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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Answered

SPECIAL FALL CATALOG

For GARDENERS, TRUCKERS and FARMERS

An Encyclopedia as Concerning

SOUND SEEDS

For FALL and WINTER PLANTING and for CORRECT CULTURES of Same

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

849 Broad St.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Wholesale Warehouse on Georgia Railroad, on Railroad Avenue.



Field of Fulghum Oats That Produced Over 75 Bushels Per Acre Summer 1918.

We Recommend and Sell

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

To Inoculate Your

Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and All Other Legume Crops.

Small Cost—Large Returns—Easy to Use—No Labor Expense.



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left
not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated
with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All
other conditions identical.

The Contrast Speaks for Itself.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER

Mammoth Clover
Burr Clover
COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS

PEANUTS
VETCH
Velvet Beans
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
Lespedeza
Begar Weed
and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES.

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

Five-Acre size, \$5.00 (A Dollar per Acre''); 1-Acre Size, \$1.50; Garden Size (1/4-acre), 50c.

Trial size package 25 cents only for garden peas, sweet peas garden beans and lima beans.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FOR SALE BY

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

Put up for the following crops

THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA
for CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS, and OTHER LEGUMES

See Legume list above in Mulford's Culture. Farmogerm has been on the market for 10 Years.

Unit Price to Customer.

Half Garden Size Each
Bottle (1-8 Acre).....\$.25
Garden Size Bottle
(1-4 Acre)..... .50
One Acre Size Bot. 1.50
Five Acre Bottle..... 5.00

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia,
AGENTS

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1918—FALL CATALOGUE—1918

INTRODUCTORY

THIS CATALOG is informative and in a large and general way. The usual seed catalog is often only commercial and is only intended to stress and sell certain given seeds on which there is extra profit.

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY.

Whether you are a new customer or a patron of years' standing, we assure you of our earnest co-operation to satisfy you, to keep you satisfied and to retain you as a permanent buyer of "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS."

Our aim is to make our business improve, to grow better seeds every year so our customers will have better, more profitable gardens and farms, year after year.

We wish you to feel that we have a greater interest in you than merely filling your orders—we want you to feel that we are as much concerned about the success of your crops on your farm or in your garden as if we were in a partnership with you.

We want to so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend. We invite you to buy your seeds of us and get the benefits of the "WILLET PLAN." We feel sure that it will form business relations between us of long standing.

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS.

Every lot of seeds that we receive is given a careful germinating test to enable us to ascertain its vitality. If any are found low in vitality they are destroyed or used for stock feed. The packets we put up contain seeds of the same good quality as those sold in larger quantities.

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good recommending qualities. Keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South.

We thank our old customers for past patronage, and we beg a continuance of the same. We assure every new customer that our best endeavors will be given to orders from themselves. We conduct our business not only on scientific lines, but also on ethical lines. We try to give "best service."

The Willet Medal—The Willet Medal, given for meritorious agricultural work, is the only medal of its kind being given. We will be glad to be put in touch with workers who are deserving of it.

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT!

An Agricultural Encyclopedia—Your farm and garden will be greatly benefited if you will read this catalog from cover to cover. By putting a string in it and hanging it up by the fireplace, you will have a ready reference throughout the year. This book is an agricultural encyclopedia, "and points a thousand ways for agriculture."

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklys, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies. Deduct 10 per cent for more than one subscription: Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), \$1; Florida Grower (W.), \$1.50; Southern Planter (Va.) (M.), 50c; Progressive Farmer (N. C.) (W.), \$1; Southern Agriculturist (Tenn.) (S.-M.), 50c; Southern Fruit Grower (Tenn.) (M.), 50c; three years, \$1; Country Gentleman (W.), \$1; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), \$1; Breeder's Gazette (W.), \$1; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet's "Daily Plant Hints," \$7. Also Mr. Willet's new book, just out, "The Divinity of the Undivine," \$1.35, postpaid. We also sell Agricultural Books as wanted.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

AUGUST 15, 1918.

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N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



FOURTH CLASS (Domestic Parcel Post) ZONE RATES

Weight, in pounds	Local	ZONES									
		1st. Up to 50 miles	2d. 50 to 150 miles	3d. 150 to 300 miles	4th. 300 to 600 miles	5th. 600 to 1000 miles	6th. 1000 to 1400 miles	7th. 1400 to 1800 miles	8th. Over 1800 miles		
1 lb.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12		
2 lbs.....	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24		
3 lbs.....	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36		
4 lbs.....	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48		
5 lbs.....	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60		
6 lbs.....	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72		
7 lbs.....	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84		
8 lbs.....	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96		
9 lbs.....	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08		
10 lbs.....	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20		
11 lbs.....	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32		
12 lbs.....	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44		
13 lbs.....	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56		
14 lbs.....	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68		
15 lbs.....	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80		
16 lbs.....	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92		
17 lbs.....	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04		
18 lbs.....	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16		
19 lbs.....	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.29		
20 lbs.....	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40		
21 lbs.....	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52		
22 lbs.....	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64		
23 lbs.....	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76		
24 lbs.....	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88		
25 lbs.....	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00		
26 lbs.....	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12		
27 lbs.....	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24		
28 lbs.....	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36		
29 lbs.....	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48		
30 lbs.....	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60		
31 lbs.....	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72		
32 lbs.....	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84		
33 lbs.....	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96		
34 lbs.....	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08		
35 lbs.....	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20		
36 lbs.....	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32		
37 lbs.....	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44		
38 lbs.....	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56		
39 lbs.....	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68		
40 lbs.....	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80		
41 lbs.....	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92		
42 lbs.....	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04		
43 lbs.....	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16		
44 lbs.....	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28		
45 lbs.....	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40		
46 lbs.....	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52		
47 lbs.....	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64		
48 lbs.....	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76		
49 lbs.....	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88		
50 lbs.....	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00		
51 lbs.....	.30	.55	.55	1.06							
52 lbs.....	.31	.56	.56	1.08							
53 lbs.....	.31	.57	.57	1.10							
54 lbs.....	.32	.58	.58	1.12							
55 lbs.....	.32	.59	.59	1.14							
56 lbs.....	.33	.60	.60	1.16							
57 lbs.....	.33	.61	.61	1.18							
58 lbs.....	.34	.62	.62	1.20							
59 lbs.....	.34	.63	.63	1.22							
60 lbs.....	.35	.64	.64	1.24							
61 lbs.....	.35	.65	.65	1.26							
62 lbs.....	.36	.66	.66	1.28							
63 lbs.....	.36	.67	.67	1.30							
64 lbs.....	.37	.68	.68	1.32							
65 lbs.....	.37	.69	.69	1.34							
66 lbs.....	.38	.70	.70	1.36							
67 lbs.....	.38	.71	.71	1.38							
68 lbs.....	.39	.72	.72	1.40							
70 lbs.....	.40	.74	.74	1.44							

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods Are Wanted by Parcel Post,
Postage Must Be Added as Per Table
Below Except for Those We Offer
to Deliver Free as Above.

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

For all merchandise mailable by Parcel Post offered in this catalog see the opposite Parcel Post table, so that extra for postage can be remitted according to Zone distances as below.

Insure Postal Package Goods.—We advise you to insure. Add for insurance 3c up to a \$5.00 order; 5c for an order not exceeding \$25.00; 10c for an order not exceeding \$50.00, and 25c for an order value not exceeding \$100.00; this to be sent in by you in addition to the postage.

We Pay War Tax.—War Tax upon each postal package is now necessary, carrying special stamps of 1c where postage amounts to 25c; 2c where postage is from 26c to 50c, and 1c for each 25c above. This house will pay this war tax. Do not include it in your remittance.

Weight Limit.—The weight limit within the Local, first, second and third Zones is now seventy (70) pounds within the other Zones the weight limit is fifty (50) pounds and the sibe limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

For small packages, weighing 4 ounces or less, a special rate of 1c per ounce or fraction is provided covering all Zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.

Important—In remitting postage always add it to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The local postmaster will inform you what Zone you are in from Augusta, and you can add postage accordingly, or any geography showing scale of miles will give you your distance from Augusta for Zone determination.

Parcel Post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone.

Alaska	Cuba
Canada	Guam
Canal Zone	Hawaiian Isls.
Mexico	Philippine Isl.
Republic of Panama	
Pago-Pago,	Tutuila Island
Tau	Manua Island (Samoa)

U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1918—Fall Catalog—1918

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

The Prices Quoted in the Catalog Are Net—We offer no premiums, discounts or gratuities. This list cancels all previous quotations.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D.

Accounts—Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory references. Augusta reference preferred on account of the shorter delay pending investigation.

We Forward as Customers Direct—By express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free—By express, parcel post or freight, our option to any express office, postoffice and freight station in the United States, all Vegetables and Flower Seed sold by the packet, ounce, and up to ¼ lb. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pints, quarts, pecks, half-bushel, etc. If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We Do Not Guarantee Safe Delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to \$25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates—We have obtained from Southern Express Company special express rate on seeds shipped by us. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates. On shipments of less than 30 pounds we can usually ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Company, for 40 cents.

Catalog Prices—The prices quoted in this catalog are only those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers and Vetches, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price; and prices follow market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or we will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Errors in the Filling of Orders—We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Should anything be accidentally omitted we will promptly forward same when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order.

NO WARRANTY! We Cannot Guarantee the Results of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out—therefore:

N. L. Willet Seed Company give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. This "No Warranty" clause is not only put thus prominently in our catalog, but is also printed on all of our bill heads, and is made a part of every sale of seeds in our house.

Germination Test—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them yourself, for germination.

Carungus Seed Tester—75c postpaid, a metal box with one hundred compartments with supplies and moisture to germinate seed without further attention.

SEEDS ARE SCARCE.

The scarcity of seeds should make you get in your supplies at once of all garden and field seeds for your Winter or Fall sowing.

GRAINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

Our Electric Seed Cleaners, Etc.

ELECTRIC SEED CLEANERS, ETC.—Our wholesale warehouse on the Georgia Railroad is outfitted with all modern machinery, run by an electric plant, and used for threshing, cleaning and fumigating seeds. Our new large electric-power seed cleaner, the only one in Augusta, marvelously fans, cleans and separates; takes out all weed seeds, inferior, small, runty seeds and trash (hand machines run with irregular power, and give irregular and inferior results). It would amaze you to see the refuse this machine separates in ten bushels of oats. One weed stalk in an oat field and threshed out in a grain thrasher, often leaves in these oats one thousand to twenty thousand weed seeds and all ready for planting. The seed cleaner separates these and separates runty seeds which, in turn, make runty crops.

PRICE FOR CLEANING SEEDS.—We charge extra in grains, 20c a bushel to run grains through this machine, and where these especially fancy re-cleaned grain seeds are wanted, 20c a bushel must be added to our "catalog price." The usual commercial oat is doubled in value, and it saves the farmer many weed troubles, if seed oats especially, are run through this special machine.

DOUBLY ATTESTED.—The farmer-growers are in many cases, growing and selling seeds under wrong names. Willet's seeds come to you "doubly attested" as to types and qualities; for you have first the grower's approval, and, second, Willet's re-examination and re-approval. This double attestation in seed purchases carries great value.

WAR GRAIN CROPS.—Through this war grains will continue to be scarce and high. At the war's end they will be still higher and scarcer. Plant Grains regardless of seed cost. Plant the best seed. Plant thick to get full germination of crop.

SCARCITY IN SEEDS.—The scarcity in seeds amounts almost to a panic. When you read this catalog sit down and send us your order for your Fall and Winter stock of seed; to wait later may mean to get without. Don't wait to get prices. Send on your money and we will give you an honest equivalent at the day's current prices.

BARLEY

Georgia Bearded Barley—(Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is, therefore, better than wheat or rye. When cut for hay cut before it is fully bearded out. Barley hay cures well and is superior in feed nutrients to timothy hay. Barley is easily grown, and it can be cut when allowed to grow, several weeks before wheat. It does well when seeded in corn and cotton rows as a cover crop. Barley grain yield per acre is 26 6/10 bushels per acre average, while wheat is 16½ bushels and rye is 16 8/10. It is almost as much as oats, which average 32 bushels.

Bearded Barley for hogging: Plant October and November, broadcast one bushel. Begin feeding when 6 inches high. Feed from December to April. Price, 1 peck \$1.00; 1 bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.25.

Georgia Beardless Barley—Scarce. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.) Sow

in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Can be planted for fall grazing at last laying by of cotton. Makes big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last, waist high. Cut in bloom and before seeding, makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats cattle fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Furnishes all winter, good grazing, and then runs up when cattle are taken off, and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow 1½ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 24 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely. Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.75.

SEED OATS

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre, broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Oats should always be drilled, because they are less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats are far less liable to be killed than when we plant the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is little nutriment in dried out straw; and in two bundles of sheaf oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay oats, therefore, should be cut in a green and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful. A deep spout drill will protect Oats as against spring drought. Oats for hogging plant October and November, broadcast, two bushels. Begin feeding when 6 inches high. Graze from January to March. Kansas and Northern oats largely

sold, because cheap, are not good seed oats here. They are often sold by brokers for Texas Oats. Oats and Vetch planted together make a fine hay combination; average height 4½ feet, yielding three or four tons hay per acre. Harvest early May.

Willet's Oat-Cleaning Machinery—Electric power, takes out 10 per cent worthless seed and trash. Operation costs us 20c per bushel. Increases oat germination 10 to 15 per cent; removes all runty, lightweight and weed seeds (runty seeds make runty crops). Result is clean, homogeneous seed, all same size and weight, and always worth much more than farmer's or merchant's uncleaned stock, and worth much more than hand-fanned cleaned stocks. Add 20c a bushel to below oat prices when you wish to get this extra fancy re-cleaned oat seed.

FULGHUM OATS

Our Mr. Willet was the first man ten years ago, to write in the press, as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Leading advertisers today, of this oat, secured their seed of us. We have the same seed now. They are practically pedigreed seed and are absolutely pure. While it originated some 30 miles from Augusta, Mr. Willet has been the real introducer and exploiter of the Fulghum Oat which, on account of its superiority, is worth at least fifty millions of dollars to the South today.

Originated near Augusta, as a sporadic stalk. 3½ to 4 feet high. Grains and stalks are as large as Appler; grains are double the size of Texas grains. Is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Matures evenly and has a long drought-resisting tap root. Its strong forte is its Earliness. About three weeks earlier than Texas, and is as early as the light, thin, Spring "Burt" Oat. Ready for feed April 25th, or off the land May 10th. In upper South Carolina Fulghums matured May 18, and Applers June 10th. This earliness affords early spring feeding and gives to the farmer opportunity that is invaluable for the earlier planting of cottons, corn, cow peas, velvet beans, sorghums, potatoes, etc. This work can't be done with Appler until June. Fulghums planted March 4, 1918, at Augusta, grew 4 feet and made full crop. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, Spring, 1914, 1915 and 1916, cut short Appler and Texas Oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum Oat saved them and gave big yields. W. E. P. said May 10, 1916: "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." J. G. D. in 1916 said: "Made 132 bushels Fulghums on one acre, and on 22 acres averaged 80 bushels per acre. Used no fertilizer, but followed after a fine inoculated pea vine crop turned under."

An Augusta party, 1913, made in Appler 50 bushels to the acre, while he made 72 bushels of Fulghum Oats.

Rust Proof. Absolutely rust proof and is more so than Appler or Texas.

Cold Resistant. Fulghums were not cold killed like other oats in the winter freeze of 1916-1917. Will supplant all other Southern Oats. It is only the improvident farmer today who is not using Fulghums. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees and while in March there was a freeze when the oats were in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre. In Virginia stood eight degrees below zero thermometer, made fine crop and then fine volunteer crop. In Missouri withstood 16 degrees below zero in winter; were cut in June and made 30 bushels more per acre than any other Spring Oat. The hulls are so stiff that they do not rot and lying in the ground make more and better "volunteer" oats than any other oats. Fulghum Oats, on account of their thick hull, when planted in cold weather, will lie long in the ground and then come up. Augusta crops planted in 1917, December 1st, and harvested, came up the middle of February and made good crops.

Beardless. This Oat is quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler or Texas. Fulghums thresh 25 per cent easier than the bearded oats. The Fulghum Oats run through the drill (one bushel on rich soil per acre, and two bushels on sandy lands) with absolute accuracy. Being entirely beardless Fulghums are as safe for horse feeding as clipped oats.

The Georgia Agricultural College says: "Among the great variety of oats as tested Fulghum Oats are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of

OATS—(Continued)

yields. Earliness is emphasized for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater amount of pea vine hay can be harvested. In Spring, 1913, a Washington Government Agency came to Augusta and looked over the Augusta FULGHUM Oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our Rust Proof Oats. This year, our Machine Cleaned Fulghum Oats doubled the yield of Appler and trebled that of Texas. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the Spring along with Burt Oats, FULGHUM matured quicker than Burt Oats and made considerably larger crops. Our Re-cleaned Fulghums have tested as high as 93 per cent germination, while uncleaned farmer's oats frequently don't

Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., made six-year average 67 bushels per acre. Even though you grow Fulghums as main crop, grow also some later oats, in order to distribute better the labor proposition in the matter of harvesting. Grow two oat crops—one early and one late. 1 bushel \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.75. Get price in large amounts.

Georgia Bancroft Oats. Like the Appler, is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. Very little difference in these two oats, namely, Appler and Bancroft. Very much heavier oat than the Texas. Some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft. Rust proof and prolific. One party near Au-



Georgia Fulghum Oats.

germinate over 85 per cent. Fulghums being earlier, can be planted later than Appler, and yet make a crop. Fulghum Oats were planted Augusta on thin land March 3, 1918; were cut June 8, 1918, 4 foot tall and as handsome as any in this country.

Our FULGHUM Oats, too, come to you doubly attested as to type and quality, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination. 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the Fulghum Oats offered us by growers, we find to be badly mixed with bearded Appel Oats. Price: 1 bushel \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.75 per bushel. Get prices on larger amounts—car lots a specialty.

Georgia Appler Oats. (32 pounds to bushel.) Fall sown. We are large Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust-proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures several weeks earlier than Texas; matures later than Fulghums and Burts. Exceedingly prolific; harvest about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler Oats, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches; a length of 18 inches was most common length. Georgia Exp. Sta. says about 10 to 15 per cent better straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields than Kansas and Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting.

gusta with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. Applers and Bancrofts are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof Oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof Oats. A Florida correspondent who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. 1 bushel \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.00; 50 bushels \$1.75.

The "Hundred-Bushel" Oat. Originator claims the most prolific oat known. Very similar to the Appler. A heavy, bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. The Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., however, in their six years' test, gives a much better turnout per acre on Applers than they did with the Hundred Bushel Oat. 1 bushel \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.75.

Georgia Burt Oats. These are the usual Spring Oat—far better and safer than some other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt is also a good oat sown in Fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Kansas and Middle West grown Burt seed no good. This was the only early oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum. 1 bushel \$2.00; 5 bushels at \$1.75; 10 bushels at \$1.60 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oats till they head; look like rye or Orchard Grass. No cold whatever kills them. Winter graze, and afterwards will grow off and head out in Spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof

OATS—(Continued)

Oats—allows you to get two or three oat crops with different maturing times. Popular and widely used further North. Our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Forty to sixty bushels per acre; dark gray in color, with a stripe. Make a good growth before winter, and thus gives an excellent grazing in fall and winter, without injuring in any wise a later grain crop from the field. Turf or stool in a remarkable manner, and soon spread over the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The hardiest of oats. Bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.60; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.50. Get prices in large amounts. **Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats.** These oats of-

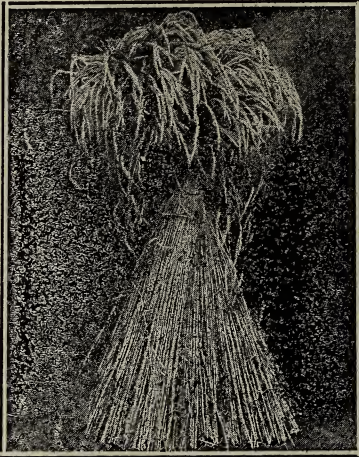
fered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and come from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with obnoxious and foreign seed. We are large jobbers of fancy Texas oats; but it must be known that Texas oats are late oats. The grains are small in size, and the loss through their heavy beard is large; often times, as sold on the general market, they come from Kansas and are Spring grown, and are, therefore, not cold-resistant. Large amounts of these Kansas oats are sold for Texas oats. Bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.30. Get prices in large amounts.

RYE

Native Georgia Black Rye. Winter grown. (See cut.) (56 lbs. to bushel.) Stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye seed grown in Tennessee, Ohio and North and West is cheaper, is slower growing and is not so good here. Northern Rye, Virginia and Tennessee are different types of rye. Their rye is called White Rye; our Georgia fall sown rye is called Black Rye. Plant in September or October and through January and into Spring, one bushel per acre or for seed one-half bushel; or on rich land for grazing one and a half bushels. We

tainous. Rye grows well on poor lands, and gives early green feed, and makes a good hay if cut before headed out. Rye is harder than wheat, can be sown later and on poorer lands; even on acid soil. It is less subject to injury by insects and disease, and usually matures before rust. It uses less nitrogen from the soil (is a kind of semi-legume) and the straw carries a higher value than wheat straw. Rye and Augusta or Hairy Vetch mixed, for hay or turning under, are fine. Rye has peculiar and fine qualities for land manuring as turned under. 1 peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.25. Get prices in large amounts.

Beech Island Rye (or Killingsworth). Many farmers believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has Northern rye been substituted for Georgia Rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward two months earlier; is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. Our growers only realize about ten bushels grain per acre on this rye. 1 peck \$1.35; 1 bushel \$4.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.75. Get prices in large amounts.



Native Georgia Rye.

usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one bushel, together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Plant rye for hogging October and November, broadcast three pecks; begin feeding when six inches high; feed from January to April. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Sometimes in certain seasons and on certain soils the very best Southern Ryes will trail. The cause is unknown, though in most cases this rye comes up out of the trail in the Spring-time. We have never known, however, Abruzzi Rye or Roscn under any conditions to trail.

Many Rye growers here put in half bushel of Rye and 15 pounds Augusta Vetch to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early Spring. Makes excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Many North Georgia Rye sellers sell Cincinnati, O., rye and Tennessee rye spring-grown, as "Georgia Rye." Our rye comes from level lands, not moun-

Abruzzi Rye. (Italian.) (See cut.) Mr. Willet first introduced and exploited this Rye in Georgia something like twelve years ago. Seed are twenty-five per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish white cast. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. Agricultural Dept. Bul. 336 says quality grain better and tallest Rye yet tested. In big demand for grazing and for fall and winter cover crop in cotton middles—½ bushel per acre, together with 20 pounds Augusta Vetch. Stood last winter's freeze. The only Rye for the South. Buy your seed stock quickly and regardless of price. Abruzzi Rye and Brabham Peas furnish an almost complete all-the-year proposition for hogs for hogging.



Abruzzi Rye. Note the Length of Heads.

Grows upright; never known to trail. Grows 6 feet with a 6-inch head. Makes about 20 bushels per acre; Clemson averaged on large area 22 ½ bushels. Has made 52 bushels. Doubles easily in seed yield other ryes. Will supplant other ryes because comes off quicker in fall and Spring; stools more and doubles hay and seed outturn of other ryes, and suffers less in Spring droughts and winter cold.

RYE—(Continued)

Plowed under in April as sown in October makes a world of humus. Its earliness saves it from Spring drought. Planted here in March headed out full by May 10th. Planted here April 1st, grew 4½ feet, gathered 17 bushels per acre June 10th. Even with all the cold of the past winter some of our growers this year showed us Abruzzi with heads 5½-in. to 6 in. long, and with 68 grains per head. 1 peck \$1.50; 1 bushel \$4.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.25.

THE NEW "ROSEN" RYE

The New "Rosen" Rye. From Russia, and developed three or four years ago from an individual plant at breeding plats of Michigan Agricultural College, where without fertilizers, it averaged for three years, forty-one bushels per acre, being twice as productive as other ryes. Its wonderful productivity has made a tremendous demand for it in that state. It is a winter grain in Michigan, and will withstand any cold. It was not hurt in the slightest here in Augusta in the extra cold winter of 1917.

Its stooing qualities are truly remarkable. (See cut.)

Its straw is tall, stocky and extremely stiff. Stands up well and does not fall or lodge.

Its grain is possibly the largest of all ryes; is large and plump, and a grayish white in color and not blue or dark brown. The heads fill out better than other ryes and are four or five inches long. In Virginia for the past several years, it has proven there to be even more satisfactory than Abruzzi Rye. It is expected, in Virginia as well as in Michigan, that this rye will largely supersede other ryes.

For the two years past, we have been testing it here in Augusta. Our growers pronounce it to be the equal in every way of Abruzzi Rye. This statement carries great meaning. Rosen should do, aside from Abruzzi, better than our other ryes as grown in Georgia as a forage, and as a grain maker. It matures from ten days to two weeks later than Abruzzi.

Its extra size in grain and productiveness of seed fit in well, aside from its forage-making qualities, with these rye bread eating days. Try out this rye. Price: 1 peck \$1.50; 1 bushel \$4.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$4.25.



WHEATS

You'll grow wheat, and lots of it, if you will but think of wheat exportation as being the saving of millions and millions of starving lives in Europe and as being the necessary and best means for whipping the war. The extra growing of wheat in America may mean world-liberty and world-freedom! Grow your own wheat for your own home flour, and this releases Western wheat for shipment to our soldiers our Allies, and the starvings in Europe.

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat. Our stock can be relied upon for this section. The varieties we list have given best results here, after tests for a number of years. We advise farmers in this section to plant for more wheat. Many times more wheat was made Spring 1915, 1916 and 1917 in this portion of the South than in 20 years. It has proved a profitable crop; many new wheat mills have been built. The Southern crop comes in before the Northern crop; brings a good price from local mills. Big amounts of wheat for the past two years have been grown in the South—averaging about 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Country wheat mills about Augusta are now running night and day. The war demands wheat-growing by every farmer. Join the campaign for 25 per cent wheat increase.

Culture. Plant one to two bushels to acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January in this section. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch to be cut for hay, both maturing at the same time. Cut wheat for hay when in the milk or soft dough. Wheat planted as late as February 15, 1918, at Augusta, with guano, made fine wheat.

Some Points About Growing. The explanation for small yield usually reported in the South can be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetab-

matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the velvet bean or cow pea, and no other fertilizer is a economical. After a crop of velvet beans or cow peas a good fertilizer, and alone, for wheat, is acid phosphate, some three or four hundred pounds per acre.

Wheat (60 pounds to bushel). Wheat is never cold killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. If rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat," Alabama Experimental Station, Auburn, Ala. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South.

Beardless or Smooth Head varieties that we recommend for this section are **Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific.**

Blue Stem, or Purple Straw Wheat: A beardless variety; short, slender compact heads; light yellow chaff. Straw is light purple at the top. A medium early variety and one of the standard varieties of the South. Not so much affected by smut as other wheats. An old favorite; good for milling or cutting in dough for hay. Our principal Georgia Wheat. Adapted to the South; firm, round grain. Hardy, resistant. Price: Peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.65 per bushel.

Early Red May Wheat: A beardless variety much like Purple Straw. Early maturing and almost identical with the old Fultz Wheat. Very popular. Price: Peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.65 a bushel.

Leap's Prolific. A new variety originating in Virginia. Grain seems to be flintier than possibly other wheats. Is stiff strawed, and with good stoo-



WHEAT—(Continued)

ing qualities. Carries fine long heads. Roots deeply; does not shatter in handling. In Virginia often 40 bushels per acre. Red grain. Price: Peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.65 per bushel.

Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: **Red Wonder** and **Bearded Fulcaster**.

Red Wonder Wheat. A valuable bearded wheat. Stiff straw. Large flinty grains. Many prefer bearded wheat grains for milling to beardless varieties. In wet weather beards act as a protector to the grains. Price: Peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.65.

Fulcaster Wheat. A bearded wheat and somewhat rust proof. A fine milling wheat. Hardy, robust and withstands adverse weather conditions. A



Our Select Georgia Blue Stem Wheat.

fine yielder carrying large heads standing up well. It is a cross-bred from Fultz and the old Lancaster wheat. Price: 1 peck \$1.25; 1 bushel \$3.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.65 bushel.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

To prevent smut in wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2 1/2 gallons of water. Price Blue Stone, 1 pound 25c. Soak wheat a few hours; or one pint of Formaldehyde, at 60c per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

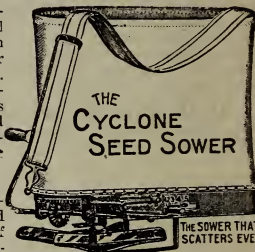
WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE

One of the best combination grazing mixtures; is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and Augusta Vetch. Has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results. Use one to two bushels per acre. Bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.
Page Eight

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Popular Seeder, and Extensively Used.

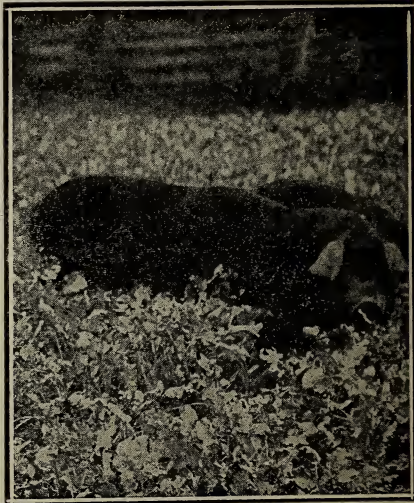
Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$2.00 each.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(See cut)—(Brassica Napus.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Holland, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 8 or 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills in Spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. A hog grower with 80 hogs who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year at the Florida Station. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding hogs, sheep and cattle. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August, it makes



Grazing in Rape Field.

in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feeding in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months, a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The

plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. For fall hogging, plant September and October, broadcast, 15 lbs., or drill 10 lbs. in 30-inch rows per acre; begin feeding when 6 inches high; graze from December to April. Can be sown in corn from August to October in the South. Thrives best in cold weather; furnishes excellent winter pasturage for hogs and sheep. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. 1 pound 25c; 5 to 10 pounds 18c; 25 to 50 pounds 16c.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Used for eating purposes, or sown with other grain for hay feeding purposes. Height of straw 43 inches. Resembles a small, extra early garden pea. Takes the place, in far North and Canada, that the cow pea does in the South. Resistant to cold weather. Plant in the South from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing; or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Cut for hay when pods are about half grown. Canada field peas and Burt oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Sow with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. Being edible are exported now at high prices to Europe. Seeds scarce and high. Price: 1 peck \$1.75; 1 bushel \$5.50; 5 bushels at \$5.25 per bushel.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

(48 pounds to bushel.)

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. Can be sown in early Spring or late summer; matures in about three months. The Japanese is an improvement over the old varieties; kernels are much larger; well-suited for the South. Grows on almost any soil, resists heat and drought. Blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Broadcast one bushel per acre. Peck \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75; 5 bushels \$3.50 per bushel.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT

This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels \$3.50.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

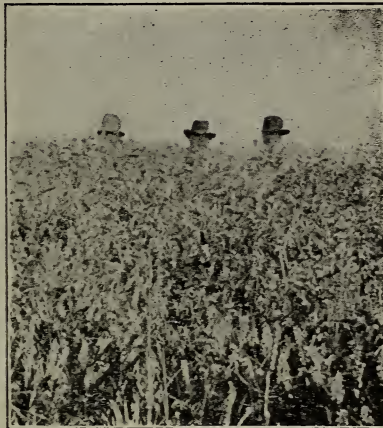
"Fertilizers and Crops." Van Slyke. 734 pages, \$2.85 postpaid. "Forage Plants and Their Culture." Piper, 618 pages, \$2.10 postpaid. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

VETCHES

A Culture for Vetch Growing. Inoculate with Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. Write to Washington for Farmer's Bulletin No. 529—Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States. We sow vetches August 15th to January 15th, alone, Sativa, 40 lbs. Hairy 30 lbs., Narrow Leaf Augusta 20 lbs. per acre. Sometimes we mix two quarts; also mix with crimson clover. Vetch hay brings same price as alfalfa. We sow, too, a mixture of usual amount vetch and at the same time one bushel Beardless Barley in September and cut barley in fall and vetch in spring. Vetch turned under is our best winter legume for soil enriching. Followed by cow peas, two legume crops in one year can be had.

Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—for enriching the soil. Adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil; is superior to cow peas for increasing the productivity of land. Does for the soil in winter what the cow pea does for it in the summer.



A Vetch Field.

A field of Hairy Vetch at Augusta, producing more than two tons per acre.

Vetches in Cotton Fields. Vetch can be planted in cotton at the last working, or after the first or second picking. Can be planted after corn or cow peas. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May, vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under.

Vetch Germination. Vetch seed sprout slowly and oftentimes in testing pan are coming up for weeks and weeks. Seeds have hard coverings; need, therefore, good seasons, else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting, always test your seed between wet papers for 3 or 10 days and note germinating percentage. Our vetch seed are always tested and are sent out under high germination, but we will not be responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

Augusta Vetch, Narrow Leaf, *Vicia Angustifolia.* We are headquarters for and introducers at wholesale of this Vetch, handling it in large amounts. Sow fall until February. In immense use here at Augusta. Seed heretofore unobtainable, but now obtainable in grain mixtures as fanned and separated. Not so tall as other vetches. The seed are small. Carrying a seed cost in big quantity of only \$2 an acre, it gives us an average seed cost of one-half to one-third of other vetches. We plant alone, 20 pounds per acre, or with two quarts of oats, or half and half with Crimson Clover. Our earliest vetch, coming off early in May. Easier cured than Hairy; begins blooming in March. Week earlier than Sativa; three weeks earlier than Hairy. Can in the fall be sowed in cotton middles, or scarified in Bermuda sod. Grown, too, in combination with Johnson grass—vetch hay coming off first. For oat-vetch hay, green cut, we plant 15 pounds vetch and one-half bushel oats per acre. We do the same with rye, same amounts, for grazing or turning under. Its earliness allows cotton and corn and rice crops (without guano) to be grown as following it. It has been scattered through Augusta oats, throughout the South in a small way; and everywhere it is highly regarded and conserved. Wherever used it makes good pasture, and good hay, and usually maintains itself year after year through its reseeding. Germinates so slowly that it may gradually come up from October to December. Begins seeding early in season at bottom of plant and keeps on seeding as plant grows. Hay is better and richer than other vetches and more sought after because the hay always carries some of its rich seeds—other vetch hays carry no seeds. In boll weevil areas

VETCHES—(Continued)

turn under cotton early and plant Augusta Vetch, or vetch and rye mixed and turn under in early Spring for land manuring. Professor C. V. Piper, U. S. Ag. Dept. says: "There are two winter annuals that reproduce themselves in which I have considerable confidence, namely: Burr Clover and Narrow Leaf Vetch. I believe that on many of the better pasture soils, these legumes can be established, and that they will reseed themselves year after year." Can begin grazing in December. Price: 1 pound 20c; 5 to 10 pounds 15c; 25 to 50 pounds 12c; 100 pounds 10c.

Vicia Villosa, or Hairy Vetch or Sand Vetch. Inoculate for best results. Use Mulford Cultures. See front inside cover. (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume. Hardier than Sativa and never cold-killed. Matures May 20th to June 10th; makes perhaps one and one-half tons hay per acre. Seeds are high in price; come from Russia and war importations are greatly reduced. Seed are smaller than Sativa—plant 30 pounds to the acre. Blooms are a beautiful purple; appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. Villosa stools heavily 6 to 12 stalks usually per seed; grows 5 to 8 feet. As a support we plant 4 quarts of oats and sometimes 4 quarts of white bloom Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. Later than Sativa; three weeks later than Narrow Leaf Vetch. Gets two-thirds of its growth in March. Have known 149 stools from one plant.

Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seed mixed with worthless wild vetch. If ripened and turned under will reseed itself, or let it fall down on ground in parks, and will reseed itself. Grows well on the poorest sandiest soil. 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 20 lbs. 28c; 25 to 50 lbs. 25; 100 lbs. 22c per lb.



Sativa Vetch.

Vicia Sativa or Oregon or English Vetch. (60 pounds to bushel.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. See front inside cover. Good amounts will be available this fall; for latitudes where the thermometer does not fall below 15 degrees, this Vetch

may be equal to Hairy Vetch. Should be used in a large way this year. For latitude of Augusta and below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold-killed. Stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest Vetch center in the United States. More easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy. Plant in good wet seasons, since seed shell is quite thick. Grows 3 to 5 feet. Usually cut here about May 15th; not so heavy a growth or woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of highest quality. Sow 45 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. Good way to sow is 45 pounds of Sativa, 4 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Dairymen here plant per acre 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, ½ bushel Sativa and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can be cut in 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Plant Sativa in cotton fields, in the growing cotton and in early Spring turn under. Ripens seed from May 10th to May 25th. Its hay is more easily handled than the Hairy Vetch. Week later than Augusta Vetch; two weeks earlier than Hairy. 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. 10c.

CLOVERS

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina." Get this valuable bulletin of North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under. Five tons green of the varied legumes, as turned under, will yield in pounds nitrogen, and worth (at 20c per pound) in dollars, for soil nutriment, as follows viz.: Cow peas, 37 pounds, nitrogen worth \$7.40; vetch, 55 pounds, worth \$11.00; crimson clover, 46 pounds worth \$9.10; velvet beans, 54 pounds, worth \$10.80; Soys, 65 pounds, worth \$13.00; alfalfa, 74 pounds, worth \$14.80, and Burr Clover, 85c pound, worth \$17.00.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover. A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures. See front inside cover. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated cloth, \$2.10 postpaid; paper, 60c postpaid.

Stools heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, Spring or fall. Cut before blooming, 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa mixed with ground grains a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best here in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middles till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alabama and South Carolina are sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands. Will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. If a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish or many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa by planting 15 or 20 pounds along with Spring oats in February. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. 26c; 25 to 50 lbs. 25c per lb.

Georgia Burr Clover, or Spotted Burr Clover. (10 pounds to bushel in burr.) (Medicago Arabic.)

CLOVERS—(Continued)

There are all possible qualities in Burr Clover. Two lots were offered us this year—at \$2.00, and at 35c per bushel, and the \$2.00 per bushel was far cheaper than the 35c per bushel. Closer jointed, has much more foliage, is harder than California Burr Clover, which is somewhat bunched and seed are sold cheaper. Get Farmers' (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold

600 acres is soddied in Burr Clover, which has increased the value of my land \$40.00 an acre. Gives good grazing in winter. By leaving a balk in the middle of seed bed and allowing this clover to go to seed, land is then free for planting early crops of corn, cotton, etc. The clover is thus not in the way of any crop." Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. Grow an acre also about the house for calves, chickens and hogs to winter graze on. 1 lb. 25c; 1 bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.65; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.40 bushel.

California Burr Clover. (Medicago Denticulata.) Use **Mulford's Cultures**; see front inside cover. A perennial legume. Not so hardy as Georgia Burr, nor is it so large. Inferior to Georgia Burr, but used largely in California and Texas with fine results. Sell only the hulled. The California Burr is large and bare; ends are flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia Burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia Burr has spines all over it. Sow 15 to 20 pounds hulled seed per acre. July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18c.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover. Hulled! Read below as concerning "Crimson Clover in the Chaff." (Trifolium Incarnatum.) Use **Mulford Cultures**; see front inside cover. New crop not imported until August. Hulled seed scarce and high. A legume; 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay. Stools heavily. Plant on thoroughly well plowed ground, level, just before a rain; but if a dry season follows it is best to brush in lightly. Grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at

Alfalfa.

A field of Alfalfa near Augusta, making four tons per acre.

in burrs, unhulled. Re-cleaned in our Electric Cleaner, A perennial legume. Ascending and branching. The cut is a plant covering 2½ to 4 feet square; carries 40 stems and each stem with about 60 burrs, each burr 3 to 7 seed—the plant having about 2,400 burrs and 12,000 seed. Wet and roll seed well in ashes or dust; can then be sown broadcast like cow peas. A hardy rank grower, 15 to 30 inches high, dense mass fibre roots; penetrating 12 to 18 inches, large nitrogen gatherer. Plant two bushels per acre. To get quick seed germination, put a bag of burrs over night in cold water, then immerse the bag for one minute in boiling water, then replace the bag in the same cold water for several hours. Last process reinoculates the seed with bacteria—the hot water (which softened the seed) having killed them. 90 per cent germination usually takes place by this method within a week. Sow July to last of October. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. Scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow;" or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October; turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Good hay. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr Clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn—green all the year; sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seed are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land, or simply strew burrs on top of the ground. After planting June or July cow peas, sow Burr Clover on top of ground and mow cow peas later for hay, leaving clover undisturbed. Burrs carry inoculation. A friend grazed ten acres Burr Clover until April 1st, took off the cattle, and June 1st gathered from the ground, as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in burr, which he sold. Then turned under the plants; planted corn and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. At South Carolina Fair, 1915, exhibit showed cotton after two years of Burr Clover turned under, increased 300 per cent; and corn after two years of Burr Clover, showing equal results. Seed were planted in fall in cotton middles, and in the Spring land was plowed and cotton and corn were planted, leaving the middles undisturbed as a balk, which Burr Clover in the balk after re-seeding itself on the ground late in May, was turned under. Mr. M., in Ala., writes: "All my farm of



Burr Clover.

CLOVERS—(Continued)

second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting; sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly; can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria absolutely necessary, and land, too, must not be acid. Plant in corn last plowing, and plow under in the spring and follow by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. Used in large way for land manuring



Crimson Clover.

purposes by breaking up the land in Spring and planting same and leaving balk in the middle of each row for a seed bed, and allowing clover on this balk to go to seed. After it is seeded, the balk turned under. We largely plant half Crimson Clover and half Narrow Leaf Vetch mixture for hay and grazing. The war largely interferes with the importation from France of Crimson Clover. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. 26c; 25 to 50 lbs. 25c lb.

Crimson Clover in the Chaff. (One seed in each hull.) Seed gathered here native, by special new machinery, and are much preferred by many Crimson Clover growers to imported hulled seed. S 20 pounds per acre on top of ground; the dews will moisten the chaff and germination is quick and sure, and the planting is easier and less costly; every seed, unlike the hulled, seems to germinate and to grow off. In sowing seed in the chaff, keep the top of the seed in the basket well and finely loosened up so as not to sow in lumps, and take at a time for sowing, only a small amount, in the hand. It can be really sowed as evenly, it is claimed, as the hulled. This native Crimson Clover in the chaff is making us fast independent of France. French importations will be few, and much of it probably too late for our use in 1918. 100 pounds of Crimson Clover in the chaff hulls out 75 pounds. Price in the chaff: 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. 20c lb.

Late White Blooming Crimson Clover. A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Late April or May cutting and early Spring

grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Matures with late oats and Hairy Vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Sow in the fall, Rye, with white blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Importation difficult! Seed scarce and high. 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. 26c; 25 to 50 lbs. 24c lb.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. (60 lbs. to bushel.) Sow broadcast in Spring, September or October. 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any Spring grain as early as the ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasturage plants for pasture hay and enricher of soil. 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c.

Mammoth Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. A perennial legume. Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. Larger and later than Red Clover. Used in the Middle West more than Red Clover for pasturage and turning under. Makes twice as much foliage as Red Clover. The hay is quite coarse, stem being about as large as a pencil; but as a grazer and for fertilizing, few things excel it. It is perennial and will last year after year. Seeds in June and July. Plant 15 pounds per acre in October, or along with Spring oats in February. About two feet high in height. Highly recommended in thin soils. Stools heavily. 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c.

Alsike Clover. Swedish Clover. A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Makes a thicker and finer growth than Red Clover for hay or grazing, and considerably more resistant to heat and drought and cold weather. Does well under a great variety of soils, and is a sure crop where Red Clover fails. Seed are quite small; it only takes six or eight pounds per acre. Oftentimes admixtures per acre of three pounds of Alsike and eight pounds of Red Clover are used. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; see front inside cover. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. 1 lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 55c; 25 to 50 lbs. 50c.

Georgia Melilotus Alba or Bokhara or Sweet Clover. A legume. Use Mulford Culture. See front inside cover. 30 pounds to bushels. Sow 1 bushel per acre in March or April. Or sow in the fall with grain and cut later on after grain cutting. Can be pastured spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. Great soil renewer. Cut for hay when two feet high—when not woody; grows five feet. Reseeds as long as land is unbroken. Sweetest of all hays, and mixes fine with Johnson grass. Seeds about July 15th. Reseeds close to the ground, and continues to grow. The beeman's best friend because of its sweet flowers. In the past four years Mel Alba has been sensationally transformed from a semi-weed into a plant of greatest use and value. Prices in burr: 1 lb. 30c; 1 bu. \$5.50; 5 bu. \$5.00 bu.

Japan Clover. (*Lepedeza Striata*.) Use Mulford Cultures. See front inside cover. A perennial legume. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disk harrow. Or sow with oats, or sow on top of oats in February; or with oats or rye in the fall; or sow in the spring by itself and alone, 1 bu. per acre. Mixes well with Paspalum Dill. One of our most valued hay or pasturage plants, and perhaps equal to Bermuda. Graze June till frost. Spreading naturally everywhere in the South; the one hay plant principally, in Louisiana. When cut for hay, leave 6-inch strip, and afterward drag this strip, for reseeding purposes. The high price of hay makes these seeds at present high in cost. Price: 1 lb. 50c; 1 bu. \$10.00; 5 to 10 bus. \$9.50 bu.

GRASSES

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre. Spring or Fall—October and November, are the best fall months. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodland pasturage. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 40c; 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$4.00 bu.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*). 14 lbs. to the bushel. Too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Largely used alone or in combination for lawns. In Kentucky it carries world-wide fame for pasturing of fine horses. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 35c; 1 bu. \$3.25; 5 bus. \$3.00 bu.

Herds or Red Top. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). 10 lbs. to the bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. Once established it improves by thickening year after year; is easily eradicated. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; used largely, too, as a hay grass and mixed with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb., 25c; 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 bus. \$2.00 bu.

English Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*). 14 pounds to bushel. Sow in October and later 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes



Italian Rye Grass.

and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. Lasts longer than annual Italian Rye. Sow up to end of

October. Used largely about Augusta for lawns and parks, but the Italian is, for some reason, usually preferred. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c lb.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*), 14 lbs. to bushel. Sow 30 to 50 lbs. per acre in fair soil. September, October and spring. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay, seeds about May 1st. Excellent pasturage. Quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in South Georgia and around Augusta and on sandy lands and under trees, for lawns, and in parks and yards. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Wherever in South where watering is impossible and where sandy soil and shade make lawn



Ky Blue Grass.

grass impossible. Italian Rye will give largest and finest results and should be in universal use. The principal grass in South Europe. Our magnificent hotel Bon Air, as well as half of Augusta, uses this grass exclusively on their sandy, shady soil and with finest green results for lawns and parks, in winter and spring. Its cheapness is a great item. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows several feet. 1 lb., 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 15c lb.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Arrhena Avenaceum*). 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern states. Closely related to the common oat; has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. Is widely naturalized and well adapted to great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland grows from 5 to 7 feet high. May be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward until the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. 1 lb. 25c; 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 bus. \$2.25 per bu.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halepense*). (28 lbs. to bushel). Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant when frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 pounds to acre; or sow in the fall with oats; seed will lie dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the heads flowers; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting. Makes root-system only after the heads seed, therefore continuous early cutting or grazing, or clean culture in fields where it obtains, will make Johnson grass disappear. This easy eradication prevents the grass from being unconquerable. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. See our spring catalogue. 1 lb., 45c; 10 to 25 lbs. 40c; 50 to 100 lbs. 35c lb.

GRASSES—(Continued)

Rescue or Arctic Grass or Schraders. (*Bromus Unioloides*). Sow 30 lbs per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may then be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with hairy vetch and burr clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Searily Bermuda soil with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. In North Georgia and in Alabama, "Cheat" is falsely sold and called Arctic Grass. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 5 to 10 lbs., 20c; 25 to 50 lbs., 18c lb.

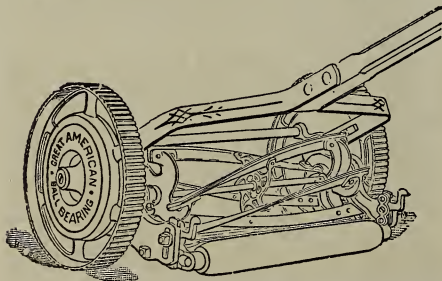
Secalinus or Chess. Falsely called in North Georgia and Alabama "Arctic Grass." 24 pounds to bushel. Grows three to four feet high. Sow one and a half bushels per acre. Broadcast and harrow in September to December. Ready the middle of May. Graze in winter months and up to spring and then makes from one and a half to two tons per acre. Cut when grain is in milk state. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 20c; 100 lbs., 17c per lb.

Awless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*). Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring, or early fall. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 5 to 10 lbs., 22c; 25 to 50 lbs., 20c lb.

Willet's Evergreen Lawn and Park Grass. (14 pounds to bushel). Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at rate of 60 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 100 square feet (10x10 feet). Sow either in the spring or fall. The spring sowings should be put in as early as practicable; can be seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Price: Small amounts of bone meal, 6c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.25; or pulverized sheep manure, 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$2.75. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 22c lb.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with a little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small cost, and the machine be as good as new, while the cheap mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in condition than to buy a new machine.



Lawn Mowers.

Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches.....	\$13.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	15.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	16.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	15.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	17.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches.....	19.00
Grass Catchers—15 inches.....	1.90
17 inches.....	2.00
19 inches.....	2.10

Timothy. This is one of the more strictly hay grasses. Valuable only in the North, and in the mountainous sections of the South, but not of value in the extreme South. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Not good for pasturing; need good land; mixes well with Sapling clover. Price: 1 lb., 25c; bushel of 45 lbs., \$4.50.

Bermuda Grass Seed. (*Cynodon Dactylon*). (Couch Grass or Joint Grass). A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of November. We are large dealers. Plant six or eight pounds per acre in moist seasons in spring or early summer. See our spring catalogue. Price: 1 lb., 75c; 5 to 10 lbs., 65c; 25 to 50 lbs., 60c per lb.

Bermuda Grass Roots. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Set out in the spring or early fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth until you are ready to plant. Can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather nor either, in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a sub-soil harrow in fall and plant vetches. Roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used along with Burr Clover, or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray grass and English Ray. Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots. Put up in approximately 100-pound bags, holding about 12 bushels. Prices: One bag \$2.50; 5 bags \$2.25 per bag.

"Giant" Bermuda. (*Paspalum Dist.*) Valuable turf and pasture grass. Grows twice as fast and spreads twice as fast, is twice as large, comes earlier and stays later than does Bermuda; palatable; resists drought. Spreads above ground. Cut long runners to three inches, and plant cuttings in a furrow plowed three inches deep. 2,500 cuttings, 3x6 feet, plants an acre and ground will be quickly covered. Plant spring and summer. Price, postpaid, 100, 75c; 500, 60c per 100; 1,000 \$4.75; larger amounts \$3.75 per 1,000. 1,000 cuttings weigh about 15 lbs.

Sudan Grass. (See Cut). (*Andro Sorg. Var.*) A new sensational African sweet-sorghum hay grass. See our spring catalogue. An annual. Will supplant as a hay plant the millets. Drill spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost in 30-inch rows 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Sweet; green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. You should plant Sudan Grass, both as a green cutting proposition for cattle and as a dry hay proposition. Agriculture has been dreaming for years and desiring a hay grass as good as Johnson Grass, but never a pest. In Sudan these two dreams have come true. Price: 1 lb., 50c; 5 to 10 lbs., 45c; 25 to 50 lbs., 40c per lb.

Natal Grass. (*Tracholena Rosea*). From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Redtop. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads

GRASSES—(Continued)

rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes on voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late, blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, 6 pounds per acre, from November to April in well-smoothed land. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers set the planting time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be sub-divided and transplanted 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Grows well in Florida in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root and thus spread. One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—one-half ton each cutting—and was worth one-half of my orange crop." July matured seed as gathered can be planted at once and get a crop. You can seed the land with a small amount seed by letting first crop seed ripen and fall down for reseeding. This hay has largely shut out timothy hay importation in Florida. Natal succeeds better on the poorer and drier pine lands of Florida, according to the U. S. Agricultural Department than any other grass introduced, and is a splendid combination both for hay and grazing. Prices: 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs., 40c; 25 to 50 lbs., 37c; 100 lbs., 32c lb.

Rhodes Grass. (Chloris Gayana). New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate and an annual at below 18 degrees. Seed resemble Blue grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Planted in spring, cut from May until September. Can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda. Easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds per acre, in April, May, September and October. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Augusta grower says he tried 50 grasses on his sandy soils, and "Rhodes is best of all. Made five green cuttings." Easily cured, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Except in winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Does well in sandy land, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. Price: 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 to 10 lbs. 90c; 25 to 50 lbs. 85c lb.

Georgia "Texas Blue Grass" Roots. (Poa Arachnifens). Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pasture for November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.15; 3,000 to 10,000 at \$1.00 per 1,000. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

Kudzu Grass Roots. (Pueraria Thumbergians). From Japan. A much advertised legume. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of the vine. Cut at any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage. Has made ten tons of hay per acre. A perennial. Plant in Florida November to June; in Georgia in March. 600 plants, 8x10 feet, sets an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. Our Georgia grower says: "No plant whatever so valuable for hay or grazing on sandy coastal plain region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on a very poor land. Two cuttings gave me two and a half tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th." Kudzu is the only perennial forage legume that has made good in Florida. It does well on clay, lime stone, and the better class of sandy soil. As for latitude, even us as high as Arlington, Va., it has produced two cuttings of hay per year, totaling five tons per acre. Price: Kudzu plants, 20 to 50 plants, 5c each postpaid. 100 at 2½c; 500 at 2¼c; 1000 at 2c each for express.

Ladco Ground Limestone. We are Augusta agents for this best of all Ground Limestone; used for sourness or acidity of land, and now being used in tremendous amounts in our light soils, clay soils and in our swamp lands. Let us mail you a bulletin of Limestone's uses—absolutely necessary where land is acid, or where peanuts are to be grown. Helps largely to increase crops. Price, 30 tons, car; loose in the car, \$1.50 per ton, f. o. b., North Georgia. We have at Augusta, freight rates to all Georgia and Carolina railroad points, and can make delivered prices.





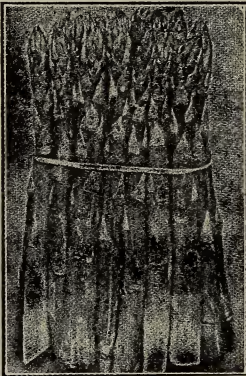
GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

For Garden Insect Control. Write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Farmer's Bulletin, 856, by Chittenden; also get Farmer's Bulletin, 934, "Home Gardening in the South," by Thompson of Washington.

Canning Machines tin cans, canning accessories and dehydrators. We are Augusta agents for all of the above. Tell us your wants.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden. Open furrows 8 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart; cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can't get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed 10x40 feet, depending somewhat on the size of the roots.



Asparagus.

Culture for Farm. Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw



Valentine Beans.

soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots can not be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

Prices: We supply any variety from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States; 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 roots per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. Price: 100 roots, \$1.00; 500 roots, \$2.50; 1,000 roots, \$4.50; 5,000 roots at \$4.00 per 1,000. Write for prices on large amounts.

Varieties: We furnish in any amounts.

Ben Tillman, Giant French Argenteuil, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal.

Asparagus Knives. Raffia and Asparagus bunchers —for Spring Asparagus shipments; come to us for these.

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Use **Mulford Culture.** 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c. all postpaid.

Culture. Plant until 20th of September.

Late Snaps make a satisfactory crop and should be generally grown. For field culture plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 6 inches in row, covering about 2 inches. In small gardens rows may be 2½ feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. One pint will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

Note. Garden Beans are very scarce and we can only furnish a limited amount of varieties listed.

If order to be sent by mail, include postage at rate of 10c per pint.

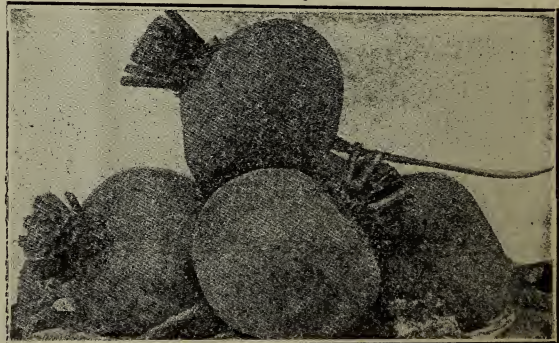
Improved Round Pod, Extra Early Valentine. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

Black Valentine. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.25; pk. \$6.00.

Improved Golden Wax. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.75.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Pk. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.25; pk. \$6.00.



Blood Turnip Beet.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

Extra Early Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

BEETS FOR STOCK

Mangel Wurzel Norbitan Giant. We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. 80c.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. Sow in fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during the season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting leaves, leave two inches at the stem, and leaf will grow out. Poultry fond of it. This is not grown for its roots, but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one. The broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used like asparagus, as boiled and buttered and are more tender than asparagus. The outside leaves can be used as "greens," and boiled. If small leaves are used the plant can be cut at any time. Winter-mulch with straw and plant will come up again in spring.



Bountiful Beans.

Bountiful. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c; ½ pk. \$3.00; pk. \$5.50.

BEETS

Note. There is a no more economic or important war-food crop than beets. Their food value and their enormous productive power demand the widest cultivation this fall.

Culture. Field culture; sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Can also be sown from June through September, for use (left in ground until wanted) during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. Soak seed before planting.

Early Eclipse. The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe-shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Early Dark Blood Turnip. Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Dark Red Egyptian. Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Extra Early or Bassano. As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Improved Long Smooth Blood Red. Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Half Long Blood Red. Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Silesian Sugar White. A sweet white beet preferred by some. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Beet Plants. For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with order, \$2.00 per 1,000.



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet.

Resistant to cold. Crop close, but leave bud and leave three or four of the central leaves. One pound per plant is often had per one cutting. If you are a lover of "greens" you will be charmed with young chard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Treat like collards. Produces a peculiar erect stalk, about 2 feet high, and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

Perfection. The sprouts are used as greens; very tender and rich when touched by frost. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.50.

CABBAGES

Note. The cabbage is a prime war-food growing matter indicated for us all. Read the item below:

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or ten tons of fine succulent feed for man, hog and cattle. What better could you ask? No food crop is more indicated for the farm than are cabbages, and cabbage plants are dirt cheap. Every farmer should grow at least one acre in cabbages. The use of cabbage saves meat-eating, not only for the family but for the hands of the farm. There can be no over-production, for there is no better hog and cattle food.

Never before has Cabbage Seed been so scarce in the world and so high. Our customers can rely on the fact that our cabbage seed are the best to be had. Certain seasons make less headings than

others on all cabbage. No dealer holds himself responsible for non-headings.

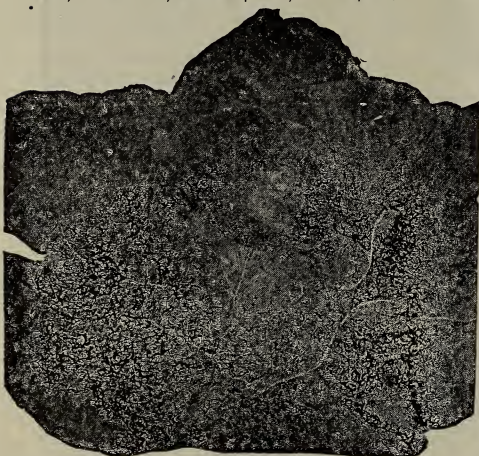
Culture. One ounce makes 2,000 plants, or 150-foot row; 5 ounces plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late varieties in March, April and May, for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. Most desirable extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

Early Charleston Wakefield. Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

Copenhagen Market. A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later, three or four days, perhaps, than Wakefield, but is round-headed and not conical shaped, and is larger and more to be desired. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25; 4 ozs. \$4.00; lb. \$12.00.

Georgia Early Truckee. One of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor, largely used by South Carolina east coast shippers. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.



Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Early Winningstadt. A standard cone-shaped solid head; second early variety. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00.

Early Large York. For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00.

Willet's All-Season Sureheader. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

Succession Cabbage. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage, large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, Page Eighteen

and more when everything is favorable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50.

Improved Early Flat Dutch. Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

Green Glazed. For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 1.25; 4 ozs. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$12.00.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter. A firm, solid header and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. 1 pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

Improved Early Flat Dutch. Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; 4 ozs. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50.

Carolina Winter Cabbage. Grown and highly-prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves universal use throughout the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for Cabbage Seed. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in Augusta at 15 cents per head—retailed them at 25 cents. Have high (18 inches) stems; and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collard, but with a big center that is hard, firm, white and solid. Heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant seed March 15th to September and set out plants. They head up in the winter. The best Southern Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.00.

WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS

By Express (Frost Proof).

Our plants are from seed sown in open fields. We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders. The plants may be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Winter deliveries are from October to March f. o. b. Carolina coast. Summer and early fall deliveries are f. o. b. North Carolina and Augusta in July, August, September and October.

Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch. All cabbage plants are cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. 1,000, \$3.00; 2,000, \$2.75; 5,000 to 10,000 \$2.50 per 10,000, f. o. b. grower for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

By Parcel Post. (Frost Proof).

Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre. Winter deliveries are from October to March f. o. b. Carolina coast. Summer and early fall deliveries are f. o. b. North Carolina and Augusta in July, August, September and October. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 40c per hundred; 500 for \$1.40; 1,000 for \$2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

CARROTS

Note. Carrots are a great war-food root crop; exceedingly productive; highly nutritious for human and for cattle; unhurt by insects or by frosts. Plant Carrots!

Culture. One ounce plants a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down thin out from 2 to 4 inches, so plants can be worked; rows 2½ feet apart. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting, August to October.

Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes. Boil without peeling two hours. Valuable in stews and soups as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested. Leave in ground until wanted.

Improved Long Orange. Standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor, yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Chantenay. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Half-Long Danvers. Productive and suits all kinds of soils. Roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.



Chantenay Carrot.

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture. Sow 3 pounds to the acre. Roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock; gives fine color to butter; 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

Belgian Yellow. The largest, heaviest, cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 30c; lb. 90c.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. Seed can be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and the plants wintered over. Put out as early as danger of hard freezes has passed. Rapid cultivation necessary; bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market for May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Best time for us to plant here is September 1st for December and January.

Early Snowball. Plant 30 inches between rows and 18 inches in row; early and reliable for heading; dwarf in habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$20.00.

CELERY

Culture. One ounce makes 1,000 plants, or for 100 feet drill, 16 ounces an acre. Sow April, May and June, also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows—6 inches in row. When tall enough should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

Market September to January 15th. Plant celery in Florida, August to November.

Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety grown extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

White Plume. The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

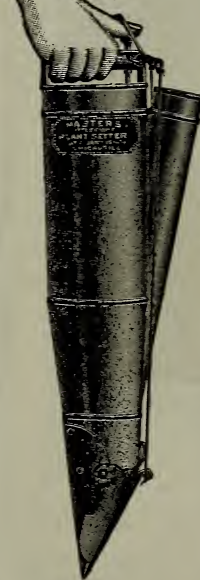
Golden Self-Blanching.

(See cut). A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich golden yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.50.

Celery Plants. All kinds from November 1st to May. By express only and cash with order. Get prices; state quantity.



Golden Self-Blanching.



MASTER'S PLANT SETTER.

Can set, water and fertilizer more plants than 3 men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame back.

Don't wait for showers. But keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worm or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stoney. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, etc., \$5.50 each.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Note. The collard is one of our indispensable war foods and should be grown to the very maximum now in the South for human and cattle and poultry feed. It is the one crop that has never been overgrown.

Culture. One ounce for 1,000 plants or 150-foot row. Sow spring or summer and fall, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand after thinning. Rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, made plants by June 15th 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre. Frost does not injure. The cheapest of all foods is Collard "Greens." The market has never been over-supplied.

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables growing in any kind of fertile soil. Is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalks are a delicious dish. Most palatable in winter; a keen frost renders the flavor more delicate and makes the vegetable itself more wholesome. Have seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June, they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing until spring. Plant in 2½ foot rows and 18 inches in row. From July 15th and on we sell large amounts of Collard plants. Sixteen ounces seed to the acre. The bunchy head is in form of rosette.

Georgia White Cabbage Collard. Whiter and more tender than the old Blue Stem. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Georgia Cabbage Collard.

One Acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds and worth at least 1c pound. Saves meat eating for family and farm labor and gives pot liquor, indicated for war times. No possible over-production, for, aside from human use, they are finest cattle and hog food.

Collard Plants. We are large dealers. Delivered about May 1st and then again July 15th, then August and September. In dry weather, with a sharp stick considerable in diameter, make a hole 6 or 8 inches deep in your soil and pour into it about a half pint of water, then put your plant into it and cover the hole up dragging the dry earth around the plant, and the plant will never wilt. Price: 1,000, \$1.75; 2,000, \$1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 \$1.50 per 1,000, f. o. b. grower for express. By Parcel Post—Postpaid prices: 40c per 100; 500 for \$1.40, 1,000 for \$2.40.

EGG PLANT

Culture. One-half ounce for 100-foot row. Set out plants in field in rows 2x3 feet.

A most profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. Usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in

100 to 125 days. Plant Egg Plant in Florida September to January.

New York Improved Purple.

White Pearl.

Black Beauty.

Florida High Bush.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00; for all of the above four varieties.

ENDIVE

White Curled Endive. An important fall and winter salad. Plant in drills August and September. Thin out to one foot apart; one ounce to 100 feet. A delicious, tender, curled salad which should be in much larger use. While there are several types, the White Curled is best. Has tender curly leaves of silvery green, almost white and can be used when young without blanching. Easily digested. If plant is tied loosely with straw or twine 10 days before gathering, the center is blanched with an outside green fringe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture. Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner, coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder. Is marketed in the winter. Hardy. Frost improves it. One ounce for 1,000 plants or 30-foot row, 8 pounds an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2½ feet apart; thin out to 8 or 10 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here August 1st up to November and still through midwinter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.

Dwarf Scotch. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. Leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

Tall Scotch. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE SEEDS

For early fall garden sowing. All are excellent things with genuine great merit, and not the usual novelties to sell and to experiment with.

Japanese Spinach-Horenso. Of highest quality. Leaves exceeding large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Japanese Turnip. Shogoin. The largest of all the Japanese turnips—sometimes 15 pounds. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round. 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Japanese Radish. Mikado. Large, long snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven

or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and firm. Slice. Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used in Augusta. 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Chinese Santosai. Makes head of erect leaves with no stem; for fall quick heading—matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves fold inward. Leaves thick fleshy, sweet, tender, white. Can be boiled and served like ordinary cabbage, or can be eaten raw in salads or like celery or lettuce; in immense use in China. It is very hardy; an ideal fall vegetable; carries very much the same looks, being tall and slim and with leaves closely folded together, as Romaine. 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

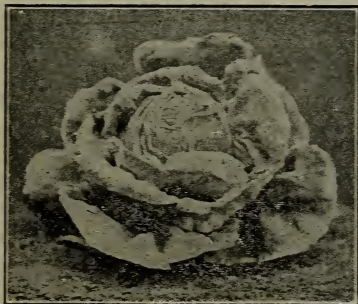
Chinese Pe-Tsai Cabbage—Kinshiu type; grows more like head cabbage; the leading and famous Chinese cabbage; compact leaves tightly folded together; easily self-blanching, with heart snowy white, crisp and tender. Price: 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

KOHLRABI

Turnip Rooted Cabbage. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip. Sow from July late to middle of October for January and February use. Broadcast or drill and cultivate like Rutabage. It forms on the stem, a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. Makes also a fine stock food, yielding several hundred bushels per acre. Plants should be about 8 inches apart. We sell "Early White Vienna" white, ball, delicate. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE

Note. A delightful, healthful salad plant now so necessary to us that it is found almost every day in the year on our hotel menus.



Deacon Cabbage.

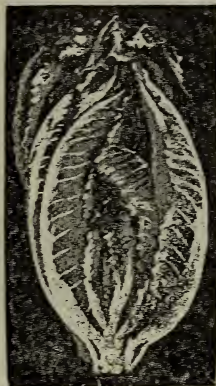
Culture. One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year except summer. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows 2½ feet apart; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th and October 1st to December 15th.

Deacon Cabbage. (See cut). Has large solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Maximum or Immensity. A very large heading sort. The Experiment Station at the University of California pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

May King. Very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. Medium sized, light green with buttery, but crisp, heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Silver Ball. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white. Heads are of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c;



Romaine.

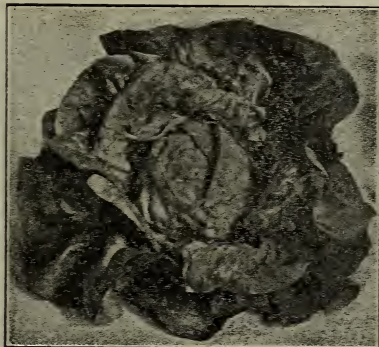
Romaine, Celery Lettuce, or Cos Lettuce. Now grown with great financial success in the S. C. lettuce trucking area. Somewhat a cross between lettuce and celery. Plant almost any time with us, except in summer, usually 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and over, and the inside leaves develop and

oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston. (See cut). Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Improved Hanson. Forms large firm heads, resembling cabbage; deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Lettuce Plants. Ready for shipments from November 1st until May. F. o. b. grower. Cash with order. Get price; state quantity.



Big Boston.

in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and mae crisp and tender. Differing from other lettuces it is never bitter, and it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor. Eat just like lettuce or celery. Cone-shaped. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

SOUTHERN MUSTARD

Culture. Sow in fall, winter or spring in rows or shallow drills or broadcast. Press earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-foot row; 3 to 5 pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be put down here all the year round. Spinach seed are high; mustard makes an ideal substitute. Sow plentifully. Save your own mustard seeds.

Southern Giant Curled. Highly esteemed in the fall and produces enormous bushes. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Chinese. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Ostrich Plume. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped, pretty as an orna-



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

mental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

Fordhook. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and large than Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

ONION SEED

Culture. One ounce to 100-foot row; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. For onions, sow in February, March, September or October, in rich sandy soil, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Transplant 4 or 5 inches in row. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in planting, or sow in hot beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. Ready for "bunching" April 1st and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November.

Australian Brown. Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. Dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

Prize Taker. Large globe-shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

White Pearl. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

White Silverskin. Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

Large Red Weathersfield. It is of a beautiful form skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

Bermuda Varieties. They are of a mild and delicate flavor, and keep long. Produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September will produce large onions for market for early spring. Are second early varieties and later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silverskin or Danvers. Onions are flattened about 4 inches in diameter. We import our

seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Samples of Ripe Bermuda Onions, from our seed, as shipped by us early in May from Florida, which were planted in October previous fall, showed onions 6 inches broad 3 inches deep, and weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per onion. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.

Note. All other onion seeds are panic-scarce and high. We advise those wishing to grow onions from seed, to stick this season mostly to the Bermuda varieties.

White Bermuda. The standard market variety; size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00.

Red Bermuda. This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00.

Crystal Wax. This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

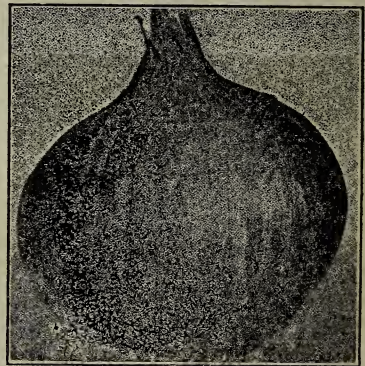
ONION SETS

(32 lbs. Bus.)

Our Onion Sets are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are trashy, large watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper, but truckers who plant for market would find them expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices. Panic scarcity last season of all kinds of onion seeds will make onion sets this fall high.

Onions as a Succession Crop. A succession Onion crop, both for selling in green bunches and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silverskin. For a matured crop, Pearl will ripen first; Bermuda will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers, Red Weathersfield and White Silverskin will ripen last. The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later.

Culture. One quart to 50 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September, through November, four inches in row, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep



Red Weathersfield.

—rows 24 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant Onion sets for big Onions, in October and November. Early autumn planting makes a gain in size. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market before those grown directly from the seed, and the high prices received from early onions warrant the outlay.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

Yellow Danvers. The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; ½ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.25.

Red Weathersfield. (See cut). A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; ½ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.25.

White Silverskin. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor; good keepers and large yielders. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 1 pk. \$1.40; ½ bu. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; 1 pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.50.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Pure, clear, waxy, white color, very mild and finest flavor, and most beautiful of all onions. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; 1 bu. \$4.50.

Yellow Bermuda. For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white shape flat; mild, fine flavor. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

Red Bermuda. For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except color is a dark red. An excellent keeper. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75.

Georgia White Multiplier. Thirty-two pounds to bushel. Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00.

Yellow Multiplying Shallots. Thirty-two pounds to a bushel. Bottoms. Plant August 15th through November. In March or April each shallot will produce a bunch of 40 or 50 shallots. In January, green shallots, bottoms and tops, can be sold; or same can be transplanted. The dried onions after spring harvesting keep well. Price: 1 pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 1 pk. \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00.

White Multiplying Shallots. Identical in every way with the Yellow Multiplying Shallots except that they are white in place of being yellow. Price: 1 pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 1 pk. \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00.

ONION PLANTS

Get prices on Bermuda Onion Plants. State quantity wanted.

PARSLEY

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet in 2 feet rows; soak seed. Sow in early spring and September to November. Thin out in drills to 4 inches apart.

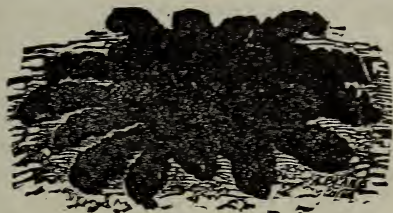
Champion Moss Curled. The most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped. Is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Plain or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PARSNIP

Note. The parsnip is a good war-food root crop; prolific; unhurt by frost; keeps well in the ground in winter; a highly nourishing food, equal almost pound for pound to milk—being almost a perfect food.

A useful winter vegetable. Roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

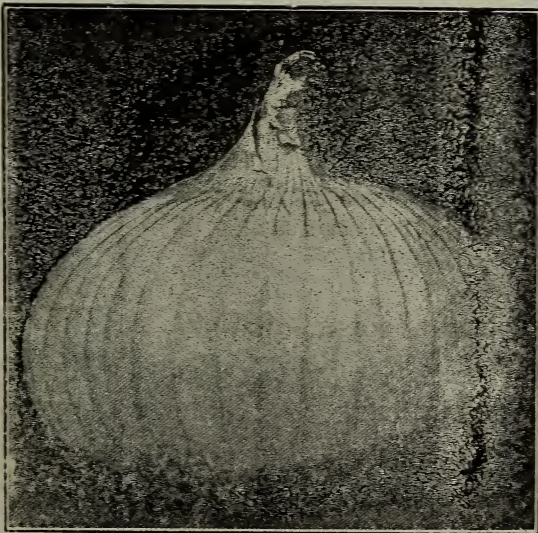
Culture. Very slow in germinating, especially when ground is dry. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Rows 2½ feet apart. Five pounds to the acre.

Hollow Crown or Sugar. Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock feeding use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

GARDEN PEAS

Use Mulford Culture; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all postpaid.

Culture. One quart to 100-foot row; 1½ bushels per acre. Can be planted here from January to August. September and October are best months for fall planting. Sow in single or double rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average yield about 100 bushels per acre.



White Silverskin Onion.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

Alaska. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

Telephone. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

Gradus. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; ½ pk. \$2.50; pk. \$4.00; bu. \$13.50.

Champion of England. Sow thick. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; ½ pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$10.00.



Large White Marrowfat. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; ½ pg. \$1.50; pk. \$2.75; bu. \$9.00.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Pkt. 10c; bulk, price same as White Marrowfat.

McLean's Premium Gem. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; ½ pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$10.00.

Ameer. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

Sutton's Excelsior. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

RADISHES

Culture. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. For fall and winter use sow in August, or September; in Florida small types all through winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre. Rows 2 feet apart and 2 inches in row.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Half-Long Scarlet Radish. A half-long, fine Radish, well known. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Long Scarlet Short Top. A beautiful long Radish. Splendid for outdoor culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and top clear white and leaves small. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Chinese Rose Winter. Excellent fall and winter variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as hardest of Radishes, an excellent sort for winter; oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A fine garden salad for greens. Plant any time of the year except midsummer. See Essex Rape in Field Department.

SUMMER or BUSH SQUASHES

We are just learning that Squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. Can be planted 4x4 feet in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st. One ounce 25 hills, 4 pounds per acre. Besides being a prime dish for human use, Squashes are in tremendous use now because of the great productivity for hog growing purposes.

Mammoth White Bush. This is of true bush growth nearly as early and double the size as the Early White Bush. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.25.

Early White Bush Scallop. Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.25.

Summer Crookneck. Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrecence. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 to 2 inches in row, 1 inch deep, rows 2 feet apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. Ready for use in 40 days. Less coarse than some Page Twenty-four

other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market is usually planted in August—through September yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Used as greens. Usually a winter crop. Soak seeds. Germinate badly—takes 10 days. Seeds scarce and high; mustard and chard good substitutes.



New Zealand Spinach.

New Zealand Spinach. First cutting 60 days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Is totally unlike other Spinach. Remains in edible condition ten times longer than other Spinach. Whenever broken off it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus affording 15 to 20 times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy and succulent dark green, and absolutely heat-resistant, and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. It can be cut through the hottest summer months, when other Spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, one ounce to 100 feet drilled and 10 pounds to the acre. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. Two to one is better than any other known type of salad greens.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

Augusta and Charleston truckers have gone into it in a large way. Put the seed in warm water and let them stand over night before planting. Oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Long Standing. A deep green variety with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.65.

Bloomsdale Savoy. The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.65.

Broad Leaf Flanders. Late, broad round thick leaf. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.65.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 24 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Make delicious soups of oyster flavor, or can be boiled and sliced and fried like eggplant or can be made into delicious oyster flavor fritters; possibly our most toothsome winter crop. Sow one ounce of seed to 100-foot drill. Plants should be 2 inches in row.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. The new Salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture. Cultivate shallow; clip all runners as fast as they grow out. For hard freezing weather straw or litter over ground is good. A manure top dressing in spring is good. Plant any time spring or winter except when ground is actually frozen. Apply per acre, 500 pounds of fertilizer in drill or 1,000 to 5,000 pounds broadcast, fertilizer analyzing as near as practicable: Ammonia 4 per cent; Potash, 3 to 5 per cent; Phosphoric Acid 7 per cent. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart, about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to April 15th. Best varieties for the South: Excelsior Missionary and Hefflin for extra early. Improved Lady Thompson for medium early. Klondike for medium and Gandy for late.

150 plants, assorted, delivered.....	\$1.50
300 plants, assorted, delivered.....	2.00
1,000 plants, by express collect.....	3.25
5,000 plants, by express, collect, per M.....	2.75

TOMATOES

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings. One ounce to 100 feet 3x3 feet. Truckers make most tomato money by setting out plants early in August. Make a ripe crop before frost an dthis crop escapes the usual insect enemies. Aside from the ripe tomatoes which bring a good price, the large green tomatoes are in large sale for pickling, or picked green can be ripened in house (or whole vine can be hung up to ripen).

The Stone Tomato. Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

New Early Acme. Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears until frost. Thin skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

Matchless. The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Color same as Acme. The canner's favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit, medium sized; smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Willet's Golden Ponderosa. A new delightful flavored tomato. Should be grown by every one. Price: Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00

Red Ponderosa. An extremely large, irregular fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Spark's Earliana. (Bright Red). The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright-red varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. 95c; lb. \$3.00.

Huffman's Earliest. (New). Listed only by us. Absolutely the earliest tomato known. Ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Improved Trophy. Strong growing; vigorous and productive vine. It is large, solid smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Selected Paragon. A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Golden Queen. Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 77c; lb. \$2.50.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

Note. Turnips and rutabagas are probably our best economic war-food root crops—either for human or cattle use; excellent succulent bulk food; keep safely in ground all winter; are enormously productive. Plant turnips and rutabagas!

Notation! This house is one of the heaviest turnip seed dealers in the South.

We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern grown types.

Culture. One ounce for 100-foot drill; 2 pounds one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and w inter turnips, from July to November Thin to 4 to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown July through September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a legume, turnips as a cover crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after turnips; and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre and consider the value of turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown.

Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze Crimson through winter and in spring get a fine crop of hay.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Improved Purple-Top Yellow. Old standard variety; largely grown for table a nd stock. Large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Bon Air, or Golden Necklace Rutabaga. Largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Prices all postpaid. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Large White, or Russian. Flesh, white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

White Fleshed Varieties

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest of all flat turnips. Roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. Flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Prices all postpaid. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Extra Early White Milan. Same as above save white all over. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

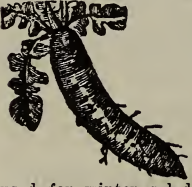
Early White Flat Dutch. (Flat strap-leaved). Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.

Early Red, or Purple Top. (Flat strap-leaved). Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and a tender. Most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.

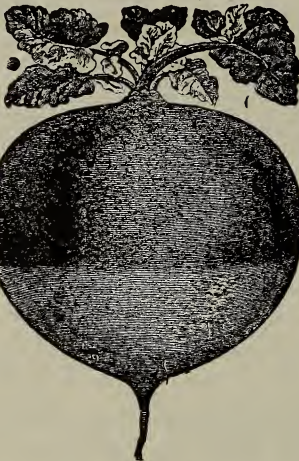
Early Mammoth Red Top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. Big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Large White Cowhorn. Very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Large White Norfolk Globe. Makes large round white roots, excellent for table or stock; quite largely used for winter salad. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.



used for winter salad. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.



Purple Top White Globe.

Pomeranian White Globe. Extra large round white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.

White Egg. Quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Prices, all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.85.

Graystone Turnip. Great English favorite, darkish in color. Extra large turnip and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Salad Varieties

(Seed grown only in South.)

Seven-Tops. Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven-tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Georgia Frost King, or Southern Prize. Differing from Seven-Tops which simply tops the Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip that is excellent, lasting through winter until late spring, when other turnips are nitty. Root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips, it thus provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Price all postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.75.



Seven Top.

WAR FOOD SPECIALS

(For August planting in garden.)

- No. 1. **Root Collection, 25c postpaid.**
 One pkt. each of following: Carrot, rutabaga, turnip, parsnip; total, 5 pkts.
- No. 2. **Big Food Collection, \$1.00 postpaid.**
 Beets 3 pkts; carrots 3 pkts; turnips 3 pkts; rutabaga 2 pkts; parsnip 1 pkt; radishes 3 pkts; salsify 1 pkt; collard 1 pkt; Carolina winter cabbage 1 pkt; total 18 pkts.
- No. 3 **Salad Greens Collection, 25c postpaid.**
 One pkt each of Chinese cabbage; lettuce; mustard; New Zealand spinach; Swiss chard; total 5 pkts.

Note. Make orders by numbers. You can select varieties under each type or leave it to us and we will assort.

FLOWER SEED FOR FALL PLANTING

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas. (Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Pkt. 5c and 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sweet Peas. Straight varieties which are specially selected, according to results they have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson** (early white); **Blanche Burpee** (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry** (pink and white); **Modesty** (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom** (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy** (pink, light at edges); **King Edward** (scarlet);

Captain of the Blues (bright blue and purple); **Countess Randor** (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford** (delicate lavender); **Black Night** (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon** (primrose yellow); **America** (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf and Tall. Nasturtiums planted during August and September will give an abundance of bloom until frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.25.

PANSIES

The world's favorite perennial. For best results sow in September to November.

Willet's Choice Mixed. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkt. 50c; 8 pkt. \$1.00.

Extra Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkt. 25c; 8 pkts. 50c.

OTHER FALL FLOWER SEED

Perennials and Biennials. Hardy, outdoor plantings.

Alyssum—Little plants; pretty for vases. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation—1 to 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Shasta Daisy—Perennial; very handsome; large flowers; good keepers. Pkt. 10c.

Dianthus or Pinks—2 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Forget-Me-Nots—Perennials for border; 6 to 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Fox Glove (*Digitalis*)—Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Gaillardia—Bouquets, or house decoration; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhock—Majestic, hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Phlox (Flame Flower)—Brilliant summer flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William—(*Dianthus B.*)—Hardy perennial; 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Hardy Annuals for outdoor fall planting.

Ageratum—Blooms all summer; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Astor Victoria—18 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)—1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis—2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft—For edges; 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

Cockscomb—Border and for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Larkspur—Hardy; showy. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold—Tall, hardy; 1 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette—Fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Poppy—Many colors; 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena—Pkt. 5c.

Wallflower—Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia—Resembles Dahlias. Pkt. 5c.

Willet's Flowering Bulbs

For Fall and Winter Planting

There are no Flowers to be had in the home in winter except by planting bulbs. By planting in the open ground Flowers can be had long before Roses and other Flowers bloom.

We import all of our bulbs, getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs provided reasonable care and attention is given.

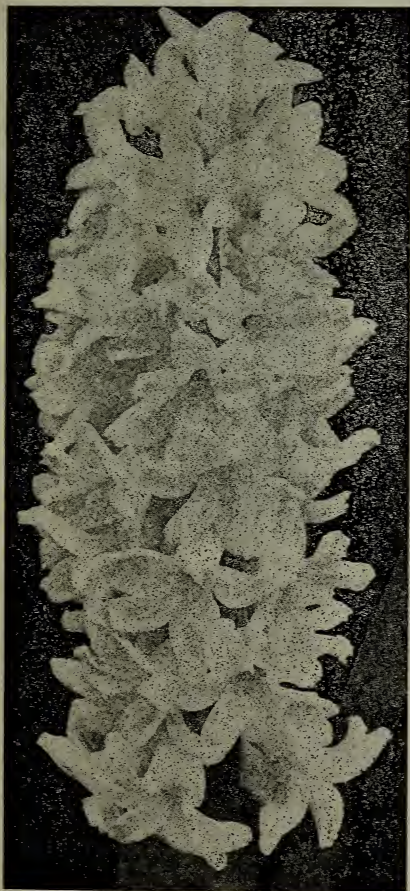
Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about January 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

HYACINTHS

The first flowers of importance to bloom in the spring. Produce beautiful spikes of bloom strikingly attractive in their richness and variety of color.

Culture in Pots. Use any good, rich soil mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if 3, 6 or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they



Single Dutch Hyacinth.

begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses. For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water, so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark cool place until the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground. Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Dutch Hyacinth. The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. They are superb and last for two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs purchaser's selection of colors, Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Postpaid each 6c and 1 dozen 60c; 100, \$4.00 by express not prepaid.

Double Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs purchaser's selection of colors Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Postpaid. Each 7c and dozen 65c postpaid; 100, \$4.25 by express not prepaid.

Dutch Hyacinths. Mixed colors, single or double. Price, postpaid: Dozen 55c; 100, \$3.50 by express not prepaid.

EARLY FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS

Early French Roman Hyacinths. A charming class of Hyacinths from the south of France (quite distinct from the Dutch Hyacinths), producing graceful, delicately perfumed spikes of flowers. They force readily in the house. Three bulbs can be put in a 4-inch, or six bulbs in a 6-inch pot or pan, and as each bulb produces several spikes it



Roman Hyacinths.

makes a beautiful plant for conservatory or house decoration. Their treatment is identical with the Dutch Hyacinth.

Pure White. Price postpaid, each 7c and dozen 70c; 100, \$4.50; by express, not prepaid.

Pink. Price postpaid, each 6c and dozen 65c; 100, \$4.00; by express not prepaid.

Blue. Price postpaid, each 6c and dozen 65c; 100, \$4.00; by express, not prepaid.

TULIPS

Culture in Pots. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as Hyacinths in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors. In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water and the soil should be



Single Tulip.



Double Tulip.

worked deep and made rich. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep according to stiffness of soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat bed same as out-door culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

EARLY FLOWERING TULIPS.

Single. Straight colors. Pure White, Pink, Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 4c; dozen 30c; 100, \$1.75.

Double. Straight colors. Pure White, Pink Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid. Each 4c; dozen 30c; 100, \$1.75.

Mixed Single and Double. Price, postpaid; Each 3c; dozen 25c; 100, \$1.50.

SELECT DARWIN TULIPS.

Straight Colors. Pure White, Pink, Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Each 5c; dozen 45c; 100, \$2.25.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

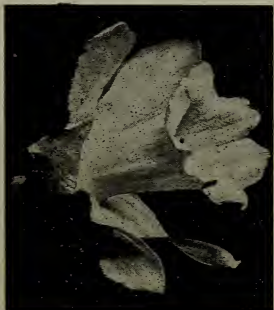
No spring-blooming bulbs are more popular than Narcissi. May be grown either indoors or out. The varied forms from the dainty Narcissus poeticus to the great trumpet-shaped flowers of Emperor, offer the gardener a selection of flowers that can be had with no other bulbs. Bulbs can be grown in any garden soil, or planted in groups among perennials or shrubs. Once planted, they need no further attention, and will increase in strength and beauty from year to year. The flowers have a great range of color combinations from pure white to deep orange-yellow; from rich yellow trumpet and snow-white perianth to sulphur-white trumpet and yellow

perianth. For indoor blooming Narcissi may be treated in the same manner as Hyacinths.

LARGE TRUMPET VARIETIES.

Giant Princess. One of the most popular perianth sulphur-white; trumpet rich yellow. As a forcing variety it is superior in every way. Price, postpaid: Each 4c and dozen 40c; 100, \$1.75, by express, not prepaid.

Trumpet Major. A large and shapely flower of rich yellow color throughout. Comes into bloom early and is excellent for forcing. Price, postpaid: Each 4c and dozen 40c; 100, \$2.00; by express, not prepaid.



Golden Spur Narcissus.

Golden Spur. The most popular of the golden yellow trumpets with cut flowers growers, as it produces freely and early its handsome, rich, deep yellow flowers. A strong vigorous grower. Price, postpaid: Each 5c and dozen 65c; 100, \$4.00, by express, not prepaid.



Emperor Narcissus.

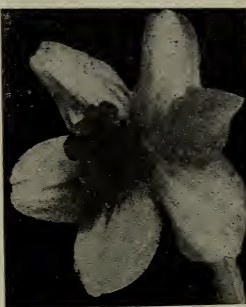
Emperor. One of the largest and finest daffodils in cultivation, pure yellow trumpet of immense size and wide, overlapping rich primrose perianth; for growing in pots it is unequalled. Much in demand for cutting. Price postpaid: Each 5c and dozen 60c; 100, \$3.75, by express, not prepaid.

Mme. Plemp. A bi-color of recent introduction that is sure to become a favorite. The flowers are of immense size with very large, bold, rich golden-yellow trumpet and gracefully twisted pure white perianth. A beauty for cutting. Price, postpaid: Each 6c; dozen 65c; 100, \$4.00; by express, not prepaid.

Empress. Of strong, robust growth, with fine large flowers; the perianth snow-white, trumpet rich yellow; one of the best bi-colors and of rare beauty for cutting. Price, postpaid: Each 5c and dozen 60c; 100, \$3.75, by express, not prepaid.

MEDIUM TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

Sir Watkins. A gigantic flower, the largest in this section; perianth sulphur-yellow; cup slightly



Sir Watkins.



Barrii Conspicuous.

deeper in color and tinged with orange; fine for pot culture; does well everywhere. Price, postpaid: Each 5c; dozen 60c; 100, \$3.75; by express, not prepaid.

Barrii Conspicuous. Perianth soft yellow; broad-spreading cup; magnificently illuminated with scarlet; a most distinct and beautiful sort; the admiration of everyone, and should be grown in quantity for cutting, as it lasts longer when cut than most sorts. Price, postpaid: Each 4c and dozen 35c; 100 \$2.00, by express, not prepaid.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phoenix. Light citron, with orange center; a beautiful, artistic blossom and easily forced. Price, postpaid: Dozen 50c; 100, \$2.50, by express, not prepaid.



Orange Phoenix.

Von Sion. The famous old Dutch Daffodil; flowers golden yellow, large and of fine form. This variety is used in enormous quantities for forcing; also excellent for bedding in conjunction with Hyacinths flowering at the same time. Price, postpaid: Each 5c and dozen 65c; 100, \$3.75, by express, not prepaid.

Sulphur or Silver Phoenix. Creamy white, with pale sulphur center. Considered the finest of the double sorts. Prices, postpaid: Dozen 50c; 100 \$2.50 by express, not prepaid.

POET'S NARCISSUS.

Poeticus. (Pheasant's Eye). Flowers snow-white with beautiful cup suffused with bright orange red blooms in May; very fragrant. Price, postpaid: Dozen 25c; 100, \$1.60.

JONQUILS.

Single Sweet-Scented. Rich buttery yellow; not as large as a flower as the others, but most fragrant and very free-flowering. Price, postpaid: Dozen 25c; 100, \$1.30.

POETICUS.

Campanelle Bugulosus. The largest flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter flowering. Price, postpaid: Dozen 40c; 100, \$2.25.

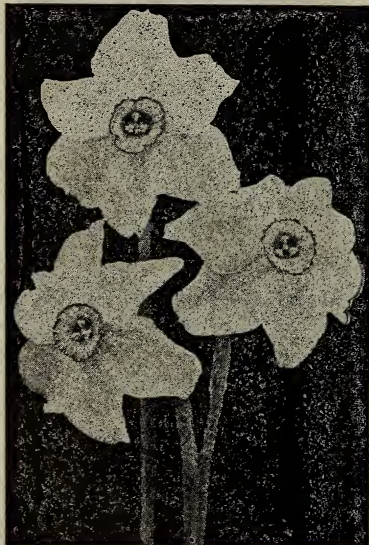


Von Sion.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Paper White Grandiflora. An improved large flowering form of the Paper White, possessing all the good qualities of that popular and easily grown variety, and which, on account of its flowers, is now the principal forcing sort. This does splendidly in water, like the Chinese Sacred Lillies. Price, postpaid: Each 4c and dozen 35c; 100, \$1.75 by express, not prepaid.

Grand Soleil D'or. Does best in water. A charming rich yellow flower, with deep reddish cup. Price, postpaid: Each 6c and dozen 75c; 100, \$4.25, by express, not prepaid.



Poeticus.

CHINESE SACRED LILLIES

This variety of Polyanthus Narcissus is the Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower, of the Chinese. The flowers are produced very freely, and are clear white with yellow cups. The culture is simple. Put an inch

or two of sand or gravel in the bottom of any bowl-shaped dish, then set the bulbs and fill the dish with sufficient gravel or small stones to keep them from tipping over. The dish can then be filled with water and set in a cool, dark room until the bulbs are well rooted, after which they may be brought to the light and kept in any ordinary liv-



Paper White Grandiflora Narcissus.

ing room. Price, postpaid: Each 20c and dozen \$1.75. Original basket containing 30 bulbs, \$3.00, by express, not prepaid.

CROCUS

This brilliant and universally admired spring flower will thrive in any soil or situation, but to be brought to the highest perfection it should be grown in an open bed or border of deep, rich sandy loam. They are invaluable for pot culture. To secure a succession of blooms commence planting early in October, 6 or 8 bulbs in a pot, using rich soil and planting about an inch deep.

Crocus. (Extra large or mammoth). Straight colors. Blue, White, Striped and Yellow. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c; 100 \$1.35.

FREESIAS

The popular Freesias are greatly prized for the delightful fragrance of their delicately sweet flowers, which, when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water. Easily grown or forced in good loamy soil, with admixture of leaf-mold and sand, in a frame or green-house, and are excellent for window culture in winter.

Freesia Refracta Alba. The body of the flower is pure white. Their fragrance is very lasting. Price, postpaid: Dozen 25c; 100, \$1.50.

SPANISH IRIS

These have appropriately been called "the Orchids of the Hardy Flower Garden," some of the choicer orchids being their only rivals. When cut they last in good condition for a week or more. They are of the simplest culture, succeeding in almost any soil or position. The bulbs should be planted 2 to 3 inches deep and 6 inches apart, early enough in the autumn to allow them to make some growth before hard frost comes.

Assorted varieties. Price, postpaid: Dozen 20c; 100, \$1.25.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

MOURNING IRIS

In that wonderful combination of form and coloring of the rare sweet flower we call the Iris (eye of heaven) there is none so peculiarly beautiful as I. Susiana.

1. Susiana. Price, postpaid: Each 20c; dozen \$2.00.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

6-inch, 15c each.....	dozen	\$1.10
8-inch, 20c each.....	dozen	1.60
10-inch, 35c each.....	dozen	3.00
12-inch, 55c each.....	dozen	5.25
14-inch, 65c each.....	dozen	6.75

Get special prices on large amount.

HYACINTH GLASSES

Especially for water cultures and forcing of Hyacinths.

Single glass	\$.20
Dozen	1.75

Willet's Insecticides Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

We Can Always Give You the Very
Best Price in Large Amounts.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE ON PEACH TREES—Spray in late winter: Dry Lime-Sulfur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spray: Use 2 to 3 pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 pounds Dry or 3 pounds Paste of Arsenate of Lead, for use on seed fruits, such as apples, pears, etc. Use 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead for summer spraying for stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc.

FOR CURCULIO—Spray 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste or 2 pounds dried form together with 3 pounds Lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little peach shucks are shed, throwing a fine mist on fruit and foliage.

FOR BROWN ROT—Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulfur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after petals drop or the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

DRY LIME-SULFUR—Price, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c, 10 lbs. at 20c, 25 lbs. at 19c, 100 lbs. at 15c per lb. Mix 8 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.

COLD LIME-SULFUR WASH (Solution)—1 qt. 40c; 1 gal. 80c; ½ bbl. (30 gal.) at 32c gal.; bbl. (50 gal.) at 30c gal. Mix 1 gal. to 8 of water.

PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD—4 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c lb.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. at 50c; 25 lbs. at 45c.

ARSENATE OF LIME—Made especially for Cotton Leaf Worm and tender garden foliage. For cotton, dust 4 lbs. per acre on dew-wet plants (see Monarch Duster, \$15.00). 5 lbs. at 48c; 25 lbs. at 39c; 100 lbs. at 37c. Mix 3 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.

B. T. S.—Sulfur and Barium. Use same as Dry Lime-Sulfur. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price, 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 16c; 50 lbs. at 15c lb.

FUNGI-BORDO or "INSECTO." **DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE**—(Prices per pound). For fun-

gus rots, blight, mildew, etc. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water.

1s	5s	25s	50s
50c	45c	40c	38c
			Per lb.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Price: 5 lbs. at 20c lb.; 25 lbs. at 16c lb.; 100 lbs. at 13c lb.

FLOUR SULFUR—(Best grade). 10 lbs. at 15c lb.; 100 lbs. at 12c lb.

FRESH LIME—1 bbl., \$2.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER—(42 per cent Ars. Pen.), the U. S. Gov. remedy for control of Mexican boll weevil. Dust. (Use "Monarch") Hand Duster, \$15.00, 5 lbs. per acre. Price, 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 31c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 1 part to 25 of water. Kills fleas, lice mites, itch and mange. One pint, 30c; 1 quart, 50c; 1 gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallons, \$1.00; 10 gallons, 85c gallon.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Mix 1 part to 50 of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. One pint, 20c; 1 quart, 35c; 1 gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons, 85c; 10 gallons at 75c per gallon.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—For mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine ants, flies, etc. (Use No. 2, heavier-bodied for cattle fly spraying). Prices: (Spraying machines are sent free with each package below). Pts. 40c; qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.60; 10 gals. \$1.50 a gal.; ½ bbl. \$1.35 per gal. All less 25 per cent to trade.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID—Removes spots, grease, oil, fats, varnish, paints. Harmless to fabric or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—better than benzine. Price: 1 lb. tin 50c; post-paid 60c; (1 dozen \$4.25); 5 lb. tin \$1.75. Wholesale \$1.40.

PARIS GREEN—Wet Method. One pound to 100 gals. water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 55c lb.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A contact poison for sucking insects, plant lice and young bugs that attack cabbage and collards, cucumbers and melons for leaf hoppers, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Use teaspoonful to ½ gal. water in small amounts. A better spray is made by dissolving soap, and then adding "Black Leaf 40" in order to produce suds. One-ounce bottle (makes 6 gals.), 25c; ½ lb. (for 50 gals.), 75c; 2 lbs. (for 200 gals.), \$2.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Lice and delicate larvae, 1 pound to 5 gallons of water. San Jose Scale, 1 pound to 1 gallon of water.

For White Flies, use 1½ ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphids, squash bug, mealy bug cabbage worms, etc. Make a 15 per cent solution. One quart 80c; 1 gallon \$1.50.

LEMON OIL—Mix one tablespoonful with two cups warm water. Apply sprayer or sponge. Destroys mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc. ½ pint 25c; 1 pint 40c; 1 quart 75c; ½ gallon \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.00.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as red spiders and for lice and sucking insects, two ounces makes gallon solution. 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 10-lb. cake, \$3.00.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—For weevils and insects in grain to be stored away. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 80 bushels of corn. Put liquid in a vessel on top of material for fumigation; close room tight 24 hours; keep all fire away (fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burrowing animal and cover hole with



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



Insecticides—(Continued.)

earth, and it will kill it. Price: One lb. can, 60c; 5-lb. cans, \$2.75.

BLUE STONE—One lb. at 35c. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak 12 hours.

TOBACCO DUST AND STEMS—One lb. 15c; 5 lbs. at 14c; 25 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 9c.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For white fly, scale, mealy bugs, rust mite and red spider. Apply 1 gallon Schnarr to 65 gallons of water. Price: 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. \$6.00; 10 gals. \$10.00.

COOPER'S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide—Cows, hogs, sheep horses, dogs. For hog lice, etc., spray one tablespoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful fluid to one pint water. Wounds and sores, bathe solution, two tablespoonfuls to five pints water. For sheep scab, one gallon to 120 gallons water—two dippings. Price: One-half pint, 25c; quart 75c; 1 gallon \$2.00.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP TO DESTROY THE CATTLE TICK—Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with Cooper's Cattle Dip. Is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold water; each gallon makes 155 gallons of effective tick-killing solution. Has official recognition for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for official work.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying.

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump. No expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger. Safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. Keeps indefinitely. Is extremely efficient—does not scald or injure hide and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world.

Dangerous to Use Home-Made Dips.

While coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending the making of arsenic dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically may cause trouble.

Price of Cooper's Cattle Dip—One quart, \$1.25 (makes 31 gallons); ½ gallon \$1.75; 1 gallon \$3.00 (makes 125 gallons); 5-gal. can, \$13.00.

SPRAY MACHINES

We are agents for Gould's Sprays, carry a full line in stock; also for parts for repairs and nozzles any style. Write us, if interested, for catalog and prices on large outfits.

Gould's Monarch Spray No. 1506—An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.

Complete 2-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta.....\$22.50
Complete 2½-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta..... 27.00

Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100—Powerful spray. Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta.....\$14.00
Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta..... 17.00

Gould's Fruitful No. 1188.
Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta.....\$ 8.00
Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta..... 11.00

Gould's Spray Tank No. 1380.
Complete, f. o. b. Augusta.....\$24.50

Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133—Constructed so as carry any size barrel.
Complete, f. o. b. Augusta.....\$14.25

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561½—A well-built, durable bucket spray easily operated.
Price, complete, with 3-ft. lead.....\$ 6.75

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129.
Price, complete, with 3-ft. lead.....\$ 4.50

Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437.
Complete, brass lined.....\$ 3.00

Deming's No. 659½—Used largely for spraying cattle. Veterinary Success Sprayer.
Complete, with 10-ft. lead and nozzle.....\$ 7.00

Auto Spray Pumps—"Brown's Knapsack," the best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.
Galvanized Iron, 1D, each.....\$ 7.50
Brass, each, 1B..... 11.00

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer No. 110. The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards gardens and truckers.
Price, each, complete.....\$ 7.00

Lowell's Business Sprayer No. 123—Continuous compressed air with shut-off.
1 gallon hand.....\$ 3.50

Success Whitewash Sprayer Machine No. 662—Deeming's Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.
Price, Galvanized Iron, complete.....\$13.50
Price, Brass, complete..... 17.00

The Standard Spray Pump—For small orchards, truck or to use as a bucket pump, it has no equal.
Price, complete, with hose.....\$ 5.00
Galvanized Knapsack attachment..... 4.00
Potato attachment..... 1.00
Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment..... .50

HAND SPRAYERS.

Every one knows the use of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Lowell's No. 112 Hand Sprayer.....\$0.60
Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer.... .85

This Sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank.

Lowell's No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer.
Each.....\$1.00
The best hand sprayer known,

Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower. Each.....\$1.00
Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Monarch Duster for spraying in a large way insects in powdered form, on cotton, potatoes, tobacco and other plants, \$15.00.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

We carry a large special department for the Poultry Industry; such as, Incubators, Brooders and all poultry supplies and a full line of Poultry and Animal Remedies.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

We have a large special department devoted to Dairy Supplies; such as, De Laval Cream Separators, Milking Machines, Milk Clarifiers, Milk Coolers, Sanitary Milk Pails Davis Swing Churns, Milk Bottles (various sizes), Milk Bottle Caps, Milk Cans, Milk Bottle Carriers, Butter Cartons, Milk Bottle and Jar Brushes, B. K. Disinfectant, Wyandotte Dairy Cleaner and Cleanser, etc.

N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Note. We carry on the below business in connection with our large Cotton Planting Seed Business.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK.

COLORS—Green, Black, Purple, Red, Blue. Marks or brands cotton. Our formula uses 50% more than the usual amount of dye color, plus extra chemicals which mixed, gives us extra deep, fast, heavy colors. Used by Augusta cotton factors, shippers and exporters, and by compresses throughout the South. No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it. All in powder form; simply add water.

COLORS—Green, Blue, Black, Red, Purple; price, pkg. for 50 gallons Ink \$5.00; postpaid \$5.15; pkg. for 25 gallons Ink \$2.75; postpaid \$2.85 and pkg. for 10 gallons Ink \$1.50, and postpaid \$1.60.

FADELESS BLUE—Highest grade; absolutely fadeless for cotton mill cloth or special cotton bale branding. One package for 25 gallons Ink \$3.50, postpaid \$3.60—no other size package.

ANILINE COLORS—We carry extra high-grade Aniline Colors, miscible in water. Colors: Green, Blue, Black, Red, Purple. Price: 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$2.25 per lb.

COTTON STENCILS—In tin only. (1) Initials of shipper to cotton factor with word "to." 14x20 ins. Price. \$1.00. (2) Head Brand, 4½ ins. Price, \$1.25. (3) Alphabet. For wire runners \$1.00,

six wire runners extra for \$1.50. (4) Numbers. Ten figures, \$2.50. (5) Alphabet. Separate pieces. 28 letters, 4½ ins., \$6.50. Name your wants.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES—(All postpaid.) Sterling No. 3, \$1.00; Mobile, \$2.50.

COTTON BRANDING BRUSHES—(With handles). 50c each; postpaid, 60c; per dozen \$4.50.

COTTON BALE TAGS—Prices include tag with detachable coupon, both numbered inseritium, with lettering on one side of tag; packed in 1,000 cartons; f. o. b. factory.

"S" ROPE No. 6—1,000 \$9.10; 3,000 at \$6.00; 5,000 at \$4.50 per thousand; all net; 10,000 at \$3.85; 25,000 at \$3.45 M. less 15 per cent.

"S" COLORED No. 6—1,000 \$9.45; 3,000 at \$6.35; 5,000 at \$4.55 per M. net; 10,000 at \$4.20; 25,000 at \$3.80 per M. less 15 per cent.

GET PRICES on "Raw Hide," Manilla and colored; "Panther," Manilla and colored; Oxford, Manilla and colored.

WIRING EXTRA—Add for "S" and "Raw Hide," 7½-inch single steel wire 55c and 12-inch double steel 65c per M. Get prices on extra wiring for other tags.

NO. 5 PLAIN TAGS, Manilla Stock—No lettering, etc. Special prices wired or not wired on special amounts as asked for.

WILLET'S PREPARATIONS

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—Pleasant Odored Liquid; is best preparation as yet known for Mosquitoes when sprayed in the room at night; use for Dog Fleas, Argentine Ants and House Flies. Do not spray on cats. Use No. 1 for the above purposes.

PRICES—Full pints (16 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 40c; full quarts (32 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 60c; one gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.75; 5-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.60 per gallon; 10-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer \$1.50 per gallon; ½ barrel with 1 gallon sprayer at \$1.35 per gallon; 1 barrel with 1 gallon "Business" sprayer free, at \$1.25 per gallon.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—No. 2. Same as No. 1, but heavier bodied for use against flies, etc., on dairy cows, horses, etc., in the fields or in the stables. Price: Same as No. 1.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID—Removes spots, grease, oil fats, varnish paints. Harmless to fabric or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—safer than Benzine and dissolves grease better. Price, 1-lb. tins, 50c; postpaid, 60c; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75, and postpaid \$2.00.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG MANGE CURE, liquid form, or in powder form (same as our liquid). This is the only Mange Cure in powder and which can be mailed, as put up in the United States. Price: Liquid, 50c; Powder, 50c postpaid, 55c. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of several hundred impounded this past season in Augusta. A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of Mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog-owner everywhere.

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY for Black Tongue and Hook-Worm in dogs. One package contains symptoms and the complete remedy, including a box of Dog Tonic Pills for convalescence. Dry form, 1 package, postpaid, \$1.00. Get literature.

SYMPTOMS—Paleness of tongue and mouth, which finally become black, abnormal appetite for the eating of dirt and clay, cough and vomiting, dribbling of thick and ropy saliva, champing of jaws (most cases of supposed rabies are simply Black Tongue), sore mouth, loss of appetite and inability to swallow breath, vomits and excretions of bloody mucus and bile offensive, skin hide-bound, weakness of legs and hindquarters, and great weakness which increases up to death.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP—1 cake 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 box 3 cakes for 60c postpaid.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix one part to twenty-five of water. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pint, 50c; 1 quart, 50c; 1 gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallons at \$1.00.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Mix one part to fifty of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. One pint, 20c; 1 quart 35c; 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, at 85c; 10 gallons, at 75c per gallon can extra.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—A germ fed on bread gives rat or mouse eating it (and no other animal) a contagious disease fatal in ten days and which he spreads to the whole tribe. The rat is mummified and embalmed and is odorless when dead. One box 50c, postpaid.

WILLET'S RAT AND ROACH POISON—A poison for rats, mice and cock roaches. A paste in collapsible tubes. Press the tube and the poison spreads itself. Two oz. to the tube, 25c postpaid. "Rat Corn" Poison 15c and 25c postpaid. Mouse Traps 5c and 10c; Rat Traps (Security) 25c, postpaid, 35c.

WILLET'S FARM MACHINERY—Master's Plant Setter, \$5.50; Carolina Cotton Seed Grader, \$50.00; Gordon Bean and Pea Harvester, \$150.00; Lilliston Peanut Picker, \$475.00; Tom Huston Peanut Sheller, \$8.00; factory; Tom Huston Peanut Digger, \$3.50 delivered; Black Hawk Grist Mill, \$3.50; Black Hawk Corn Sheller, \$2.50; Eastrom Improved Farm Level, \$18.00; Dixie Velvet, Beach Huller, No. 5, 100.00; Cyclone Seed Sower, \$2.00; Perfection Garden Drill and Seeder, \$2.25; Monarch Duster (cotton, tobacco potatoes, etc.), \$15.00.



You Can Have a Tulip Bed Like This.



Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora.

Grown in Water. (See description page 28)



The Massive Spikes of the Hyacinth Are
Deliciously Fragrant.

(See description page 27.)

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

Augusta, Ga.