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62-19
WILLET'S SPRING 1917 CATALOGUE
FOR TRUCKERS AND FARMERS. AN ENCYCLOPEDIA AS CONCERNING SOUTHERN SEEDS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING.

CATALOG OF
SOUND
SEEDS *for the*
& SOUTH

| | | |
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| 92/27/17 | | |
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N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA. GA.

NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1917, should read this catalogue as a whole. It will put him in the way for Mixed Home-feeding Farming.

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

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ALFALFA (Lucerne) | Mammoth Clover | PEANUTS | GARDEN BEANS |
| CRIMSON CLOVER | Burr Clover | VETCH | LIMA BEANS |
| SWEET CLOVER | COW PEAS | Velvet Beans | Lespedeza |
| WHITE CLOVER | SOY BEANS | SWEET PEAS | Beggar Weed |
| RED CLOVER | CANADA FIELD PEAS | GARDEN PEAS | and others. |
| ALSIKE CLOVER | | | |
- 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

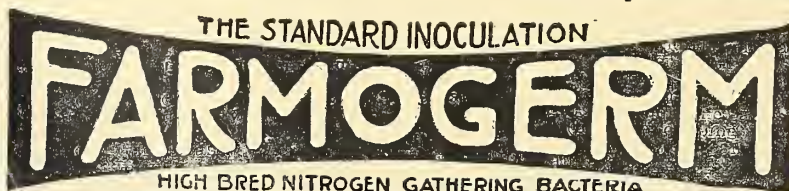
MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices postpaid.
 5-Acre Size, \$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre"); 1-Acre Size, \$1.50; Garden Size (1/4-acre), 50c
 Trial size package 25 cents only for garden peas, sweet peas, garden beans and lima beans.

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



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

**N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Georgia
 AGENTS**

Put up for the following crops

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

UNIT PRICE TO CUSTOMERS

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

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GA.

1917—SPRING CATALOGUE—1917

INTRODUCTORY.

THIS CATALOG is informative and in a large and general way, rather than the usual seed catalog, which is 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 take this opportunity of thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same in the future, and those who have never dealt with us before we assure you that a trial order will be greatly appreciated and promise to use our very best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

For the Agricultural Student!

An Agricultural Encyclopedia—Your farm and garden will be greatly benefited if you will read this catalogue 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 Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies. Deduct 10 per cent for more than one subscription. Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), \$1; Florida Grower (W.), \$1.50; So. Planter (Va.) (M.), 50c; Progressive Farmer (N. C.) (W.), \$1; So. Agriculturist (Tenn.) (S.-M.), 50c; So. Fruit Grower (Tenn.) (M.), 50c; three years \$1; also Sunday Augusta Chronicle (W.), which contains "N. L. Willet's Weekly Letters" (so widely read), \$1 per year; Country Gentleman (W.), \$1; So. Ruralist (S.-M.), 50c; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), \$1; Breeder's Gazette (W.), \$1; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet's "Daily Plant Hints," \$6.00; Commerce and Finance (W.), \$3.00. We also sell Agricultural Books. Tell us the subject you are interested in and your maximum price.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

The Prices Quoted in this 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. M. 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 reference. Augusta reference preferred on account of the shorter delay pending investigation.

We Forward as Customer Directs, by express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower seed sold by the packet, ounce and up to 1/4 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 the Southern Express Company a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 lbs. we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 lbs. of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Company for 35 cents.

PRICES.—Note. The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers and Vetches, Peas, Beans, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed. The importation of seeds has almost ceased. The panic in food supplies and food prices, extends even more so to seed supplies and seed prices. The prices in this catalog on the present fluctuating market, are only tentative and are not binding.

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 for comparison.

We Cannot Guarantee the Results of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out—therefore:

N. L. Willet Seed Co. 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.

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

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

| Weight | 1st ZONE | | ZONES | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Local Rate | Zone Rate (50 M.) | 2d 150 M. | 3d 300 M. | 4th 600 M. | 5th 1000 M. | 6th 1400 M. | 7th 1800 M. | 8th Rate Over 1800 M. | |
| 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 | 2.28 | |
| 20 lbs..... | .15 | .24 | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 | |
| 21 lbs..... | .15 | .25 | .25 | | | | | | | |
| 22 lbs..... | .16 | .26 | .26 | | | | | | | |
| 23 lbs..... | .16 | .27 | .27 | | | | | | | |
| 24 lbs..... | .17 | .28 | .28 | | | | | | | |
| 25 lbs..... | .17 | .29 | .29 | | | | | | | |
| 26 lbs..... | .18 | .30 | .30 | | | | | | | |
| 27 lbs..... | .18 | .31 | .31 | | | | | | | |
| 28 lbs..... | .19 | .32 | .32 | | | | | | | |
| 29 lbs..... | .19 | .33 | .33 | | | | | | | |
| 30 lbs..... | .20 | .34 | .34 | | | | | | | |
| 31 lbs..... | .20 | .35 | .35 | | | | | | | |
| 32 lbs..... | .21 | .36 | .36 | | | | | | | |
| 33 lbs..... | .21 | .37 | .37 | | | | | | | |
| 34 lbs..... | .22 | .38 | .38 | | | | | | | |
| 35 lbs..... | .22 | .39 | .39 | | | | | | | |
| 36 lbs..... | .23 | .40 | .40 | | | | | | | |
| 37 lbs..... | .23 | .41 | .41 | | | | | | | |
| 38 lbs..... | .24 | .42 | .42 | | | | | | | |
| 39 lbs..... | .24 | .43 | .43 | | | | | | | |
| 40 lbs..... | .25 | .44 | .44 | | | | | | | |
| 41 lbs..... | .25 | .45 | .45 | | | | | | | |
| 42 lbs..... | .26 | .46 | .46 | | | | | | | |
| 43 lbs..... | .26 | .47 | .47 | | | | | | | |
| 44 lbs..... | .27 | .48 | .48 | | | | | | | |
| 45 lbs..... | .27 | .49 | .49 | | | | | | | |
| 46 lbs..... | .28 | .50 | .50 | | | | | | | |
| 47 lbs..... | .28 | .51 | .51 | | | | | | | |
| 48 lbs..... | .29 | .52 | .52 | | | | | | | |
| 49 lbs..... | .29 | .53 | .53 | | | | | | | |
| 50 lbs..... | .30 | .54 | .54 | | | | | | | |

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

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local 1st and 2d Zones, is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size 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 for postage accordingly. Or from any child's geography, which shows scales of miles, you can determine what zone you are in as from Augusta.

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

- Alaska Cuba
- Canada Guam
- Canal Zone Hawaiian Islands
- Mexico Philippine Islands
- Republic of Panama
- Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island
- Tau - - Manua Island (Samoa)
- U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

For the Garden—Manure and prepare the soil. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kainit. Plant asparagus roots, and cabbage plants. Plant early crop of English Peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, and turnips. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets and cauliflower. Prune vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet's Insecticides. Sow pansy and other flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm—Vetches, oats and wheat can be sown, also rye and bearded barley for grazing or for green crop. Top dress fall sown grain. Use every effort to prepare land for spring crops. Send in orders for seed so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

FEBRUARY

For the Garden—Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hot beds egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas and onion sets. Later in the month early corn. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, celery, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting vines and trees. Spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Bed sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, rye and bearded barley. Towards end of month grasses and clovers can be put in. Sow beardless barley; cut in April; makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beard. Comes off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow dwarf Essex rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted.

MARCH

For the Garden—Active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most are sown, the better. Set out asparagus roots. Plant English peas. Transplant cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce from hot beds. Sow your herbs. Plant asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, parsley, parsnips, pepper, radishes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes, and salsify. Late in month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumbers and squash. Plant strawberries. Sow and transplant your hardy flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds, the earlier the better. Sow beardless barley, an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Plant artichokes for hogs, also dwarf Essex rape. Put in first crop Spanish peanuts. The month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get land in condition for planting cotton.

APRIL

For the Garden—Replant any seeds necessary to secure a good stand. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, musk melons, squash and cucumbers. Lawn grass can be planted, the earlier the better. Sow flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner, not only beautifies, but makes valuable seed for poultry in the fall.

For the Farm—The cotton planting month. Buy Willet's Cotton Planting Seed culled on our \$450.00 Culling Machine—increases crop out-turn 15 per cent. Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice, watermelons and all sorghums; millets and fodder corn can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans. Plant sweet potato draws. Plant mangel wurzel for winter feeding. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu make fine feed for poultry in the fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, bene for birds, feterita, sudan grass, dasheen, watermelons.

MAY

For the Garden—Late this month transplant celery. Winter cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be set out, well watered and protected from the sun. Plant corn and snap beans, table peas and running beans. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in fall.

For the Farm—Plant mangel wurzel for winter feeding, also sorghums. Millets can be planted, likewise cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice and velvet beans and soy beans; also pumpkins. Get oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and cotton seed. Plant sweet potato plants, sudan grass, kaffir and feterita, watermelons.

JUNE

For the Garden—Continue to transplant winter cabbage, celery plants and tomatoes for late crop, water and protect from the sun; continue to plant corn and snap beans; also plant running beans and table peas. Winter cabbage seed can be sown now if protected and watered. Plant okra, salsify, New Zealand spinach, and squash. Prepare ground for turnips.

For the Farm—Sow millets, sorghums, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant your late corn and early cotton. Mangel wurzel beets can be sown. Plant sweet potato cuttings, sudan grass, feterita and kaffir and beggar weed.

JULY

For the Garden—Gather and store onions, shallots and Irish potatoes. Put in another crop beets. Plant rutabaga and turnips. Replant cabbage and celery. Sow collards for transplanting in fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

For the Farm—Sow German millet, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or as a soil improver. Sow dwarf Essex rape for greens and grazing. Plant Look Out Mountain potatoes and second Crop Cold Storage potatoes for the fall.

AUGUST

For the Garden—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, salsify and turnips may be planted also cucumbers for pickling. Set out your late crop of tomato plants and earth up your celery. Set out cabbage and collard plants for fall. Late in month English peas can be successfully planted.

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. Excellent hay crop and grazing, and a wonderful soil improver if turned under. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards the end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be successfully planted. August 1st sow amber sorghum and Sudan grass. Sow burr clover in cotton and corn middles.

SEPTEMBER

For the Garden—Carrots, kale, beets, chard, lettuce, spinach, radishes, turnips, salsify, parsnip and parsley can be sown. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for your early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. Early flowering bulbs can be planted.

For the Farm—Sow beardless barley, cut in November, but in bloom makes excellent hay, or ripe makes fine grain for food; no beards, can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson clover. Sow burr clover in Bermuda fields and corn in cotton middles. Sow vetches, grasses and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant dwarf Essex rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

OCTOBER

For the Garden—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard and spinach can be grown. Onion sets can be planted. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinth bulbs, tulips, narcissus, jonquills, crocus, freezias and Chinese sacred lilies. Plant Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—All kinds of grasses and clovers can be sown. Clovers should be put in early in the month. Sow barley and oats, wheat, rye and vetches.

NOVEMBER

For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month. Strawberry beds planted. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to get ready to start spraying. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs—see October.

For the Farm—Gather and bank sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat can be sown. Herd's grass. Sow Canada field peas, vetches and clover and Willet's grazing mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing and cover crop to improve the soil.

DECEMBER

For the Garden—Prepare your hot beds and cold frames. Plant onion sets, cabbage and lettuce and beets can be sown in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting. The winter growing of lettuce is very profitable. Prune your trees and vines and spray for scales with Willet's spray materials. Plant asparagus roots.

For the Farm—Oats, wheat, vetches and clovers can be planted. Rye and barley for grazing and grain crops. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.

SEEDS BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

"TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH"—By Oemler, 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.10 postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown

Note—Largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots. United States seed trade supplied.

One ounce of seed sows 35 feet, producing about 300 plants; 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April. Ready from seed in one year; market March to May 15th.

Culture—Open the row, sow 16 pounds to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the overlying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one year old set out in permanent beds. One acre, as seeded, should produce next winter for planting at least 100,000 roots.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—Of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. A first-class variety with beautiful smooth spears. Of very large size and known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and spears than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Spears are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. See prices below.

BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—A variety better known farther north and more largely used in that section than in the South. See prices below.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus and rather poor quality, but used a good bit north. See prices below.

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c.

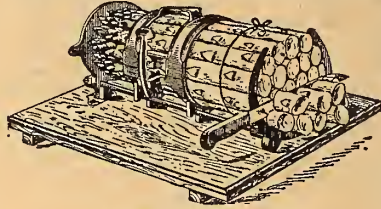
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden—Where the soil is light and rich, open up the furrows, 3 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure, you cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed 10x40 feet.

Culture for the Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 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 a gradually throw 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 cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

PRICES—We supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Will bear transportation to any part of

United States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, \$1.00; 500 roots, \$2.50; 1,000 roots, \$4.50; 5,000 roots at \$4.00 per M. Write for prices on large amounts. "ASPARAGUS"



Asparagus Bunchers

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—
No. 2, 7 to 9-inch Bunchers.....\$1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12-inch Bunchers.....2.00

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—
Latest Improved, each.....\$0.50

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market.
1 pound.....\$0.25
5 pounds, per pound......20
10 pounds, per pound......18
25 pounds, per pound......16

FRENCH ARTICHOKE

Culture—Sow in hot beds in February and transplant in May, or sow outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

GREEN GLOBE—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem tuberous rooted artichoke. Grown for the undeveloped flower-buds, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years.

Prices—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

JERUSALEM—Grown from roots or tubers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds."

Prices—Quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.25 bushel.

Garden Beans

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

USE MULFORD CULTURES—Garden Size, 25c, and ¼ acre, 50c.

Culture—For earliest crop, plant about the 1st of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until September 20th. Late Snaps make a satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

"BEAN CULTURE"—By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book. For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE—Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. Fully as early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine, but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward

square ends. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.40; peck, \$2.60; bushel, \$9.00.



Valentine Beans

BLACK VALENTINE—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Very extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and very hardy, holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed medium size, black. Becoming more popular each season. Hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.40; peck, \$2.60; bushel, \$3.50.

other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white, splashed with purplish black. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 60c; ½ peck, \$2.50; peck, \$4.75.

BOUNTIFUL—Should have an extensive sale, as it is one of the best green podded beans on the market, especially for market gardeners, as hardy and productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods of excellent quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, thick and meaty, very stringless. Seed medium size, yellow. The stringless tender flat green pods come very early. Produce heavily and keep on bearing a great while. Practically a stringless early yellow six weeks. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$9.50.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of finest quality. Popular kind with truckers for shipping. Free of rust. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Flat tender, early to ripen. Seed larger than Black Wax, an dare purplish black in color. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.75; peck, \$3.25.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early va-

riety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color, and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$3.00



Giant Stringless Green Pod

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Marked by extreme earliness and productiveness, Brittle Saddleback. Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX GRENELL'S—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every



Improved Golden Wax Beans

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening. 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.00.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 25c; pint, 45c; quart, 70c; ½ peck, \$2.50; peck, \$4.75.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, very hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage very coarse and straggling and dark green, early and very prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, straight, flat, broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter color. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.00.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—The Prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong healthy foliage, pods, 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white, excellent quality. Seed oblong, glossy black. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 25c; pint, 45c; quart, 70c; ½ peck, \$2.50; peck, \$4.75.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 TO 1—A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 35c; quart, 50c; ½ peck, \$1.75; peck, \$3.25.



Bountiful Beans

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP

USE MULFORD CULTURES for legumes. ¼ acre, 50c; garden size, 25c.

Culture—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about 100 hills, one or two pecks to plant an acre. Also largely planted in corn. Ready for market, 70 to 80 days.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.30; peck, \$2.35; bushel, \$8.00.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT or CORN-HILL—An old variety; popular for planting among corn; gives fair crop without use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.30; peck, \$2.35; bushel, \$8.00.

OLD HOMESTEAD, OR IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods seven to nine inches in length, saddle-backed and are solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.40; bushel, \$9.00.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—A Southern bean. Stands Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp land among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.30; peck, \$2.35; bushel, \$8.00.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$10.00.

LIMA BEANS
USE MULFORD CULTURES for Legumes. ¼ acre, 50c. Garden size, 25c.

Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants about 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in center of hills before seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks plants an acre.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. Very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.00.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.50.

JACKSON'S WONDER—A flat brown bean, mottled, with deep brown spots; size somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Georgia; fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in dryest weather and almost drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.00.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$9.50.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, \$1.40; peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$8.50.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, and the seed should be soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens.



Early Eclipse Beet

For Succession, Beets, followed by snapbeans or okra in June, and by winter radishes, turnips, onions or spinach in October. Plant beets in Florida in December and May.

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

IMPROVED EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

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. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

BEET PLANTS—For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—Sow spring and 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 the bud 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 young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Improved Blood Turnip Beet



Swiss Chard

BEETS FOR STOCK OR 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. Ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds, \$2.00.



Norbitan Giant Beet

BRUSSELS SPROUTS
Closely akin to the cabbage and collard. Treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, 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 variety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed.

Our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best-known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. No better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbages on Charleston coast.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January, February, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors, in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed,



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be 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. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October.

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. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

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. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the

Cabbages

"CABBAGE CAULIFLOWER, ETC." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c, postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay 50 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of

South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

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 is larger and more to be desired. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

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, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

CAROLINA WINTER CABBAGE—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-head cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower 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, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; 1 pound, \$2.50.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

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.

WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS

BY EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

Delivery October to April 15th. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on the Carolina and Georgia coasts,



Succession Cabbage

and are frost-proof. Frost-proof refers to plants when just set out. It does not refer to plants that have grown out and have absorbed in warm weather a heavy succulent watery growth easily attacked by frost.

We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immenso business in them, and can figure on largest orders, October to April, also in midsummer. All varieties. Read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post," just below for method of growing. All cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000, \$1.50; 2,000, \$1.25; 5,000 to 10,000, 90c per 1,000, f. o. b. Grower, for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

BY PARCEL POST PREPAID (Frost Proof)

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in South Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows over 140,000,000 cabbage plants. 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. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 35c per hundred, 500 for \$1.40, 1,000 for \$2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

FOR A SUCCESSION CABBAGE PLANTS can be followed by pole or butter beans about June 15th, and by kale or extra early peas in September.

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

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

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-worms or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets five to ten thousand plants a day—cabbages, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, pepper, collards, etc. \$4.50 each.

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 down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. 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. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

For Succession, Carrots, followed by egg plants in June, and by turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

—A 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. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.



Improved Long Orange Carrot

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.



Chantenay Carrot

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and 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. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hothead, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. Oneounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market for May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Also plant September 1st for December and January.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet, 20c; ounce, \$1.25; ¼ pound, \$4.00; pound, \$15.00.

CELERY

"CELERY CULTURE."—By Beattie, 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c, postpaid.

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they 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 so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

—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. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from November 1 to May. Also July and August. Make beds two feet wide. Cut off tops 1-3 and use much water in planting. Hen manure and nitrate soda, good. By express only, and cash with order, 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 at \$1.25 per thousand.



Golden Self-Blanching



GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are large Collard seed-growing contractors. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. The collard is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head. The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 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. The collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost. When properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keepest relish.

Have often 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 till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat 'collard greens' three times a day; a market 5-cent collard boiled lasts through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. Ready in 125 to 160 days. Market October to February. Collards are sweetest and best when touched by frost.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Plant collards in Florida, January and February, September and October. Sixteen ounces seed for one acre.

For Succession, Collards, followed by tomato, pepper, egg plant, about June 1st to June 15th; and by onion sets, turnips for salad, mustard or kale in September and October.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.



Georgia White Cabbage Collard

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen 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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

COLLARD PLANTS

COLLARD PLANTS delivered May 1st to November 1st, cash with order as follows: By Express, 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.50; 3,000 at \$1.25; 5,000 at \$1.00; 10,000 at 90c per thousand. By Postal Package, postage prepaid, 100, 200, 300, 35c per hundred; 500 for \$1.40; 1,000 for \$2.40, by Parcel Post prepaid. No plants sent C. O. D. We sell enormous amounts of collard plants; it's cheaper to buy than for you to grow them yourself.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. An average of 175 crates of cantaloupes should be had per acre.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground, March 25th, ripening about June 22nd; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.



Rockyford Cantaloupe—Netted Gem

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have the largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 5c; pound, 75c. Special prices to heavy growers.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. Price per packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c. Get prices on larger amounts.

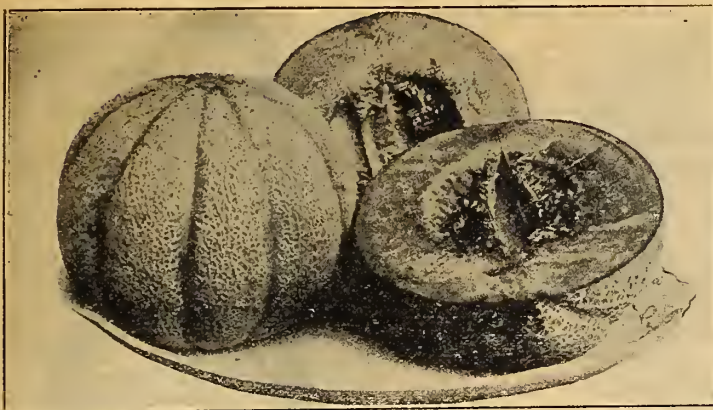
NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—The principal Cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a 'help,' have discarded the green small flesh melons for the larger salmon flesh—the New Fordhook being the best of the types.

A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect Cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to bill and keeps on setting fruit throughout season to end of vine. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece." One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor quite different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; 1 pound, \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY PINK MEAT CANTALOUPE—Called Ordway's pink meat or Burrell's Gem. An extra early standard size netted melon, small cavity, flesh dark pink, color through to rind. Delicious flavor. Heavy yielder. The first melon from Colorado that comes to Eastern markets (in September) and brings fancy price. Carries a weight of 4½ pounds usually. Package, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

BANANA—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Weighs 7 or 8 pounds. An exceedingly handsome, large, finely flavored melon. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.00.

CANTALOUPE CONTINUED—

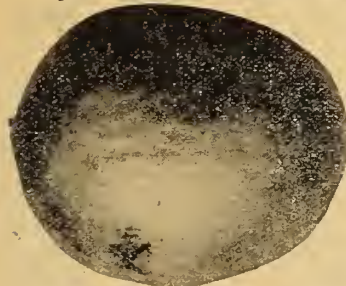


Sweet Martha Cantaloupe

Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known, too big often for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home or one's home market melon is comparable to it; the size and sweetness and crispness considered. The market here is never half supplied, so large is the demand, and it retails quite frequently in Augusta at 25c each. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—See cut of 6½-lb. melon. Photo taken at Augusta. The most sensational and most profitable melon ever produced, and today selling at 75c in all American fruit stores, and in restaurants at 25c per help. A hybrid of an African melon and of a cantaloupe and of the Winter Casaba. An absolutely new melon creation (2 years old) in looks and taste. In 1915 the originator grew in Colorado 1½ acres; shipped three cars to Chicago netting him 85c each, or \$3,600 for the whole lot, or \$2,400 per acre. Skin is smooth, not ribbed, creamy yellow white; flesh is deep and thick, emerald green, crisp, melting, fine-grained, delicious and can be eaten to the rind. Size is about 6 inches in diameter, 7 or 8 inches in length, weighs 6 to 8 pounds and makes 4 helps at table. Seed cavity small. Rind imper-



6½-Pound Honey Dew Cantaloupe

vious to water; melon does not shrink. Splendid shipper; will keep for weeks, and late melons keep until Christmas. Plant several weeks later than you do other cantaloupes and harvest later. Yields 8,000 to 10,000 melons per acre, and oftentimes yields 6 or 8 to the vine. This melon should be thoroughly tried out throughout the whole South, so that we can reap some of the big money Colorado is now getting out of it. Seed supply very limited and never offered before. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.25; 1 pound, \$4.00.

HOODOO CANTALOUPE—Full large. Serves well cut in halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tremendous use in New York and Atlantic City hotels, and one of our choicest musk melons. The larger salmon flesh melons have supplanted the smaller green flesh types in hotels and

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe

WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Now largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 75c each. Size about 24 inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda" or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, New York, wrote: "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at \$2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons heavy. There were 17 carloads unloaded today. They sold mostly at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes."

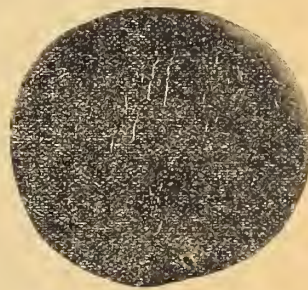
Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "The big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate and used no other."

The best melon grower in New Jersey says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook."



Nixon Cantaloupe



Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds

the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. The Winter Casaba is roundish—7 or 8 pounds, yellow, green and ridged. Keep from freezing. Keep four or five months, and improve in quality all the while. An Augusta party says: "Had splendid success with Casaba planted in new ground, and planted every few weeks during the late part of spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost." See cut of 6½-pound melon.

Culture—Plant late spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Market Garden Corn



Adams Early Corn

Culture—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil. Plant early varieties last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till ground is warm. Give frequent but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Early kinds can be planted during July or early August for late roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 95 days. Market May to November. For roasting ears, take off the suckers from the plant and grow on the main stem. Drill, and feed ears, blade and stalk. For early forage crop use ears, stalk and blades in green state, not removing the suckers, this gives the earliest perfect-ration forage crops known. One quart plants 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre. Add postage on corn, at rate 1 pound per pint.

For Succession, Sweet Corn, followed by sweet potato cuttings about June 15th, can be followed by rape, onion sets or cabbage plants or lettuce plants in fall.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk and can be planted close together. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.90.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early, to follow Early Adams, unquestionably one of the best;

or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. Is a white corn with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Fine field corn, too, for late planting. 65 days for roasting ears and 80 days for meal. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, \$3.25.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, \$3.25.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn

SUGAR CORNS (Seed Crop a Failure)

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—Irregular rows. Long slender shoe peg grains. Ears 8 to 9 inches. Keeps tender a great while. Medium early and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, \$3.00.

WILLET'S PERFECTION SWEET CORN—A cross between the earliest Sugar Corn we know and the Adams Extra Early. This has made, we think, the earliest Sugar Corn we know today; besides being early it is one of the most prolific and hardy we have ever known. Our grower says: "In all my experience, in 34 years in growing Sugar Corn, perhaps which is more than any other man in the world, I would say that this new Perfection Corn is the finest, strongest grower, and the best that I have ever seen. Grows more like field corn, being very hardy, large ears, and just as prolific as any of the Sugar Corns. We are today placing it on the market and advise all growers to give it a trial."

Price: Packet, 5c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; peck, \$3.25.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or "BANTAM"—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. It is very prolific and hardy. One of the great favorites in New England and rapidly supplanting the white varieties. Quite a number of our customers claim

it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, \$3.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Practically no other Sugar Corn but this is used at Atlantic City hotels. Extremely large ears, deep large juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, \$3.00.

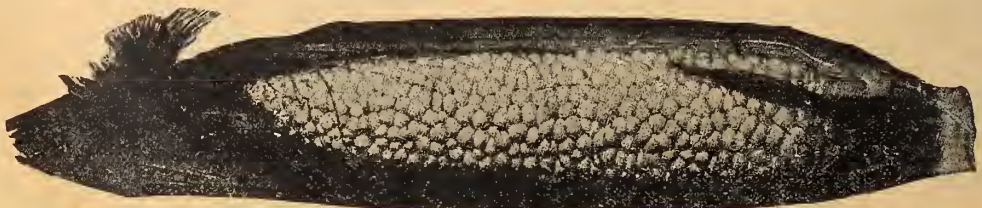
LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, \$3.00.

CORN SALAD

(FETTICUS)

Culture—Sow in spring in drills 1 foot apart; it will mature in six or eight weeks. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Three ounces to 100 feet of drill.

LARGE SEEDED—A most desirable salad, which can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It should be largely used in the South. August and September seedings give best results. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and press down the soil. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; 1 pound, 75c.



Country Gentlemen Corn

CUCUMBERS

Culture—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in small paper boxes. For general crop, plant in the open ground about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch

deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness.

For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st, and October 1st to November 15th. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture Paste. Plant Cucumbers in Florida September to January.



Improved Early White Spine
Cucumber

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE

—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

KLONDYKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardeners abundant yielder. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.



Klondike Cucumber—These valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. 4 to 5 inches long. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the hothouse product, and



Early Frame
Cucumber

brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 ins. long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.00.

GHERKIN—West In-



Long Green Cucumber



Dasheen

dia or Burr—Used in pickling. Round green, prickly. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

DASHEEN—Approved by U. S. Department of Agriculture as a substitute for Irish potatoes. Are more nutritious, far more productive. Baked, are better than Irish potatoes. Cook in a dozen different ways; get Dasheen Bulletin from Agricultural Department at Washington. Crop matures in six months. Store and keep and cook like Irish potatoes. They keep twice as well. Forty-five to fifty pounds to one bushel. Have a sweet nutty flavor and like sweet potatoes. Gather about November 1st. Plant four feet by two feet; plant whole bulb March or April in well drained damp rich land, like rice land and cultivate. In large use now in Florida and Southern Alabama. The whole world eats practically as much Dasheen as it does Irish potatoes. The writer much prefers them to Irish potatoes. The bulbs weigh from one to one and a half pounds. See cut. Dasheen succeeds best in a moist, but well-drained, rich, sandy loam. It requires a warm, frostless growing season of at least six months. If these conditions are varied the crop is correspondingly reduced. They should make 200 or 300 bushels per acre. In curing, tear bulbs apart by hand and dry on the floor for several weeks before being bulked. The big central corms should be eaten; the balance of the tubers can be saved and kept for seed or eating purposes. One, two, or three-pound corm makes enough fried chips or French fried to serve eight or ten people. The leaves make most excellent "greens," and the tender shoots can be used like asparagus.

In 1915, at Augusta, produced fifteen to eighteen tubers per hill (almost one peck) some four inches in diameter. Plant grows five to six feet, produces immense elephant ears and largely ornamental. Price, peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

EGG PLANT

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. Plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

WHITE PEARL—(Seed originated in Georgia)—Large, new, creamy white, delicately flavored egg plant. White Pearl is identical with the New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit and flavor; the skin is a pale greenish-yellow. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

BLACK BEAUTY—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous. Productive and bears profusely. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, \$3.00.

EGG PLANTS—Ready for shipment April to June f. o. b. grower in Florida. Cash with order, \$1.00 per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$2.75 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in the winter. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 8 pounds an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter 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. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 80c.



Dwarf Scotch Kale

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 80c.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. Plant in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; 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. Plant all the year.

For Succession, Lettuce, followed May 15th by snap beans, and by endive, parsley or spinach from August 1st to September 1st. Plant lettuce in Florida October to January.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

SILVER BALL—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.



Big Boston Lettuce

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more preferred than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, f. o. b. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 10,000 lots at \$1.25 per 1,000.

MUSTARD

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; three to five 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 around.

For Succession Mustard, followed by English peas for late crop about April 1st; and by cabbage plants in August. Plant mustard in Florida any time.



Ostrich Plume Mustard

OSTRICH PLUME—U. S. seedmen supplied. 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. Plumages are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumages. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 60c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

CHINESE—See cut....A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

OKRA

GEORGIA GROWN

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th. Pick off all pods soon as ready and new ones will come.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Two of three weeks earlier than other Okras; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks

earlier than any out of 20 varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet,



Huffman Earliest Okra

5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER

Tender, white pods, round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. One stalk at Augusta, 1914, had 110 pods on it. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA

—See cut. Only listed by us, and for the first time. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at \$1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each 8 inches long;



Willet's Improved White Velvet Okra



Chinese Mustard



Bermuda Onions Grown From Seed

plenty of stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young. Never let them mature, but keep cutting and new okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all okras on the market. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 75c.

PERKINS LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

ONIONS

(See Cuts on Page 15)

“The New Onion Culture.”—By Greiner, 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture—Large Onions from Seed—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit. Can also be sown in open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed—Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds an acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of the other, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, 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. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well-flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—Of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$1.75.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.25.



Silver Skin Onion

BERMUDA VARIETIES—Of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties and later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands, from the best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce to 100 feet. Plant onions in Florida August to January. See Cut preceding page.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

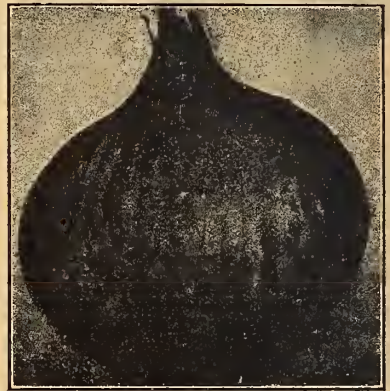
RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; 4 ounces, \$1.25; pound, \$3.50.

ONION SETS (32 lbs. to bus.)

If sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 1 lb. for 1 pint.

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are a real 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 will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.



Red Weathersfield Onion

Onions as a Succession Crop—The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first, Bermudas will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last: 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 Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row, ½-inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay. For Succession Onion Sets, followed by cantaloupes June 1st; and by rape or mustard in September.

YELLOW DANVERS—The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 95c; bushel, \$3.25.

RED WEATHERSFIELD—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 95c; bushel, \$3.25.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Thirty-six pounds to bushel summer, or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielders. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Bottoms.

(Grown in Georgia.) In the fall, plant in September and October, or January and February. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Can be made a perennial matter by leaving at gathering time the main stem of the plant with one or two bulbs left attached to the stem. These will grow out in the fall. Making them into a perennial matter constitutes a great saving in the annual seed cost. Price, pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.50.

WHITE BERMUDA, RED BERMUDA, CRYSTAL WAX, WHITE PEARL—These sets are only for fall planting. See Fall Catalog.

ONION PLANTS—White Silver Skin, Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment from November to April, f. o. b. Florida Grower. CASH WITH ORDER. 1,000, \$1.50; \$5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.25 per M. Bermudas ready for shipment December to April, f. o. b. Florida Grower, CASH WITH ORDER, at \$1.50 per M., 10,000 at \$1.25 per M.

PARSLEY

Culture—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant parsley in Florida any time.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets, during the winter and Spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For Succession Parsley, followed May 1st by collards or beans; July 15th by sweet potato cuttings.



Champion Curled Parsley

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

PLAIN, or SINGLE—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound, 85c.

PARSNIP

A most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairy men. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture.—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for legumes; 1-8 acres 25c; 1-4 acre, 50c. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in dows 2-1-2 to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August—usually February 10th, also September. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels plant an acre; one quart plants 100 feet of drill. For Succession English Peas, followed by bush beans May to June; and by turnips or rutabagas in July and August; in October by beets and onion sets.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 1 pound for 1 pint. Packets mailed free. Plant in Florida September to March.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pods straight, 2 1-2 inches long, round, light green in color



First and Best Peas

and blunt. Seed light cream color, round, slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, 85c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

ALASKA—Standard and the earliest of all the blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a large size, and 10 per cent more productive. Popular with early market gardeners. Foliage light green, pods 2 1-2 inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 31 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 90c; peck, \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sort. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

AMBER—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina Coast. Pods longer and larger than Alaska and borne on the vine often in pairs. Pea larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented, and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.



Gradus Pea

GRADUS—A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts, and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.



Sutton's Excelsior

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—The finest dwarf pea in cultivation, for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class.

Takes the place in the Dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines rugged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Much prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Height of straw 48 inches. Second early; wrinkled. Sow thick. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, 90c; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, vigorous, bearing leathery pods near the top. Resembling in habit and appearance the Black Eye Marrowfat. Foliage light green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt and of light green color. Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Height of straw 48 inches. Main or late crop. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; half peck, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vines, containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table and but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large, round, white with a distinct black eye. Height of straw 48 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.10; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.25.

PEPPER

Culture—Give same culture as for Egg Plant, sowing in hot bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. Chicken manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One

ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th. Plant peppers in Florida September to January.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor, golden yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

PERFECTION PIMIENTO—The only canning pepper for making "pimiento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimiento" peppers. Slips skin when heated. Large. Smooth. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell peppers, and



Chinese Giant Pepper

yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. Packet, 10c; half ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet, 10c; half ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

PEPPER PLANTS—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, Pimiento. Ready for shipment from April to June, f. o. b. Grower. CASH WITH ORDER. \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$2.50.

NOTE—Pepper plants in small amounts by mail, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, Pimiento, shipments from April to June, CASH WITH ORDER, 35c per dozen, postpaid; 3 dozen for \$1.00, postpaid.

PIE PEACH, VINE PEACH, or "GARDEN LEMON"—Vines three or four feet long, bearing 8 or 10 yellow sweet fruits looking like lemons. Make fine pies, preserves, sweet pickles, and good for canning like peaches. Plant in six-foot hills, four to hill. Price, ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Irish Potatoes

"The Potato."—By Frazer, 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, cloth, 85 cents.

Irish Potatoes—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 and up to 200 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. Average yield per acre in United States, 109.6 bushels. One sack holds ten pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato district in this country.

We do one of the largest businesses in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Culture of Potatoes—Potatoes are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season. Irish potatoes, tur-

(Irish Potatoes Continued)

nips and oats follow each other well.

If ground is not rich enough, use a good application of commercial fertilizer, 1,000 pounds per acre. The following formula is one of the best: Ph. A., 7 per cent; Am., 5 per cent; Pot., 5 per cent. Do not use stable manure.

Spray the Irish potato with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. When potato bugs are present, mix arsenate lead with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time you prevent blight. See Insecticides page for directions. Bug Death, too, has no equal when it comes to destroying potato bugs.

For Succession Irish potatoes, followed by watermelons, about June 1st, and by spinach, turnips and winter radishes in October.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—1916 crop largely a failure. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received. Maine crop is exceedingly short this year, and the prices are very, very high.

“PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE.”—Is a 128-page book written by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 25 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods from preparing soil to harvesting, storing, shipping. Price, 50c Parcel Post. Owing to the uncertain market on Irish potatoes at the time of going to press, we are not quoting these in catalog, but will be glad to quote on request.

Maine Grown Potatoes

HOULTON EARLY ROSE—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. Productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best that can be obtained of this variety. Get Prices.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Get Prices.

IRISH COBBLER—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rose.

The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. This potato is by far the most popular potato today in America for the trucker, not only because it is productive, but because



Field of Irish Cobbler Potatoes

the white Irish potato is twice as easily sold on the market as a Bliss potato that is red. Get Prices.

WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Get Prices.

PEERLESS—A favorite general crop variety, especially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Get Prices.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON—This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market. Get Prices.



Selected Second Crop Seed Potatoes

GOODRICH—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Get Prices.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large, handsome oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Get Prices.

SECOND CROP POTATOES

Second crops are gathered in fall from Southern summer plantings, and kept over for spring plantings, and sold in competition with Northern seed potatoes. Are equal in every way to the Northern seed. Keep longer in spring before they sprout; and are the best potatoes for putting on cold storage in spring for late summer plantings.

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH—Get Prices.

IRISH COBBLER—Get Prices.

EARLY ROSE—Get Prices.



Lookout Mountain Potatoes

Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive type potato and sown only in summer for second crop. Make orders early in season; deliveries between June 1st and July 15th, not later—cash with order. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Plant six or eight bushels per acre. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in ground all winter. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes sound and unshrunk. The only sure fall crop, never fails to come up and make a crop—planted late June and July. No trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known. The best for fall and winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July, and this insures their coming up. To keep Lookout Mountain Potatoes, put potatoes in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep, on platform, shelves or shallow boxes, or bank like "Sweets."

Keep in the dark all the time. Keep perfect for the table, from November 15th to May 15th, and then spurs just in time to plant—more than eight months. No other Southern grown potato will do this. Best on red clay land. Good money crop. We have three or four growers each who make 1,000 bushels. Never plant before June 10th. Lookouts are never put on cold storage. Potato crop a failure; prices high. See cut previous page.

Price—Sold measured bushels or 50 pounds to the bushel. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Get Prices.

Sweet Potatoes

"Sweet Potato Culture"—By Fitz. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Sweet Potato Culture—We set out the draws here in March, April and May, and set out vine cuttings during June and July. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Average yield in United States per acre, 94.5 bushels. Standard weight 55 pounds per bushel. Are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring up to June.

For bedding use small potatoes whole, cut the large ones in half and bed with the eyes up.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. No part of America grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond County does. Yield, 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 lbs. Acid Phosphate is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

We begin digging July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take vine cuttings and reset them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in October. In 1914 we planted from the vine as late as August 22d, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. For hogging, plant June or July, cuttings, and hog November and December. We set out vine cuttings June and July. After Irish potatoes, grow a sweet potato crop from cuttings.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or early February. Cash with order.

We only sell sweet potatoes in two-bushel sacks.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—Leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color. Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grows well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Have seen 300 bushels per acre. We sell only Draws. See below.

SUGAR YAM BUNCH—New and valuable; an Augusta production. Grows in a bunch. A larger and earlier potato than Sugar Yams (running). More prolific than Pumpkin Yam. Very sweet and choice and mellow and a good keeper. We sell only Draws—Augusta. See below.

PUMPKIN

YAMS—Known, too, as Georgia Buck, Red Yams, and Dooley. Rather late; universally grown about here. Three-fourths of Augusta potatoes are Pumpkin Yam. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27½ pounds, or half-bushel. Georgia Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 lbs; color, skin, cream

pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest-looking dishes ever put upon the table." Bag, 2 bushels, for \$3.50.



Early Triumph Sweet Potatoes

never show a rotten one. We have dug them here 20th of June as set out May 1st and we have set out from the vines on August 22d and made big potatoes October 1st. Bag, 2 bushels, for \$3.50.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good, large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Productive, good keeper. Grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." The most experienced growers in the country who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounce this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. This is the leading and most called for and most to be desired potato in the South. Sprouts or draws are more numerous and tougher than other kinds. The Georgia Experimental Station reports 290 bushels per acre. A little later than Triumph. Bag, 2 bushels, for \$3.50.

TRUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—In size as large as Triumph. Carries few small potatoes. Purplish vines. Eats soft. Color inside like Porto Rico; almost as deep as Pumpkin Yam. Vines short. Earlier than Porto Rico and three weeks earlier than Pumpkin Yam. Makes two crops easily. Eats well and is our best keeper. Our best potato men here declare this potato to be our very best sweet potato, and they can nearly double Nancy Hall yield. Free from blight. This potato has pink skin, like Nancy Hall outside. Planted here July 15, 1916, made potatoes weighing 2 pounds fully developed, the whole crop making 140 bushels to the acre. The writer regards this potato as the best "eater" of the whole lot. It is neither too soft or too dry. It has a distinctly individual flavor and differs from other potatoes, and is extremely palatable. Price: We sell only Draws. See below.

WILLET'S EARLY RED SKIN, or RED BERMUDA—(Not the old Negro killer)—Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam, and 25 per cent to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the market-man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston, who get two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast "Peabody." We market here in July, and replant vines. Fine keepers; have made crops from vines set September 1st. The principal Atlantic City Hotel potato in August. We sell only Draws. See Potato Draws below.

PORTO RICO YAM—Known, too, as Golden Beauty. See cut. New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin; fine quality; sprouts earlier than Nancy Hall, matures just as quickly; very productive; large favorite in Florida. Grow quicker and larger than Nancies. Cook same color as Pumpkin. Fine keeper. Grows large. Georgia Experimental Station reports 277 bushels per acre. Cooks always soft, and even new potatoes are delicious and sweet. In Florida this is the leading potato, and has largely succeeded Nancies and other types. The two leading potatoes and most largely called for are Porto Rico and Pumpkin Yam. See below "Florida Draws." Bag, 2 bushels, \$3.50.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAMS—The old-fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. We sell only Draws. See Potato Draws below.

EARLY TRIUMPH

—Very early; canners favorite. Flesh bright light yellow, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the late potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Enormously productive, and keeps late. Vines short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 pounds. Many banks when open



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes

(Sweet Potatoes Continued)

FORTY TO THE HILL—In many cases these potatoes readily have twenty to the hill in the field; prolific, next to Triumph; color darker than Triumph; skin yellow — between Pumpkin Yam and Triumph. Large leaf; purple veins; make big vines; mature same as Pumpkin Yam as regards season; cook soft, very sweet,

**Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes**

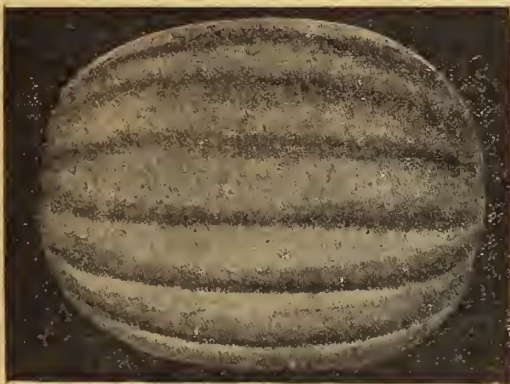
keep well. No small potatoes, have a big end and a small end, all big enough for frying and canning. Some weigh 2 pounds. We sell only Draws below.

FLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWS—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph—We list the above f. o. b. Florida. Delivery according to season, February, March and April. 1,000, \$2.00; 3,000, \$1.85; 5,000 to 10,000, \$1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, \$1.65 per 1,000 f. o. b. Florida, cash with order.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS F. O. B. AUGUSTA—Any variety listed above. Send orders early. Entry of orders is in seriatim. Demand is usually more than supply. Shipments from Augusta are usually in May and through early June (See above for Florida early Draws). No orders booked except for cash. Price, by Express, 1,000 to 2,000, \$2.00; 3,000 to 5,000, \$1.75; 10,000 to 25,000, \$1.65 per thousand.

SWEET POTATO CUTTINGS—We ship these cuttings, 12 to 14 inches long, usually in June or July, both from Augusta and Florida, by express. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make 25 bushels more per acre planted in June, than Draws, and just as big ones. For late potatoes, cuttings are best. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at \$1.75 per thousand; 3,000 at \$1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.50 per thousand, cash with order.

PUMPKIN

**Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin**

Culture—Plant April 15th to June, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill, 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 pounds one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—The best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. One ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c; 5-pound lots, 35c per pound.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor.

This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use. One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

RADISHES

Culture—Plant February 1st to May; August to October. 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. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre. Many people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession Radishes, followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant radishes in Florida any time.

**Early Scarlet Turnip Radish**

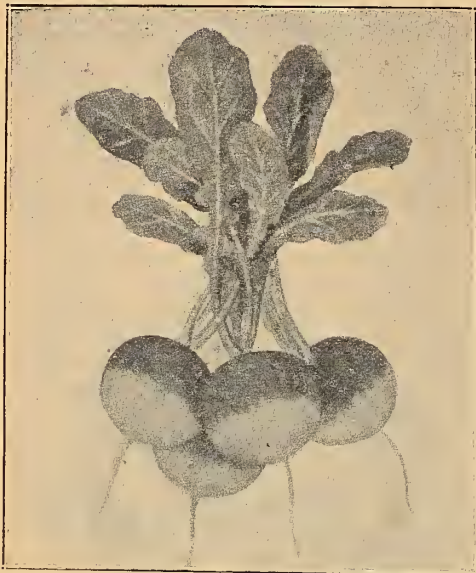
EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

HALF-LONG SCARLET RADISH—A half-long, fine radish, well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

**Long Scarlet Short Top**

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for Salad

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. Price, ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds at 20c per pound.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get reasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market September to March 15th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.25.

SPINACH

Culture—Plant January 15th to April; August to November. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills, 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. Less coarse than some other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market plant in August. Yields 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. Usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Germinates badly—takes 10 days. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting.

For Succession Spinach, followed by bush squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole snapbeans for late crop from July 18th to August 1st.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (of the chenopodium family), also called New Giant. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Totally unlike other spinach. Remains in edible condition ten



New Zealand Spinach

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 fifteen to twenty 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. Can be cut through 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. All epicures announce this as being the choicest of all spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. Fine for canning. One ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, 90c.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, 90c.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, 90c.

SQUASH

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil. Plant April to August. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Bug Death or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through fall and winter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery exrescence. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Are also eaten in summer, being a better summer dish than White Bush. Make finest squash pies. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—A very distinct variety; skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in stripes. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very



Mammoth White Bush

popular among the Italians. Vines bushy and scarcely run at all. They look like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Eggplant. Boiled like White Bush Squash, they are a drier sweeter dish. A fine summer squash. Plant up to August. A charming new squash. Price, packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Tomatoes

"Tomato Culture."—By Tracy. 150 pages, cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds and transplant after frost three feet apart. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to the stem. Tie to a stake, or for a large acreage use the V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for one thousand plants. Ready 90 to 100 days. Market May 15th through October. The V trellis system: Run a row of stakes in "middles" and place a continuous rider on top of same, and from the rider run poles to base of tomato plants; and cutting back laterals, train tomatoes to grow. This makes a convenient arbor of the middles of rows. Plant in July for late crop. Plant Tomatoes in Florida September to January.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—New. Listed only by us. By many years of continual crossing, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato, round, dark, red; small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket, and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest Tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe Tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once

what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here in a small way for some time three or four years. Price, packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.



Sparks' Earliana

SPARKS' 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. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best Tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, pink; no ridges. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities;



Huffman's Earliest

(Tomatoes Continued)

color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A new delightful



New Stone Tomato

delicate flavored Tomato. Should be grown by every one. Weighs often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe, cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Price, packet, 15c; 1/2 ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; pound, \$4.00.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.00.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, \$2.75.

PONDEROSA—Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, \$2.75.

TOMATO PLANTS—We can furnish, from April until June, f. o. b. growers in Florida or South Carolina coast, Earliana, Globe, Ponderosa, Stone. Also for August 1st delivery. 100 for \$1.00; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

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 Heffin for extra early. Improved Lady Thompson for medium early, Klondyke for medium and Gandy for late.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 150 Plants, assorted, delivered..... | \$1.25 |
| 300 Plants, assorted, delivered..... | 1.75 |
| 1,000 Plants, by express, collect..... | 3.00 |
| 5,000 Plants, by express, collect, per M..... | 2.50 |

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

Culture—Plant January to March; July, August, September, October. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other varieties are best. For regular crop, sow early sorts in July or August, later sorts during August, and salad varieties during August, September and October. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Ready in about 85 days. Market sum-

mer, fall and winter. Some sow 15 pounds of crimson clover 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. 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. One ounce for 100-foot drill. Sow 1 1/2 pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre. Plant turnips in Florida any time, fall and winter.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strap-leaved)—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP—(Flat strap-leaved)—Flat, white with purple top; fine grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

EARLY MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 45c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; lb. 45c.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; lb., 45c.

LARGE WHITE COWHORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; lb., 75c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE

Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.



Purple Top Globe

LARGE WHITE GREYSTONE TURNIP

Great English favorite. Is 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. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

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. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE

Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY

One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

SALAD VARIETIES

SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) 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. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

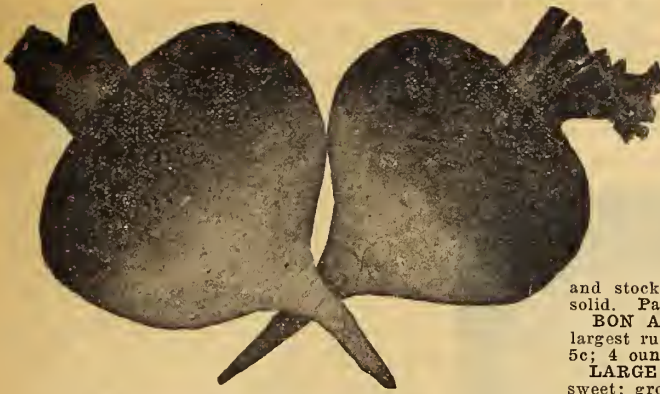


Cow Horn Turnip



Seven Top Turnip

(Turnip Seed Continued)



Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing from Seven Tops, which simply tops, the Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and solid. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA—The largest rutabaga in existence. Strictly rutabaga. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

WATERMELONS

An important melon seed test was made for us by the South Carolina Experimental Station. This test showed that Augusta, Ga., grown seed produces melons 10 to 15 per cent larger than seed from Florida or Western melon seed; and that while Georgia seed made two large shipping melons to the vine, Florida and Western seed produced 5 to 6 small melons per vine. Georgia seed, too, produces sweeter melons. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma Melon seed produce here often, yellow, hard, cankered centers in melons—centers that do not mature.

NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed, and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 12 cents a pound.

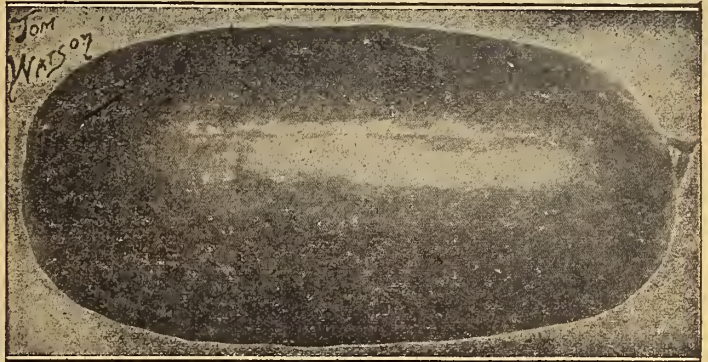
All melon seed listed below are grown at Augusta, Ga. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business Northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c and 15c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida and West.

Culture—Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The truckers' usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and thin out to two. Plant melons in Florida January and May.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet, and some 8x12 feet. The guano often used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate, and 100 pounds kanit; 400 melons, or one-half of a car per acre, usually obtained. Ripen from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. We usually plant Spanish peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and June 15th to July, after grain. Watermelons are largely infected now with anthracnose or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture Paste.

WATSON—See Cut. The melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. This biggest Florida shippers are planting Watson heavily. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. The finest Watson grown this year were planted after oats and weighed 60 and 75 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further, and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Western grown seed are mixed with Kleckley and no good. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1916—thin, narrow, and small ends. Buy our seed. We are the largest jobbers of Augusta grown seed. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

"JUNE 10th"—Known as Augusta Round White. Known,



Watson Watermelon

too, as "Sheep Nose," Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 1st. Best earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round. Color whitish. Melon 15 to 20 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the earliest home market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greenish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—See Cut. Called, too, "Stripes" and "Gypsy." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here in Augusta, and is one of the most advertised of all melons. This seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867 which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

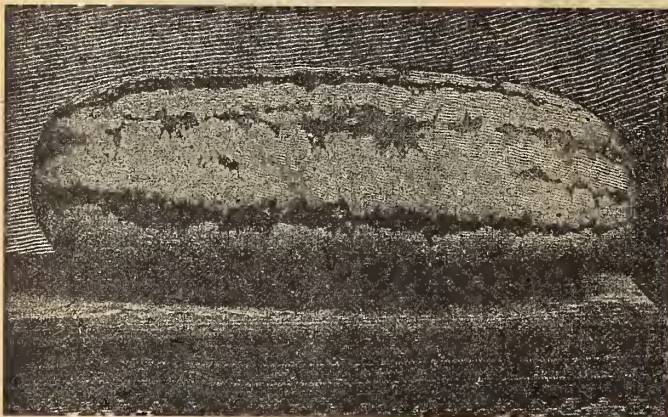
FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

EXCEL MELON—See Cut. A cross between Watson and Blue Gem. Long blue melon with dark green stripes. Cuts deep red. The heaviest bearer of all the melons. A better shipper than Watson and practically as good as Kolb Gem. Much larger melon than Watson. It is no trouble to grow them, 40 to 60 pounds each in weight. Keeps well. Seed look mixed—some black, some white with black border. The melon has an attractive color, excellent flavor. The shape, color and size are all better

(Watermelons Continued)

than the Watson. In 1914 the seed sold for \$3.00 per pound. There is no doubt this will be a coming shipping melon of the South. In South Georgia is largely supplanting Watson. Must not be picked when seemingly grown, but must be allowed to stay on the vine a week to mellow and sweeten up, else meat is not crystalline. Fine seller; always run 45 to 65 pounds. Melon is grayish; looks much like Sugar Loaf. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as Hoke Smith, Mc-



Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon

Guire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3d. Large, often 70 pounds. Rind tough. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

HALBERT'S HONEY—Oblong but blunt, twenty to thirty inches long, weighs 25 to 60 pounds. Color glossy deep green. Seed dusty white, brown tips. This is the great Texas Eating Melon. Thin rind. Sugary sweet flesh. Not a shipper. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round like Eden, but longer; color dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Eden. Mr. J., with thirty years' experience as a grower, and shipper of thousands of cars, writes us: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Watson, Kolb Gem, and Eden are bringing maximum of \$150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fill a car 36 feet long, 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon

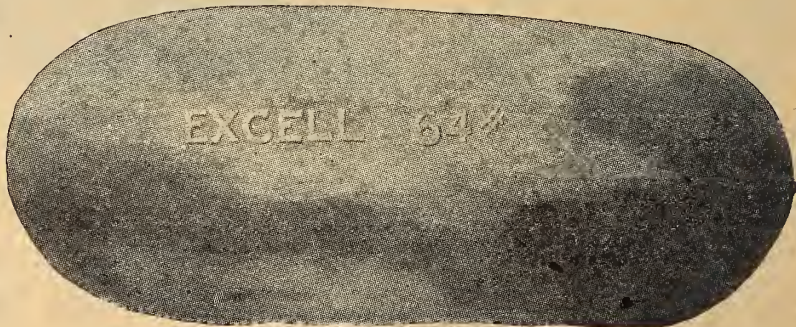
SPANISH MELON—The favorite watermelon in Spain, and might be tried out in a Home Experiment way. The Consul of U. S., Valencia, Spain, thinks highly of it. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET—Melts in the mouth. No pulp left. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines strong growing, prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply each year of seed is exhausted and the market is bare of seed before season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. Quality of the meat is rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. We have fine Georgia grown seed. All Northwestern seed seem to be mixed with citron seed. Prolific, 2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. This excellent shipping melon is the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine-grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

EDEN—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Planted in South Carolina largely. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or



Excel Melon

ICEBERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3d. 800 to car. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; pound, 90c.

THE JONES—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than the above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. A grower at Augusta, this season, grew Jones melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home markets, but they break in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other melons for rind preserving purposes and pickling. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

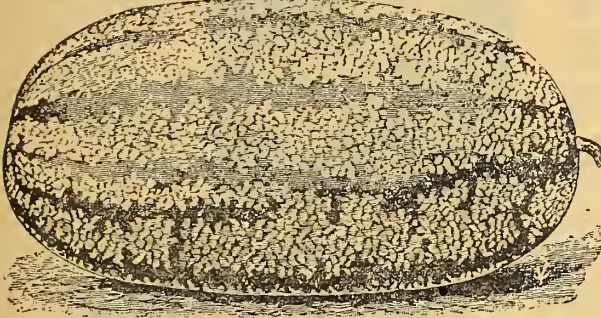
TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet, 10c; 4 ozs., 25c; lb. 90c

(Watermelons Continued)

CONQUEROR ANTI-WILT—An absolutely wilt-resistant melon. After ten years of constant and costly work by United States Government near Augusta, this watermelon has been perfected. It is worth millions to the South. Fine shipper and as good an eater as is the Eden Gem. Is a somewhat larger melon, weighing 40 to 60 pounds. A tremendous saving to melon growers who have heretofore experienced heavy losses, because of their fields being infested in wilt after the third year, making impossible the growing for eight or ten years thereafter of watermelons. This melon means a revolution in melon growing. The annual loss of melons in wilt is incalculable. The owners of wilt-resistant land can now use their own lands for melon-growing, whereas heretofore they have been compelled to rent farms. The melon is green and white stripe, and somewhat more elongated than is Kolb Gem, and is as fine a shipper as regards toughness of rind as any melon on the market today. Listed only by ourselves. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so

Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food, and without water as long as the melons last. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, or over four to the hill or about 75 pounds to the hill, on the poorest of sandy worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the mere planting. Parties here like it better than the Pumpkin, for the Pumpkin is not prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away. Horses, cows, and hogs eat this melon as chopped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st, and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat is a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; half pound, 75c; pound, \$1.25. Use half pound per acre.



Carolina Bradford Melon

tough and white hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium-sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. It is used for making sweet pickles and preserving. At Augusta, 1915, these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the melon. Some ran as high as 31 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and aside from their use for preserving and for sweet pickles, they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot. They are a most valuable farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cut. Vines and culture same as watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie



Kansas Stock Melon

APPLE PIE MELON—A novelty which will be appreciated. Vine, fruit and culture quite similar to a watermelon, and are easily grown on any good soil. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits and one of the large size will make as many pies as a half bushel of apples. The flesh is white, solid throughout, and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so they can be used any time and any surplus can be fed to the livestock. It will pay to raise them for this alone, as they can be kept and fed all winter. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next summer. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 50c; half pound (per acre), 75c; pound, \$1.25.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING

AND MEDICINAL USE

Culture—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Packet, 5c.

BENE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing five or six feet, and al-

ways looks fresh and tender. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like Cotton and cultivated. Plant is 6 feet tall. See cut. The till or gingeli of British India and largely eaten as a food, especially in sweetmeats. The poor even eat it after the ex-



Bene, or Sesame

(Herbs Continued)

pressage of the oil. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds, 40c per pound.

CATNIP, or CATMINT—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring in drills 20 inches apart. Packet, 5c.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Packet, 5c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Packet, 5c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Packet, 5c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Leaves largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Packet, 5c.

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb largely used in making cough syrup and lozenges. Packet, 5c.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water, or dried and used as a perfume for linens, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Packet, 5c.

LEEK—The oblong bulb or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Packet, 5c.

SAGE—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing, being more extensively used for this purpose than any other herb. Packet, 5c.

TANSY—For making bitters. Packet, 5c.

THYME—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. Sow early in the spring. Packet, 5c.

SPRING FLOWER SEEDS

“Practical Gardening”—By Hunn & Bailey, Cornell Uni-



Dianthus Pink



California Poppy

versity. Standard edition. The most complete book published on flower gardening, and quite complete on vegetable gardening. 250 pages. Let us mail you this book. Price, 65c, postpaid.

Our specially selected list of Flower Seeds, adapted to this latitude, which have proven successful after careful tests.

AGERATUM—Blooms all summer; 2 feet; annual. Packet, 5c.

ALYSSUM—(Sweet Mad Wort)—Pretty for vases; little plants. Packet, 5c.

ASTEE VICTORIA—(Mixed)—The best Aster; 18 inches. Packet, 5c.



Dianthus

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Corn Flower.) Packet, 5c.

BALLOON VINE—(Love in a Puff.) Annual; climbing. Packet, 5c.

CALENDULA—(Pot Marigold.) 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

CALIOPSIS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

CAMPANULA—(Canterbury Bells.) Packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT—(Iberis.) For edging; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

CARNATION—1 to 2 feet. Packet, 10c.

COCKSCOMB—(Celosi.) Border plant and for pots. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS—4 to 6 feet. July till frost. Packet, 5c.

CHINA PINK, or INDIAN PINK—Double and showy. Packet, 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomoea Cyclamen.) Climber; star shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

DAISY BELLIS—Very popular; makes beautiful borders. Packet, 10c.

DAISY SHASTA—Perennial, propagates by roots as well as seed. Flowers keep for two weeks; from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet tall. Very handsome. Packet, 10c.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean.) Annual climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet, 5c.

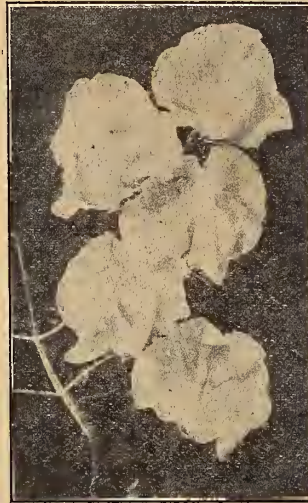
FORGET-ME-NOTS—(Myosotis.) Little border; perennial, 6 to 10 inches. Packet, 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—(Or Marvel of Peru.) 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

FOX GLOVE, or DIGITALIS—Hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

GAILLARDIA—Bouquets, or house decorations; 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW—(Rubdeckia L. F. P.) Perennial; 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant or landscapes. Packet,



Sweet Peas

seed in early spring; also propagates by shoots. Packet,



Sweet William

seed, 10c; shoots, 15c each; dozen, \$1.00.



Zinnia

time. Fragrant. Packet, 5c.

MOON FLOWER—(Ipomoea Grandiflora.) Climber, white flowers 5 to 6 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Packet, 10c.

NASTURTIUM—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and

GOURDS—Mixed

gourds. Packet, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—

(Athea Rosea.) Majestic; hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—

(Ipomoea Imperialis.) Climbing; handsome of all Morning Glories. Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR—Hardy, annual and showy. Packet, 5c.

MARIGOLD—(Tage-

tes.) Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE—

(Reseda.) Sow any

(Flower Seed Continued)
 the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. As-
 sorted colors. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; pound, \$1.00, post-
 paid.

PERIWINKLE—(Vinca.) Summer garden, winter house,
 2 feet; large pink and white. Packet, 5c.

PETUNIA—Blooms early summer till frost. Effective,
 1 1/2 to 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—(Flame Flower.) Brilliant sum-
 mer flowering annual; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

PORTULACA—(Moss Rose.) For edging or rock work;
 thrives anywhere; 1 1/2 feet. Packet, 5c.

POPPY—(California Single.) Desirable, wide color
 range, 2 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

POPPY—(Extra Large Double.) All colors; usual
 growth 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 5c.

PANSY—The world's favorite; perennial; sow August
 and September. Packet, 10c.

RICINUS—(Castor Oil Bean.) Ornamental leaved; an-
 nual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—(Flowering Sage.) Perennial;
 scarlet; 3 feet. Packet, 10c.

SUNFLOWER-CHRYSANTHEMUM—Flower double; tall,
 7 feet; large yellow flowers, look like Chrysanthemum, new.
 Packet, 5c.

SUNFLOWER-RUSSIAN—Eight to ten feet, large. Pack-
 et, 5c.

SWEET PEAS—(Willet's Special Mixed.) The very best
 mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce,
 15c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 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); Mod-
 esty (delicate pink); Apple Blossom (bright pink); Cath-
 erine 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 price at: Ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c;
 pound, \$1.00.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus, Barathus.) Hardy pe-
 rennial; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet, 5c.

WALL FLOWER—Perennial. Packet, 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—The newest and best addition
 to climbers. Packet, 10c.

ZINNIA—(Double.) Resembles Dahlias. Packet, 5c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

ELEPHANT EARS—(Caladium Esculentum.) Plant in
 early spring. 10c each; 1
 dozen, \$1.00.



Elephant Ears

DAHLIAS—Plant early
 spring until middle of
 summer; all leading vari-
 eties, 15c each; 4 for
 50c; 1 dozen, \$1.25.

GLADIOLI—Plant ear-
 ly spring and summer. 4
 for 10c; dozen for 25c;
 50 for 90c; 100 for \$1.50.

CANNAS—Plant early
 spring and summer. All
 colors. Each, 10c; dozen,
 75c.

TUBE ROSES—Plant in
 early spring. 1 dozen, 25c;
 25 for 40c; 100, \$1.50.

For prices and descrip-
 tion of all bulbs for fall
 planting, such as Hy-
 acinths, Narcissus, Tulips,
 etc., see our Fall Catalog.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep,
 green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed
 of various grasses that grow and flourish during different
 months of the year, so that with proper care and attention,
 a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round.
 The grasses used are those which years of experience have
 shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and
 climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or
 for small yards, one pound to 10x10 feet. Lawn grass
 seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown
 in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable,
 although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the
 month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds
 and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fer-
 tilizers as listed below. Price, one pound, 30c; 5 to 10
 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more,
 20c.

"DUNHAM ROLLERS"

Used especially for lawns, putting greens, golf grounds,
 Hand or horsepower. All weights, plain cast iron, or

water tight rollers, or for holding sand for weight. Give
 weight and size wanted, and we will price.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD

**CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID
 AND POTASH**

Takes place of liquid manure. Starts plants at once
 into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow
 and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome
 insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-
 poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle.
 If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant
 Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial
 size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10c,
 postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3
 months, 25c, postpaid.

FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are specially recommended
 for Flowers, Lawns, etc.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Pulverized Sheep Manure..... | 100 lbs. | \$2.25 |
| Pulverized Cow Manure..... | 100 lbs. | 2.25 |
| Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c..... | 100 lbs. | 3.50 |

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.
 For Lawns and Gardens, we price, sacksd, 200 pounds at
 \$1.25, 100 pounds at 75c.

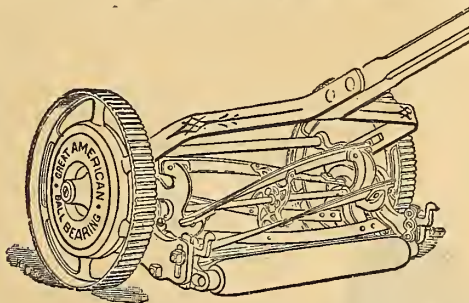
EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 6-inch, 10c each; dozen..... | \$0.90 |
| 8-inch, 15c each; dozen..... | 1.25 |
| 10-inch, 25c each; dozen..... | 2.25 |
| 12-inch, 40c each; dozen..... | 4.00 |
| 14-inch, 50c each; dozen..... | 5.50 |

Get special prices on larger amounts.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in
 the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mow-



ers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or
 the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with little
 care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small
 cost, and the machine be as good as new. While the cheaper
 mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in
 condition, than to buy a new machine.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Red Bird—Wheel 7 1/2 ins., blade 14 ins..... | \$ 3.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8 1/2 ins., blade 14 ins..... | 4.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9 1/2 ins., blade 14 ins..... | 5.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10 1/2 ins., blade 14 ins..... | 6.25 |
| Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-in. wheel, 4 blades, 16 ins. | 10.50 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10 1/2-in. wheel, 5 blades, 15 ins. | 13.00 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10 1/2-in. wheel, 5 blades, 17 ins. | 14.50 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-in. wheel, 5 blades, 15 ins..... | 10.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-in. wheel, 5 blades, 17 ins..... | 11.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-in. wheel, 5 blades, 19 ins..... | 12.00 |
| GRASS CATCHERS —15 inches..... | \$1.90 |
| 17 inches..... | 2.00 |
| 19 inches..... | 2.10 |
| PRUNING SHEARS —No. 1, each..... | \$0.50 |
| No. 4, each..... | .25 |
| Rockdale Pruners, each..... | .75 |
| Giant Grass Hooks, each..... | .50 |

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

FIELD SEED CORN

Make 1917 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, and Hogs, will find himself at winter's time in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land, in the year.

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late spring, or early summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Beggar Weed—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under, follow in fall, 1917, with grains and use no guano, save acid phosphate.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle Western seed corns, as they are not good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Station says: "All varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early North-western kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuitable for our climate, making small yields and a poor quality of grain." Our corns are all Southern grown, and from the best localities brought to us in carload lots, from the original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn by 10 to 20 per cent.

Quality of Willet's Corn Seed—We sell thousands of bushels of Corn seed. We have better and finer seed than ever before offered. We have, besides, the finest electric cleaning machines for all our grains.

"The Cereals in America." By Hunt. 450 pages, illustrated. Cloth, \$2.00, postpaid.

"The Book on Corn." By Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these books.

For the celebrated Williamson Corn Method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.

Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas and all grains in barns and warehouses. **Pound, 35c; 5-pound can for \$1.25.** For grain, pour directly into the mass in several places, allowing 15 pounds to each 1,000 bushels. Cover closely to confine the fumes. Called "high-life." One pound saves ½ ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Use in tight closed corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 80 bushels of corn. Explosive, keep fire and pipes away.

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre. Plant 5-foot rows 12 inches in drill. These same growers six or eight years ago were making only 10 to 12 bushels. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Average yield in United States, 25.8 bushels per acre. Plant field corn in Florida January and February.

EARLY DENT CORNS—Our Early Dent Corns are Southern grown, and from the best habitats for this Corn. Dents are called Hundred-Day Corns. Northwestern Dent Corn is much cheaper, but by experiments has proven to be worthless for planting in the South. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dent. It comes on for the farmer in the nick of time; for feeding or meal, 100 days from planting.

WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—We offer some 2,000 bushels of this specially improved Yellow Dent Corn. The type is better than we have ever before offered, ears are especially large, length 10½ inches and 17-rowed, grains large, wide, deep and of deep, dark yellow color. The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it the latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. **One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.**

IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Along with our extra heavy and choice stock of improved Yellow Dent, we are offering the heaviest stocks of a choice variety of selected White Dent this year. This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; often-times 60 to 90 bushels on good land. Has a big ear, 8 to 10 inches long, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. This corn is quite popular among some gardeners for roasting ears. **One quart, 15c; 2**

quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN—New and only listed by us.



We have produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six Ear. The product is one of the best yellow corns in the South today, and the most prolific. Is a small ear corn, color of the richest yellow, ears a little larger than Georgia Six Ear; very similar to Marlboro. Very hard and prolific; very resistant to drought and almost weevil proof. Is very high in feed value. Grower claims will feed longer than any white variety. There has been a great demand for a number of years for a hard, yellow prolific corn. We think we have succeeded in producing this and now offer same to the trade. Have only a limited amount of this variety to offer. **Price, 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25; 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.**

GARRICK—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina today being the most advertised corn-growing State in the United States.) Won the Marlboro County contest in 1908—yield of 137 bushels; also best yield per acre on five acres in 1909. Our grower got in 1909, 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher, of South Carolina, who won the South Carolina premium, 1909, and was given a trip by U. S. Agricultural Department to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. A fancy specialist corn grower, Augusta, says: "Yield is enormous. I believe Garrick will be the most popular variety of corn in the South." An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year; another grower in 7-foot rows and 12 inches t othe row, made 65 bushels per acre and a good crop of cucumbers in between the rows. Two to five ears. Stands drought. Planted after cucumbers here this year, 25 acres made 1,500 bushels. **One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.**

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN



Willet's Weevil Proof Corn

—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, has been working for a number of years on a

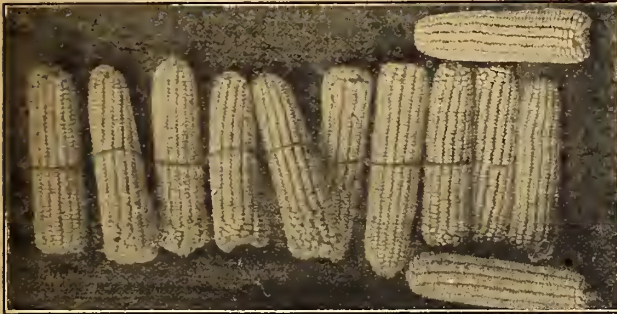


Willet's Improved Golden Dent Corn

(Seed Corn Continued)

white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard resistant corn; this failed. Second, to get a thick, heavy long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils enter, and many other insects attack the corn. They have succeeded in this, and it has proved a tremendous success against weevils. The corn (named above) now allows the growing of corn where weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible. This corn has a small ear, size of Marlboro; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. In South Carolina in 1913 it won many prizes for single ear, best ten ears, and heaviest yield per acre. We have only about 500 bushels of this new weevil-proof corn to offer. A weevil-proof corn has long been wanted, especially for South Georgia and Florida. An Augusta big corn grower says: "Not large stalks. Shucks long and cover ends. About three ears to stalk. Most prolific corn I ever raised." Price, 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25; 2½ bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Some of



Willet's Marlboro Corn

the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were made from Marlboro, and it has probably won the largest and most premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cokes. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

THOROUGHbred BIG ROCKDALE CORN—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn out of big eared Sbaw. He has now a big improvement over Shaw. It is among all the big eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." Ears are about twelve inches long with large diameter. Grains white and big and fill out the extreme tip end. (long shuck). Ears often 1¼ pounds. Hardy, flinty grain. The ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or black lands of Southwest. Have seen one ear shell out one quart. Very prolific. An amazing corn. Price, 1 quart, 20c; 1 peck, 85c; 1 bushel \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

WHATLEYS PROLIFIC CORN—New. Agricultural College at Athens for three years test in succession makes this corn to lead all. One of the prolific many eared corns. Runs two to three ears to stalk, and seemingly an improvement over all. Ready for milling ten days to two weeks before the Six Ear corns. Has a larger stalk which grows



Whatleys Prolific Corn

off quicker and has a deeper root system and withstands drought better. Ears are five to eight inches long in grains, 5-8-inch long, 3-8-inch wide, hardy creamy white. Makes unsurpassed meal. Cob dark red. More prolific than Six Ear corns. We average sixty-five bushels. A great Augusta favorite. Price, quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we have ever listed. Quite a number of growers call it poor land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever

tried. Extra deep, long grains; medium sized ear, very small red cob. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on ten acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Stood highest test at Georgia Experimental Station for several years. Our breeder in North Carolina has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocks Prolific. Out of 32 varieties North Carolina Experimental Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often 3 or 4 ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glistens like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocks is considered the most prolific corn in Virginia. One quart, 20c; 2 quarts, 30c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—This corn is sold elsewhere under numerous names. In North Carolina Experimental Station stood out of 100 varieties in 1903, first in 1904, and first in 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average length of ear, 7 inches. In one lot, 20 acres, in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. Twenty acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and one of our most productive varieties, small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears filled to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower in South Carolina who aerated his land by seven or eight deep plowings before planting, on three acres of Six-Ear corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—Introduced some eight or more years ago. One of the largest eared corns grown in this section, ears average from 9 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm-resistant owing to its deep rooting. Heavy in foliage, with generally two good ears. This is one of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart, 20c; 2 quarts, 35c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.80; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.60 per bushel.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil and in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil where other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell counties in South Carolina—called though sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Georgia grown, fully climatized. Ninety ears of this corn at Augusta, 1915, weighed 79 pounds, which corn was made without guano. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

HICKORY KING—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land; is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large sized grain will cover the end of it. The biggest grains and the smallest cob of all corns. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Fine corn meal corn. One Augusta farmer claims the past season our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia, Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. It has been known to produce 142 bushels per acre. Often grows here 15 feet. Gloriously big white ears. A tall remarkable silo corn; largely exported to Germany. Yields heavily of corn too. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bu.

(Seed Corn Continued)

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown, see cut)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—the dwarf being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. You can have roasting ears September till



Mexican June Corn

frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre: Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June Corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after setting, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. Cultivated three times. Gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn

grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. Never pull the fodder. The cob is sappy; let it remain on the corn stalk until December. A safer corn planted after spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand any drought. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow, grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

POP CORN FORAGE—Pop corn is usually thought of as only a "popping" proposition, but it is, however, one of the best combination spring forages known. Earlier than other corns for forage, and is usually planted in three or four-foot rows, about six inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown, and has an abundance of ears of corn in the milk. It is marvelous to know the amount of forage that such a field planted in pop corn will make. Can plant up to July 4th. Stools heavily. The grain corn and fodder make a perfect ration. Plant one peck to ½ bushel per acre.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED—Mix one-fourth pop corn and three-fourths peas. The best and cheapest hay. Plant with pea planter. Gather when the corn is in the ear. Makes a balanced ration. Cures more easily than peas with sorghum. Get prices.

BROOM CORN—Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. A tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving six inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years. Price, one pound, 15c; 10 pounds at 12c; 100 pounds at 10c per pound.

High-Bred Cotton Seed

The Leading Early Types of Cotton Grown in the South Today and Description of Each

Ask for Corload Wholesale Prices!

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS

WILLET'S EARLY COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES

(Free of Boll Weevil)

FUMIGATED COTTON SEED—As an extra precaution, and to make it absolutely safe, we are fumigating in the most approved and scientific manner, each sack of cotton seed as sent out by us into all non-infected territory. Each bag will carry the tag from our Ga. Entomological Department, showing said fumigation.

HIGH SPRING PRICES—The unheard of Oil Mill Seed prices will sweep shortly all Cotton Seeds off the market and leave no Planting Cotton Seeds for Spring planting! Buy of us, then, your Planting Cotton Seed, now!

THE BOLL WEEVIL MAN'S safety is in the planting only of 90 and 100-day Cotton Seed. We specialize in Early Anti-Boll Weevil Cotton, car lots (wire for price), and less, without which cotton lint would fetch today 50 cents a pound, and the world would be half naked! We are largest shippers—export and home use—of varied type cotton seeds in the United States. We list 30 types in our large Spring Catalogue.

We are responsible, skilled, scientific cotton seed experts of 25 years' experience. We are well known in Boll Weevil areas and by the varied foreign governments now growing cotton. Our seed are "doubly attested"—the grower's and ours.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever. Our Planting Seed come almost exclusively from the State of South Carolina from the finest Cotton Specialists and Cotton Planting originators in the South. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island 42 pounds; 1,000 bushels to the car; at some points 1,200 bushels constitute a car. Wire for car lots delivered f. o. b. you sacked.

WILLET'S \$450.00 COTTON ELECTRIC CULLING MACHINE—Takes out black, slick seeds, runty and all light weight seed, which seeds sprout first and are left to grow at chopping out time. We get 25c extra per bushel for culled

seed. This extra 25c per bushel, or acre, should increase your out-turn 15%, or fifteen bales on the hundred bales.

Ultimately all cotton seed will be culled. Some farmers say that they would pay \$5.00 a bushel for culled seed rather than not get them.

For this paltry 25c extra cost you should get per acre an extra 150 pounds of cotton in the seed. Our \$450 Culling Machine culls both big and little boll cotton seeds.

WILLET'S CULLED COTTON SEED

Pay 25c a bushel extra to the below prices, and buy Culled Seed.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

AN OUTRAGE, AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cottonseed" have been sold in the past in the boll weevil districts by oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock. We also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers and shippers.

Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States

Three-quarters of a million bales of these cottons were ginned in 1913 before September.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Perfection Early Cotton, King's, Trice 1 to 1 1-16; Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double-Jointed, Bank Account, Money Maker and the new valuable Early Wilt-Resistant Covington-Toole.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Ideal Big Boll, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Keenan 1¼, Weber 1¼, Hartsville, ¼, Express 1 3-16, Dix-Aff Wilt-Re-

(Cotton Seed Continued)
sistant 1¼, New Keenan 1 3-8-inch Anti-Wilt Cotton, and Early Durango 1¼.

BOLL WEVIL NOTES—Plant above cottons early. Plant only cottons that set fruit early and rapidly and mature them quickly.

Write Clemson Age College, Clemson, S. C., for Prep. Bulletin 164, Mexican Boll Weevil and Regulations.



Small, Medium and Big Boll

COTTON SEED TESTING—A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 or 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows 3¼ to 4 feet apart. Chop out when cotton is up, spacing in rows 14 (14 inches under Boll Weevil conditions is recommended by Washington) to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every ten days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season. Give wide spacing to long staples. Under boll weevil conditions, plant one-third corn, one-third Cotton and one-third oats.

SYNONYMS—There are perhaps 25 cotton types standard (see this catalogue). These cottons sail around in agricultural journals and elsewhere under thousands of names. Beware of synonyms or alias. It is always a deception, and most often a fraud.

MEDIUM SIZE BOLLS, SHORT STAPLE

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple).—Early; for boll weevil lands. Of King's type; low hush; shapely. Hybrid of Kings and Peterkin; originated at Augusta. A few days later than Kings; but is taller, more prolific, more limby, lint longer, bigger balled than Kings. In Georgia 81% is picked by September 7th. Can plant two stalks to hill, 18 inches in row. Gins 40 to 42%. Bolls weigh 87 to pound, Height 3.63 feet. Small seed. Recommended



Toole Cotton

and distributed in holl weevil sections by the United States government. So prolific is it that it is the best known cotton today in the South! For ten years tremendous ship-

ments have gone into the Southwest. We have a fine list of experienced growers. Three-fourths of Augusta territory use Toole. One Louisiana grower made 1,001 bales on 1,000 acres. Willet's Toole, in many cases, made 1¼ bales to the acre this year. A variety test Ga. Entomological Dept., Waynesboro, Ga., as made 1916, gave Toole first picking September 7th on one acre was 1080 lbs.; second picking 795 lbs.; and the total two pickings 1875 lbs., with a fair picking not enumerated for the third picking. Comparatively out of nine cottons as tested, Toole stood second in the summary of the first and second pickings, The Toole we have is almost absolutely immune to anthracnose and boll rot. The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority today on early anti-boll weevil cottons says that the best two cottons are Kings and Toole, Kings being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific cotton for the South. Planted June 10th, Augusta, made 20 bales on 12 acres; another 45 bales of cotton on 23 acres, and one man made 22 bales to the plow. Here at Augusta, 1914, 107 bales of Toole were made on 100 acres. At recent test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first at Georgia Experimental Station, 1906; first at South Carolina Experimental Station, 1906; three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a hale 505 to 510 pounds. At Augusta ginned out by November 1st, 80 bales, 500 pounds each, from 80 acres. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than Kings. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly, and hurries for a full top crop. Stalk, beautifully shaped, in cut, is from ordinary field; shows over 100 bolls. We have a photograph showing 32 open bolls on one limb—seven bolls being in one solid cluster.

We have furnished a large number of carloads of Toole cotton seed to the various United States Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. Price: One hushel, \$2.15; 5 to 10 hushels, at \$1.85; 25 to 50 hushels, at \$1.75; 100 hushels, at \$1.65. Get prices delivered in car lots.

WILLET'S FIVE-LOCK TOOLE—This is a marvelously improved Toole, available for the first time this season, and perhaps only 2,000 bus. of it. While the former Toole cotton was only four-lock, this cotton this year is almost universally a five-lock affair! It is regarded about Augusta as one of the most marvelous evolutions in cotton production. It should be planted on a little richer land than ordinary Toole. Toole is largely indicated for boll weevil lands because it keeps on fruiting; the fatal objection to Kings, Simpkins and Broadwell is that they fruit all at once. The weevil in these attacks in the early season the squares, and in the later season the bolls, whereas a heavy fruiting of early cotton that continues to put on squares saves thus a portion of its early holls because of the weevils attacking later on the later squares as produced. Willet's Five-Lock Toole is one of the newest and best of the evolutions in cotton. Price: 1 hushel, \$2.35; 5 to 10 hushels, \$2.10; 25 to 50 hushels, \$2.00; 100 hushels, \$1.85.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S—(Short Staple, 7-8 in.)—(Syn., "Sugar Loaf")—Small stalk, spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta June 20th, past season made bale per acre.

The government experts at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make 1 pound cotton seed. About 3¾ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. Carolina growers report 40 per cent; 82 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1½ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had hlooms in six weeks. It had no rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. Turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. Boll is medium; seed very small and green-like. Often makes very fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats, headless barley, and Irish potatoes. Wherever a short growing season is necessary, King's is above all others. The salvation of all holl weevil lands. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. Boll weevil states should come here every year for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton was "Sugar Loaf," named on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent of hlooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we

(Cotton Seed Continued)

call Willet's Special King's, have bred this cotton so as to now show often 80 to 85 per cent blooms with red spots. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this Carolina King's stock, f. o. b. Augusta. **Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; 100 bushels, at \$1.75.** Get delivered prices on car lots.



Willet's Special King

WILLET'S PERFECTION EARLY COTTON—(Short Staple.) New, only listed by us. Bred by one of the most scientific growers in Augusta territory. Was bred from Toole; and for six years the breeder has been selecting his seed for earliness, productiveness and a large size boll. We can say this is one of the most prolific early medium boll cottons we have ever seen. Each year there is, in early anti-boll weevil cottons, a betterment and an evolution. This year it is "Willet's Perfection Early." Seed are the prettiest, most uniform and homogenous known. Its points of superiority are: It is practically as early as King's, one of the most prolific, larger boll than Toole, less costly to pick than Toole, better lint and smaller seed—all strong advantageous points. We predict for it a wide circulation. Our grower is the originator. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had, and we advise everyone to try a small amount. Our grower this year got 1c a pound premium for Perfection lint, and actually made a five hundred bale from 1,100 pounds cotton-in-the-seed. **Bushel at \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.10; 100 bushels, at \$2.00.**



Perfection

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. A selection from King's cotton. Resembles King's very much in growth and shape. Equally as early. Some growers make a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being ten days earlier than King's and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue, and is unjust to buyers. Kings' and Simpkins open at same time.

Our grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent lint at the gin. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907, for the best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He adds that one grower in Louisiana who planted 1,200 acres in it in a completely infested boll weevil district, made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The N. Car. Exp. Sta. writes us that Simpkins and King's cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Exp. Sta. tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. **Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; 100 bushels, at \$1.75.** Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL 'EXPRESS COTTON'—(Lint, 11-8 to 13-16.) New. Bred by government. In use in Mississippi for three years. The seed until this year unobtainable. The two Miss. Exp. Stas. report first pickings of Express 400 pounds more than any other cotton, and that it is the best cotton in Miss. Delta and boll weevil lands. Ira W. Williams, government expert in cotton breeding, in charge of Thomasville, Ga., Demonstration Farm, writes that Express Cotton is earlier than King's or Simpkins. Felix Williams, employed by Ga. Com. of Agl., writes that Express yields as much seed as the very best. This cotton up to date has been resistant to anthracnose and wilt, which adds heavily to its value. Besides this, the lint length is 11-8 to 13-16, and in Miss. 11-4, which gives it 4 or 5c a pound premium. Bolls are medium to large. Giving us extra earliness, productivity and lint length, and with these disease resistant qualities, Express is a triumph in cotton breeding and will prove a priceless gift to the boll weevil countries. A state college experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1916, showed Express to be the earliest of 9 cottons as tried out; and from one acre first pickings made on September 7th, and made in 4-foot rows, a 400-pound bale of lint was made. Tenn. Exp. Sta. says earliest and most prolific cotton known. Miss. Exp. Sta. says wilt-resistant, also our earliest cotton. **Price: One bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.35; 100 bushels, \$2.25.**

'TRICE'—The Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Plant rather small, 2 to 5 feet high, very prolific; fruiting branches numerous, short jointed; bolls medium to large; seed large. Season early.

Tenn. Exp. Sta. says: 11-16, unusually early, prolific, and leads other varieties in quantity, quality and in length of staple of the King type." Agricultural Department, Washington, says: "It appears to be the very best of the early varieties of King type." A grower says: "Trice cotton is as early as King's or Simpkins, is ahead of either in point of staple and in yield." Was one of the six cottons distributed by Agricultural Department at Washington this past year for crop improvement. This cotton is as early as King's or Simpkins, and is much more prolific in out-turn and bolls. In Mississippi it has run out both of these cottons. This cotton has been very scarce and is new. It seems destined to supplant in boll weevil sections the King type of cotton because it is more prolific and is just as early. **Price: Bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.35; 100 bushels, \$2.25.**

WILLET'S SPECIAL HITE'S PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.) An Augusta origination. One of the most prolific cottons in existence, also early, probably week later than King. Easy to pick; superior lint, fine staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of dwarf nature, an open growth with forked leaf admitting the sunshine. Long tap root, resists drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out; other limbs all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If proper space is given usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 43 per cent of lint. While not entirely double jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on each single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14-inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Hite's Prolific Cotton will produce from 1½ to 2 bales per acre. Well suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, 2 pages forward, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than the test at the Ala. Exp. Sta. at

(Cotton Seed Continued)

Auburn, in 1911. Out of 29 varieties and strains of cotton, Hite's leads them all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and \$33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. The past season in South Carolina, out of a test of 27 varieties, Hite's cotton was more immune to the red spider than all other varieties, being open growth and admitting the sunlight. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; 100 bushels, at \$1.75. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLE JOINTED—(Short staple.)

Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King; seeds very small, green or brown gray; flowers often have red spots; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-16 inch." Bolls medium; limbs under and close to the ground. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, twelve bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for years 1905, 1906 and 1907. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have made two bolls grow where one has been growing before; the limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtained in King's cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf, as is King." In spite of all claims made by grower, we believe this cotton is practically what King's or Simpkins is. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; 100 bushels, at \$1.75. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.) For Boll Weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel, \$2.15; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.90; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.80; 100 bushels, at \$1.65. Get delivered prices on car lots.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—(Short Staple.) This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. These seed are possibly our smallest cotton seed. Exceedingly homogeneous; look all alike, with rarely a black seed. It is very similar in out-turn and in every way to Toole cotton. Some people erroneously call it "50 to 50." It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the whtier's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel, \$2.15; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.90; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.80; 100 bushels, \$1.65.

BANK ACCOUNT—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent at gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. Lint 7-8. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was

**Express Cotton**

to breed into it the larger portion of green seed to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. At a Waynesboro, Ga., experiment test made by our State Board of Entomology this past season, Bank Account showed, September 7th, from one acre first picking, 1,120 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 495 pounds; summary first and second pickings, 1,650 pounds, with a fair picking not enumerated for third picking. See cut. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; 100 bushels, at \$1.75. Get delivered prices on car lots.

The Earliest Big Boll Varieties**LENGTH OF LINT 1 to 1-16 INCH**

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH—BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. Largely storm proof. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 70 per cent. Originated in Texas. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department, and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five-lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end

(Cotton Seed Continued)

of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500

and the Augusta market pay a premium for Cleveland. Cleveland, in 120 days, is half picked out. Georgia Entomological Department, at Waynesboro, Ga., in experiment, 1916, picked out 1,120 pounds of Cleveland from one acre



Hite's Prolific Cotton



Broadwell Double-Jointed Cotton

pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales. Price: One bushel, \$2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.00; 100 bushels, at \$1.85. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measures often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. No other cotton has same Experimental Station records, standing practically first, seven years with them. Three-fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 5th. Earliest among the big bolls. A picker can gather 100 bales of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Seed are light, though large. Kernels fit loosely. Here at Augusta, 1914, 32 bales of Cleveland, weighing 500 pounds each, were made on 22 acres.

The United States Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 to the pound; origin, Mississippi."

Large boll, namely, 58 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,300 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of the South, whether the boll weevil be present or not.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; 45 to 50 bolls to the pound; lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500-pound bale; yield at gin 40 per cent. Seed are medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons. One Augusta grower, 1914, sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton. The shipper, in shipping it, found that 60 per cent of it ran to 1 1-16 inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland everywhere should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. Cleveland is a trifle earlier than Toole. Two-thirds of Cleveland runs 1 1-16 inch. South Carolina mills

first pickings made September 7th; total from two pickings, 1,740 pounds. See cut 2 pages forward.

Price: One bushel, \$2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.00; 100 bushels, at \$1.85. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—

(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1 1-16 in. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm-resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. Price: One bushel, \$2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.00; 100 bushels, at \$1.85. Get special delivered prices on car lots.



Bank Account

(Cotton Seed Continued)

FIFTY TO FIFTY COTTON—This cotton was denounced six years ago by us; and two years ago by Liverpool. This year it was penalized as being illegal cotton by U. S. Agricultural Department on account of shortness of staple. While advising in every way against its purchase, yet to parties who wish it, we price as follows: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.85; Get prices on larger amounts.

WILLET'S IDEAL BIG BOLL—(Extra early short staple.) The originator has been crossing and selecting for earliness the Ideal Big Boll varieties for a number of years. It is a hybrid of Cleveland and Poulnot, crossed with the earliest varieties. After his cross was made, this cotton was selected for earliness and prolificness for seven years before being placed on the market. This hybrid is strictly of the Cleveland type and quality, and possesses some advantages over Cleveland. To be "better than Cleveland" is strong language! But we do not use these words recklessly. We know of no other big boll cotton as prolific and early as the Ideal. Tested in rows by all the big boll varieties this year, it proved the earliest and most prolific. We offer this as the latest word in early big boll cottons. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had at any price, and for a few years will be very high. This will be a leader in the boll weevil states within a few years. Gins 38 to 40 per cent of lint. Staple runs 11-16 inch very strong. Tests at Augusta this season with some three other

grower made 10 1/4 bales, 1916, on 9 acres. Price: Bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.35; 100 bushels, \$2.25.

COVINGTON-TOOLE WILT-RESISTANT—Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta territory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a magnificent wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity we consider this Wilt-Resistant Toole as a most valuable addition to the cotton world. We know one lot of 125 acres near Augusta that had been abandoned for cotton planting on account of wilt this past season, as planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. One field of ten acres will land made, 1913, one bale cotton at Augusta on ten acres; with Wilt-Resistant Covington-Toole it made, 1914, a dandy crop. The earliest of all anti-wilt cottons, and is, therefore, an excellent wilt-resistant cotton for boll weevil lands. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.15; 100 bushels, at \$2.00. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple.) Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who in 1901 made his selections of plants and seed growing on infested field in Alabama, using only plants that were immune and by careful breeding and selection have one of the best resistant cottons to Wilt known. Our grower writes us: "Before getting seed of this variety from the Agricultural Department, I was almost compelled to give up cotton growing, but now I am making as much as ever and by selecting my seed each year I find it is now as prolific as any variety I ever planted." This is a medium size plant, and is now quite prolific. Bolls small to medium, about 85 to make a pound of seed cotton. Good staple length, 7-8 to 15-16 inch and strong per cent of lint, 38 to 40. Some growers say they prefer it to most any variety, although they have no wilt on their lands. Our seed are the very best, grown especially for us by one of the best growers in South Carolina. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.25; 100 bushels, at \$2.15. Get delivered prices on car lots.



Mebane Triumph Cotton

types of Cleveland (Redding and others), certainly show it to be a better cotton than Cleveland. It has less foliage. Is here a week earlier, and is better fruited than Cleveland. It grows straight up. It has the same big boll as Cleveland, and the same lint—11-16 inches. Grows considerably faster than Cleveland and fruits faster. This is a good deal more of a cluster cotton than the Cleveland, and can be planted closer together. See cut 2 pages forward. Price: One bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.35; 100 bushels, at \$2.25. Get special prices on larger amounts.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt-Infested Land

NOTE—In fields infested by Wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent of the crop.

Dix-Affii—Long Staple, Wilt Proof, bred by Georgia Entomological Department, being a cross of Dixie Wilt cotton and Egyptian cotton. Has a lint of 1-1-4 inch, carrying a premium of 6c or more per pound—28c on this crop. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test was made by the Georgia Entomological Department, 1916, and Dix-Affii gave September first picking, 1,110 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 570 pounds, total two pickings, 1,680 pounds per acre. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote, fall 1916: "Probably there is no better cotton for you in your section than Dix-Affii. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King." This statement of Mr. Worsham, that the cotton is early, and as early as King, and the result of Sept. 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,110 lbs., shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. This cotton, therefore, carries earliness, wilt resistance, and premium in the matter of lint. As regards prolificness our

Later Maturing Varieties of Big Bolls

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple.)—Big boll type. 13 per cent open by September 1. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. See cut 3 pages forward. Price: One bushel, \$2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.00; 100 bushels, at \$1.85. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) A late cotton, and not adapted to boll weevil land. Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yielding well; popular with pickers. Short staple. Originated in Alabama. Extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh one pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint 1 inch. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.25; 100 bushels, at \$2.15. Get delivered prices on car lots.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll (1 1/4-Inch Staple)

NOTE—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1-1-4-inch; strong, rough staples, the equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by the United States Government by crossing Egyptian and American Big Bolls. Practically as prolific as short staples. Fetch today in Memphis and in Augusta about 6 cents premium. In great demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of seed into the boll weevil areas. Grown in South Atlantic States, they are equal to Mississippi Delta type, and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bolls. Long staple cottons are in tremendous demand and carry a higher premium as compared with short staples, than ever known. This higher premium will continue always in the future. There is a tremendous and an increasing demand for all staple cottons.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "KEENAN" 1 1/4-INCH—A hybrid of Egyptian and Jones' Big Boll (a famous old thread-making cotton). Remarkable in that it is two weeks earlier than other 1 1/4-inch cottons, and only ten days later than King's. Full 1 1/4 to 1 3/8-inch lint; 85 per cent five-locked. Large white homogeneous seed. One of our growers of 100 bales got 6 cents premium and made 1 1/2 bales per acre. Bolls large, 1-9-16 inches in diameter, 1 3/8 inches in length. Resists rust and anthracnose; also storm-resistant. One of the best of all the 1 1/4-inch cottons; 60 bolls to the pound. One county near Augusta now grows 85 per cent in long staples—mostly Keenan. One farmer alone planting 1,000 acres. We have exceptional growers. We know one acre, 1915, to give 2,146 pounds seed, or 901 pounds lint—or 42 per cent and brought \$30.00 bale premium. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.15; 100 bushels, at \$2.00. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut 3 pages forward.

(Cotton Seed Continued)

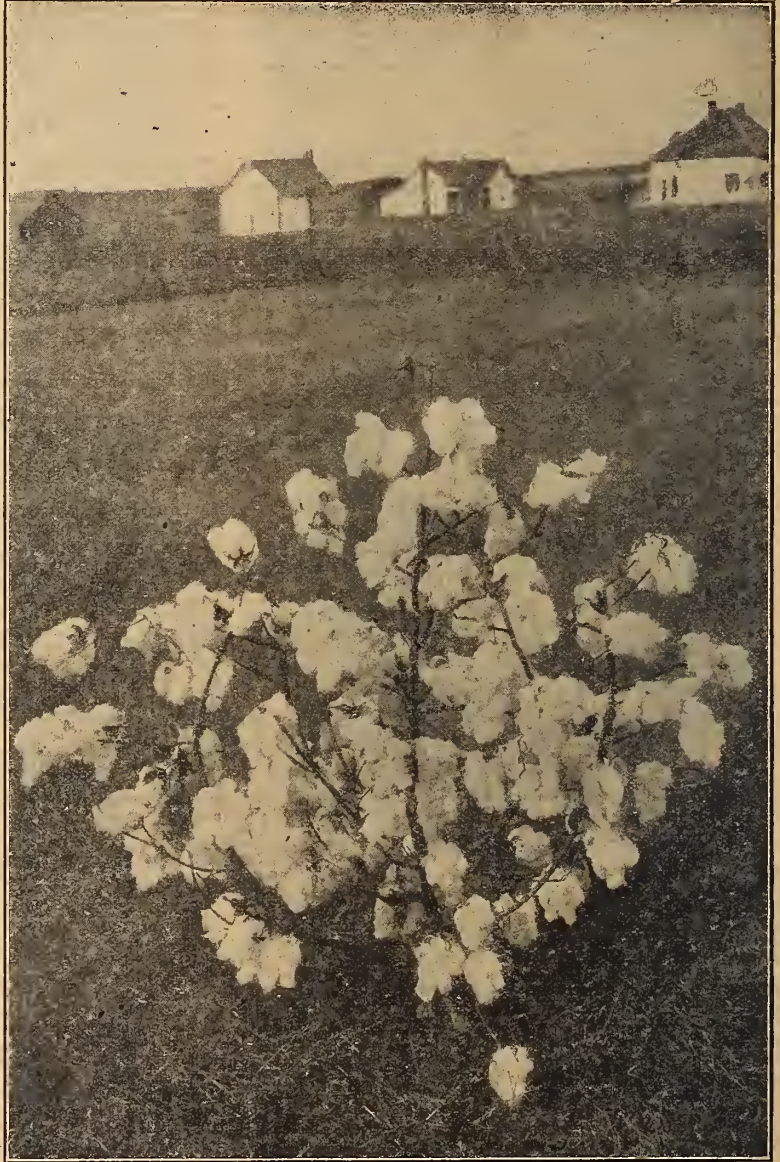
WILT-RESISTANT "KEENAN" 1 3/8-INCH—Early as Keenan 1 1/4-inch. Is fetching, 1916, fall, 28 to 30 cents in Memphis. Many Augusta growers and South Carolina growers are making one bale to acre. Either for wilt or non-wilt lands. Tremendous amounts will go down in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina this year. The plant breeder on the Carolina Coast, who has bred a wilt-resistant Sea Island, worked five years to get a big boll 1 1/4-inch that was immune in the matter of wilt. He met with perfect success. He has not only bred a wilt-resistant cotton (sometimes not over five stalks in seventeen acres), but in 1915 has bred a length to this Keenan hybrid of 1 7-16-inch! A Keenan hybrid—looks mixed—still carries Sea Island stalks. We offer this seed that has been named "Wilt-Resistant Keenan Long Staple Upland." In 1914 this cotton with him reached 1 3/8 inches, and on this low price crop sold in Charleston at 15c per pound. An immune big boll long staple exceedingly early cotton seed has long been wanted. Aside from the fact of its wilt resistance, there is, as shown above, an extra length of staple, namely, 1 3/8 to 1 7-16 inches, and a price that was double in 1914 the price of short staple middling. Charleston cotton factors report this cotton as running almost 1 1/2 inches. The Agricultural Commissioner's office in South Carolina reports the lint as of finer quality than the usual Keenan, and possessing great strength. Growers report only 1 per cent of wilt as grown on wilt fields formerly making only one bale to every four acres now make with this cotton practically one bale per acre. Big boll, early, and wilt-resistant, this cotton will be of infinite value to the South—valuable even for non-wilt lands. Is only listed by ourselves, and our stocks come directly from the originator. This cotton is our nearest equivalent to finest Egyptian cotton. See cut. Price: One bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.50; 100 bushels, at \$2.35.

WILLET'S SPECIAL HARTSVILLE 1 1/4-INCH—Early Big Boll, close of kin to Keenan and Webber. Hartsville is similar to Keenan's, but does not fruit so closely to stalk. It was bred at Hartsville, S. C. Staple fetching winter 1916 about 27c. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.25; 100 bushels, \$2.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

DURANGO 1 1/4-INCH—U. S. Government says: "Durango is a newly acclimatized Mexican variety, bred at first in Texas, but now proving to be adapted to a wide range of conditions in other states. Durango is distinctively earlier than Webber 1 1/4-inch or Columbia 1 1/4, and has given better results than all other long-staple varieties in the irrigated sections of the Southwest, and in the upland districts of the Southeast. Even as far north as Norfolk, Va., it has been grown on a commercial scale for the last five years, about 1,600 acres being planted in the season of 1916. Durango is very prolific, frequently outyields short-staple varieties, and often shows a higher out-turn at the gin, the percentage being usually above 30, often 32 to 34. The lint attains a length of 1 1/4 inches, under favorable conditions; has a distinctive, strong quality of staple, and has found a ready market, with substantial premiums above the regular prices for short cottons. Some 20,000 bales have been grown in the Imperial Valley of California this season outyielding short staples, and are now being sold at prices (in December) around 30c a pound. Its earliness gives it extra advantage under boll weevil conditions. Boll is medium to large, 60 to a pound; 50 per cent five-locked." Our seed come from the largest Virginia grower (800 acres)—this high Virginia

latitude in itself giving the cotton a quick-growing season. Price: One bushel, \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.40.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "WEBBER" 1 1/4-INCH—Bred from Columbia and Keenan. Seed large and white. Lint fully 1 1/4 inches long. Low growing and heavy fruiting plant. This cotton was selected and grown by one of the most scientific growers in South Carolina by crossing these two well known varieties. Practically as early as Keenan, and same staple. Considered today one of the most prolific big boll long staples known. In certain sections of South Carolina practically no other cotton is grown. In one town



Cleveland Cotton

in the state in 1913 out of 900 bales marketed there were only 33 bales that were not 1 1/4 inch staple of this variety. It is very popular wherever grown, and has many friends who admire its special points. A carefully developed cotton. 1,500 pounds make a 500-pound bale; 60 bolls to the pound. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$2.25; 100 bushels, at \$2.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA," 1 1/4-INCH—A hybrid of Egyptian and Russell. Big boll, green seed. Seed often look mixed—are both white and green. Stalk rather large. As early as Keenan. Big crops are made in weevil lands. In 1910 fetched in Mississippi 22 to 26 cents; 1911, 17 to 20 cents; in 1912, 13 to 22 cents; in 1915, 18 1/2 cents, and today 26 to 27 cents. Most prolific

(Cotton Seed Continued)
of all 1½-inch. Now bred to oftentimes 1½ inch. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.25; 100 bushels, \$2.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut next page.

Extra Long Upland Long Staples LATE MEDIUM BOLLS

NOTE—Since boll weevil lands cannot grow these late 1½-inch cottons successfully, there is a great scarcity of them, and a big demand, bringing sometimes 50 per cent

white, small; 80 to 90 bolls per pound. Lint fetched 30c in 1916 fall; should be grown largely outside of boll weevil areas in 1917.

Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1912 were as high as 30 cents per pound. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.25; 100 bushels, 2.15 per bushel, Augusta.



Willet's Ideal Big Boll

over middling prices. They should be largely grown in 1917. England spinners in the fall of 1915 sent a large body of men to Washington to urge the growing of these cottons in the United States.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—Runs full 1½ to 1¾ inches. Considered by the mills as the most desirable staple cotton raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds fuzzy

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Lint fully 1¾ to 1½ inches. Has been tremendously advertised. Lint fetched 30c in 1916 fall; should be grown largely outside of boll weevil areas in 1917. A South Carolina cotton. Yields one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton-producing state. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent by September; bolls often five-locked. Easily gathered; will not fall

(Cotton Seed Continued)

out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. Twelve bales sometimes made to plow. One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.25; 100 bushels, \$2.15 per bushel.



Keenan Anti-Wilt 1 3/8-Inch Lint



Mortgage Lifter Cotton

SEA ISLAND COTTONS

SEA ISLAND—(*Gossypium barbadense* L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 1/2 bushel to the acre in row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of



Columbia Big Boll Cotton



Keenan Cotton



Allen's 1 1/2-Inch Anti-Wilt Cotton

the South Carolina coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint per 100 pounds seed. This lint usually brings about

(Cotton Seed Continued)

three times the price of short staple. Our Grower got one year 70c pound for this lint, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1911 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared by experts the finest Sea Island ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. We do not use seed from South Georgia or Florida—the lint being shorter and inferior. The United States Government recommends Sea Island growers to concentrate on uniformity of 1 7-8-inch length. South Georgia and Florida

Sea Island cotton lint fetched fall and winter 1916, 52 cents per pound, and counting the seed fetched about \$285 per bale. This cotton is being largely grown in 1917 in every possible spot unaffected by boll weevil, and where Sea Islands can be grown. This cotton can only be grown in certain far-south localities and cannot be grown under boll weevil conditions. Seemingly it will be extinct in several years. Price: One bushel, \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$3.25; 25 to 50 bushels, \$3.00; 100 bushels, \$2.75. Get special prices on larger amounts.

Forage and Miscellaneous Field Seeds

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE GROW FORAGE CROPS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses"—Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.00. Also "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 423 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you the above books.

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—Write for this valuable bulletin to North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under—Five tons of 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, 85 pounds, worth \$17.00.

Cow or Field Peas

(*Vigna Uniculata*.) (60 lbs. bushel.)

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes. One acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00 f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid.

One of the greatest soil improvers. The greatest economy crop of farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—See inside front cover.

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill, and also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans. In grounds rich in nitrates, will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas ten bushels (in Corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.

Freight on Cow Peas—Freight on Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans takes a "D" grain rate in Southern Classification car or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. "Hog" April plantings in July, June plantings in September and October.

United States seed trade supplied. Their best habitat is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Experimental Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover. South Carolina Experimental Station says: "The best legume for the South. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized." Georgia Experimental Station

says: "They stand at the head of all soil renovators." Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter-gathering money crop.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unknown, 143,000; Whippas, 157,000; Clay, 161,000; B. I. White and Ramshorn, 159,000; Peerless, 165,000; Miller, 207,000; Iron, 230,000; New Eras, 234,000; Brabham, 236,160; Little Lady, 301,000.



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th, Meeting in Four-Foot Rows

The Four Best Peas—Out of 220 types, Cow Peas tested by United States Agricultural Department, they say the four best are: Whippoorwill, Iron, Brabham and New Era.

FALL AND WINTER SOWING OF COW PEAS—Iron, Miller and Brabham can be fall or winter sown along with grain. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply, then drill oats, barley or wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in the spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make the peas spread out and produce more largely.

IRON, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Bucksfoot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; the demand for it is yearly more than the supply. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevilproof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until late picked. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured; therefore, superb pea for green chred hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were

(Cow Peas Continued)

immune to rust. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta matures crop about July 20th, and ripe peas can be gathered, the vines can be cut for hay, and by cultivating the stubble, the stubble will grow out and make the second crop of ripe peas for gathering before frost. No other pea will do this. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.75.

BRABHAM—

New. First listed by U. S. Known as "Speckle Rio"—60-day, two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the root knot resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to black root or root knot as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era pea, combined with the root knot resistant variety of the Iron pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham, on account of its root knot resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." Sown here in ensilage corn, at laying by we cut corn with binders in August. We cultivated peas and knocked out middles, peas meeting in 5-foot rows. The originator reports the L. S. Department of Agriculture as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham peas and Abruzzi rye furnish an almost complete all the year proposition for hogs for "hogging." Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.



Cow Pea Plant

MILLER—Called, too, "Smiley"; also "Guess." A favorite pea here at Augusta. A small, hard, pea, as hard and practically the same size as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on vine; not subject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because one bushel, on account of its size, will go nearly as far as 1½ bushels of Big Blacks, Unknown, Clays or Whippoorwills. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always some few small red and black peas to be found in Miller. A fine runner, and on account of economy in size is a great favorite and much desired. Can be planted with fall grain and will germinate next spring. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

PEERLESS—Formerly known as "Running Speckled." Pea is hard, does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Large, long, yellow hull, average 12 inches in length. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whips. State College, Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports: "Maturity, Peerless, October 1st; Whippoorwills mature August 20th. A running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons of hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. Heavy foliage and large stalks, and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill." Unknown except in Georgia, where it originated. Today Georgia grows it largely as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with Whippoorwill peas. Planted in corn it covers tallest stalk and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily threshed. Fine for eating green-shelled. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch

pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and rots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Whippoorwill Cow Peas are now largely planted in the middle of cotton rows in mid-summer; and the vines are turned under and next season cotton is planted where peas were. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

TAYLOR—Also called "Big Speckled," Gray Goose," "Blue Speckle," "Java," and "Whittle." A great favorite in North Georgia. The largest seeds of all cow peas. Seeds resemble Whips, with lighter color. Larger growth of vines and far better than N. C. Black Cow Pea. Very early, a favorite in Maryland and Delaware. The main stalk has two to four runners coming from the vine and run in all directions; can be planted eight feet square and yet will cover the ground. Best to plant in May. Pods 10 to 14 inches. One correspondent says: "Picked as many as 93 pods from one stalk; heavy yield in vine and peas." A favorite as eaten green-shelled. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

NEW ERA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stubble after wheat from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill." Experiment Station, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whips, 27 bus.; Unknowns and Clays, 6 bus." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whips, 137 peas in an ounce; hence 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whips or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., seventeen years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas, most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. April Augusta plantings mature crop by July 10th. Vines hold color after peas ripen. Plants never fall down. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

THE GROIT—For several years has been the favorite pea at U. S. Agricultural Department. A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era. Much confused with New Era. A little larger in size than New Era and in habits and looks is much alike, but somewhat superior in growth and fruits more heavily. Upright in growth, two tons of feed per acre as far North as Michigan. Mature in Michigan fully, and far ahead of any variety that matures so far North as this State, maturing more vines and seed, and holding leaf better. 1916 one party who made 1,000 bushels Groit peas in Louisiana, wrote in November that this was the only pea that made much more than seed in his section this year. Planted here July 11th showed vine full of green pods September 1st. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$4.25.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good hay maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whips. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seeded yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

N. C. BLACK—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed, Clay Mixed, Whipp Mixed, Miller Mixed, Running Speckle or Peerless mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixd peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some other of the type. They are cheaper than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. For forage and hay purposes mixed Earlies or mixed Late peas are generally used in preference to either single Early

(Cow Peas Continued)

or single type Late pea. Quart, 25c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75.

TILLMAN PEA—Called by the U. S. Government Early Brown. A very small pea carrying a small upright vine which is very prolific in peas, but of little value as hay. It is earlier even than the Whip-poor-will by three weeks, and in South Georgia, where the white fungus attacks the late peas and destroys the leaves, this pea can always be grown. Peas are soft and are badly attacked by weevils. Being distributed 1917 by U. S. Government. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

COW PEAS

THE BEST FOR TABLE USE.

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00, g. o. b. Augusta. Also 1/4 acre size, 50c, postpaid. Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 690.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas. The demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are valuable and desirable. Also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season. Truckers and market gardeners find them a profitable crop to grow in this way.

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Grown here now as a money food crop in immense amounts. Do not mature at once—keep on bearing—keep picked. To furnish protein and a good balanced ration, our Southern people who live so largely off starchy foods, this pea should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves and is so uniformly eaten in the North. Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

BROWN EYE—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod; medium late. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.75.

CONCH, GENTLEMAN, SEMINOLE, or EVER-BEARING PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vine bears continuously until frost. Pods brittle. The pods can be eaten green like snap beans, or the pods can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the pods are pulled from the vines, the more quickly and the more largely the successive crops come on. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Vigorous growth. Two quarts should sow an acre, and one quart will make enough seed for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. In large use in Florida—originally came from Seminole Indians. Quart, 50c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

DIXIE PEA and VELVET BEAN HULLERS—For Peas, \$25.00 and \$45.00. For Velvet Beans, No. 5, \$90.00; 3-horsepower, weight about 650 pounds.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Used for commercial purposes or sown with other grains for feeding purposes. Height of straw 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. Not so resistant to hot weather as cow pea, but is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature. Valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, because it grows at time of year when cow pea will not thrive. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Canada field peas and Burt oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large turnout. Makes the very best of hay. Are also fine for the table; can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price: January 1st: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

(GLYCINE HISPIDA)

(60 lbs. to Bushel)



Soy Bean Plant

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also 1/4 acre, 50c postpaid.

One of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. Largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops. Where sown with cow peas, sow at rate of half a bushel of Sojas to one bushel cow peas. The combination is excellent. Soja Beans, forage and beans are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. The only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A most desirable land improver. They resist drought and hot weather and cold weather. Sow at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. For a crop of shelled beans, drill in 3 1/2-foot rows, 1 1/2 pecks per acre and cultivate. The yield is heavier in beans and vines than cow peas. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of Beans and Vines. Soy Beans are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved and beans are easier threshed, and require only half as much seed as cow peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol; the parched beans our best coffee substitute. The pressed cake, brought from Manchuria, China, is, in Europe, for cattle food, the greatest rival of our cotton seed meal. 25 per cent Soys and 75 per cent wheat flour makes fine biscuits. Soy Bean seed should be inoculated. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops, when sown in the middles. Always inoculate seed. In tremendous use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soys make 1,650-pound cake and 80 gallons oil. The young green Soys are fine for canning.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—The most popular of all the Soy Beans. More largely planted than all other varieties combined. It has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 40 bushels per acre. Light frost which kills cow peas does not affect this bean. It is a medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than cow peas, and say that it is a far better forage, as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas, and are canned with great ease. Canning factories are expected to take hold of this proposition largely. America can compete with growing Soy Beans successfully with the Orient. Quart, 35c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a cow pea, that has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a

(Soy Beans Continued)

larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North Carolina farmers broadcast brown soys in corn, and say they get better yield of beans and forage than with other types. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

HOLLYBROOK SOYS—Grow 25 to 36 inches. The branches are nearly as long as the main stem. Leaves are large. Pods thickly set on the stems and branches. Seed medium in size, of a deep lemon yellow, and very shiny. It yields well in beans. A heavy forage yielder and silage maker. Sow thickly, as the individual plants being large, tend to become top heavy. Hollybrook will mature in 90 days. The pea is smaller than Mammoth Yellow, has a pinkish tinge; is inclined to be a dwarfish bean. The bush is podded right down to the ground. Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK or TARHEEL—Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in shortest growing period. Growth of vines heavier than Mammoth Yellow. Early, ready to cut in ninety to one hundred days. Beans 20 per cent larger than Mammoth Yellow. Yield heavy. Popular in North Carolina. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



Soy Beans Neck High

MIXED SOYS AND COW PEAS—For hay and forage; better than single soys or single cow peas. Mix half and half, and broadcast, 1½ bushels mixture per acre. Cure as pods begin yellowing. Makes more hay far more easily cured, and is a better ration than cow peas alone. In curing, the upright plant of the soys keeps the trailing cow pea vine off the ground; and as a ration, the beans of the soys, as eaten with hay, gives double value. No better hay on earth and no hay more easily cured than this mixture. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

VELVET BEANS

VELVET BEANS—(60 pounds to bushel)—We are largest dealers and contracting growers in all types Velvet Beans. For seed purposes, plant all velvet Bean types early. No forage crop

known improves soil like Velvet Beans. Powerful mulch crop for orange or peach orchards. Good for Louisiana cane fields. Cheaper legume crop than cow peas. Vines form a mass 3 or 4 feet high and run 20 feet or more. The U. S. Agricultural Department says: "The most rank legume cultivated for forage, and one of the most valuable known plants. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop." North Carolina Exp. Station made corn following velvet beans 36½ bushels per acre, and 2,280 lbs. of stover, while six other tests on corn made with a complete fertilizer, produced only 25½ bushels per acre, and 1,800 lbs. of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of \$18. Nothing equals velvet beans for cattle for winter grazing. Plant in corn when knee high or on poor land, plant beans and corn (corn holds the beans up), cultivate as you would corn, gather corn in November and turn in cattle as soon as frost falls. In two years the land will produce 35 bushels of corn per acre. Correspondent writes: "I plant corn



Bunch of Velvet Beans

as frost falls. In two years the land will produce 35 bushels of corn per acre. Correspondent writes: "I plant corn

(Velvet Beans Continued)

March 1st, in 7-foot rows, and a row of peanuts between each bean about 5 feet apart in the Pinder row." There is more protein in Velvet Beans than in alfalfa; as a feed one acre in Velvet Beans will produce more protein in Georgia than one acre in alfalfa in Nebraska.

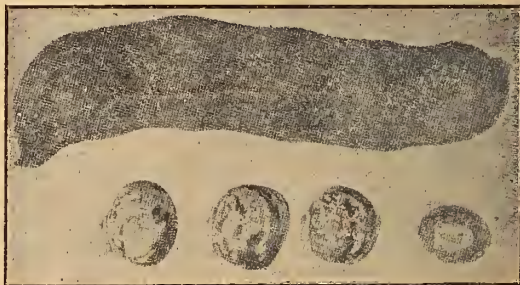
Cotton after velvets will increase one-third; 25 acres of velvets will graze one hundred cattle thirty days. Some break velvet pods in two, soak 24 hours and plant. Velvets are worth two to four times cow peas for forage and turning under for seed purposes. Velvet beans are not subject to root knot nor weevils, and are all annual legumes. Two velvet crops following two oat crops will rid any land of nematode worm. Follow cotton after velvets. Plant in melon fields. For hay, broadcast thick one bushel velvets after oats or till July 1st. Cut before frost. Cattle after frost (not before) turned in will eat vines, ripe beans, and unripe frost-bitten beans even though partly rotten; they clean up the whole business. The big bunches of pods are easily gathered, and finely ground (hulls and beans) make a cheap, perfect ration. Planted usually in middle of 6-foot corn rows—every two feet beans, and every 18 inches corn in the row. They make hog flesh hard. Rank growers, furnishing a world of stock feed for grinding, or grazing, and also for turning under for soil fertility. Thousands and thousands of tons are being harvested for grinding up beans-in-the-pod to feed to stock. The dairymen are using it exclusively in place of bran and cotton seed meal. Velvet beans can be pastured from frost to early spring. The corn stalk is their best support. 700 pounds of velvet beans in the pod can be gathered by hand a day and these bunches can be piled up in the field and afterwards hauled to the barn. The best crushing machine is the Foss machine in our oil mills. Velvet beans in

corn is double the value of corn alone. A crop of velvet beans in corn is equal to more than the same acreage in cotton at 15 cents. We have in this crop the greatest antidote for the waning cotton crop. Velvet bean meal after the war will be largely exported to Europe in place of cotton seed meal and Manchurian soy bean meal. For early grazing plant the 100-Day and Dent corn, and for later grazing the Chinese and Ensilage corn. The meal is not suitable for guano-making. Velvet beans, in their green state shelled, can be used and eaten by the human just as are Lima beans. They are exceedingly palatable; also make good soups.

DIXIE PEA AND VELVET BEAN HULLERS—For Peas, \$25.00 and \$45.00; for Velvet Beans, No. 5, \$90.00; 3-horsepower, weight about 650 pounds.

TO DISTINGUISH WHITE VELVET BEANS—Chinese are white, plump, large. Lyon bean is flat, squarish and size of Sievas. Yokohama bean is smokey, dull white, dented, oval.

100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—New. Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable extra



100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod

early Velvet—vines and beans worth double cow peas. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained on a string, of 30 feet, carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch, pods usually contain four beans and are 2½ inches long. Plant spring or summer. Can plant after oats, and use in time before fall oat planting time. A quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

These beans-in-the-hull are being largely ground up alone or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration Southern cattle food. The beans in the pod turn

(Velvet Beans Continued)

out over one ton of beans-in-the-pod per acre and fetch from \$20.00 to \$22.00 in the hull, per ton, at grinding mills. There is an immense future industry in the grinding of these bean pods. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in five-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Some make 1½ tons beans-in-the-pod per acre. This bean is attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. Were fully matured and threshed for seed purposes in middle North Carolina in 1915. One bunch at Augusta, 1915, showed 24 pods with 112 beans. These beans hull out 59 pounds of shelled beans to 100 pounds of beans in the pod. The big bunches are easily gathered.

Yield about 15 to 20 bushels shelled beans per acre. Planted in corn usually make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. This bean has the following advantages over the cowpea: Its seedcost is 75 per cent less; it is not attacked by weevils; it makes two or three times more vines than do cowpeas; it is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better fall grazing matter; its pods are ground up (pods and beans); it is gathered more easily than the cow pea, for a man can gather 600 pounds a day, and each acre ought to turn out about one ton of beans in the pod worth \$16 to \$20. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 51 per cent carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2½ pounds. Price, Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—(See Cut.)—Only listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September.



Osceola Velvet Beans

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th; all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, an dthis makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering,

easy. Bean picking is less costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about Oct. 1st and mulch the ground very heavily. At Augusta the Osceola was fully developed August 22d. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine outturn is about the same as 100-Day.

The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyons. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese. Pods are five inches long carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage outturn, and with extreme earliness — the Osceola Bean carrying all the good



Chinese Velvet Beans

points of the Lyons and 100-

Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in vine, this bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks. Price: Quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

CHINESE BEANS—(See Cut.)—New. First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than Florida Speckled and more free of caterpillars and frost, and one month later than Yokohamas and 100-Day Speckles. Rankest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. Florida Experimental Station says: "It is a heavier cropper than the other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frosts. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start.

Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce more soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage, than any legume as known. Make 30 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was made, and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frostdamaged immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Makes a world of forage for grazing after frost.

Prof. S. M. Tracey (U. S. Agricultural Department) says: "Best of all Velvets." Beans are large as Yokohamas, but white, not gray, and ends are almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred Day Speckles, and Chinese, and Late Speckles, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At

Augusta, ran in corn 32 ft. At Augusta, with 6 inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. A man can pick 600 lbs. a day. Planted in April it

should ripen seed 200 miles north of Florida before frost. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the outturn is tremendous. Chinese Velvet beans planted as late here as June 19th ran up as high as the top of the corn stalks and made small pods. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 5 bus., \$3.25 bu.

LATE FLORIDA SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—(*Mucuna Deeringianum*.) Called "Florida Speckled." The oldest of all Velvet Beans, and largely planted in Florida. Matures from 15 to 30 barrels of beans in the hull per acre, which shell out about ¾ bushel per barrel. At Augusta the past season we grew these beans 35 pods to the bunch, 5 or 6 beans to a pod, or 175 beans in a bunch, some vines having from 10 to 15 bunches each. Blooms till frost. Mature seed in 7 to 8 months in South Georgia and Florida. A big yielder—vine and pods. Late. Will not harden and mature beans higher up than Middle Georgia. But as high up as North Carolina make fine winter cattle grazing, and green matter for turning under for soil enrichment. Bean is speckled and round. Vine runs 20 feet. Makes 15 to 20 bushels shelled beans per acre. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

LYON BEAN—(*Macuna Lyoni*.) Florida Agricultural Station says: "More vigorous growth, rapid, and vine stronger than Florida Velvet Beans." Plant 4-foot rows, 2 feet in the row, or in alternate rows of corn. Our Florida grower says: "Lyon Beans will make as much cattle feed as Florida Speckle and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the woolly podded Velvets. Bloom white, other Velvet Beans purple. There are 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Seeds are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch." Earlier than Florida Speckles, easier to pick and also to hull, makes more vine, and is a softer bean for cattle to eat. Beans smaller than Yokohamas and Chinese, white, flat, resemble Sievas. From the Philippine Islands. The Florida Experimental Station says: "In usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or

(Velvet Beans Continued)

its general behavior it is similar to the Florida Velvet Bean. However, when it was placed among the most advanced farmers for testing out, it was found that some of them preferred it very greatly to the Florida Velvet Bean." Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

YOKOHAMA BEAN or SMOKY—(Stizolobium Hassjoo.) From Japan. Florida Experimental Station says: "Fills a very important niche in the economy of agriculture, since it is now possible to have a velvet bean to ripen early in the season in order that a large quantity of protein food may be had for hogs and cattle. This can be obtained two months earlier than by using the Florida velvet bean." Yokohama can be made to grow a prolific crop of vines and beans for hay-making by planting thick, say 2x2 feet. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for other legumes.

Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting, so can be grown successfully as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, while moderate crops have been matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Makes excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until field is cleared. Plant same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Vines must be given a support. Corn stalks are good. The growth of the vine is not as heavy as that of either the Florida or Lyon bean, but yield of seed is larger. Matures before either of the others is ready for grazing. Run often 10 to 12 pods to the bunch, and with 5 or 6 large beans to the pod. Vines 10 to 20 feet; pods are covered with white hairy matter. Seeds are ash-colored, often blackish at ends, oblong and flat, like butterbeans. Larger than Lyons. These beans make an immense crop beans. Pods are almost double the usual size. Should make 20 bushels seed per acre. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

SORGHUMS



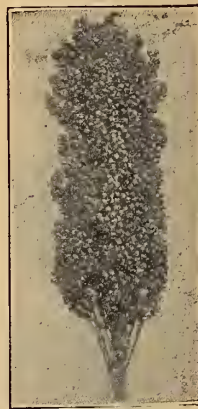
Head Early Amber Cane



Head Early Orange



Goose Neck Sorghum



Head Red Top

SORGHUM—(Andropogon). 50 pounds to the bushel. The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. Makes an excellent green feed. Can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. Commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Makes excellent hog pasture to follow rye or rape. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup making chop off seed heads and feed; one ton makes twenty gallons of syrup. The sweet sorghum and grain sorghum crops this year in U. S. were more than 50% a failure, which makes the seed exceedingly high.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows three feet apart, 20 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, one bushel per acre.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese.)—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Is not essentially saccharine and is not adapted to syrup making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all sorghums. Pound, 15c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experimental Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls an dare clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Better for syrup than amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. Earlier than Red Top. One pound, 15c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color.

Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. One pound, 15c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull which is deep black. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jellifying. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Great demand and always scarce. Prolific in the finest syrup. One pound, 20c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.25.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Also called Georgia Cane. Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Gooseneck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 gallons of syrup of good quality. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Western Orange and a good deal larger than North Georgia Orange seed. It is flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. An entirely new, separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think that it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large

(Sorghums Continued)

stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest

yielders known. Has been reported to turn out as much as 300 gallons per acre. The product is thick and bright; same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup in Tennessee brings always a good price. New, and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.



Honey Sorghum

THE KAFFIRS—Kaffir, Milo and Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed, are a more certain crop for grain than corn. Easily make from 25 to 50 bushels per acre (70 pounds of heads equals to 1 bushel). Cut stalk, shock, then cut off the heads and store in a dry place, and feed same on plank floor, and also elsewhere feed the remaining roughage. Kaffirs are soft stalks (not hard like Sorghums); can be cut down and shocked up quickly. The Kaffir crops are increasing more rapidly than any other crop in the United States. In the drier regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all the corn purposes.

KAFFIR CORN—(50 pounds to bushel.) Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow, with cow peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, Kaffir corn should be sown broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings. 21,344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc.; a world of food—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of cow peas, better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily than hard-stalked Sorghum. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white, and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow large suckers, each making a head—sometimes seven heads per stalk; makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Price: One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

MILo MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds to bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. It stands dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many, many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo, they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

FETERITA—(Sudan Durra.) New. Resembles Kaffir, but grain is bigger. White grains. To be used as Kaffir. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow large suckers, each making a head, sometimes seven heads per stalk; makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. The grain of the suckers is as large as that of the main head. Feterita matures in amazing quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days from planting, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it clearly surpasses both Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high, making a splendid hog and cattle feed; cut and shock, then cut off heads and store; feed heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining roughage to cattle. Makes 28 to 50 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta, 1914, stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings, for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

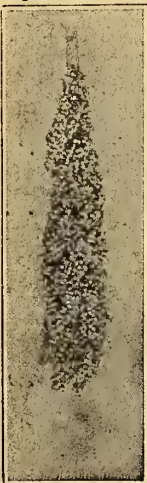


Head Milo Maize

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¼ acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says, and the Experimental Station also says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 50 tons green food in the season and take care of 15 head of cattle. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. For seed purposes, plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 2 feet in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November; then cut with corn binder, shock and leave in the field until perfectly dry and thresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 60c per pound.

GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT TAIL MILLET—(Pennisetum Specatum)—Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. 1916 crop almost a total failure; seed are high. We are largest Southern handlers of Cat Tail Millet. Demand is always more than supply. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experimental Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick-eaten millets; non-saccharine not



Head Kaffir Corn

sold by bushel. Pound, 35c; 5 pounds, at 32c; 10 pounds, at 30c; 50 pounds, at 28c.

GERMAN MILLET—(*Chaetochia Germanica*). Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet makes a enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. Peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

JAPANESE MILLET—(*Panicum Crusgalli*)—(32 pounds to bushel)—Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to German millet; stalks much thicker than German. Also called Billion Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay three or four times. Mississippi Agricultural College says: "Produces per acre 36,000 pounds of fodder or makes 12,000 pounds of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 pounds per acre. Makes crop in six to eight weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with eight or ten stools per plant. One pound, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 15c; 100 pounds, at 12c per pound.

POP CORN FOR FORAGE—Makes quick spring forage. Earlier than other corns. Full grown in June and stooling heavily, it makes a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage makes a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed up to July 4th, in 3 or 4-foot rows, several grains every 6 inches, 1 peck to ½ bushel per acre. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; hushel, \$4.00.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—We sell December 1st to April 1st, f. o. b. Florida. One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. It strictly a sugar cane, and each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. It has immense root system, something like 3 feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. It will do better farther North than any variety of sugar cane. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this cane is of excellent

lina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, Alabama, etc. Get from the Agricultural Department, at Washington, their recent farmers' bulletin No. 751, "Peanut Oil." Also from the Sea Island Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C., their bulletin, "Planting Peanuts for Profit."

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Fertilization not necessary. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches between; bunch peanuts 30-inch rows and 8 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep. To gather bunch peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in a day or two stack peanuts with the vines around a ridge pole. (See Cut.) In winter take nuts off by hand or Lilliston machine, and feed the hay. For hog purpose, plant 2 hushels per acre April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st. To make hay, harvest before frost. One acre peanuts makes 1,000 pounds pork. Peanuts, like velvet beans are not affected by wilt or root knot.

"The Peanut and Its Culture."—Let us mail you this book. 60c, postpaid.



Spanish North Carolina Virginia Jumbo

WHITE SPANISH—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—(30 pounds to the bushel.) Plant 1½ bushels per acre; either shelled, or simply break into two parts. Plant in 2½-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row—never plant further apart. Lime your land to prevent pops with "Ladco" lime (we are agents). From 60 to 100 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay should total the cost of the peanut crop being usually one ton of excellent hay worth about \$15. The most valuable peanut of all the peanuts for oil—contains 5 to 10 per cent more oil than other types. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. The farmer should get at least 90 cents a bushel and the yield from one acre of peanuts and vines should be around \$75.00. Will supplant cotton in the South on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. Just as easily sold as cotton, and, indeed, more profitable than cotton at 15 cents.

Mature in 110 days.

Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop. Plant March to July 15th, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July, in same ground. Hay is richer in protein than any other. More so than Red Clover. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows, planting one seed to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. (See

Cut.) Price: Peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

LITTLE RED SPANISH—(30 pounds to bushel)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The hunch is larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. The pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably have two peas to the pod, while 25 per cent of the White Spanish have only one pea to the pod. Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia. The skins are fiery red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Growers this year near Augusta made 75 bushels per acre. Oklahoma says great improvement over White Spanish; will stay unrotted longer in the ground than the White. Peck, 90c; hu., \$2.75; 5 bus., at \$2.50 per bu.



Japanese Sugar Cane

quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon cane, and is preferred by some. Cut the stalks before frost, stand them up against the house, spread pine-straw over them to prevent frost, and feed cattle with same in February. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, 3 feet apart. Rows six to eight feet apart. Stalks about 5 feet high. Price, cash with order for whole stalks: 100 stalks, \$1.50; 500 stalks, \$5.50; 1,000 stalks, \$9.00; 5,000 stalks, at \$8.00 per 1,000. Price: Stalks cut to 12 or 14 inches long, each, sacked, 500 for \$2.25; 1,000 for \$3.25, and 5,000 at \$2.50 per 1,000.

PEANUTS

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—An annual soil enriching legume. Also called Pinders and Ground Pea. One of the big crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown in North Caro-

(Peanuts Continued)

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish peanut sometimes called Three and four to pod. Must not be

confounded with the Little Red Spanish or Tennessee Reds. Are exceedingly rich in oil. Some prefer to grow the Valencia peanut to the White Spanish type. They both attach to the root and peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish they are much easier to detach from the vine. Both vines are upright, but the foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more,

as regards to forage and hay, than the White Spanish. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. Sell for a high price, are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can



White Spanish Peanuts



Field Spanish Peanuts Stacked

be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out one to four rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut; now grown here, formerly imported from Spain. Early; two crops;

two. These hand-picked graded peanuts of three and four to the pod always fetch a premium. Valencia peanuts must be picked when they are ripe. They sprout in the ground sooner, it seems, than other peanuts. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25; 5 bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—called "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal for red land peanut. A bunch pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough, well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and even come up in the spring. Bunch-tops, and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shelled and must not be confounded with Valencias. Peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known, too, as "Florida Peanut." A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. U. S. Department of Agriculture says of it: A small-podded variety with very heavy dark-green foliage; stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; small, a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price, pk., 85c; bu., \$2.50; 5 bu., \$2.25 per bu.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is the usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.60; 5 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel)—Plant as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; stems upright; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Virginia peanuts have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes. Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

BUNCH JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest peanut. Price: Peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

RUNNING JUMBO—Same price as Bunch Jumbo.

HOG GOOBEE—(Woandzia Subterranean)—(28 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout

in the ground; will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in 3-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October before frost. Each pod contains only one pea. Never make pops and keep well in ground. Our grower gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs 3 months on balance in field.

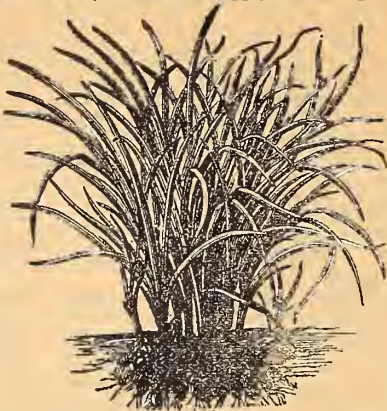


North Carolina Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia

good in red lands. Growers who grow these for the parch-

Price: Pound, 25c; 10 to 25 pounds, at 15c; 50 to 100

grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and severals will be found attached to the roots. The vines, after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known than these. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas follow oats splendidly. Plant, June or July. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Reproduce if left in ground. Hogs can be fed by pulling up vines and nuts together. Best of all crops for winter egg-making; turn in chickens in the field. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.



Georgia Chufas

CASSAVA—A productive root crop—20 tons per acre. Roots remain in ground all year. Best for feeding November to April—dig and cut up roots and feed. Plant last year's canes or stalks, in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil. 62 per cent starch and 19 per cent sugar. Juicy roots. Fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table pudding food (tapioca). Plant 2,000 stalks per acre. We only sell f. o. b. Florida. To save stalks for planting, cut before frost and bank same as Ribbon cane. Highly edible. Roast like Irish potatoes. For pudding, grate and add one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, sugar and flour, and some milk and cream. We ship usually in 4 to 6-inch lengths; if shipped in longer lengths grower had best cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant in checks 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only f. o. b. Florida, at \$3.50 per 1,000; 500 for \$2.00, and 5,000 at \$3.00 per 1,000.



Jerusalem Artichoke

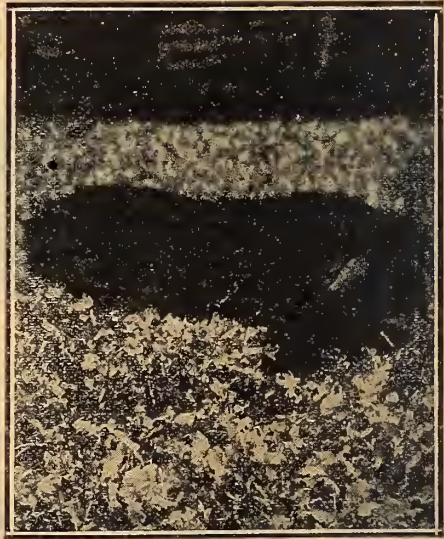
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all winter or bank like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground or in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up in spring without second planting. We sell only by measured bushel in January and February; about 50 pounds. One peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels and over at \$2.00 per bushel.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to

the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50

bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Numbers of Georgia growers grow this now as a seed money crop. Fine bird attractor and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Plant in 3-foot rows and 8 to 12 inches in row. Cut off heads and shell by rubbing over a big rough stone or corrugated iron. Green stalks and seed as cut make a fine silo. Price: Pound, 12c; 5 pounds, at 10c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 9c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 to 15 pounds per acre, in 3 feet drills in spring or fall, through October, or 20 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. Florida Experimental Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding to 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 makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost the only thing to be had; does not make milk 'taste.' 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. Can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasture. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year. Cook like spinach. Makes splendid salad greens—and a world of it. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, at 18c; 10 to 25 pounds, at 14c; 50 pounds, at 12c per pound.



Grazing in Rape Field.

BEGGAR WEED—(Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed, or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crop for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August. Spreads rapidly, will take possession on land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Florida farm planted June 6th harvested 6,300 pounds August 6th. Wonderful for feeding, 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an

orange grove cover crop. Good for pasture, hay or green manure. Some plant after Fulghum oats and make a crop in time to plant Feterita. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted largely in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 to 25 pounds, 50c per pound.



Beggar Weed

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Flour. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

UPLAND RICE—(44 pounds to bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Agricultural Department Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll, for uplands, in 20-inch rows. Farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to the mills, of rice, can be profitably done. The seed that we sell is free from wild rice. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay and in large use on South Carolina coast. Yields 25 to 85 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of blue-green color, and retains its color after harvesting better than other straw, makes, therefore, finer forage. The grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. The percentage of whole rice runs about 85 per cent or 90 per cent. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. It is the prettiest rice of the White Hull type on the market. A grower says: "It sticks to the head better than other rices and is the largest white grained rice I have ever seen, and it pounds better than any other rice. Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the great Rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Is early; maturing about the same time as Honduras. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

CAROLINA GOLD—This is the most popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. In average years it has given the best results. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Hard to shell; of firm head. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, at \$2.50 per bushel.

SEED PECANS—Selected of the very best type. Our seed stock usually runs about 60 to the pound. Our seed pure types and from fanciest Carolina grower. Types are: Stuart, Schley, Mobile, Pan Yagil, Hermit, Atlantis, Frot-scher. Price: Pound, \$1.25; 5 to 10 pounds, at \$1.00; larger amounts, at 85c per pound.

BARLEYS

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(48 pounds per bushel)—Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasture; 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 stands out more and is, therefore, better than wheat or rye. See Fall Catalog. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Buckwheat should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on almost any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Planted Florida Demonstration Farm June 6th and gathered in August, made 2,637 pounds. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Flour. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY—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 grazing. Can be platted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last, waist high. When 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 very 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, 90c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.40 per bushel.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats by all means should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter-killed. Oats can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting is the Burt. Very low prices to the trade in car lots. We are in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price 65c per pint), mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of oats. Wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over or sheet them, and allow them to stay covered for several hours.

WILLET'S OAT CLEANING MACHINERY—Electric power, takes out 10% worthless seed and trash. Operation costs us 10c per bushel. Increases oat germination 10%; 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 double farmers' and grocers' uncleaned stock, and 50% more than hand-cleaned stocks, because hand machinery runs irregularly.

FULGHUM OATS (Re-cleaned)

Our Mr. Willet was the first man, 6 or 8 years ago, to write in the press, as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats.

Two weeks earlier than Appler; three weeks earlier than Texas; fully as early as Spring Oats. Ready for feed April 25th, off the land by May 10th. This extreme earliness affords early Spring feeding and allows early planting for crops of Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, etc. Carries as much foliage, the grain are as large, and is as prolific in grain out-turn as any other oat. It is rust-proof. It is never cold-killed. It withstands in the North 10 or 18 degrees below zero. It is absolutely beardless, drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of Southern Oat products. See Willet's Fall Catalogue for full description. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.40; 25 bushels, at \$1.35. Get prices on larger amounts. See cut next page.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—(32 lbs. to bushel)—Re-fanned and re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. One of the finest oats in the South. Rust-proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust-proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in 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 and are less cold killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalogue.

Price: One bushel, \$1.10; 5 bushels, at \$1.00; 10 bushels, at 95c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Re-fanned and re-cleaned. An improvement over Texas Rust-Proof. Very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. One party near Augusta, with four acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft reports average as being 50 bushels per acre. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel, \$1.10; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95c per bushel.

THE 100-BUSHEL OATS—Re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine. An improved type of Southern oat, rust-proof, heavy grains, large straws, and extremely productive. We certainly can not, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bush-

els to the acre. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel, \$1.10; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95c per bushel.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—Practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than any other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the early varieties of oats which are largely used in Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt oats are unusually free from rust, healthy, clean, make a vigorous growth of straw besides a good yield of grain. Very desirable where a quick crop of oats is needed. Price: One bushel, \$1.00; 5 bushels, at 95c; 10 bushels, at 90c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

TURF, or GRAZING OATS—Do not resemble oats till they head; look like rye, and look, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust-proof oats. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, at \$1.15; 10 bushels, at \$1.00 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GENUINE TEXAS RUST-PROOF OATS—A trifle later than Appler; smaller in size, more headed and will more easily cold kill—because, perhaps, planted the previous season in the spring. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel, \$1.00; 5 bushels, at 90c; 10 bushels, at 85c per bushel. Get prices in larger amounts.

RYE 56 lbs. to Bushel

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(56 pounds to bushel.) It 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. Our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be

planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying of cotton. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

BEECH ISLAND RYE—There are many farmers who 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. Beech Island rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

ABRUZZI RYE—(Italian)—Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes, and 50 per cent more prolific, and earlier than the other ryes. In tremendous demand for winter cover crops in cotton middles or otherwise. Makes 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Sometimes 15 stools per seed, each stool carrying an 8-inch seed head. Upright, never trails. Six feet high. Will supplant all other ryes. Will stand 10 degrees below zero. Price, 1 peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25; 5 bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.

WHEAT—(60 lbs. 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 (hardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat." For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

Beardless or smooth Head Varieties we recommend for this section: Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific. Prices: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, at \$2.75 per bushel.

Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE—One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know. Is composed of Rye, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Turf Oats and Vetch. Use at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Price: Bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.25; 10 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses."—Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fiber Crops in America." By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Fertilizers and Crops." Van Slyke. 734 pages. \$2.70 postpaid. "Forage Plants and Their Culture." Piper. 618 pages, \$2.00 postpaid. Let us mail you above books.

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

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—We are large importers. In half ton and ton lots we can quote f. o. b. warehouse, New York City. We sow August to January 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre with 8 quarts of oats and 2 quarts of Crimson clover; or 20 pounds of vetch; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of oats and 2 quarts of Crimson clover. Make the finest hay.

Vetches grow 4 to 5 feet. Vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa, 4 to 6.

Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

VETCHES IN COTTON FIELDS—Plant with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1st, or at first picking of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 peck of oats. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay. This soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming universally into vogue.

The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands.

AUGUSTA VETCH, NARROW LEAF, VICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA—A perennial. Sow August until February. In immense use here at Augusta for sixty years. Seed heretofore unobtainable; but now obtainable in large amounts. Not so tall as other vetches, but our only perennial and our earliest vetch. Always reseeds itself, never failing. Other vetches are annuals. Our most valuable vetch—the hay from which brings \$20 or more per ton, and is equal to any hay. The seed are small and it carries less seed cost than other vetches. We plant alone, 25 pounds per acre, or with two quarts of oats, or half and half with Crimson Clover. Never cold killed. Our most valuable winter legume. Our earliest vetch, coming off and maturing April 15th to May 15th. Easier cured than Hairy vetch; begins blooming in March. One week earlier than Sativa; three weeks earlier than Hairy. Sowed in cotton middles also; or scarified in Bermuda sod or on top of sod where it doubles value of Bermuda pasture. Grown, too, in combination with Johnson grass—vetch hay coming off first. For oat-vetch hay, green cut, we plant 15 pounds vetch and

large amounts this fall. Prepare to use it; will be of great value to you. The plant does not seed synchronously, but seeds continuously in a small way, and from the bottom 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. In reseeding and coming up in the fall it germinates so slowly that it may gradually come up from October to December. Holds its own against native grasses, being wild and hardy. Can be grazed. Could only secure 50 tons last fall. Will have of the plant successively up to the top, through a season of three or four weeks. The hay, therefore, is a mixed matter of both grain and hay, while other hays are simply hay alone; therefore, Augusta Vetch hay carries more feeding value and is liked by cattle better than other vetch hays. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 15c; 25 to 50 pounds, 12c; 100 pounds, 10c.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH—(Inoculate for best results with our soil inoculating bacteria.) (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; 10 days later than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. Much harder than Sativa, especially on red lands. Seed smaller than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. No grass so beautiful as hairy vetch. 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. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog.

Price: One pound, 25c; 10 pounds, at 22c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 20c per pound.

VICIA SATIVA, or OREGON, or ENGLISH WINTER VETCH—A legume. Stands climate here at Augusta excellently. For the latitude below here, usually no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. Stands up better, is less twining and cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta, Ga. More easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed larger than hairy. Grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly earlier than Villosa. Usually cut here about May 10th. Hay is of highest quality. Sow 40 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. One bushel of Sativa, 8 quarts of oats and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson clover per acre. Vetch hay is equal to alfalfa. Price: One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs., at 11c; 100 lbs., at 10c per lb.

PURPLE VETCH (*Vicia Atropurpurea*). Annual. Sow September to February. New. Withstood here three inches water overflow, and two months most terrific drought and heat, as planted February; and grew 3½ feet and made luxuriant and finest hay. Stools well like Hairy. Fall sowing should grow it taller. Seed, and bloom, and stem somewhat like *Sativa*. Better and more hay than Hairy. We regard it as being next in value to Augusta Vetch. Unaffected here by cold. In quite large use in the Northwest. The plant is upright. Hay palatable because not "fuzzy." Stems do not break down like Hairy, is strong. Is upright and bushy and easily cured; more hay than Oregon Vetch and will probably supplant same. Withstands usually 8 degrees above zero weather. New, but in immense demand in California for green manuring crop in orange groves. Plant 30 lbs., per acre. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 5 to 10 lbs., 15c; 25 to 50 lbs., 13c; 100 lbs., at 12c.

Clovers

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, 85 pounds, worth \$17.00.

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all postpaid. (*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 or multiplies and stems 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, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At the Gov-



Alfalfa Field

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

ernment 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 in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle 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—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for 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 successfully by planting 15 or 20 pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 28c; 25 to 50 pounds, 25c; 100 pounds, 22c.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED BURR CLOVER (10 pounds to bushel).—(*Medicago Arabic*.) Closer

jointed, has much more foliage, is a great deal harder than the California Burr Clover, which is somewhat bunched and is sold much cheaper. Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold in burrs, unhulled. Recleaned 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. Always wet and roll seed well in ashes or dust and can then be sown broadcast like cow peas. A hardy rank grower, 15 to 30 inches high, dense mass fiber roots; penetrating 12 to 18 inches, large nitrogen gatherer. Plant two bushels per acre. To get heavy and quick seed germination, put a bag of the 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. This last process reinoculates the seed. The hot water softens the hard seeds, but kills the bacteria. 90 per cent germination usually takes place by this method, within a week. Sow July to last of November. 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. For cattle and hogs 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. Makes fine hay. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is 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 sow 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. Good crop to plant between the corn or cotton rows. Five tons of green Burr clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth \$17.00. 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 oorn after two years of Burr clover, showing the same results as corn using 900 pounds per acre of guano. Seed were planted in fall in cotton middles; and in the spring cotton and corn were planted leaving the middles undisturbed, which Burr clover after reseeding itself on the ground late in May, was turned under. 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. One pound, 24c; 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—(*Medicago Denticulata*.) Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia burr. Not so hardy as Georgia burr, nor is it so large. Much inferior to Georgia burr, but used largely in California and Texas with fine results. Sell only the hulled. The burr of 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 humped and are shorter. The Georgia burr has spines all over it. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: One pound, 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, 22c; 25 to 50 pounds, 20c.

JAPAN CLOVER—(*Lespedeza Striata*.) Use Mulford Culture. 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 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 disc harrow. Grower says: "I put some land in oats in the fall; sowed lespedeza in the oats in February, and made as good oats as I had been making without the lespedeza. I let the lespedeza seed ripen before cutting and got a ton of good hay per acre. I got a fine stand the following year and cut between 1½ and 2 tons of hay per acre." Mixes well in combination with *paspalum dilatatum*—also perennial. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern states; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November, as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the

(Clovers Continued)

second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened then scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands. One pound, 25c; 1 bushel, \$4.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$4.50 per bushel.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER—(*Trifolium incarnatum*.) Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all postpaid. The new crop is not imported until August. A legume, 60 pounds to the bushel. An annual.



Crimson Clover

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 or for fall plowing under. Stools heavily. It is best to plant on thoroughly well plowed ground, level, just before a rain, but if a dry season follows it is best to brush in lightly. It grows during the winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25% 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 are absolutely necessary, and land, too, must not be acid.

Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed under in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of clover crops. In increasingly tremendous use. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. We largely plant half Crimson Clover and half Narrow Leaf Vetch mixture for hay and grazing. See Willet's fall catalog. Price: 1 pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 16c; 100 pounds, 15c.

CRIMSON CLOVER IN THE CHAFF—Always sow on top of the ground without covering, to get better results. Thirty pounds per acre in chaff will give as good a stand as 15 pounds hulled. Do not cover at all. The husks hold considerable moisture, which germinates the seed even in dry seasons; for it gathers moisture daily from the dew. At the same time the continual moisture of husk helps on the plant when the clover is young. Our best Crimson growers much prefer planting the chaff to the hulled seed. Price: 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 15c; 50 lbs., 12c; 100 lbs., 10c.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—A legume. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25%; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-beaded clover. Plant same time as the Early Crimson. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 21c; 25 to 50 lbs., 18c; 100 lbs., 16c lb.

RED CLOVER—(*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 lbs. to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 24c; 100 lbs., 22c lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Swedish clover. A legume. Is valuable for pasture or soiling; makes finest hay. Perennial, sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Grows thicker, makes better hay and grazing than Red Clover. Is hardier. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs.,

25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 23c; 100 lbs., 22c lb.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*.) Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 lbs. to acre in fall or spring. Price: 1 lb., 50c; 5 to 10 lbs., 48c; 25 to 50 lbs., 45c lb.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA or BOKHARN CLOVER—A legume. Use Mulford Culture; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50c—all postpaid. 30 lbs. to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April; also can be sown in the fall with grain. When grain is cut off in spring clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a short time. One of the best crops known for enriching soil. Can be pastured in spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clover or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high." Our grower says: "Will quickly bring back to cultivation old worn-out lime lands. Makes water white honey—blooms May to August." He makes 1,500 gallons honey from 300 bees. Grows largely with Johnson grass, making the sweetest of all hays: First crop will be Mel Alba, and other cuttings will be mixed Johnson and Mel Alba. Cut about 20 inches high about May 10th. Seeds about July 15th. Always reseeds as it begins seeding near ground—parties about here have grown it half a dozen years with Johnson without reseeding. No sweeter and better hay than mixed Johnson and Mel Alba. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, native grown in the burr (30 lbs.); 1 lb., 25c; 1 bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$3.50 bu.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (*Andro Sorg. Var.*) A new sensational African sweet-sorghum-hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will supplant as a hay plant the millets. Plant spring, or in summer bere 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. Earlier than Sorghum. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 lbs. seed per acre—1,800 seed per head. In Florida, planted June 6th, made 3 tons first cutting, and 4 weeks after was waist high. At Augusta planted June 10th, grew in 30 days after germination 5½ feet. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant." Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Can be planted up to August 1st, usually planted in 14 to 24-in. rows, 8 lbs. per acre. So sweet it is that the dried fodder after threshing is greedily eaten. Can be grown throughout United States. Hay superior to millet and equals timothy. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in perhaps 40 days. It makes stools abundantly after first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta June, 1915, showed height of 5½ feet, 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Three years ago the seed sold at \$3.00 a pound. No farm in the whole South can



A Field of Sudan Grass

afford not to plant Sudan Grass, both as a green cutting proposition for cattle and as a dry hay proposition. Agriculture has also been dreaming for years and desiring a hay grass that was

(Grasses Continued)

as good as Johnson Grass, but which was unlike Johnson Grass, in that it could never be a pest. In Sudan these two dreams have come true. The man with a farm now, who buys hay and

lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 lbs. per acre, in April, May, October and November. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried fifty grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings. Easily cured. Fine seed, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida grower says: "Sickled heads for seed three times in summer and got 150 lbs. of seed per acre on poor land; and in October they turned two cows and horse, and they fed all winter on it." Florida grower says: "By May to September saved per acre 82 lbs. of seed. Turned in cattle and they can't keep it down—knee high now—and they won't come to barn



Natal Grass

disregards the possibilities of a Sudan crop as grown by himself is a bad loser. Seed in tremendous demand at increasingly high prices this season. Price: 1 lb., 50c; 5 to 10 lbs., 45c; 25 to 50 lbs., 42c; 100 lbs., 40c.

NATAL GRASS—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads 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 up 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 lbs. per acre, from November to April in well-smoothed land. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is the best planting time, though they set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided 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. Seed matures on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange. Three to five cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 lbs. per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root." 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. U. S. Agri. Dept. says: Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. As good hay as timothy. Florida should become a hay-shipping state—and hay of finest quality." Can furnish Natal grass plants for setting out between May and August 1st. 1,000 for \$1.25, or 5,000 at \$1.00 per 1,000, all postpaid. Prices of seed, 1 lb., 60c; 5 to 10 lbs., 50c; 25 to 50 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., 40c.

RHODES GRASS—(*Chloris Gayana*.) New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at below 18 degrees. Seed resembles Bluegrass. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Planted in spring, cut from May until September. There has

for their grain." Florida Experimental Station says: "In ad-

dition to being an excellent hay grass it is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost, and then starts growing again as soon as warm weather returns. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Rhodes Grass, except in winter, can be planted in any month in the year. In Florida they prefer February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Does well in sandy land, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. In Florida Rhodes is largely used for pasturage turning off cattle about July 1st and let it grow until November when it is used for a winter pasture. Keeps green all winter. Price: 1 lb., 80c; 5 to 10 lbs., 75c; 25 to 50



Orchard Grass

lbs., 70c.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halpense*.) 28 lbs. to bu.) Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Sowing Johnson grass in the fall with oats, is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land seeded. Seed will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before head flowers; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed; spreads if you do. Tender when young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban grass—in large use there. It got its name "Johnson", from a grower some fifty years ago from a grower in Alabama, who had a thousand acres. We have grown Johnson grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively; this is a large distributing point of Johnson grass hay. Large areas of Johnson grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida,



Rhodes Grass

been a tremendous demand. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda. Is easily eradicated. Plant

large distributing point of Johnson grass hay. Large areas of Johnson grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida,

(Grasses Continued)

Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago a few acres were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, oats, vetch, and crimson clover. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. In 1915 the English Gov. in feeding army mules at New Orleans used it regardless of price in preference to timothy. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 15c; 50 to 100 lbs., at 14c.

TIMOTHY—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for N. Ga., Ala., and Miss., and in mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb., 20c; bu., \$4.00.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 lbs. to bu.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown success and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 1 lb. to area 10x10 ft. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Small amounts bone meal, 4c lb; 100 lbs. for \$3.50, or pulverized sheep manure, 10 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for \$2.25. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 22c; 100 lbs., or more, 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow 2 bus. to acre. Fall or spring—Oct. and Nov. are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in Feb; ready for hay cutting in April; grave them until 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 pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb., 25c; bu., \$2.75.



Kentucky Blue Grass

sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bus. to acre. Can be successfully sown from Aug. to Oct. We quote only fancy recombined. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb., 35c; bus., \$3.00.

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 Nov. Every 3 or 5 years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 lbs. per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer; best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. Soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoother off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalogue description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. In Bermuda sod in fall, broadcast 25 lbs. Oregon vetch and 40 lbs. Johnson grass per acre, and then drill Appled oats. Repeat oat and vetch planting each year. Yields 5 to 5 hay crops per wear, 2 of them perennials and 1 of them a legume. For a hardy perennial green summer and winter pasture, sow in fall 25 lbs. Augusta vetch seed on top Bermuda soil. Let vetch reseed itself in April. Price: 1 lb., 75c; 5 to 10 lbs., at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs., at 50c per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About 8 lbs. to bu. Plant 25 to 50 bus. per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the

spring months or early fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. They can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant



Red Top Grass

them, either, in mid-winter. Set out sets 1-ft. each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6-ft or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used alone or with Burr Clover or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray Grass and English Ray and Augusta Vetch. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12-in. apart in the furrow, and cover roots." Put up in 100-lb. baks, holding about 12 bu. Prices: 1 bag, \$2.25; 5 bags, \$2.00; 20 bags, \$1.75 per bag.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*) (14-lbs to bu.) Sow 30 lbs. per acre, in fair soil. Aug., Sept., Oct. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for Mch. or Apr. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes 2 or 3 spring cuttings of hay. Seed about May 1. Excellent pasturage. Very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in So. Ga. sandy lands and under trees, for lawns. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Wherever in South where watering is impossible and where sandy soil and shade make lawn grass impossible Italian Rye will give largest and finest results and should be in universal use. The principal grass in So. 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 in winter and spring. Its cheapness is a great item. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist high. 1-lb., 15c; 5 to 10-lbs., 13c; 1-bu., \$1.50; 5 to 10-bus., \$1.40.



Italian Rye Grass

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*.) (14-lbs. to bu.) Sow about end of Oct., 25-lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes 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. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalogue. Price: 1-lb., 20c; bu., \$1.50; 5-bus., \$1.35 per bu.

(Grasses Continued)

AWNLESS 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: One pound, 20c; 20 to 25 pounds, at 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

RESCUE OR ARCTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Unioides*.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds 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. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. In North Georgia "Cheat" is falsely called Arctic grass. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 12c per pound.



Rescue or Arctic Grass

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—(*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) (11 pounds to bushel.) Evergreen grass in Southern states. Related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. Widely naturalized; 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. Sow in March or April and mow the same season; but for heavier yield better to sow in September or October. Along more Southern belt sow in November and onward till the middle December. One of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price: One pound, 25c; bushel, \$2.00.

CARPET GRASS—(*Paspalum Compressum*.) Alabama Experimental Station says: "Is second only to Bermuda as a permanent pasture. Recommended for damp, sandy bottom lands in the Southern half of the Gulf states. Is able to thrive even on sour soils. The flat blades furnish grazing from early spring throughout December, remaining green later than almost any other perennial grass. Is easily destroyed by cultivation, if wanted. We suggest the use of at least 5 pounds of seed per acre, sown broadcast, in the latter part of February or early in March, on land as carefully prepared as for turnips." Price: One pound, 80c; 5 pounds, 70c; 25 pounds, 65c per pound.

PASPALUM DILATATUM—Sow in spring, 5 to 10 pounds per acre by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great cattle permanent pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Best in damp black lands. Mixes well with Bermuda or Red Top or Vetch. Known also as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow foot seed heads. Growth is sprawling and in clumps, and spreads rapidly. Has double feeding value of Bermuda and is a month earlier and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Good amounts of *Paspalum* in Louisiana mixed with Japan clover make a good mixture. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons of green stuff per acre. This grass is rapidly spreading all around this city by natural means. Our city cut in her parks, etc., at least 150 tons of this splendid hay this past summer. Waist high in good lands. Known in Virginia and North Georgia as Dallas Grass. Price: One pound, \$1.00; 5 pounds, 90c per pound.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS ROOTS—(*Stenotaphrum Dimittium*.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands. Grown from cuttings and set in summer one foot apart, and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Will grow almost any time as set out in the ground in good seasons. 1,000 cuttings will plant area 40x40 feet. Price, per 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000 at \$1.75 per 1,000.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(*Poa Arachnifera*.) 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 pastures from 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 \$1.00; 5,000 to 10,000 at 90c per 1,000. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

PARA GRASS ROOTS—(*Panicum Mollis*.) New; hay or forage. Sets can be planted from March 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by plowing and harrowing. Sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda grass in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, about 4,000 per acre, or plow a furrow and lay plants in, and plow another furrow on them, but leaving out the top so the bud can grow, or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips. For wet pasture land that is overflowed, there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. Fine in Florida and Gulf coast. Quick grower. Fine for grazing. For hay gives three to five cuttings and four or five tons. Yields as well as alfalfa. Is a perennial. Disc harrow it each fall. Heavy freezes may kill it. Runners run 20 feet, taking root each foot. A Cuban grass. Sold only f. o. b. grower. Price of cuttings: 1,000, \$2.25; 4,000, at \$2.00 per thousand.

ST. LUCIE GRASS ROOTS—(*Capriola Dactylon*.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie River. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine; needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. Plant shoots 6x8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Will grow almost any time year as set out in good season. Price: 1,000 sets, \$2.00; 5,000 sets, \$1.75 per thousand.

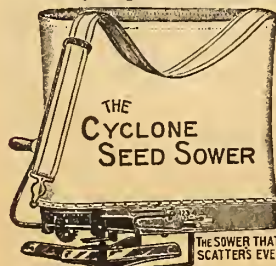
SECALINUS OR CHESS—Falsely called in North Georgia and Alabama "Arctic Grass." 24 pounds to bushel. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Sow one and a half bushels per acre. Broadcast and harrow in, in September to December. Ready the middle of May. Graze in winter months and up to spring and then makes from one and a half to two tons per acre. Cut when grain is in milk state. Price: One pound, 10c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.65 per bushel.

KUDZU GRASS ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thumbergiana*.) 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. 100 plants 8x10 sets an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, Kudzu is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country is 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 plane region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on very poor land. Two cuttings gave me 2½ tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th." Price Kudzu plants: 20 to 50 plants, 5c each, postpaid; 100, at 2½c; 500, at 2¼c; 1,000, at 2c each for express.

NOTE—Orders and remittances by telegraph under new arrangements made by the Western Union Telegraph Company. You can now telegraph your order and the money in the same message. Call on your Western Union manager.

Cyclone Seed Sower

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used.



This sower is guaranteed to distribute perfectly seed evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass; Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$1.50 each.

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—Each, \$1.00.

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

We are agents for quite a number of these well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in car lots. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts. Get literature.

Peach Tree Spraying

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—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. Second spraying early in spring before leaves appear. 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.; or 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 2½ pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste or 2 pounds dried form, together with three 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 Sulphur 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.

OUR ARSENATE OF LEAD IN NEW PROCESS AND ADHESIVE—Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf-cutting insects. Dry, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water; paste, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD (Prices Per Pound).

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1s | 5s | 25s | 100s |
| 25c | 20c | 15c | 12½c |

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD (Prices Per Pound).

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1s | 5s | 25s | 100s |
| 40c | 35c | 30c | 28c |

For green cabbage worms use 4 pounds paste Arsenate Lead or 2 pounds Dry Arsenate Lead to 50 gallons water and spray.

DRY LIME-SULFUR (Prices Per Pound).

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 5s | 10s | 25s | 150s |
| 15c | 15c | 13c | 11c |

B. T. S.—Sulphur and Barium—Powder form. Use as per Dry Lime Sulphur, and same amount and same price.

LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION (Prices Per Gallon). Cold.

| | | | | |
|------|---------|-------|---------|----------|
| Qts. | ½-gals. | gals. | 5-gals. | Bbls. |
| 75c | 60c | 50c | 40c | 18c gal. |

FUNGI-BORDO) **DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE** (Prices Per Pound). Use 8 to 10 pounds to 50 gallons water.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1s | 5s | 25s | 50s |
| 30c | 28c | 25c | 23c |

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc. Paste form. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water. 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, \$1.50.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Price: 5 pounds, at 15c pound; 25 pounds, at 13c pound; 150 pounds, at 11c pound.

HOT LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslaked lime.

FLOUR SULPHUR—(Best grade.) 100 pounds, 4c; 500 pounds, 3½c.

FRESH LIME—(Rose brand.) 1 bbl., \$1.15.

FOR RABBITS AND MICE—Paint the base of the tree close to the earth and several feet above with lime sulphur solution as a prevention.

SCOTT'S PEACH TREE PROTECTOR—A flexible tree encircling mat and paste for sealing the mat, which is applied to the base of peach trees, and which completely prevents the peach tree borer. This borer is the greatest of all enemies of the orchard man, and for which, heretofore, there has been no known remedy. The borer frequently cuts short the life of an orchard some ten years. Write us for literature. Price f. o. b. Augusta, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$8 per hundred. Get price large amounts, f. o. b. Baltimore. Apply to tree July through early fall. Price of Borene Paste for above: 1 gallon Augusta, 50c. Sufficient for 50 to 100 trees. Get prices ½ bbl. and bbl. lots, f. o. b. Baltimore. We are Augusta agents for the Tree Protector and Paste.

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

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.

PARIS GREEN—Wet Method. One pound to 100 gals. water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. ¼ pound, 15c; 1 pound, 40c; 5 pounds, 38c pound.

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 pound, 25c; 5 pounds, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, 14c; 100 pounds, 10c per pound.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A very valuable remedy against all 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, 75c; 1 gallon, \$1.50.

LEMON OIL—Mix one tablespoonful with two cups warm water. Apply sprayer or sponge. Destroys all insects, 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.

HAMMOND SLUG SHOT—For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers. One pound, 15c; 5 pounds, 35c; 10 pounds for 60c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as red spiders, etc. 3-ounce cake, 10c; 8-ounce cake, 20c; 10-pound cake, \$3.00.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees. One-pound cans, each 25c.

APTERITE—Soil fumigant, kills grubs, tree root lice, peach tree borers and ground larvae and soil insects. One pound, 25c; 5 pounds, 75c; 25 pounds, \$2.75; keg, 112 pounds, \$6.50.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—One pound saves ½ ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. 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 and close the room tight 24 hours, and keep all fire away (fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burrowing animal and cover hole with earth, and it will kill it. Price: One pound, 35c; 5 pound cans, \$1.25.

BLUE STONE—One pound, at 30c. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak twelve hours.

TOBACCO DUST AND STEMS—One pound, 10c; 5 pounds, at 5c; 25 pounds, at 4c; 100 pounds, at 3½c.

SCHNARER'S INSECTICIDE—For white fly, scale, mealy bugs, rust mite, and red spider. Apply 1 gallon Schnarer to 65 gallons water. Price: 1 gallon, 80c; 5 gallons, at 75c gallon.

BUG DEATH

(N. L. Willet Seed Co., Agents)



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,

and Jan. 25, 1900.

Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green or other arsenical poisons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees, or vines, either dry or in solution.

This is important. You can work freely, handle with impunity and feel that all is safe.

If you raise potatoes, melons, cucumbers, celery, squash, beets, egg plants, currants, cabbage, etc., you will need BUG DEATH, and you cannot afford to do without it.

Will not injure foliage of delicate plants when properly used. Directions on every package.

To all buyers of \$1.00 worth of Bug Death we will furnish, free on request, "Practical Potato Culture," by Rogers, a 50-cent book of 128 pages.

BUG DEATH IS BEST, because: It makes for healthy and thrifty vines, keeping them green and growing later in the season, and an obvious fact, larger yields; because it means better returns on your investment; because it is easy to apply; because it is much safer than arsenical preparations; because it is a very tenacious powder and will stick better than other preparations; and because it will not burn the vines if properly applied.

Put up in convenient packages as follows:

Pound, 15c; 3 pounds, 35c; 5 pounds, 50c; 12½ pounds, \$1.00; 100-pound drums, \$7.50. Express or postage extra. Bug Death can be sent by parcel post.

Your attention is especially called to the new one-pound package, with perforated metal top, put up particularly for particular people; a neat and convenient package for house plants.

For Cut Worms, mix two quarts moistened bran with 1½ pound Bug Death, then mix one pint boiling water with one pint molasses and pour on the bran and Bug Death, mixing thoroughly. Place a little of the mixture around the stalks of plants and you will have no trouble with cut worms.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER



Small size, convenient for applying. Each.....25c

ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER

Ideal for applying BUG DEATH on a larger scale. Each.....60c

COOPER'S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide. For cows, hogs, sheep, horses, dogs. For lice spray one tablespoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful fluid to one pint water. For ticks, wash every day, one tablespoonful 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, 60c; one-half gallon, \$1.00; one gallon, \$1.75.



COOPER'S CATTLE DIP

GUARANTEED TO DESTROY THE CATTLE TICK

Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with "Tixol." "Tixol" is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold water and each gallon makes 100 gallons of effective tick-killing solution.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump and "Tixol" — No expensive apparatus necessary — no cooking or danger with "Tixol"—safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. "Tixol" keeps indefinitely.

"Tixol" is extremely efficient—does not scald or injure hide and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world; is endorsed by Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and used in Texas official tick eradication work.

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.

Georgia Uses "Tixol" in Official Tick Eradication Work. Dr. Bahnsen, in his Tick Bulletin No. 6, says "Tixol" is especially good, and when commenting on other preparations says they are inferior to "Tixol."

Use "Tixol" and Eradicate the Ticks

"Tixol" is the scientific tick dip. It is manufactured by chemists—specialists in the making of arsenical dips. There is 70 years' experience back of "Tixol."

Price of "Tixol": One quart, 75c (makes 25 gallons), 1 gallon, \$2.00 (makes 100 gallons), 5 gallons for \$9.00 (makes 500 gallons), ½ bbl., \$1.85 gallon; 1 bbl. at \$1.75 per gallon—all f. o. b. Augusta. Write for book of George Testimonials.

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.....\$20.75 Complete 2½-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta..... 24.75 Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100—Powerful Spray, Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta.....\$12.10 Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta..... 15.10

Gould's Fruitall No. 1188. Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta.....\$ 7.00 Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta..... 10.00 Gould's Spray Tank No. 1380. Complete, f. o. b. Augusta.....\$22.75 Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133—Constructed so as to carry any size barrel. Complete, f. o. b. Augusta.....\$12.35 Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561½—A well-built, durable bucket spray easily operated. Price, complete with 3-ft. lead.....\$ 5.15

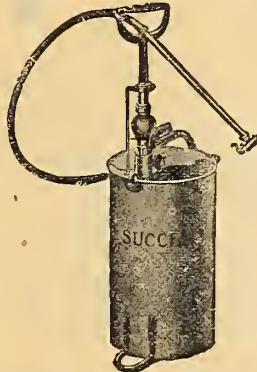


No. 561½

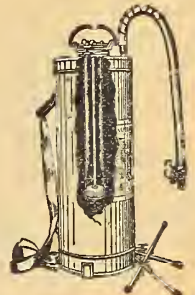


No. 1129

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129. Price, complete with 3-ft. lead.....\$ 3.75 Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437. Complete, brass lined.....\$ 2.50 Deming's No. 659½—Used largely for spraying cattle. Complete with 10-ft. lead and nozzle.....\$ 5.00 Auto Spray Pump—With shoulder straps and with the new Auto-Pop valve which allows easy shutting off in the spraying. This is the best compressed air sprayer known, and is quite convenient and easy to spray. Galvanized Iron, No. 1-D; price.....\$ 5.50 Brass, No. 1-B; price..... 8.50 Galvanized Iron, No. 1-C..... 5.00 Brass, No. 1-A.....each..... 7.25



Success



Brown's Knapsack

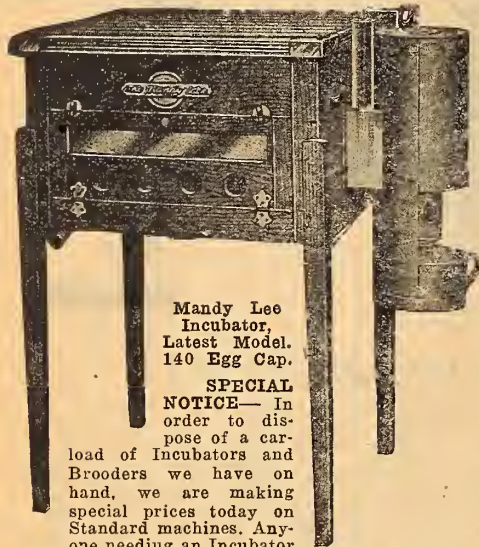
Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer—The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.

Price, Galvanized, complete, each.....\$ 5.50 Success Whitewash Spray Machine—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.....\$ 8.00 Price, Brass, complete..... 10.50 The Standard Spray Pump—The latest thing in the Spray Pump world. For small orchard, truck or to use as a bucket pump, it has no equal. Price, complete with hose.....\$ 5.00 Galvanized Knapsack attachment..... 3.00 Potato attachment..... 1.00 Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment..... .50 Lowell Business Sprayer No. 123—Galvanized steel. Compressed air. Continuous sprayer at will. One gallon. Exceedingly handy. Price.....\$ 3.00

Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

We haven't space here to give full description of all Incubators, Brooders, etc., we handle, but any article in this catalogue that interests you, write us and we will mail you special literature, giving full descriptions.

MANDY LEE INCUBATORS—(Latest Models) The Mandy Lee is one of the standard Incubators today and has one special feature that is greatly admired by its different users. It regulates automatically, heat, moisture and ventilation. There is no guess work. It cuts down moisture and increases ventilation if heat runs too high; then vice versa, if heat runs too low. It works while the operator is away, or asleep and insures uniform and big hatches of strong chicks. While we haven't sufficient space to describe fully all the details of the Mandy Lee, we can say, out of many carloads that we have handled in the past, they have all given satisfaction, and we have letters from customers throughout our territory reporting wonderful hatches.



Mandy Lee Incubator, Latest Model. 140 Egg Cap.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In order to dispose of a carload of Incubators and Brooders we have on hand, we are making special prices today on Standard machines. Any one needing an Incubator or Brooder will save money by purchasing now.

Special Prices Mandy Lee Incubators.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Mandy Lee Jr..... | 60 eggs..... | \$ 8.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular..... | 100 eggs..... | 14.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular..... | 140 eggs..... | 18.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular..... | 200 eggs..... | 22.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular..... | 280 eggs..... | 24.00 |

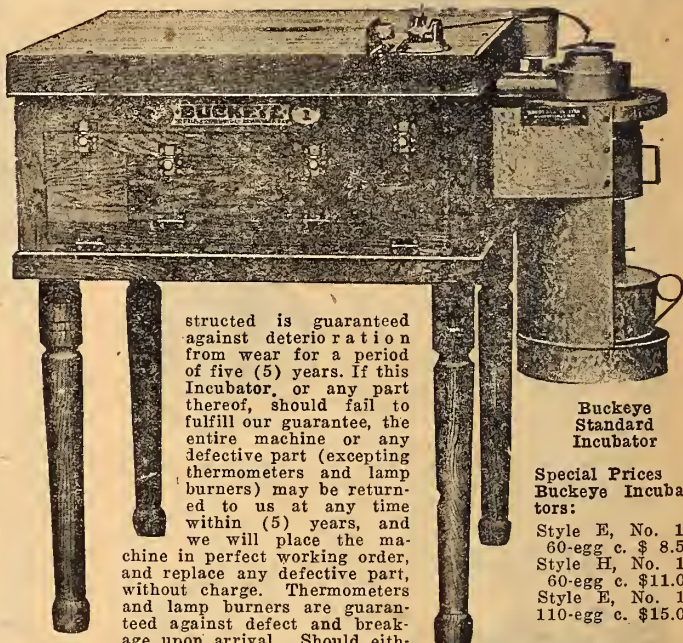
MANDY LEE BROODERS—(Latest Models)—The Mandy Lee Brooders are probably the best known of all. The direct contact heat has made them so popular that it hardly seems necessary to go into much detail describing them. The Mandy Lee Indoor Brooders have long been without an equal, and today with their full line, there are no brooders on the market that are giving the actual results and satisfaction.

Special Prices Mandy Lee Brooders

| | |
|--|---------|
| Mandy Lee Outdoor Heated, complete..... | \$15.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular, Indoor, complete..... | 12.00 |
| Mandy Lee sectional..... | 10.00 |
| Mandy Lee Secondary, complete..... | 7.50 |
| Mandy Lee No. 10, Fireless..... | 7.00 |
| Mandy Lee No. 8, Fireless..... | 4.00 |

If interested in Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders, write us for complete catalogue.

Mandy Lee Regular Brooder (Indoor)



Buckeye Standard Incubator

Special Prices Buckeye Incubators:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Style E, No. 14 | 60-egg c. \$ 8.50 |
| Style H, No. 15 | 60-egg c. \$11.00 |
| Style E, No. 16 | 110-egg c. \$15.00 |

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—While this is a cheap or medium priced Incubator, it is one guaranteed by the manufacturers, and the latest models have all the latest improvements. Each machine is made to last a life-time, as nothing enters their construction but wood, copper, steel and brass. So you can truthfully say they are "Wear-Proof." For twenty-three years Buckeye Incubators have been sold with a guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg, and in every case where they fail to fulfill this guarantee, the machines have been taken back by the manufacturers. The total number that have been returned has been less than one-tenth of one per cent. Here is the guarantee that is packed in every Buckeye Incubator:

Guarantee No. 231,175—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, to be complete in every detail and in perfect working order. We guarantee the efficiency of all its mechanical parts, and the material of which it is constructed is guaranteed against deterioration from wear for a period of five (5) years. If this Incubator, or any part thereof, should fail to fulfill our guarantee, the entire machine or any defective part (excepting thermometers and lamp burners) may be returned to us at any time within (5) years, and we will place the machine in perfect working order, and replace any defective part, without charge. Thermometers and lamp burners are guaranteed against defect and breakage upon arrival. Should either be defective or broken on arrival, we will replace them without charge. (Signed) The Buckeye Incubator Co.

This guarantee goes with every buckeye, regardless of cost.

BUCKEYE BROODERS—(Latest Models)—These Brooders are equipped with regulators, same as the Incubators, and there is not danger of getting too hot or cold, as in some, which often causes the loss of quite a lot of chicks. They have overhead heat, using the hot water system, and it keeps every corner of the Brooder at exactly the same temperature and avoids crowding. These brooders are made of the very best material and with care should last a lifetime.

Special Prices Buckeye Brooders

| | |
|--|---------|
| Buckeye No. 1 Indoor Brooder, 50-chick capacity..... | \$ 7.00 |
| Buckeye No. 3 Indoor Brooder, 100-chick capacity..... | 8.00 |
| Buckeye No. 2 Outdoor Brooder, 50-chick capacity..... | 10.00 |
| Buckeye No. 4 Outdoor Brooder, 100-chick capacity..... | 16.00 |

POULTRY NETTING—(50 yds. to roll)—Used for fencing houses, chick runs, and many other things about the farm. We handle only the Best Grade.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | \$0.85 | 1 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | \$2.25 |
| 2 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | 1.75 | 2 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | 4.50 |
| 3 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | 2.75 | 3 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | 5.75 |
| 4 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | 3.75 | 4 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | 8.25 |
| 5 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | 4.75 | 5 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | 11.25 |
| 6 ft. 2-in. mesh..... | 5.50 | 6 ft. 1-in. mesh..... | 13.50 |

On any wire we list, if you intend using large amounts, we will be glad to give you a special price.

STAPLES—For putting up wire. 1 yb, 5c; 6 lbs, 25c.

UNION POULTRY LOCK FENCING—Union Lock is the standard poultry fence of the day, making not only one of the neatest, but the strongest and cheapest fence that can be built. Price per roll of ten rods, or 165 feet—
 2 ft. high 165 ft. long. \$2.75
 3 ft. high 165 ft. long. \$3.10
 4 ft. high 165 ft. long. 4.00
 5 ft. high 165 ft. long. 4.50
 6 ft. high 165 ft. long. 5.10

The prices on the above wire were made before the recent advance, but we will not change our prices until what stock we have on hand is sold.

| | |
|--|--------|
| THE BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL —Price..... | \$3.00 |
| THE BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER —Price..... | \$2.00 |

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER—Quite a number



of hovers offered on the market are not practical and are absolutely worthless. We can recommend this one, and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If interested, write for catalogue giving complete description.

Each ...\$8.50

CHICK SHELTERS

The addition of a Chick Shelter to an outdoor brooder makes a complete outfit for brooding chicks.

Price, 3x6 ft., each ...\$5.00

MODEL BROOD COOP

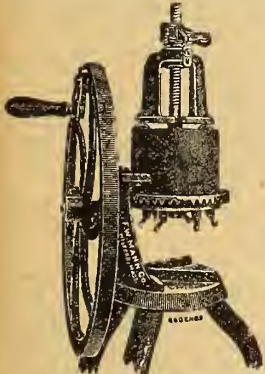
This is a very handy coop for hen with chicks. It may be used first to let the hen set in, and then is a house for them after they are hatched.

Price: size 2x4½ feet\$4.75

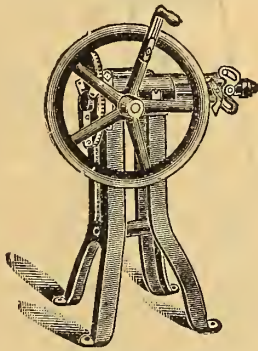
ROOFING FOR POULTRY HOUSES—Induruid Roofing—This is not a cheap roofing, but standard, and one of the very best on the market. Cement, nails, and overlap free.

Price per Square (100 Square Feet.)
1-ply.....\$2.25 2-ply.....\$3.25
3-ply.....4.00. Deduct 15 per cent, 5 roll lots; 20 per cent, larger amounts.

BONE MILLS—No poultryman can afford to be without a bone mill, and the best is always the cheapest. We carry a full line of bone mills, only the best makes, and which are guaranteed by the manufacturers.



Mann's Bone Mill



Standard Bone Mill

- Mann's No. 5C, with crank handle.....\$6.00
- Mann's No. 5 B, with balance wheel..... 8.00
- Mann's No. 5BM, with balance wheel.....10.40
- Mann's No. 7, with balance wheel and stand.....12.00
- Mann's No. 7½, Semi-Power Machine.....16.00
- Mann's No. 9, balance wheel on stand.....18.40
- Mann's No. 11, Power Machine.....26.00
- Mann's No. 12, Power Machine.....30.00
- Standard No. 10, complete.....\$ 6.75
- Standard No. 9, complete..... 8.80
- Standard No. 8, complete.....10.50
- Standard No. 6, complete.....13.50
- Standard No. 3, complete.....17.50
- Standard No. 4, complete.....19.90

We can also furnish larger Power Mills. If interested in Bone Cutters, write for catalogue of either Mann's or Standard, which will give you full descriptions.

Mann's Clover Cutter

Without Stand (for use on bench or table).....\$ 8.00
With Iron Stand, complete..... 10.00

Empire Training and Exhibition Coops

We are agents for the Empire Cooping Co., and can furnish any coops listed by them. We carry a full line in stock. Write for their catalog giving full descriptions. Prices, f. o. b. Augusta.

Style AA—One apartment cage, wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends. Length 2 ft., width 2 ft., height, 27 in. Each, \$3.75.

Style C—Standard two apartment poultry coops with wire

front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions, or wire ends and partitions. Length of section 4 ft. Size of apartments 22x24x27 in. Each, \$6.50.

Style A—Standard 3 apartment poultry coop with wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 in. Each, \$6.25.

Style B—Standard 3 apartment poultry coop, with wire front and top. Solid 3-ply veneered back, ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 in. Each, \$6.75.

Style H—Pen Exhibition coop, with veneered or wire ends. Each, \$5.50.

With solid 3-ply veneered back. Each, \$6.00.

Length of pen 4 ft., width 30 in., height 30 in.

Style E—Standard 4 apartment Bantam or Pigeon coop, with wire front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 6 ft. Size of apartments 18x18x18 in. Each, \$6.50.

Empire Shipping Coops

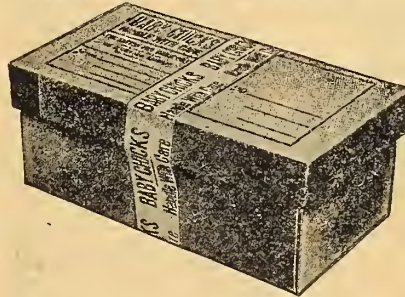
These shipping coops are a combination of economy and convenience and should appeal to every fancier. An important feature of the coop is the top lid or cover which does not require hammer, saw or nails to coop or uncoop your birds; no matter how often you open or close the coop the top is always in position.

Each Single Coop, size 12x22x25 in.....\$ 0.90
Trio Coop, size 18x22x25 in..... 1.10
Pen Coop, size 22x22x25 in..... 1.15

ERIE SHIPPING COOPS—This coop is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The tops and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat or cold.

Each Doz.
Erie No. A, 12x16x17.....\$ 0.40 \$ 3.50
Erie No. B, 12x18x22..... .45 4.00
Erie No. C, 12x22x22..... .50 4.25
Erie No. D, 20x22x22..... .55 5.25
Erie No. E, 20x24x22..... .60 6.25

THE SEPTON LIVE CHICK BOX—Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in express will alone pay for coxes.



Each Doz.
25 Chick size, 12x 6x5.....\$0.20 \$1.35
50 Chick size, 12x12x5..... .25 1.85
100 Chick size, 24x12x5..... .30 3.00

THE ERIE EGG BOX—These boxes are especially designed for shipping

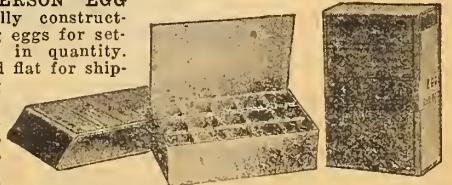
settings of fancy eggs. Note that each egg is protected upon all sides with one thickness of corrugated paper. When the top is on and the handle is inserted it locks the box so there can be no substitution of inferior eggs. The handle



serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the expressmen are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is a reminder. Prices— Each Doz.
One setting size.....\$0.20 \$1.35
Two setting size..... .25 2.00

THE ANDERSON EGG BOX

—Especially constructed for packing eggs for setting purposes in quantity. Prices—Folded flat for shipment. 50-egg size, each 35c; doz., \$2.75; 100-egg size, each 60c; doz, \$1.50.



DIAMOND

EGG CARRIERS—Especially constructed so as to ship setting eggs by parcel post. 15-egg size. Price, each, 25c; doz., \$1.50.
PAPER EGG BOXES FOR MARKET EGGS—Dozen, 25c; 100, 90c; 1,000, \$7.50.

We can furnish these printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.

FARMERS' MODERN EGG CARRIERS—Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs. Price, complete, each.....\$1.50
 Extra jute board fillers, dozen......75
 Extra egg tray fillers, dozen, 25c; 100.....4.00

WOOD'S REVOLVING EGG CABINETE—A practical device for taking care of and turning eggs that are kept for hatching purposes. Price.....\$3.00
 150-egg size, weight 30 lbs., each.....5.00
 288-egg size, weight 55 lbs., each.....6.25
 560-egg size, weight 75 lbs., each.....

KNOX LICE EXPELLING NEST EGGS—A Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. These are effective, lasting, not expensive, and superior to others in form, size, and appearance. They look exactly like natural eggs. Price.....Each, 10c; Doz., 75c

CORNELL'S TRAP NEST

This is positively the only means by which a laying strain can be attained. When made practicable they are not as inconvenient as one would at first suppose.

CORNELL TRAP NEST—This is one of the best nests on the market today, strongly built and will last with proper care indefinitely. Price, each.....\$1.75

BISQUE NEST EGGS—The most ideal china nest egg known. Can hardly be told from natural eggs. Don't break easily. Price, each.....5c; Doz.,.....35c



LEG BANDS—Why are Leg Bands used? We are often asked this question. Every breeder of note, are today using them. Different individuals and strains are kept separate in this way. Poultrymen exhibiting birds are compelled to band them in order that judges will have some method of identifying individual birds on score cards. The age of birds, too, can be kept and when too old to be profitable should be disposed of. You have to band in order to keep correct egg records. There should be more bands used. We carry a complete line. In ordering Leg Bands always give sizes wanted or name of breed of fowls and number of males and females.

CLIMAX LEG BANDS

DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS



Prices Prepaid

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 12..... | \$.15 |
| 25..... | .25 |
| 50..... | .45 |
| 100..... | .75 |
| 500..... | 3.25 |
| 1,000..... | 6.00 |

Leader Adjustable Leg Bands (Prices Prepaid)

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 12..... | \$.15 |
| 25..... | .25 |
| 50..... | .40 |
| 100..... | .75 |
| 500..... | 3.25 |
| 1,000..... | 6.00 |



Smith Sealed Leg Bands (Prices Prepaid)

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 12..... | \$.30 |
| 25..... | .50 |
| 50..... | 1.00 |
| 100..... | 1.50 |
| 500..... | 6.50 |
| 1,000..... | 12.50 |

Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Plain, each..... | \$.50 |
| Lettered Jaw..... | .65 |

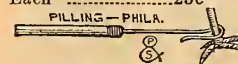
Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 12..... | \$.15 |
| 25..... | .25 |
| 50..... | .40 |
| 100..... | .75 |
| 500..... | 3.25 |
| 1,000..... | 6.00 |

Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives—Price, postpaid, 50c
Poultry Markers—You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best.
 Model Poultry Marker—Each.....35c
 Lambert's Marker—Each.....25c
 Petty's Marker—Each.....25c



Judging Sticks—Prices, small, 65c; medium, 85c; large, \$1.00
Pilling Fowl Catcher—Price, postpaid.....20c
CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—We carry in stock a complete line of Caponizing Instruments and Poultry Surgical Cases. Write us for literature if interested.
 Pilling's Philadelphia Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$2.50.
 Pilling's Farmer Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$3.00.
 Pilling's Cupped Forcep Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$5.00



Farmer Miles' Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$7.50.

Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases—
 Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case, No. 15, \$1.50.
 Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 30, \$3.00.
 Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 50, \$5.00.



Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 75.....\$7.50

Food Hoppers—Different style food hoppers are made according to different methods of feeding, and are practical and often save their cost in feed bills the first month. We



carry a complete line of all standard tested kinds.

COAT'S AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER—IT IS THREE MACHINES IN ONE

Three sets of different size wire mesh accompanying each feeder. It takes but a minute to change it to a grain feeder, dry mesh or little chick feeder. Changing the mesh does the trick. These feeders are guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction. **PRICE:**

| |
|--|
| No. 1 Holds 6 quarts, \$1.25 for Little Chicks |
| No. 2 Holds 8 quarts, \$2.00 for Hens. |
| No. 3 Holds 12 quarts, \$3.00 for Hens. |
| No. 4 Holds 20 quarts, \$3.50 for Hens. |

NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDERS—This is one of the best Automatic Grain Feeders on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and will last a lifetime.

PRICE

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| No. 1—1 pk.....\$2.50 | No. 2—1/2 bu.....\$3.50 |
| No. 3—1 bu.....4.10 | No. 4—1 1/2 bu.....5.00 |

Six in One Exerciser and Feeder—The Six in One is the most complete Exerciser and Feeder ever offered on the market. It has a large compartment in the center for mixed grain, which is fed automatically. Besides this it has five other compartments for dry mash, oyster shell, grit and charcoal. They are all intact ready, and is the only Feeder known on the market today that the user can fill and go away for several days knowing that his flock will be properly fed and systematically during his absence. They are strongly built and with care will last forever. We advise all poultry raisers to at least try one of these. 20-quart size, each.....\$3.75

MODEL DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Made of heavy galvanized iron and should with little care last a lifetime. Suitable for Dry Grain and Beef Scraps. Price, each, 75c; 1/2 dozen.....\$3.25.



Model Dry Food Hopper

Model Grit and Shell Boxes (Round Bottoms)

Favorite Dry Food Hoppers—Rust-proof and will never clog. Has round bottom made of heavy galvanized iron. The best wall dry mash Food Hopper known. 12-in., each...\$1.00 18-in., each...\$1.25 24-in., each...\$1.50

Favorite Chick Feeders—This is the only practical dry mash wall chick feeder that we have ever offered. These are well made and are very handy to use in a Brooder house. 10-inch, each.....50c

Model Grit and Shell Boxes (Round Bottom)—No poultryman can be without these very handy articles. Made of heavy galvanized iron and will last a lifetime. The top keeps contents clean and protects from rain. Made especially for holding Oyster Shell, Grit, Charcoal, Bone, etc., and can be hung on side of walls of pen, keeping these necessities constantly before your birds. Price, each, 50c; dozen.....\$2.75

The Overall Feeder—This is one of the best feeders on the market today, especially for feeding mash feeds. There is no waste of feed, and they are easily accessible. There is no clogging of feed, and can be cleaned without waste of time. This feeder is strong and will last a lifetime with any care. Price: Chick size.....\$.30 6-quart size......40 1-peck size......50



FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS
Hallock Food and Water Holders — Excellent to feed wet Mash Feed or suitable to water ducks or any fowl. Wires protect food and birds cannot get in pan and soil feed or water. The holder can be carried about with perfect safety, as the greater the weight the tighter the grip of the wires. Price—1-gallon size, each \$0.75..... ½ doz., \$3.25

DAVIS FOOD AND WATER FOUNTAINS—A very cheap and practical fount or feed hopper—use a quart bottle as a water fount or a fruit jar as a feed hopper. Hangs against the wall in brooder houses. Little chicks can neatly drink, yet do not get wet. Each, \$0.25 ½ dozen, \$1.25 1 dozen, \$2.25.

MODEL DRINK FOUNTS—These are a standard article, made of heavy galvanized iron and will not rust or freeze. Made in several sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds.

1-qt. size, 20c; ½ doz., \$1.00 2-qt. size, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.25 3-qt. size, 30c; ½ doz., \$1.50 4-qt. size, 40c; ½ doz., \$1.75

Sanitary Stone Drinking Fountains—Made in sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds, easy to clean and especially fine for summer use keeping water fresh and cool.

1-qt. size, each 20c; ½ doz., \$1.00 2-qt. size, each, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.25 4-qt. size, each 40c; ½ doz., \$1.75



Model Wall Founts (Square and Round Bottom)—This fount is very handy and can be hung on wall a few feet above the floor in the houses, pens, or yards, and keeps birds from getting dirt in them, yet enables the birds to drink. Very fine for pigeons. Made of galvanized iron and guaranteed not defective. Price: Gallon size, each, 50c; ½ dozen.....\$2.50 2-gallon size, each, 75c; ½ dozen.....\$3.25

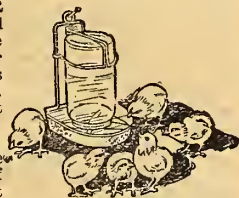
Model Wall Founts

Feed and Water Cups—These are especially adapted to use in exhibition or conditioning cups.

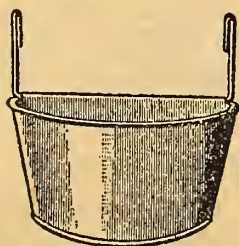
Each ½ doz. 1 doz.
Single size.....\$0.15 \$0.75 \$1.35
Pen size......20 1.20 2.00

Drinking Fountains—Every poultryman knows the necessity of keeping before his birds at all times fresh clean water; for results your birds will require this. We carry a complete line of drinking founts, all sizes a dsuitable for any conditions.

BEISE DRINKING FOUNTS—One of the best founts, made of galvanized iron and nicely finished. Fills same as a pail,



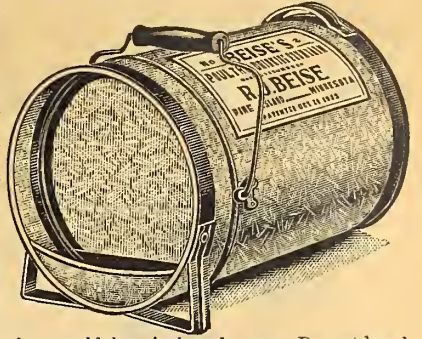
Model Drink Founts



does not spill when laid down for use and the convex front prevents bursting from freezing in winter, also makes it easy to clean.

No. 1 holds 3 qts., Little Chicks, 45c
No. 2 holds 2 gal, Grown Fowls, 75c
No. 3 holds 3 gal, Grown Fowls, 85c
No. 4 holds 4 gal, Grown Fowls, 95c

Davis All Rite Founts—This is a small fount, handy and easy to clean. Nothing better to use for young chicks in brooder houses, or for an old hen in brood coop. Do not break easily, and last indefinitely. Each, 15c; ½ dz., 75c; 1 dz., \$1.25



POULTRY REMEDIES

All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all are reliable. For some we are agents. Any listed we can recommend.

Poultry Powders and Egg Producers

Magic Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; large size, 50c.
International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.
Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 1 ½-lb. pkg., 25c; 3 ¼-lb. pkg., 50c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00.
Saylor's Poultry Powder, 25c.

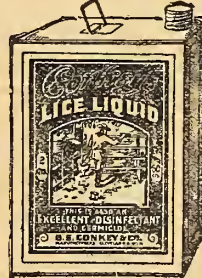
ROUP REMEDIES—Conkey's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large size, \$1.00.

Conkey's Roup Pills, 25c and 50c.
Rust Roup Pills, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.

Willett's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.
Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies — Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.
Conkey's Healing Ointment, 25c.

Southern Wonder, \$1.00
White Diarrhoea Remedies—Conkey's.....25c and 50c
Cholera Remedies—Conkey's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Dodge's Four C's, 25c.
Willett's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.



Miscellaneous Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.....25c and 50c
Conkey's Worm Powder.....25c and 50c
Conkey's Gape Remedy.....25c and 50c
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.....50c
Conkey's Poultry Laxative.....25c
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.....50c
Conkey's Canker Remedy.....50c
Conkey's Flea Salve.....25c
Oculum.....50c

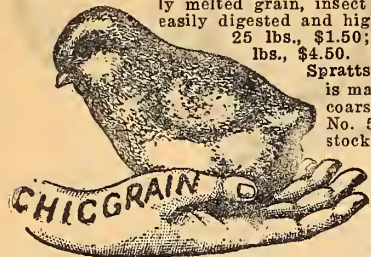
Lice and Insect Killers

Lambert's Death to Lice.....10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00
Conkey's Insect Powder.....25c and .50
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....10c and .25
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....35c, 60c and 1.00
Conkey's Noxicide.....35c and .60

POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES

In quoting Poultry Feeds, prices are made on the present market prices, and are subject to fluctuation, but we will always give the best market price at time orders are received.

- High Grade Scratch Feed—The highest grade balanced grain feed we can buy. Price: 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.
- Reliable Scratch Feed—Price: 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.85.
- High Grade Chick Feed—A well-balanced pure grain Chick Feed. Price: 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.
- Spratts Chicgrain—A perfectly balanced, semi-cooked, partly melted grain, insect and vegetable ration; easily digested and highly nutritious. Price: 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.



Spratts Cooked Food—This is made in three sizes, No. 3, coarse, for grown chickens; No. 5, medium, for growing stock; No. 12, fine for young stock. This is a cooked food, and as a forcing food or egg producer, it has no equal. It is prepared strictly according to Modern Scientific Methods, and

the result of exhaustive experiments. It is composed of cereals, meat, vegetable, bone and shell in judicious combination. If fed according to directions it will prove one of the cheapest and most economical that can be used. Price: 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

- Blatchfords Egg Mash—Especially prepared egg-producing mash. Price: 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.50.
- Blatchfords Milk Mash—Especially prepared for growing and forcing chicks. 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.50.
- Aunt Patsy Poultry Mash—Especially prepared laying mash, which if fed constantly with grain feed, gives excellent results. Price: 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.
- Pure Pigeon Feed—Especially prepared balanced ration for Pigeons. Price: 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.
- Alfalfa Meal—Fine and Coarse—Used excellently with mixing mash feeds. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.
- Gluten Meal—25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.
- Flax Seed Meal—25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$10.
- Blood Meal—50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.
- Beef Scraps, Spratts—10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.
- Sunflower Seed—10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.
- Hemp Seed—10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.
- Pigeon Peas (for feed)—Pk, \$1.00; 1/2 bu., \$1.80; bu., \$3.75.
- Oyster Shell, Fine and Coarse—25 lbs., 30c; 50 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., 75c.
- Pearl Grit—Fine, Medium—10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.
- Granulated Bone—Fine, Medium and Coarse—10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.
- Charcoal—2-lb. carton, 15c; 50-lb. bags, \$1.50 each.
- Hen-e-ta Bone Grit—A new preparation which has proven to be very valuable to poultry raisers. It contains about 30 per cent of pure bone ash. Coarse, Medium and Fine. 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Succulent Tablets—A new way to furnish green food for small chicks, or confined poultry. A new discovery made in the poultry industry. Simply dissolve tablet in drinking water and it furnishes green food. 100, 75c; 250 tablets, \$1.50.

DOG FOODS AND REMEDIES

Glover's Imperial Dog Remedies

- Glover's Distemper Remedy.....\$1.00
- Mange Remedy.....\$.50 Vermifuge..... .50
- Blood Purifier..... .50 Diarrhoea Remedy..... .50
- Liniment..... .50 Black Tongue Remedy..... .50
- Liver Pills.....\$0.50 Digestive Pills.....\$0.50
- Condition Pills......50 Worm Capsules......50

We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested write for Dr. Glover's book on dog diseases—free.

- Spratt's Dog Soap; 25c size, dozen.....\$1.75
- Lister's Dog Soap; 10c size, dozen......84

Sergeant's Dog Remedies (Per Box)

- Mange Cure.....\$0.50 Condition Pills (small) \$0.50
- Condition Pills (large)..... 1.00 Sure Shot Capsules..... .50
- Sure Shot Liquid, bot..... .50 Iron and Arsenic Pills..... .50
- Iron and Arsenic Pills..... 1.00 Canker Wash (bot.)..... .50
- Rheumatic Pills......50 Constipation Cure......25
- Flea Remedy (bot.)......25 Soft Carolic Soap......25

We are agents for the above well-known remedies. If interested in dogs and their diseases, write for "Free Booklet."

FEED FOR DOGS

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Vegetable Dog Cakes—The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world, a staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs.

Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$7.50; 4½-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits—The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package. Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$8.00; ¾-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Prepared Canned Meat—2½-lb. cans. An Ideal Dog Food, very convenient, never spoils. One can, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.

Weanor—The perfect substitute for bitch's milk. This is an ideal preparation for raising puppies that have lost their mother. There is nothing that has ever been offered on the market for this purpose. Price, per can, \$1.00.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

Milk Bottles (Standard Weight)

| | Doz. | Gross | Pints | Doz. | Gross |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| ½ Pints..... | \$0.35 | \$3.75 | | \$0.45 | \$4.50 |
| Quarts..... | .60 | 6.00 | ½ Gallon..... | 1.50 | 16.75 |

We buy milk bottles in car lots. We make special prices in large quantities.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS (Galvanized Iron)

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 6-qt. size, each..... | \$1.25 | 8-qt. size, each..... | \$1.50 |
| 12-qt. size, each..... | 1.75 | 20 pts. size, each..... | 1.75 |

Milk Bottle Caps

Regular, per box of 5,000..\$1.35 Certified, per box 5,000..\$1.75
Special prices made in large quantities. Can furnish printed in any style wanted.

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Milk Bottle and Jar Brushes—No. 86..... | Each Doz. | \$0.40 \$4.00 |
|---|-----------|---------------|

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

For more than 30 years this has been the standard Cream Separator of the world. Farmers, as well as dairymen, are finding out the advantages of a separator and that they pay for themselves within a year. Sooner or later you will buy a separator, and when you do, insist on getting the best. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today, for every 3 lbs. of butter you are making without a separator you can make 4 lbs. or more with a De Laval, besides the labor saved. We carry in Stock—

- No. 5 Capacity guaranteed 135 lbs. per hour.....\$40.00
- No. 10 Capacity guaranteed 335 lbs. per hour.....\$65.00
- No. 12 Capacity guaranteed 450 lbs. per hour \$75.00

If interested, get special catalog.

- Champion Milk Coolers**
- No. 2 Capacity 4 gal., each.....\$7.50
- No. 3 Capacity, 8 gal., each..... 8.50
- No. 4 Capacity, 12 gal., each.....10.50

Sterilac Sanitary Milk Pails—Most sanitary milk pail known; recommended by the Board of Health. Ten per cent discount on lots of 6 or more.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Price—Standard Pails, each..... | \$2.50 |
| Price—Seamless Pails, each..... | 3.00 |
| Champion Milk Pails—Price, each..... | \$1.50 |

Davis Swing Churns

- No. 1, 4-gal. or less..\$ 8.00 No. 5, 13-gal. or less..\$15.00
- No. 2, 5-gal. or less.. 9.00 No. 6, 17-gal. or less.. 18.00
- No. 3, 8-gal. or less.. 10.00 No. 7, 30-gal. or less.. 30.00
- No. 4, 10-gal. or less.. 12.00 No. 8, 40-gal. or less.. 35.00
- No. 9, 50-gal. or less..... 40.00

Butter Paper—Heavily paraffined for wrapping Butter. 1 lb., 30c; 10 to 25 lbs., at 25c.

Butter Cartons—Hold 1 lb. butter. Price, 100, 50c.

Butter Coloring

| | |
|--|--------|
| Wells & Richardson.....Bottle, 25c; ½ doz..... | \$1.25 |
| Wells & Richardson.....Bottle, 50c; ½ doz..... | 2.25 |

We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.

BIRD SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES

| | Pkg. | ½ Doz. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Mocking Bird Food..... | \$0.25 | \$1.15 |
| Bird Manna..... | .15 | .75 |
| Bird Bitters..... | .25 | 1.25 |
| Song Restorer..... | .25 | 1.25 |
| Plumage Restorer..... | .25 | 1.25 |
| Bird Eye Water..... | .25 | 1.25 |
| Mite Exterminator..... | .25 | 1.25 |
| Moulting Pepper..... | .25 | 1.25 |

| | Pkg. | 1 Doz. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Bird Seed (1-lb. packages)..... | \$0.15 | \$1.50 |
| Silver Gravel..... | .10 | .60 |
| Cuttle Fish Bone, per pound..... | .25 | |

Mixed Bird Seed (bulk)—10 lbs., 10c; 25 to 50 lbs., 9c; 100 lbs., 8c per lb.

We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cages, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply Catalog.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ANIMAL REMEDIES

Cartwright's Mange Cure-liquid. For 35 years the leading Dog Mange Cure in the South. Dilute 50% with water and apply and rub in with a brush. Harmless to use. Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial, your money back on request. Price, per bottle, 50 cts.; 1 doz., \$4.

Cartwright's Dog Mange Cure 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, 1 box, postpaid, 55 cts. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of five hundred dogs impounded this season in Augusta.

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. Ask us for literature. Black Tongue has always been a fatal disease and wrongly treated. This Remedy is a recent discovery and will save thousands of dogs' lives who have been dying of Black Tongue, and thousands of lives, too of dogs who have been killed for rabies who should have been treated for Black Tongue. Dry form, 1 pkg., postpaid, \$1.00.

Cartwright's Dog Soap; the best Dog Soap on the market for washing dogs and keeping the skin and hair in condition and keeping them free of fleas. Indispensable to every dog owner. 1 cake, 20c, postpaid 25c; 1 box 3 cakes 60c postpaid.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH

The Process: Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which can be kept 12 months). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated. Price, 1 box, postpaid, 50c; wholesale, 1 doz., \$4, f. o. b. Augusta.

"INSTANT INSECT KILLER" is a new, non-poisonous, non-inflammable and does not stain, pleasant-odored liquid which, when sprayed, becomes a gas and which, when breathed by them, kills instantly all insects, such as flies, mosquitoes,

fleas, roaches, waterbugs, ants, chicken lice and mites, red bugs, bed bugs (chinchies), moths, ticks, etc. Can be sprayed, too, directly on horses, cows, chickens, dogs, and all domesticated animals **except cats**, and will kill all harbored insects, and besides acts as a repellent. Does not disfigure hide nor hair. Do not spray on cats or vegetation! Nothing has ever been found that equals this as a fly-killer, and for killing and driving away mosquitoes in rooms at night, and as a dog flea killer.

PRICES—Full pints (16 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 40c; postpaid, 50c; full quarts (32 oz.), with mouth sprayer, 60c; postpaid, 75c; 1-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.75; postpaid, \$1.95; 5-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.60 per gallon; 10-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.50 per gallon; $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel with 1-gallon sprayer at \$1.35 per gallon; 1 barrel with 1-gallon sprayer at \$1.25 per gallon.

DIRECTIONS

For Household Use: Use "Instant Insect Killer" No. 1.

For Flies—Spray liquid throughout air of room, about sinks, garbage, back doors; kills flies, maggots and also repels flies.

For Mosquitoes—Spray same as for flies, and under beds and in dark corners.

For Fleas—Spray carpets, cellars and on dog and other animals—but not on cat.

For Roaches, Waterbugs, Ants—Spray around sinks, safes, cupboards, window sills, under tables, water pipes, all cracks and crevices.

For Chicken Lice and Mites—Spray fowl, hen houses, roosts, nests.

For Bed Bugs (Chinchies)—Spray cracks, crevices, baseboards, bed springs, and mattresses.

For Moths—Does not stain; spray carpet, clothing, closets, wardrobe, etc.; kills moths and worms.

For Use on Stock and Stables—Use No. 2—Same as No. 1, but slightly heavier bodied. Spray the whole animal lightly, standing several feet away. Unexcelled for dairymen's use; does not gum or collect dust; spray several times a week. For fly larvae, spray manure heap and then throw several buckets of water on top which washes liquid downward and instantly kills eggs and larvae of flies.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ANIMAL REMEDIES

WILLET'S 1917

SPRING CATALOG

FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH



N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.