bushels to the acre. When sown for hay, they are usually sown in our section from May 15th until the end of June. The proper time to cut Cow Pea for hay is when most of the pods are ripe. At this stage none of the best hay varieties have dropped their leaves. The readiness with which the hay can be cured depends largely upon the maturity of the vine and the conditions of the weather; hence the advisability of having the harvesting done when the weather is most likely to be dry.

**COW PEAS IN MIXTURES—**Cow peas are frequently sown with Corn. When grown the farmer secures a crop of Corn, sufficient Cow Pea seed to use as hay or seed, and either a hay crop or a certain amount of grazing for his stock. The Cow Pea is an excellent plant to grow with Corn for ensilage, and is being extensively used for this purpose in the South, where milo is becoming popular. When planted in the cornfield it is usually at the last cultivation of that crop. The quantity of seed used to the acre ranges from a half bushel to a bushel. When broadcast or drilling, the drills should be six to eight inches apart. When rows close to the corn. The best results I have obtained are by the use of about three pecks of seed and planting near the rows of corn, preferably with a green manure on the day third one half of the Cow Peas are made into hay instead of being pastured after corn has been gathered. This is a very good practice and is becoming general. The work is very satisfactorily done with a strong wooden-toothed rake, which pulls the vines and leaves them standing to be used as a cover crop.

Cow Peas are also planted with other crops successfully. It is planted with sorghum, kaffir corn, soy beans, etc. Very favorable reports have come in from my customers who have planted with soy beans, as they are strong enough to assist very materially in taking the place of legumes in adding up the Cow Peas, and also aid effectively in curing the hay. The combination is worthy of more general use. The hay of this mixture is an exceedingly rich one, as the composition of both plants is high in protein. Seeding should be at the rate of a bushel of Soy Beans to 3 bushels of Cow Peas.

Millets are often grown in mixtures with Cow Peas. You must sow a quick growing variety of Cow Peas in this mixture. Never use the late range growing sorts with Millet. Sow three pecks of Millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas to the acre.

**THE CLAY—Best Variety for the South**

It is the most popular pea in the South. The plants are vigorous, usually seeding sparsely, large, erect, and full of yellowish, medium size, cream color; medium to late in ripening.

**Price.** gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.50.

**WHIPPOORWILL**

A favorite early bunch-growing variety. Seed is reddish brown speckled. A great favorite on account of its early maturity.

**Price.** gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.50.

**NEW ERA**

An early, upright growing variety; the seed is smaller. It is not inclined to run. Matures in sixty or seventy-five days.

**Price.** gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. $3.00.

**UNCLE ART**

A very vigorous grower; it is the largest growing and most vigorous of the Cow Peas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color.

**Price.** gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. $2.50.

**RED RIPPER**

Vigorous, half-trailing, large green leaves, and stems. A valuable variety and excellent to grow in Corn. The seed is dark red. Matures late.

**Price.** gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. $2.75.

**LARGE BLACK-EYE**

This is a large, late vining variety. The vines grow very large, and good as a cover crop. Matures in six to eight weeks. Excellent for forage.

**Price.** gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. $3.00.

**WHITE SUGAR CROWDER**

Grows upright, bushy and under ordinary conditions needs no support. Very prolific. It is the earliest of all the vining varieties. Every farmer should plant this sort.

**Price.** gal. 75c; peck 95c; bu. $4.00.

**CANADA FIELD PEAS**

A variety of Peas that have come into great prominence during the past few years, and many of the bie sugar planters are devoting a considerable part of their plantings to this particular for early farm use. Often planted in the fall for green manure, and plowed under in the spring. Makes an excellent winter growth when sown in the fall. The value of this crop for soil building and for the cultivation of the fertilizing crop. Canada Peas are probably excelled only by clover. There is little known of the value of the pea crop by the average farmer in the South. They are usually planted in Louisiana in the fall during the month of September. They ought to do exceptionally well in our climate when planted in January and February, and I intend to make some experiments on my farm this year. They don't require much cultivation, and are sown broadcast. A mixture of Oats and Canada Field Peas is not bad if the land is rich enough.
MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING GRASS, FIELD, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR

The directions given here are for the latitude of New Orleans—the great vegetable-growing section of America. If applied north of here the time of planting will be later, while persons in more southern latitudes should start sowing earlier.

To attain success in growing vegetables it is absolutely essential that only Pure and Reliable Seeds be sown. REUTER'S FEER-LESS VEGETABLE SEEDS are the STANDARD among the leading market gardeners in New Orleans, and are unexcelled for their great purity and fine quality.

JANUARY.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Spinach, Radishes, Mustard, Turnips, Leeks, Coles, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Large Aigers, Early Snowball, and Dry Weather Cauliflower. As the weather is rather unstable during this month, it is advisable to sow these seeds in a frame and cold weather, and set them out the latter part of February, or beginning of March.

Cauliflower, Soup Celery, and Parsley should be sown Sow Egg-plants, Peppers, Tomatoes, and Cucumbers in hot beds. Herb Seeds of all kinds are also sown. We handle all the leading varieties.

February

For all kinds of spring crop, such as Black Eye Marrowfat, Large White Marrowfat, Telephone, Stratagem, Champion of England, etc. The Extra Early varieties, such as Reuter's Pillar Extra Early, Early Washington Alaska, First and Best, etc., do better if planted the latter part of this month.

Note our list of standard varieties. Divide and transplant Shallots, and seed out Cabbage plants sown in November. Shallots and all the best varieties for this section are the Red and White Bermuda, Crystal White Wax, Red and White Cabbage, and early varieties of Green Cabbage. Sow the right time to sow Onion Seeds for sets. Sow Cucumbers in dirt bands in the hotbeds and get them ready to set out in March, or when danger of frost is past.

Plant Red Rust Proof Oats, Speltz, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Spring and Winter Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc. (Note our select list.) Buckwheat, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Out, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Timothy, all varieties of Millet, etc.

February

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Spinach, Parsnips, Leeks, Turnips, Swiss Chard, and Kohlrabi.

Sow Lettuce, Cauliflower, Soup Celery, Parsley, and Endive. Shallots can be taken up, divided and set out.

Plant all varieties of Winter Vegetables, with the exception of Winter Squash. Kohlrabi crop should be planted. Sow all kinds of Herb Seeds. We handle all the leading varieties. Plant Asparagus seed and begin to plant them as soon as the weather permits.

Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash can be planted in the open ground, but it is better to plant them as soon as possible. Plant all kinds of Peppers and Tomatoes in hotbeds. At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted.

In the Field, plant Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy and Spring Vetch, and all kinds of Grass and Clover Seeds that are sown in January. Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown for stock food. Don't fail to plant Lepedea Closer this month. It is the best hay crop and is mortgage better. Don't overlook our list of famous Seed Corn.

March.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leek, Soup, Celery, Parsley, Chervil and Endive. Plant Bush and Pole Beans of all kinds, but for Lima Beans wait until the soil is warm enough to work. These Beets, etc., should be cultivated more often than usual when the ground is not warm enough or too wet. Sow Squash, Cucumber, and Melon Seeds now, as they will be needed later. If the weather permits, plant all varieties of Peas and Beans in the open ground and sow the seed for a later crop. Plant all kinds of Winter Vegetables, Alfalfa, Couch, Milo Maise, Teesinte, Broom Corn (we are agents for Ratekin's Famous Seed Corn), and all kinds of winter annual grasses, clovers, and clover mixtures. Plant Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Canada Field Peas, etc. Don't be tempted by low prices on field seeds, as usually the quality is lower than the price.

April.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Parsley, Mustard, Radishes, Chervil, Soup Celery, Lettuce, Endive, Escarol, Melons, Okra, Squash, Tomatoes, Eggplants, and Peppers. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, also Lima Beans. Pumpkins can also be planted now. Sow Kohlrabi in drills. Corn may be planted this month, but not the latter part of the month.

Towards the latter part of the month, sow Late Italian Giant Cabbage and variety called Russian. These are later kinds and should, therefore, be planted early. Plant Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers.

With Grass and Field Seeds, continue to plant as in March, planting in a good forage crop when the ground is idle.

May.

Sow Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Eggplants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Radishes, and Endive. Plant the summer varieties of Lettuce, such as Reuter's Early Market, Large Saladmaner, Royal summer Cabbage, etc. Sow Beans as soon as the soil is warm and dry, and it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. Celery for shipping should be sown in drills. Peas and Beans should be kept to a fine condition. Plant Sawgrass, etc.

Sow Large Aigers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower. All varieties of Early Cauliflowers may be sown this month. Mexican Indian Squash may be sown now. Bean Shoots may be sown this month for winter use. Alfalfa for Winter stock feeding, also Sorghums, Millet, Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

June.

Plant Early Mohawk, Yellow Six Weeks, Bush Beans, and Southern Prolific and Reuter's White Chesapeake Pole Beans. Sow Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Okra, Endive, Pumpkins, and Mexican June Queen, Early Wonder Corn. Large Aigers and Early Italian Giant and Carnaby's Cauliflower may still be sown this month, and toward the end of the month, the early varieties of Cabbage can be sown. Celery for bleaching, summer varieties of Lettuce, Fresh or Winter varieties of Peas, Purple Top and White Flat Dutch Turnips, and Mustard, Sow Tomato and Asparagus plants this month. Cabbage may also be sown in this month for winter crops. The Flat Dutch and Drumhead varieties seem to do the best if planted this month.

Plant Collards, Canada Field Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Sorghums and all varieties of Late Corn and Cabbage plants. Remember that we are agents for Ratekin's Famous Seed Corn.

July.

Get a copy of our full price list. It will help you to select the finest varieties to plant during the summer and fall months. Sow Beets, Carrots, Mustard, and Kohlrabi. Large Aigers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Turnips, Radishes, Leeks, Mustard, Parsley; Celery for bleaching and Soup Celery can also be sown. Sow All the varieties of Peas, Italian Tomatoes for late crop. Plant Bush Beans, Early Washington, Blue Beauty, Early Alasks, Polish Cream Cabbage, and Winter White Marrowfat Peas. Potatoes saved from spring crop should be planted early this month for winter crop. Mexican June, Sow all the varieties of Peas, Beans, Corn, Cabbage, etc. during this month Shallots and Onion Sets can be set out.

Plant Cow Peas, Field Peas, Sow Oats, Sudan and Rhodes, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy and Spring Vetch, Rust Proof Oats, etc.

September.

Plant Bush Beans and all early varieties of Peas. Sow Radishes, Collards, Carrots, Chervil, Swiss Chard, Endive, Leeks, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Celery, Lettuce, Turnips, Broccoli, and Cauliflower. Sow Cabbages of all kinds, also Salads, Parsnips, and Celery.

After the 15th of this month, Onion Seeds can be sown; the Red and White Bermuda, Crystal White Wax are the best sorts for the South. Set out Celery, Cabbage, and all the varieties of Peas. All the varieties of Beans, as warm and dry. Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Set out Shallots and Onion Sets.

October.

Prepare your land to plant other crops. This is the ideal planting month in the field. Sow Seed Wheat, Winter Oats and Wheat Oats, Winter Barley, Winter Rye, Winter Oats, Wheat Oats, Winter Barley, etc. (Note our select list.) Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover (except Japan Clover), Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Rye, Italian Rye, Red Top, and Winter Rye Duras. Sow Winter Pea Mixture, Russian Winter Barley, and Winter Oats.

November.


December.


Sow Alfalfa, all varieties of Clover, Field, Hairy, Dwarf Essex Rape, all kinds of Grass Seeds, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Speltz and Oats.
### Tables Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Upon an Acre

The following estimates apply strictly for REUTER'S SEEDS—seeds that are fresh, pure, of full vitality and ready to grow when planted. Seeds offered at cheaper prices than mine are usually old and of poor germination, requiring considerably more to plant the same acreage. It's economy to plant Reuter's Seeds. More than 50,000 critical Southern Market Gardeners tell you the very same thing.

### VEGETABLE SEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corn, Sweet.</strong></td>
<td>1 quart to 50 hills...10 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Peas, Garden.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cress.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 150 feet of drill...3 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Cucumber.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eggplant.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 2,000 plants...4 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Garlic.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garlic.</strong></td>
<td>bulb, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill...2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Gourds.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kohlrabi.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 200 feet of drill...2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Kohlrabi.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leek.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 200 feet of drill...4 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Lettuce.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lettuce.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 200 feet of drill...2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Melons.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melons.</strong></td>
<td>Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills...2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Okra.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Okra.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 50 feet of drill...10 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Onion Seed, for Sets.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onion Seed.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 feet of drill...4 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Onion Seed.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onion Sets.</strong></td>
<td>1 quart to 30 drill...8 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Onion Sets.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Squash, Winter.</strong></td>
<td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants...3 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Turnips.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
<th>Quantity per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barley.</strong></td>
<td>2 1/2 bu.</td>
<td><strong>Millet, Pearl.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buckwheat.</strong></td>
<td>6 oz. to 19 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Millet, Manitoba Hog.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Field.</strong></td>
<td>6 oz. to 19 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Cow Peas (in drill, with corn).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corn (for silage).</strong></td>
<td>9 to 11 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Oats (on Peas).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corn (for sown).</strong></td>
<td>13 to 16 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Rye (on Oats, etc.).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton.</strong></td>
<td>15 to 20 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Sorghum (forage, broadcast).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton.</strong></td>
<td>15 to 20 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Sorghum and Peas.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Crimson (on Vetch or Rye).</strong></td>
<td>8-10 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Wheat.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Hulled (Hulled).</strong></td>
<td>25-30 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Vetch.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Burr (Unhulled).</strong></td>
<td>3-5 bu.</td>
<td><strong>Vetch (on small grain).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Mammoth (on Timothy).</strong></td>
<td>8-10 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Rice.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Red (alone).</strong></td>
<td>15-20 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Red (on Rye or Barley).</strong></td>
<td>8-11 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, White Dutch (alone).</strong></td>
<td>12-15 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Melilotus or Sweet.</strong></td>
<td>15 to 20 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Japan (Leopolda).</strong></td>
<td>2-3 pecks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover (on Oats in spring).</strong></td>
<td>2-3 pecks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS SEEDS Per Bushel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity per Bushel</th>
<th>Quantity per Bushel</th>
<th>Quantity per Bushel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alfalfa Clover.</strong></td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Millet, German or Golden.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alyssum Clover.</strong></td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Onion.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barley.</strong></td>
<td>48 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Peas.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beans.</strong></td>
<td>45 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Peas, wrinkled.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buckwheat.</strong></td>
<td>48 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Pumpkins.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carp.</strong></td>
<td>35 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Rape.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Castor Beans.</strong></td>
<td>45 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Rye.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Unhulled.</strong></td>
<td>10-11 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Rice.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Seed, Burr, Hulled.</strong></td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Rye.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Seed, Crimson.</strong></td>
<td>35 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Sorghum.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Seed, Japanese.</strong></td>
<td>35 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Sorghum.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Seed, Red.</strong></td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Vetches.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Seed, White.</strong></td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hotbeds are not used as extensively as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Peppers, Eggplants and Tomatoes. There is little forcing of Vegetables done here, with the exception of Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have frosts, the larger seeds better the open ground than the glasshouse. It is rather simple to make a hotbed. Anyone who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher in the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes 3 1/2 feet wide. The sash should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and, when beginning to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In Louisiana the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches, tamp the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of good earth. Place the frame and sashes to a depth of good earth two feet deep; place two sashes on the frame and sash to a depth of good earth to kill the weeds, which may have come up; then sow the seed.
Order Sheet for Genuine Bermuda Onion Seeds

CAREFULLY GROWN AND SELECTED BY

T. M. REID, PORT OROTOMA, TENERIFE (Spain)

EXRESSLY FOR

CHRIS. REUTER
“South’s Foremost Seedsman”

High-Grade Grass, Field and Vegetable Seeds

Sole Selling Agent for T. M. Reid’s Genuine Bermuda Onion Seeds

Office and Store: 1136-1140 DECATUR STREET, New Orleans, La.

---

Please enter my order for the following quantities of T. M. REID’S GENUINE BERMUDA ONION SEED, delivery to be made after harvest of the present growing crop—August-September, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lbs. WHITE (YELLOW) BERMUDA</th>
<th>at $</th>
<th>per lb. $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lbs. CRYSTAL WHITE WAX</td>
<td>at $</td>
<td>per lb. $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lbs. RED BERMUDA</td>
<td>at $</td>
<td>per lb. $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices F. O. B. New Orleans—Freight and Duty Paid

ABOUT DELIVERY—With a NORMAL Onion Seed Crop I can MAKE FULL DELIVERY to my customers, as I do not book orders for more than 75 per cent of the quantity under contract with Mr. Reid.

ABOUT QUALITY—All of my Onion Seed is grown by T. M. Reid, Port Ororona, Teneriffe, or he is having it grown under his own personal supervision, thus decreasing tremendously the chances of getting mixed inferior Seeds of poor germination. My Seed is pure and unmixed as to type and color. It is the finest that money, labor and brains can produce.

ABOUT PAYMENT—One-quarter cash to be paid on May 1st, balance upon arrival of Seed. Growers and dealers of established credit, draft at 8 days sight from date of shipment.

---

Range of Prices on Reid’s Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed.

Seed Delivery Next August and September.

I ship in ORIGINAL TIN-LINED SEALED CANS containing 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs. each. All orders for less than 25 lbs. are put up in bags under my own seal. You get quality, nothing but quality, all the time. No mixture, no adulteration, nothing but strictly pure, fresh, sound, clean Seed.

WHITE BERMUDA.

5 lbs. and over, per lb. $2.00 25 lbs. and over, per lb. $1.80 100 lbs. and over, per lb. $1.60
10 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.90 50 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.75 200 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.50

Price of RED BERMUDA the same as the White.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.

5 lbs. and over, per lb. $3.00 25 lbs. and over, per lb. $2.80 100 lbs. and over, per lb. $2.60
10 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.90 50 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.75 200 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.50

Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

---

Date ___________________________ 191

Shipping Instructions:

P. O. ___________________________ State ___________________________

This sale is based upon the expectations of an average crop, and Chris. Reuter is not obligated for quantities in the event of unforeseen disasters to Mr. Reid’s growing crops or warehouses.

Chris. Reuter gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or sets he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Send for my New Special Bulletin on Bermuda Onion Culture—It’s FREE.
CHRIS. REUTER, Seedsman, New Orleans, La.

Dear Friend—Please send to me at once your very lowest price on the list of Seeds I give below. I want you to quote me your best prices and also tell me frankly whether you believe the Seeds should be shipped by freight or express, and also tell me as near as you can what the probable cost of delivery will be. It is understood and agreed that in requesting these quotations I am under no obligation to order same, and that this request is entirely for my own information as to prices and cost of delivery.

Please fill out this sheet with the list of Seeds you want prices on, tear it out and mail to me; I will make you right prices on best quality obtainable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Leave This Space Blank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please answer these questions. It will help ME to help YOU.

- Do you grow for market or home use?
- What are your principal crops?

- How large is your farm?
- Do you contemplate planting other crops?
- If so, what?

- Do you raise field crops?
- Can my Service Bureau help you?
- If so, write me FREELY.

Whether you send me an order or not, I want you to make use of my SERVICE BUREAU. If there's anything you fail to understand, don't be a bit afraid to ask me questions. I can always give you advice or directions about any special crop you are now growing or that you intend planting.

I get hundreds and hundreds of letters every year from people who ask me all kinds of questions. And, don't forget that all the time I am selling Seeds that are better than you can buy elsewhere, no matter how much you pay.

Please write plainly in the blank spaces below.

Your name

P. O.

County... R. F. D.

State... Date

I am on the Railroad

My Express Office is

The name of the Nearest Freight Station is
WHAT FARMOGERM IS.

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations. If alfalfa can be grown on hot, sandy land of South New Jersey, why can’t you grow it?

THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED OXYGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

INCREASED CROPS

are a well established certainty in all instances where inoculations are used together with proper culture methods. Not only is the crop increased in weight, but in richness. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 71, substantiates these statements. Why not increase your farm yields without extra labor and at practically no extra cost?

FARMOGERM ON ALFALFA.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations.
Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 2, 1912.
Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.

The cultures which you sent me last year were used and gave very good results. I planted some of the Peruvian alfalfa on the station ground here, and the inoculated seed gave strong plants that lived through the Summer, while the uninoculated seed gave only weakly plants that mostly died out during the Spring months.

(C.W. Edgerton)

FERTILIZER VALUES

of well inoculated legumes have long been determined. It is shown in Bulletin No. 71, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that tests covering a large part of the country prove that legumes will deposit 1000 pounds of nitrate per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes that are perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

FARMOGERM ON BEANS.

The Coe-Martimer Co.,
(Sales Agents for Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.)
Charleston, S. C.

I have had a big success this year by using your Farmogerm on plinders, peas, velvet beans and alfalfa crops. The increase from its use was from 300 to 400 per cent. This makes my third year I have used it. In this time I have tested it fully every way. It is a money maker for the farmer. I will use it again on all my crops this year.

(Signed)

W. S. McREE.

FIELD AND GARDEN PEAS AND BEANS

yield earlier, longer and better when treated with Farmogerm. Farmogerm is endorsed by Farmers, Federal and State Agricultural Departments and Private Estates. It is delivered to you in bottles ready for use—You can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

PRICES:

- 5-Acre Bottles ........................................... $9.00
- 1-Acre Bottles ........................................... 2.00
- Garden Bottles ......................................... .50

Farmogerm and Alfalfa in Maryland.

On Sept. 12, 1911, Mr. S. N. Loose, Jr., of Washington county, writes as follows: In regard to results obtained by using your cultures on the alfalfa planted in September of last year, I beg to say same was very satisfactory and results obtained were very favorable.
High-Grade Seed Corn
Grass Seeds
Seed Potatoes
Millet
Sorghums
Seed Oats
Lespedeza
Onion Sets
Vegetable Seeds for
Market Gardeners