

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FALL

RECEIVED

JAN 14 1925

U. S. Department of Agriculture

SOUND SEED FOR THE SOUTH

Field of Frost Proof Winter Beardless Barley.
This made a full crop in the severe winter
of 1923-1924. See description in catalog.



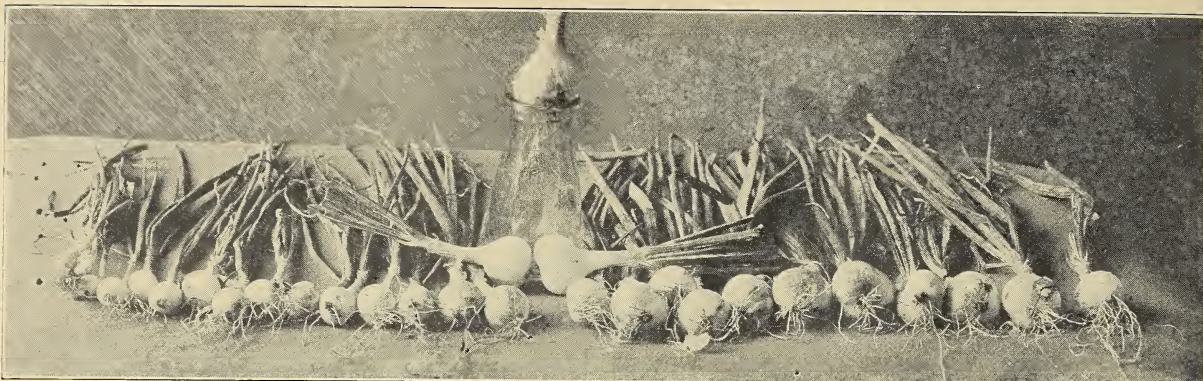
N.L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA

1924

GEORGIA

Willet's Improved Pure White Multiplier Onion



This is a picture of WILLET'S IMPROVED PURE WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION

The sets were put out March 20th, 1924. First green Onions were ready May 20th, or in 60 days. This is a splendid Onion any way you take it, and is surely a great asset to every garden. FOR TRUCKERS, it is extra profitable, because each little set produces five to 20 small Onions just as those shown in picture. It doesn't take them long to be ready to market as "green bunch Onions," thus making a quick, sure cash crop and a profit.

Most folks enjoy eating a good mild green Onion but the main value of an Onion is the fact that it is one of the healthiest and most necessary of all vegetables to eat. Every one should eat several small Onions each week, just for the health's sake. They are almost a guarantee against taking cold, etc.

For market or home use this Onion is sure to please you. Plant from September to last of March.

PRICE—Pound, 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid; 8 lbs., \$1.45; bushel, 32 lbs., \$4.00, not prepaid.

Willet's Wonder Pea

This variety is certainly a marvelous selection; it is making more and more friends wherever planted.

The way it came thru the past severe winter gives the most convincing proof of its claim to be the best Winter Pea.

It came out after all the cold weather and made a wonderful and profitable crop; in fact, the cold seemed to have stimulated it to greater productiveness; as in our own garden and in every other garden or truck crop that we have seen it made a heavier crop of Peas than ever before.

Where we got only two light pickings from the very best Alaska stock, our WONDER PEA gave four heavy pickings, which totalled five times in quantity, the Alaska.

In prolificness it will out-yield every other early Pea three or four to one and will make a crop under the most unfavorable conditions.

It is without a doubt, the most prolific, the hardiest, the safest, the surest cropping, most profitable Winter Pea to plant.

This is the opinion of hundreds who have planted it in the past few years, and is the reason for the rapid increase in the demand for seed. We believe the experience of Mr. Cad Jones, of Greensboro, Ala., fairly represents that of all our customers. He says: "I planted the Wonder Peas the first of October. Noticed the first bloom Xmas morning. The rows are now solid and beautiful, have not been hurt by the cold. The rows are three feet apart, and planted between, I have Spinach, Chinese Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Rape and Kale. I am having greens every day. My rows of Peas are stooled out into a solid mass. I believe it to be the best Pea that can be planted. I have thirteen rows each a hundred feet long."

This Pea, introduced by us in 1919, is everything that its name implies. The MOST PROLIFIC bush garden Pea that grows; each plant is literally covered with Peas. The small green Peas are sweet and tender, like the famous "FRENCH PEAS," they melt in your mouth. Only a small amount of seed is required, a pint will produce as much as a couple of quarts of others; they stool heavily, making sometimes 25 stems from one seed. The earlier they are planted the more they stool. In South Georgia, Florida and Gulf Coast plant in October. From Macon northward plant November, December and January without danger of being cold-killed. Will stand more cold than ANY other sort of Pea. It is hardy, healthy, prolific and of the finest quality.

PRICE—Postpaid: Pkt. 15c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1-2 lb. 40c; 1b. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

PRICES in this catalogue have been made as low as possible, quality considered, and cancel all previous quotations. They are subject to change without notice. Terms are cash. No goods sent C. O. D.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS—Prices on seeds, especially field types, are based on prevailing prices at the time this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there has been neither an advance or decline in price on some article. Write or wire us for special quotations on field seeds you expect to buy in large quantities, if you think our catalogue prices out of line. Always state quantity you expect to buy.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Cashiers or Certified Check. When personal checks are sent, goods will not be shipped until our bank has time to verify the account. Cash may be sent in registered letters. Stamps are acceptable in small amounts.

POSTAGE CHARGES—We pay postage on all seeds in packets, ounces, 1-4 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Charges on seeds quoted "not prepaid," will be paid by customers and if it is desired to have them shipped by Parcel Post, sufficient money should be inclosed to cover postage. The correct amount may be determined by consulting Parcel Post table. If carrying charges are not sent, goods will be shipped by express or freight collect.

NON-GUARANTEE—The very nature of the goods that we sell makes it impossible for us to guarantee seeds, plants, bulbs or any goods that we may send out, as to matter of germination, purity or outcome of crop, and like other responsible seed houses, we have adopted the following form of non-guarantee: We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants that we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once and money will be refunded. All claims must be made within five days after delivery.

U. S. PARCEL POST RATES

—PARCEL POST ZONES—

Weight in pounds.	1st & 2nd miles.	Third miles.	Fourth miles.	Fifth miles.	Sixth miles.
1	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61
21	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69
22	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77
23	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85
24	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93
25	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01
26	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09
27	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17
28	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25
29	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33
30	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41
31	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49
32	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57
33	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65
34	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73
35	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81
36	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89
37	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97
38	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05
39	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13
40	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21
41	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29
42	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37
43	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45
44	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53
45	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61
50	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01
55	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....
60	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....
65	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....
70	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....

Approximate Parcel Post Zones for the Southern States

For the guidance of those who do not know the parcel post zones they are in we have arranged here a list of the Southern States and their zones which will doubtless help the customers in the matter of their postage.

- GEORGIA**—Practically all in the first and second zones.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**—Practically all in the first and second zones.
- FLORIDA**—Northern half is in the third zone. Lower portion is in the fourth zone.
- ALABAMA**—Eastern half is in the third zone; Western part in the fourth zone.
- MISSISSIPPI**—Entirely in the fourth zone.
- LOUISIANA**—Mainly in the fifth zone. Extreme eastern strip in the fourth zone.
- ARKANSAS**—Eastern portion is in the fourth zone; Western half in the fifth zone.
- TENNESSEE**—Eastern half in the third zone; Western section in the fourth zone.
- NORTH CAROLINA**—Mainly in the third zone; Northeastern portion in the fourth zone.
- VIRGINIA**—Southwestern corner is in the third zone; balance is in the fourth zone.
- WEST VIRGINIA**—Practically all in the fourth zone.
- KENTUCKY**—Practically all in the fourth zone.

To Figure Amount of Postage Necessary For a Package

Determine your zone, either by the parcel post table on this page which tells at the top the zones according to the distance you are from Augusta, Ga., or by the approximate list which we have given. If, as an example, you are 60 miles from Augusta, Ga., you are in the second zone.

After you have determined the zone, figure the weight of the goods you are ordering. On the left side of the table are the weights. If the weight of the goods you are buying will be 60 pounds and you are in the second zone the amount of postage required will be 64 cents.

Willet's Seeds Can Be Depended Upon For High Quality

INDEX

<table border="0"> <tr><td>Asparagus Roots</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Asparagus Bunchers</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Asparagus Knives</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Barleys</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Buckwheat</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Beans, Garden</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Beets</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Brussels Sprouts</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Bulbs</td><td>26-27-28</td></tr> <tr><td>Bulb Bowls</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>Bulb Fibre</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>Bird, Remedies and Supplies</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>Clovers</td><td>7-8</td></tr> <tr><td>Canada Field Peas</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Cyclone Seed Sower</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabbage</td><td>13</td></tr> </table>	Asparagus Roots	10	Asparagus Bunchers	10	Asparagus Knives	10	Barleys	2	Buckwheat	5	Beans, Garden	11	Beets	12	Brussels Sprouts	12	Bulbs	26-27-28	Bulb Bowls	26	Bulb Fibre	26	Bird, Remedies and Supplies	39	Clovers	7-8	Canada Field Peas	8	Cyclone Seed Sower	8	Cabbage	13	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Cabbage Plants</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Collards</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Carrots</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Cauliflower</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Celery</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Corns, Garden</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Cucumbers</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Cantaloupe</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Dusting Machines</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>Dog Remedies and Supplies</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>Dairy Supplies</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>Egg Plant</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Farmgerm</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Flower Seed</td><td>24-25</td></tr> <tr><td>Grazing Mixture</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Grasses</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	Cabbage Plants	13	Collards	14	Carrots	14	Cauliflower	14	Celery	14	Corns, Garden	15	Cucumbers	15	Cantaloupe	15	Dusting Machines	36	Dog Remedies and Supplies	39	Dairy Supplies	40	Egg Plant	15	Farmgerm	6	Flower Seed	24-25	Grazing Mixture	5	Grasses	9	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Gold Fish and Supplies</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>Insecticides</td><td>33-34</td></tr> <tr><td>Kale</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Kohlrabi</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Lettuce</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Masters Plant Setters</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Mustard</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Nursery Stock</td><td>29-30-31-32</td></tr> <tr><td>Oats</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Oriental Vegetables</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Okra</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Onion Seed</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Onion Sets</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Peas, Garden</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>Peppers</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Parsley</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Parsnip</td><td>19</td></tr> </table>	Gold Fish and Supplies	39	Insecticides	33-34	Kale	19	Kohlrabi	19	Lettuce	16	Masters Plant Setters	13	Mustard	16	Nursery Stock	29-30-31-32	Oats	3	Oriental Vegetables	10	Okra	15	Onion Seed	17	Onion Sets	17	Peas, Garden	18	Peppers	19	Parsley	19	Parsnip	19	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Pruning Shears</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry Supplies</td><td>36-37-38</td></tr> <tr><td>Rye</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Rape</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Raffia</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Rutabaga</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>Radish</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Swiss Chard</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Squash</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Spinach</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Salsify</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Spraying Formula</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>Spray Pumps</td><td>34-35</td></tr> <tr><td>Tomatoes</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Turnips</td><td>22-23</td></tr> <tr><td>Vetch</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Wheat</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Pruning Shears	32	Poultry Supplies	36-37-38	Rye	4	Rape	5	Raffia	10	Rutabaga	23	Radish	10	Swiss Chard	12	Squash	15	Spinach	20	Salsify	20	Spraying Formula	33	Spray Pumps	34-35	Tomatoes	21	Turnips	22-23	Vetch	6	Wheat	5
Asparagus Roots	10																																																																																																																																						
Asparagus Bunchers	10																																																																																																																																						
Asparagus Knives	10																																																																																																																																						
Barleys	2																																																																																																																																						
Buckwheat	5																																																																																																																																						
Beans, Garden	11																																																																																																																																						
Beets	12																																																																																																																																						
Brussels Sprouts	12																																																																																																																																						
Bulbs	26-27-28																																																																																																																																						
Bulb Bowls	26																																																																																																																																						
Bulb Fibre	26																																																																																																																																						
Bird, Remedies and Supplies	39																																																																																																																																						
Clovers	7-8																																																																																																																																						
Canada Field Peas	8																																																																																																																																						
Cyclone Seed Sower	8																																																																																																																																						
Cabbage	13																																																																																																																																						
Cabbage Plants	13																																																																																																																																						
Collards	14																																																																																																																																						
Carrots	14																																																																																																																																						
Cauliflower	14																																																																																																																																						
Celery	14																																																																																																																																						
Corns, Garden	15																																																																																																																																						
Cucumbers	15																																																																																																																																						
Cantaloupe	15																																																																																																																																						
Dusting Machines	36																																																																																																																																						
Dog Remedies and Supplies	39																																																																																																																																						
Dairy Supplies	40																																																																																																																																						
Egg Plant	15																																																																																																																																						
Farmgerm	6																																																																																																																																						
Flower Seed	24-25																																																																																																																																						
Grazing Mixture	5																																																																																																																																						
Grasses	9																																																																																																																																						
Gold Fish and Supplies	39																																																																																																																																						
Insecticides	33-34																																																																																																																																						
Kale	19																																																																																																																																						
Kohlrabi	19																																																																																																																																						
Lettuce	16																																																																																																																																						
Masters Plant Setters	13																																																																																																																																						
Mustard	16																																																																																																																																						
Nursery Stock	29-30-31-32																																																																																																																																						
Oats	3																																																																																																																																						
Oriental Vegetables	10																																																																																																																																						
Okra	15																																																																																																																																						
Onion Seed	17																																																																																																																																						
Onion Sets	17																																																																																																																																						
Peas, Garden	18																																																																																																																																						
Peppers	19																																																																																																																																						
Parsley	19																																																																																																																																						
Parsnip	19																																																																																																																																						
Pruning Shears	32																																																																																																																																						
Poultry Supplies	36-37-38																																																																																																																																						
Rye	4																																																																																																																																						
Rape	5																																																																																																																																						
Raffia	10																																																																																																																																						
Rutabaga	23																																																																																																																																						
Radish	10																																																																																																																																						
Swiss Chard	12																																																																																																																																						
Squash	15																																																																																																																																						
Spinach	20																																																																																																																																						
Salsify	20																																																																																																																																						
Spraying Formula	33																																																																																																																																						
Spray Pumps	34-35																																																																																																																																						
Tomatoes	21																																																																																																																																						
Turnips	22-23																																																																																																																																						
Vetch	6																																																																																																																																						
Wheat	5																																																																																																																																						

WE HAVE GOT TO KEEP GOING

Farming is not different from other business, in its fundamental principles. Those who stay on the job, who "Carry On", "and stick", are the winners. WE are safe only when producing something of value, and your land is the same.

WE COME FROM THE EARTH.

WE LIVE FROM THE EARTH.

WE RETURN TO THE EARTH.

THE EARTH IS OUR MOTHER AND OUR GRAVE.

THEREFORE, WE SHOULD GIVE IT EVERY CARE AND CONSIDERATION.

The earth despises nudity, it is embarrassed by nakedness. Strip it of all covering, lay it bare and it will not rest until its nakedness is covered again by the grass, trees and flowers. The earth is always busy producing, even the dead grass and the twigs from the trees rot and furnish more food for the roots that first gathered the nutriment to produce them. The earth gladly produces for us when we treat it right. You are not treating your part of this earth right or doing the best farming when your land is allowed to lay bare and unproductive during the winter. Every acre can not be planted, but a third at least can be planted in one or more of the winter crops.

Think about the matter of winter crops very seriously; it deserves the deepest study, the most careful investigation. You will find they are what make up the profit on many successful farms.

In addition to the winter field crops there is the Fall and Winter garden. It may be made as successful, as profitable and as splendid a money saver in many ways as the spring garden. A good garden not only keeps you from spending so many dollars off the farm for food, but is a producer of health and often a preventor of sickness.

Then beauty must not be overlooked. Every one loves the beautiful, and for a very small amount invested in flower seed, bulbs and plants, one who has the use of only a small piece of ground or window box can have a wonderful amount of pleasure and healthful diversion. There is passing before us each day opportunities great and small, good and bad. For most of us there is in the small opportunity the greatest good and surest source of genuine pleasure. There is in the fine vegetable and the beautiful flower garden or the few pots and tubs on the porch, a splendid opportunity for both great pleasure and profit that every one may enjoy.

GRAINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

BARLEY (48 Lbs. Bushel)

For Winter Grazing, Hay and Grain. The Great Cold Proof Grazing and Grain Crop

TENNESSEE WINTER BEARDLESS No. 50—

It is a good crop that is absolutely sure to "make" on good land every year; no cold weather can hurt it, and it is rust-proof. For your best land there is no winter grain crop that will equal this HARDY WINTER BEARDLESS BARLEY. Planted in September it has made 51 bushels threshed grain an acre. Planted in October, 38 to 43 bushels. As a pasture crop it makes a rich rank growth and on account of its hardiness gives plenty of green feed during the winter and spring. For hay it should be cut when in the milk and when Hairy Vetch is planted with it, the value of the hay is doubled; the land is also made richer. On some rich bottoms, oats grow so rank they "lodge," and half of the crop is often ruined. This sort of land is specially adapted to this barley; the yield would be 50 or more bushels an acre.

This improvement or selection of barley was made in Tennessee; our seed for several years has been grown and improved in Georgia.

No other barley has ever produced such wonderful grazing and grain crops. It is ABSOLUTELY BEARDLESS. The grain for feed is better than Oats or Corn; it is a crop that should be grown on every farm every winter. We advise you to plant not less than a bushel of seed this fall or winter. You will then be convinced of its great value and will plant it as regularly thereafter as you plant corn. It is a sure way of producing a high value grain feed for all stock and will make and save money for you every year.

Sow September to December for grazing and grain, or January and February for grain. Stop grazing 1st to 15th of March. It will stand later grazing than Oats or Rye, and then make a better crop of grain.

Sow 1½ bushel an acre.

Price: Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.75 bus.



Heads of Tennessee Winter Beardless Barley No. 50

GEORGIA BEARDED—Sow one and one-half bushels to acre; best sown in fall; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is, therefore, better than wheat or rye. When cut for hay cut before fully bearded out. Barley hay cures well and is superior in feed nutriment to timothy hay. Barley is easily grown, and can be cut several weeks before wheat. It does well when seeded in corn and cotton rows as a per acre. Price: Pk. 65c; bu. \$2.00; 5 to 10 bus. at \$1.75 bus.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN CROP FROM SMUT

Keep all barberry bushes cut close to the ground. Treat every lot of oats, wheat, rye and barley you plant with "Formalin" or "40% Formaldehyde" solution. The day before planting spread grain on floor and sprinkle thoroughly with a solution of one pint of formalin to 40 gallons of water, or put solution in barrel and dip sack of grain in it 30 minutes and then spread grain to partly dry. See Insecticide page for price of formalin and blue stone. Pint will treat 40 to 50 bushels of grain. Open grain drill a little more than for dry seed.

Sow Vetch or Clovers on your grain fields. This gives additional pasturage and improves the land.

Very Important For Fall Planting

OATS

THE STANDARD WINTER GRAIN CROP OF THE SOUTH

HOW DID YOU COME THROUGH WITH YOUR OAT CROP LAST WINTER? In spite of the severe winter some crops turned out a profitable yield. Why was this, when so many failed? Our experience has been that where the seed were sown early in October on good land thoroughly prepared and with some fertilizer, the plants were in a strong, vigorous condition, deeply-rooted and protected by a heavy growth. It always pays to prepare the land well for any crop, plant good seed and use some fertilizer. This is the first year since 1917 that oats have been a partial failure with us, so we still consider the oat crop one of the safest and most profitable winter crops to plant. **GENUINE FULGHUM OAT SEED** are scarce; we have a limited amount of first-class seed of this splendid variety. For a small acreage it is always the best variety to plant, and where a large crop is planted at least half should be in Fulghum Oats.

We offer you the best stock of seed oats grown the past season, and shall be glad to give your order our best attention.

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre, broadcast; drill one and a half bushels. Oats should always be drilled, because less liable to being winter-killed. Hay oats should be cut in a green and not a yellow state. A deep spout drill will protect oats as drilled against spring drought. Oats for hogging plant October and November, broadcast, two bushels. Begin grazing when 6 inches high. Graze from January to March. Kansas and Northern Oats largely sold, because cheap, are not good seed oats here; often sold by brokers for Texas Oats.

WILLET'S FULGHUM—While it originated some 40 miles from Augusta, Mr. Willet has been the real introducer and exploiter of the Fulghum Oat, which, on account of its superiority, is worth at least fifty millions of dollars to the South today.

Grains and stalks are as large as Appler and are double the size of Texas grains. Is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Matures evenly and has a long drought resisting tap root. Its strong forte is its earliness. About three weeks earlier than Texas, and is as early as the light, thin spring "Burt" Oat. Ready for feed April 25th, or sometimes off the land May 10th. In upper South Carolina Fulghums matured May 18th, and Applers June 10th. This earliness affords early spring feeding and gives to the farmer opportunity that is invaluable for the earlier planting of corn, cow peas, velvet beans, sorghums, potatoes, etc.

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

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

Cold Resistant—Fulghums were not cold-killed like other oats in the winter freeze of 1916-1917. In Virginia stood eight degrees below zero, made fine crop and then fine volunteer crop. In Missouri withstood 16 degrees below zero in winter; were cut in June and made 30 bushels more per acre than any other spring oat.

BEARDLESS—This oat is quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler or Texas. Fulghums thresh 25 per cent easier than the bearded oats. Being entirely beardless Fulghums are as safe for horse feeding as clipped oats.

Our FULGHUM Oats come to you doubly attested as to type and quality, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination. 10 to 20 per cent of the Fulghum Oats offered us by growers, we find to be badly-mixed with bearded Appler Oats.



Georgia Fulghum Oats.

TURF, or WINTER GRAZING—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oats till they head; look like rye or Orchard Grass. No cold whatever kills them. Winter graze, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust-proof Oats—allows you to get two or three oat crops with different maturing times. Popular and widely used further North. Dark gray in color. Turf or stool in a remarkable manner, and soon spread over the ground with a thick heavy growth.

GENUINE TEXAS RUST-PROOF—These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy, and come from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with obnoxious and foreign seed. It must be known that Texas oats are late oats. Large amounts of Kansas oats are sold for Texas oats.

GEORGIA APPLER—Fall sown. Rust-proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Mature several weeks earlier than Texas; later than Fulghums. Exceedingly prolific; harvest about last week in May. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better straw and oats than the usual "Rust-Proof" Oats.

Even though you grow Fulghums as main crop, grow also some later Appler Oats, in order to distribute better the labor proposition in the matter of harvesting.

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

THE GEORGIA "HUNDRED-BUSHEL"—Originator claims the most prolific oat known. Very similar to the Appler. We have used these oats in a large way around Augusta and they have proven to be as prolific and certainly equal to other current types.

PRICE ON OATS

	Bushel	5 to 10 per Bu.	25 to 50 per Bu.	100 Bu. per Bu.
Fulghum	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.65	\$1.50
Appler	1.85	1.60	1.50	1.40
Bancroft	1.85	1.60	1.50	1.40
Hundred Bushel	1.90	1.65	1.55	1.45
Texas Rust-Proof	1.30	1.25	1.15	1.10
Turf	2.00	1.75	1.65	1.50

Get Prices in larger amounts.

MAKE ALL OF YOUR LAND WORK FOR YOU.

Very Important Crops For Fall Planting

We feel sure that you will find after carefully studying and figuring on the value of these fall crops that you will decide to put in at least a third of the land you cultivate, or 10 acres to each plow, in Fulghum Oats and Abruzzi Rye. The past year oats were badly killed, but that happens possibly once in ten years, and even with such a cold winter as the past, those oats which were put in properly and early on good land made at least half a crop. Ten acres for each plow can safely be taken care of at planting time, and will not crowd too much in the spring when ready to harvest. By planting this acreage in oats and rye every fall you will find the average profit from your farm increase from year to year.

Then in addition to the above, there is Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Alfalfa, White and Yellow Sweet Clover, or Mellilotus, Vetch, Rape, Canada Field Peas, Buckwheat, etc. They all are important and it will certainly pay to study the value and purpose of each so that you may find out which is adapted to your needs.

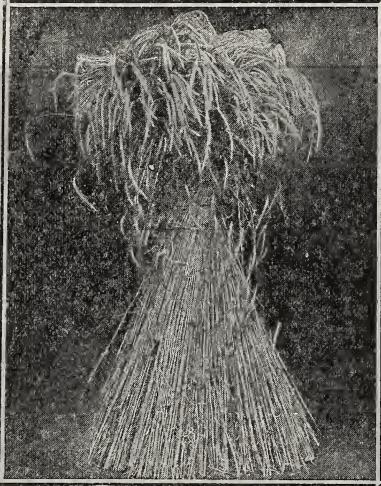
We are always glad to answer questions and give the latest and truest information about all of these matters.

RYE—THE GREATEST POOR LAND CROP

NATIVE GEORGIA BLACK—Winter grown. (See cut.) (56 pounds to bushel.) Stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye seed

grown in Tennessee, Ohio and North and West is cheaper, is

slow growing and is not so good. Plant in September through January, and into spring, one bushel per acre for seed one-half bushel; on rich land, for grazing one and a half bushels. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, 1 bushel together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Plant



Native Ga. Black Rye.

Rye for hogging October and November, broadcast three pecks; begin feeding when six inches high; feed from January to April. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton.

Many rye growers here put in half bushel of rye and 15 pounds Augusta Vetch to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early spring. Makes excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Many North Georgia Rye sellers sell Cincinnati, Ohio, rye and Tennessee rye spring-grown, as "Georgia Rye." Our rye comes from level lands, not mountainous. Rye grows well on poor lands, and gives early green feed, and makes a good hay if cut before headed out. Rye is harder than wheat, can be sown later and on poorer lands; even on acid soil. It is less subject to injury by insects and disease, and usually matures before rust. It uses less nitrogen from the soil (is a kind of semi-legume) and the straw carries a higher value than wheat straw. Rye and Augusta or Hairy Vetch mixed, for hay or turning under, are fine. Rye has peculiar and fine qualities for land manuring as turned under.

BEECH ISLAND—Many farmers believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in Middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has Northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale.

ABRUZZI—(Italian.) (See cut.) Mr. Willet first introduced and exploited this rye in Georgia something like twelve years ago. Seed are two and one-half per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish white cast. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. Agricultural Department Bulletin 386 says quality grain better and tallest rye yet tested. In big demand for grazing and for fall and winter cover crop in cotton middles— $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre, together

with 20 pounds Augusta Vetch. Stood last winter's freeze. The only rye for the South. Buy your seed stock quickly and regardless of price. Abruzzi Rye and Brabham Peas furnish an almost complete all-the-year proposition for hogs.

Grows upright; never known to trail. Grows 6 feet with a 6-inch head. Makes about 20 bushels per acre. Clemson averaged on large area 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Has made 52 bushels. Doubles easily in seed yield other ryes. Will supplant other ryes because comes off quicker in fall and spring; stools more and doubles hay and seed output of other ryes, and suffers less in spring droughts and winter cold. Plowed under in April as sown in October makes a world of humus. Its earliness saves it from spring drought. Planted here in March headed out full by May 10th. Planted here April 1st, grew 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, gathered 17 bushels per acre June 10th. Even with all the cold of the past winter some of our growers this year showed us Abruzzi with heads 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, and with 68 grains per head.



Abruzzi Rye. Note the Length of Heads.

THE NEW "ROSEN"—Originally brought into this country from Russia and has been developed for a number of years at the Experimental Station in Michigan where without fertilizer, it averaged for three years 41 bushels per acre, being twice as productive as other ryes. It has been tried out in the South by ourselves for five or six years. Excellent as a cover crop and for early grazing. Not as hardy nor as upright in growth as our native ryes and is often attacked by rust. Large amounts of this rye has been sold by dealers as Abruzzi Rye. Where a farmer wants to sow rye as a cover crop to turn it under it gives excellent results and we can recommend it very highly for this purpose.

ABRUZZI RYE SEED—We have secured a quantity of unusually fine **SPECIALLY SELECTED PEDIGREED** seed of this variety. This is from one of our growers who has taken extraordinary care of his seed from year to year. This seed is from a special line of selection started with individual plants, and is undoubtedly the most perfectly improved and selected seed that may be obtained anywhere. It produces a rapid growth for early grazing, and when stock is taken off by the 15th of March, quickly grows to a height of five feet or more, developing long heavy heads, and under favorable conditions will thresh out 25 or more bushels an acre.

PRICES ON RYE

	Pk.	Bu 5 to 10	25 to 50 bu
Native Georgia	\$.75	\$2.75	\$2.50
Beech Island	1.10	3.75	3.50
Abruzzi	1.25	4.00	3.75
Rosen	.65	2.25	2.00
Pedigreed Abruzzi	1.50	4.75	4.50

WHEATS FOR THE SOUTH

We advise farmers in this section to plant more wheat. It has proved a profitable crop; many new wheat mills have been built. The Southern crop comes in before the Northern crop; brings a good price from local mills.

Culture—Plant one to two bushels to acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch to be cut for hay, both maturing at the same time. Cut for hay when in the milk or soft dough. Wheat planted as late as February 15, 1922, at Augusta, with guano, made fine wheat.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat—Use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2 1/2 gallons of water. Price Blue Stone, 1 pound 35c. Soak wheat a few hours. Or one pint of Formaldehyde, at \$1.00 per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak wheat five minutes.

Some Points About Growing—After a crop of velvet beans or cow peas a good fertilizer for wheat is acid phosphate, some three or four hundred pounds per acre. Wheat may be cut with safety when the straw has lost nearly all its green color and the grains are not entirely hardened. Wheat is never cold-killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. If rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat," Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and suited for the South. Never plant Western Wheat seed.

PRICES ON WHEAT

	Pk.	Bu.	5 to 10	25 to 50
Blue Stem	\$.90	\$3.15	\$2.90	\$2.75
Early Red May.....	.90	3.15	2.90	2.75
Leap's Prolific	1.00	3.25	3.00	2.85
Red Wonder	1.00	3.25	3.00	2.85
Fulcaster	1.00	3.25	3.00	2.85

Buckwheat (48 Lbs. Bus.)

JAPANESE—Can be sown in early spring or late summer. Blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Excellent poultry food. Broadcast one bushel per acre.

SILVER HULL—A well known late variety. Price Buckwheat, peck \$1.00; bushel \$2.75; 5 bushels \$2.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S GRAZING MIXTURE—One of the best combination mixtures is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and Vetch. Has been used by quite a number in the past few years, and all report excellent results, and are very enthusiastic in their praise of this mixture, claiming for it that it produces a quicker and more dense green than any other forage and that it stays green longer. Use one bushel to two bushels per acre. Price: 1 bushel \$3.25; 5 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.



Our Select Georgia Blue Stem Wheat.

Beardless Varieties We Recommend for South

BLUE STEM, or PURPLE STRAW—A beardless variety; short, slender compact heads; light yellow chaff. Straw is light purple at the top. A medium early variety and one of the standard varieties of the South. Not so much affected by smut as other wheats. An old favorite; good for milling or cutting in dough for hay. Our principal Georgia wheat. Round grain. Hardy, resistant. Exceedingly productive and makes a very best quality of flour.

EARLY RED MAY—A beardless variety much like Purple Straw. Early maturing and almost identical with the old Fultz Wheat. Very popular. This wheat is largely planted in Georgia and South Carolina.

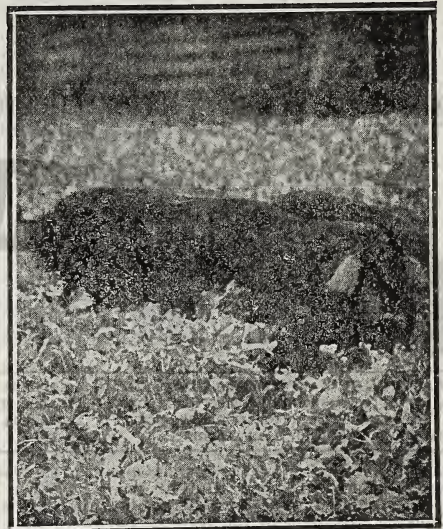
LEAP'S PROLIFIC—A new variety originating in Virginia. Grain seems to be flintier than possibly other wheats. Carries more stools than other wheats and with its fine long heads, these mean an increase in productiveness. Exceedingly cold-resistant. Is stiff strawed. Roots deeply; does not shatter in handling. Red grain. In Virginia, often 40 bushels per acre.

Bearded or Long Berry Varieties

The Long Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in milling quality and are especially adapted to low grounds and rich soils. They stand more adverse weather as to cold and dew and wet because the beard acts as protector to the grain.

RED WONDER—New bearded wheat, especially prolific and a most valuable variety. Stands up excellently and has a fine good stiff straw. Grains are large and flinty. In Virginia this wheat has a good reputation.

FULCASTER—Bearded, and somewhat rust-proof. A fine milling wheat. Hardy, robust and withstands adverse weather conditions. A fine yielder carrying large heads standing up well. A cross-breed from Fultz and the old Lancaster Wheat. A great favorite in North Carolina.



Grazing in Rape Field.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(See cut.) (Brassica Napus.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 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. Many hog growers use Bermuda grass in summer use as a winter grazing proposition, solely rape. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

NO FARM IS COMPLETE WITHOUT WINTER PASTURAGE

VETCH

THE GREAT WINTER LEGUME AND SOIL IMPROVER

Sown in corn and cotton at the last working, it can be grazed or cut in time to plant a spring crop on the same land. The increase in the soil fertility through the nitrogen and humus added by the winter crop of Vetch, will more than pay the cost of seed, and the cost of Farmogerm to inoculate it. The grazing or hay crop will be clear profit.

It withstands the coldest winters and there is no winter crop equal to it as a milk producer. It grows on any kind of land that will grow corn or cotton and will rapidly improve the poorest land in the same way that Cow Peas improve the soil. In fact, Vetch is the winter Cow Pea. Of the three Vetches we offer HAIRY VETCH is the hardiest, being absolutely frost-proof. Farmers' Bulletin No. 529 may be obtained free from Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. You will find this full of valuable information about Vetch. Vetch seed sprout or germinate slowly; they do not all show up at once. It is a good plan to test all seed for germination before planting. Vetch should stay in test 8 to 10 days.

THE BIG THING TO REMEMBER ABOUT VETCH IS THAT IT WILL DO FOR YOUR LAND IN THE WINTER WHAT THE COW PEA AND VELVET BEAN DOES FOR IT IN THE SUMMER, AND IT IS AS GREAT A COW FEED AND MILK PRODUCER AS THE COW PEA OR VELVET BEAN.

HAIRY—(*Vicia Villosa*)—Hardy, frost-proof winter legume. The best of all the Vetches. Sow 30 pounds an acre alone or 15 pounds with a bushel of oats for hay. Will make a ton or more of finest quality hay an acre.

May be sown successfully with rye, oats wheat or barley for grazing and soil improving. If allowed to ripen will reseed and make a fine crop the next winter.

Price: 1 pound 30c, postpaid. 10 pounds \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 15c per lb.

NARROW LEAF (*Vicia Augustifolia*). Sometimes Called AUGUSTA VETCH

—Our Augusta Vetch is a Winter Vetch and perennial, but it seeds so continuously and in such small amounts at a time that no seed can ever be bought. The only narrow leaf commercial Vetch is a spring Vetch from the Northwest, coming up year after year in wheat fields. Is our earliest Vetch. Not so tall as other Vetches. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Germinates slowly. Sometimes cold-killed—though it may come out again. Has succeeded well sown in February; but winter plantings along the Gulf and in South Georgia ought to succeed well. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 10c; 25 to 50 lbs. 8c; 100 lbs. at 7½c lb.

VICIA SATIVA. or OREGON—(Sixty pounds bushel.) An annual legume. For latitudes where the thermometer does not fall below 15 degrees, this Vetch may be used in a large way. Stands up better, is less twining than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta Ga. Four to six stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than the Hairy. Plant in good wet seasons, since seed shell is quite thick. Grows three to five feet. Usually cut here about May 15th; hay is of highest quality. Sow 10 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. Ripens seed about May 20th to May 25th. Its hay is more easily handled than the Hairy Vetch. Week later than Narrow Leaf Vetch; two weeks earlier than Hairy. Price: 1 lb., postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. 9c; 100 lbs. at 8c per lb.



Hairy Vetch.

CUT DOWN YOUR FERTILIZER BILLS GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR BY USING



FARMOGERM—Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used. Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity. It increases the permanent value of your farm.

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with Farmogerm this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots in the form of bacteria.

These little bacteria working on the roots of the plants do a wonderful thing. They make the tops of the plants stronger and bigger so that they yield more hay and forage, and at the same time they are storing up nitrogen fertilizer in the nodules on the roots of the plants, making the soil richer.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which Farmogerm was used. These nodules contain nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

We Supply Farmogerm for the Following Crops—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sapping Clover, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Burr Clover, Japan Clover, White Clover, Vetch, Cow Peas, Soy, or Soja Beans; Canada Field Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Beggar Weed, Sweet Peas.

GROW YOUR NITROGEN—It is much cheaper than buying fertilizer.

We can supply Farmogerm for the following crops:

- ALFALFA
- RED CLOVER
- CRIMSON CLOVER
- WHITE CLOVER
- SWEET CLOVER
- BURR CLOVER
- JAPAN CLOVER
- ALSIKE CLOVER
- VETCH
- COW PEAS
- SOJA BEANS
- CANADA PEAS
- PEANUTS
- VELVET BEANS
- GARDEN BEANS AND PEAS
- BEGGAR WEED
- SWEET PEAS



Root of Plant Where Seed Were Inoculated.

PRICE: 12-acre size \$9.00; 3-acre size \$2.50; 1-acre size \$1.00; ¼-acre size 50c. Garden size for Beans and Peas, 35c.

Always state crop for which Farmogerm is wanted.

TO INCREASE THE YIELD AND IMPROVE THE LAND PLANT WINTER LEGUMES.

Have You Made a Careful Study of the Great Value of Winter Legumes?

CLOVERS—For Finest Hay and Soil Improvement

WE ALL KNOW about cow peas, and velvet beans, how they furnish great quantities of valuable feed at the lowest cost and at the same time improve the land each year. There is probably not a successful farmer in the South who does not plant and make a profit on these summer legumes. Thousands of farms in the South are losing a fine profit every year by not planting winter legumes, such as Alfalfa, Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy Vetch, Sweet Clover, and others mentioned in this Catalog. They are as valuable and as important as the summer legumes; each year more and more of these winter crops are being successfully grown, and in the years to come all SUCCESSFUL farmers in the South will be growing these crops every winter. Those who are not growing winter legumes now are losing money, every year, that they could have, with only a small expenditure for seed and inoculation. If you do not want to increase your income from the farm don't plant winter legumes. If grown only to turn under in the spring as a fertilizer crop they produce a profit which will equal at least three times their cost. Can you afford to let a money-making opportunity like that slip by every year?

ALFALFA or LUCERNE—A perennial legume and soil renovator. (*Medicago Sativa*.) 60 pounds to bushel. Stools heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 15 to 20 pounds per acre spring or fall. Cut before blooming, 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than Red Clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground Alfalfa mixed with ground grains, a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. Georgia Agricultural College made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best here in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middles till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows.

If a few rows are grown in 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 plant roots had gone down four feet, eight inches.

Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; not prepaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 28c; 100 lbs. at 25c per pound.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests 1 to 1¼ tons more hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grown at a lower temperature than other Alfalfas, and hence grows earlier in spring and later in fall. Remarkable to say, this Alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other Alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in winter, which protects the plant. Leaves off fuzz in summer. Large leaves grow up to the very top of the plant. Leaves are longer and wider than the ordinary Alfalfa, withstands temperature 10 degrees above zero. Cut when coming well into blossom. Plant 15 pounds per acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.00. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. at 45c per lb.

GRIMM ALFALFA—The hardiest of all Alfalfas—has stood the severe winters of the Northwest fair after year without being winter-killed. The principal difference between Grimm and ordinary Alfalfas is in the root growth, the Grimm having a spreading or branching root with many laterals. This branching root-growth gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil and prevents the plants from being heaved out of the ground by frequent freezes and thaws. It also adapts itself to shallower soils and those with a stiff subsoil. On deep soils or where the tap root can penetrate the subsoil in search of water. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50; not prepaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 to 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. at 50c per lb.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*.) A legume. Use Farmogerm. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 65c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 60c lb.

GEORGIA BURR, or SPOTTED BURR—(See cut.) (*Medicago Arabic*.) Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold in burrs, unhusled. A perennial legume. Ascending and branching. The cut is a plan 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. Sow July to middle of November. Matures about May 20th. When seeds ripen, plant land in



Georgia Burr Clover.

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. 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, 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 corn or cotton rows. Five tons of green Burr Clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil. At South Carolina Fair exhibit showed cotton after two years of Burr Clover turned under, increased 300 per cent; and corn 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 or balks 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. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

BLACK MEDIC—(Medicago Lupulina.) (20 lbs. to bushel.) It belongs to the same genus as Alfalfa. It has yellow bloom instead of blue, and is an annual. An exceedingly tall Clover. Can be substituted for Burr Clover and Crimson Clover, making in autumn, winter and early spring an excellent cover crop and good soil improvement and an excellent annual legume for pasturage. Excellent to scarify in early fall, on Bermuda grass pastures; makes a practically green pasture through the year, and by removing livestock on this Bermuda-Medic pasture when the plants bloom, the Medic will ordinarily make seed for reseeding pasture following August. At Augusta it averaged two feet on poor sandy soil. Ready for hay about the middle of May and ripe for seed cutting month later. Plant bears an enormous amount of seeds. Hardier than Crimson Clover. Excellent for corn and cotton middles. Seed can be home-saved by threshing; or can be left to reseed ground following fall. Not used for spring sowing. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 30c per lb.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.) A legume. Use Farmogerm. (60 lbs. to bus.) Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grass as early as the ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated in the North of all pasturage plants for pasture hay and enricher of soil. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 30c per lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER—Swedish Clover. A legume. Use Farmogerm. (Trifolium Hybridum.) Makes a thicker and finer growth than Red Clover for hay or grazing, and considerably more resistant to heat and drought and cold weather. Does well under a great variety of soils, and is a sure crop where Red Clover fails. Seeds are quite small; it only takes 6 or 8 pounds per acre. Oftentimes a mixture per acre of three pounds of Alsike and 12 pounds of other Clovers are used. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c per lb.

SCARLET. or CRIMSON CLOVER—Hulled. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) Use Farmogerm. Annual legume. (60 lbs. bus.) Grown now in increasingly larger amounts throughout the country for winter grazing, soil building and hay. Usually sown August and September; broadcast fifteen pounds per acre and harrow in lightly. Hogs and cows can often graze in nine weeks. One acre turned under equals 20 loads barn yard manure or 80 pounds of nitrogen. Can be grown on poorest soil. Can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay. Stools heavily. Plant on thoroughly well plowed ground, level, just before a rain; but if a dry season follows it is best to brush in lightly. Grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing.

Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 lbs. per acre, and cover lightly; can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is absolutely necessary. Plant in corn last plowing and plow under in the spring and follow by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with the vetches. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. Used as sowed alone, in large way for land manuring purposes, or for soil improvement, sow per acre, ½ bushel of rye and 10 lbs. of crimson clover and turn under in the spring. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.



Crimson Clover.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA. or BOKARA. or SWEET—A legume. Use Farmogerm. (60 lbs. to bushel.) Sow 12 pounds per acre in March or April. Or sow in the fall with grain and cut later after grain cutting. Can be pastured spring and summer and plowed under in the fall. Great soil renewer. Cut for hay when two feet high—when not woody; grows five feet. Reseeds as long as land is unbroken. Sweetest of all hays and mixes fine with Johnson Grass. Seeds about July 15th. Reseeds close to the ground, and continues to grow. The bee man's best friend, because of its sweet flowers. In the past four years Mel Alba has been sensationally transformed from a semi-weed into a plant of greatest use and value. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18½c lb.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET—(Mellilotus Indica.) This variety rivals Hubam in rapid growth, but reaches maturity quicker, usually growing 15 inches high. Is very valuable for pasture, soil building and hay. Write for complete information as to its culture and uses. It is better than the cow pea on poor land. Sow in fall or early spring. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18½c per lb.

HUBAM—The great new annual White Sweet Clover or Mellilotus. For quick growth for pasture, for soil building or to use its great mass of honey filed flowers as bee food it has no superior. We have the best quality of **GENUINE HUBAM SEED**. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 55c.

JAPAN—(Lespedeza Striata.) Use Farmogerm. A perennial legume. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil. Lasts always. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Or sow with oats, or sow on top of oats in February; or with oats or rye in the fall; or sow in the spring by itself and alone, 1 bushel per acre. Mixes well with Paspalum Dilatum. One of our most valued hay or pasturage plants, and perhaps equal to Bermuda. Graze June till frost. Spreading naturally everywhere in the South; the one hay plant principally in Louisiana. When cut for hay, leave 6-inch strip and afterward drag this strip for reseeding purposes. The high price of hay makes these seeds at present high in cost. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 25c; 100 lbs. at 22c lb.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

(60 pounds to bushel.)

Small round, smooth, white-seeded pea. A legume. Used in tremendous amounts in the North for eating for green forage and land manuring. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Resistant to cold weather. Plant in the South from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing; or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Cut for hay when pods are about half grown. Can sow with spring Burt Oats or fall winter grains. Price, postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 85c; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bus. \$4.50.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Popular Seeder, and Extensively Used.

Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00 each.



Don't forget to inoculate your Vetches, Clovers and Alfalfa with FARMOGERM. Results obtained will be worth always more than double the cost. It is very necessary if you have never grown these crops on your land before.

GRASSES FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

ORCHARD—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre, spring or fall—October and November, are the best fall months. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodland pasturage. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.



KENTUCKY BLUE—(*Poa Pratensis*.) 14 pounds to the bushel. Well known. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Largely used alone or in combination for lawns. In Kentucky it carries world-wide fame for pasturing of fine horses. Fancy quality only sold by us. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs. 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

HERDS OR RED TOP

—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) 10 lbs. to the bushel. Good

Kentucky Blue Grass perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. Once established it improves by thickening year after year; is easily eradicated. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; used largely, too, as a hay grass and mixed with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

ITALIAN RYE

—(*Lolium Italicum*.) 14 lbs to bushel. Sow 40 to 60 lbs. per acre, in fair soil, September, October, and spring. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay; seeds about May 1st. Excellent pasturage. Quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in South Georgia and around Augusta on sandy lands and under trees for lawns and in parks and yards. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Wherever in the 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 South Europe. Our magnificent Hotel Bon Air-Vanderbilt, as well as half of Augusta, uses this grass exclusively on their sandy, shady soil and with finest green results for lawns and parks in winter and spring. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows several feet. The value of this grass for a winter lawn or in a park of trees cannot be too highly stressed. We sell an amazing amount, and increasing every year, of this seed.



Italian Rye Grass.

This grass, of course, is not adapted for permanent pastures. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c per pound.

RHODES—(*Chloris Gayana*.) A perennial. Hay palatable and nutritious. Plant fall and spring and cut from May until September. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, eight pounds seed per acre. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as Rye system. Augusta grower says: "Tried 50 grasses on my sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings." Easily cured. 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida Experiment Station says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as Blue Grass serves Kentucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson; resists drought and drowning out. Cattle trampling on it sods it all the heavier through the runners. Can get rid of it by plowing under. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.

CARPET—(*Paspalum Compressum*.) (18 lbs. bushel.) This is the most wonderful grass for pasture purposes for lawns and golf links, etc. Here at Augusta are green lawns at the present time, December 15th. A perennial. It is never a pest and is easily eradicated. Flourishes in lands short in lime. Grows exceptionally well in shade. Stands grazing and trampling better than most grasses. We find, too, that this grass will absolutely crowd out Bermuda and will give a better growth throughout the South on thin, sandy lands than any other grass we have ever tried. The Government says that in our Southern Coastal plains and flat woods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 2½ feet. In Florida, where the temperature does not go below 20 degrees, this grass will stay green the year round. A big South Carolina cattleman writes us January 1st, 1921: "My Carpet Grass came up well and is still green, though showing frost somewhat now." Plant 5 to 8 lbs. per acre; cover very lightly. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM—(Dallas Grass.) In the far South it makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass. In the cotton section it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and make a green feed and hay of excellent quality. It stands close grazing; in fact, trampling and grazing seem an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except very dry and sandy soils, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Starts early in the spring and remains fresh and green till frost; earlier than Bermuda grass in the spring and lasts later in the fall. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass. Scatter the seeds in shallow furrows 4 to 6 feet apart and leave uncovered and in a few years it will cover the field. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 55c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE—(*Lolium Perenne*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 40 pounds per acre. 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 better adapted for pasture or lawn. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

NATAL—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) 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 to 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. Sow seed, drill, 6 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Should do exceptionally well in southern Georgia and South Carolina. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 34c; 100 lbs. at 33c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT—(*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Southern States; related to the common oat. On sandy or gravelly soils succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich dry upland grows from 5 to 7 feet high. For heavier yield it is better to sow September or October or in November until middle of December. One of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 25c per lb.

Vegetable Seeds for Fall Planting

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE SEEDS

Introduced into this country by the Japanese and Chinese of the Pacific Coast. These vegetables, because of their superior quality, have won favor throughout the United States and are very successfully grown in our Southern States in the late fall and early spring. The varieties listed below are not novelties, but are now classed as staple vegetables of great merit, and have been grown with great satisfaction for the past three or four years in increasing quantities each season.

"PAOTING" (genuine "Wong Bok")—Big, compact, tender and crisp, an excellent Wong Bok. We have found this to be absolutely the best firm-heading Chinese Cabbage to grow during the summer months. It will not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. It will produce a head of 15 pounds, and will stand long before bolting to seed. It is excellent in quality, crisp, tender and brittle, with a fine celery flavor. We recommend it either for the market gardener, trucker, or private planter as it is a perfect Chinese Cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size, but of handsome color and of the finest quality. It is probably the safest variety for an amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop. It is vigorous and free from insects. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

"PEKING" (genuine "Pe-Tsai")—A grand variety of Chinese Cabbage. The interior blanches creamy-white, crisp and delicious, and of that desirable rich celery flavor. It produces successfully throughout the year, and is considered one of the best late fall and winter Pe-Tsai. A good keeper and shipper, and its attractive appearance and fine quality make it one of the best sellers. We can say without exaggeration that this is the finest Pe-Tsai in existence today; whether for medium early, main crop or late use, it has no equal, and is so finely bred and so true to type that in a field of several acres every head appears alike. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.



Peking (Genuine "Pe-Tsai")

JAPANESE MUSTARD—"Takana Improved"—Of all mustards this is possibly the best type. Plant is hardy and it sends up a stout stalk 3 to 4 feet high loaded with a mass of

large, fleshy, smooth leaves which can be pulled off of each stem like Jersey Kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Leaves are cooked same as spinach, the flavor being a little sharp and pungent. Because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE SPINACH—"HORENSO"—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Retains freshness long after cutting. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Sakurajima" or "Mammoth of Japan"—The largest radish known. Round in shape and pure white; excellent flavor. We have seen them weigh over twenty pounds. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Mikado" or "Neriona Long"—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, and seven or eight pounds. Very sweet, crisp and firm. Slice and eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used quite largely by restaurants. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Shogoin"—The largest of Japanese turnips—sometimes 15 lbs. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well shape round and uniform. Best variety for summer planting. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta December last weighing, tops and bottoms, 17 pounds. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Tenoji Large Ball"—The most popular variety of Japanese Turnips. Snow-white, smooth, globe-shaped and has fine-grained flesh of milk flavor. Forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Tokyo Summer Market"—A very popular turnip and matures quickly. Good variety for summer use. Flat, round, pure white, solid, sweet and excellent flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

For Asparagus Rust—Spray 1 gallon Lime Sulphur solution with 5 pounds of resin soap in 100 gallons water; three applications at intervals of ten days.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—A new variety valuable on account of its rust-resisting qualities; besides being rust-resistant the quality of the spears is of the highest. It has a good flavor and is bound to gain popularity immediately in asparagus centers. The ravages of rust have made other varieties valueless in some sections and it is fortunate that a long wanted rust-resistant variety has appeared in Washington Rust-Resistant at this time.

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.

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

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous.

ARGENTEUIL, PALMETTO and BEN TILLMAN—
Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00.
By express, 1,000 \$6.00; 2,000 \$10.00; 5,000 \$20.00. Get prices on larger quantities.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—
Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00.
By express, 1,000 \$10.00; 2,000 \$18.00; 5,000 \$40.00.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—No. 2, 7 to 10 in. Bunchers. No. 3, 8 to 12 in. Bunchers, \$3.25. Postage, 25c.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—Latest improved, V-shaped blade, best steel, each 60c.

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound 25c
5 pounds, per pound..... 20c

ASPARAGUS

A Wonderful
Money Crop for
the South.
Asparagus
Roots



Washington Rust-resistant Asparagus

Culture for Garden—Open furrows 8 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can't get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed about 10x30 feet.

Culture for Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first year cultivate and 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. It requires 4,000 to 5,000 per acre.

WILLET'S GARDEN BEANS—BUSH or SNAP

The Garden Bean is one of the most important and profitable food crops we have and makes a good yield on almost any soil. Like all other plants it responds to good treatment, both as to cultivation and fertilizer; yet it will produce a fair crop with less attention than almost any other vegetable. The plants are hardy and readily adapt themselves to almost any condition. Sandy loam enriched with well-rotted stable manure or good commercial fertilizer is the most suitable soil. Frequent shallow working of the soil and irrigation greatly increases the yield. Last year in the Normal and Industrial Training School planted 30 acres in snap beans and "notwithstanding a poor season because of adverse weather conditions the school pupils harvested 3,830 hampers" (35 lbs. to the hamper). The average price per hamper was \$2.25, which gave a net profit of \$3,310.48 on the crop. It was marketed in the South, Georgia and Alabama chiefly.

Culture — For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, every two weeks throughout summer, until October. Late snaps make a satisfactory and highly profitable crop; 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 60 days. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August to October; two lbs. plant 100 feet of drill, 90 lbs. per acre.



Willet's Imp. Red Valentine.

BEST BUSH SNAP BEANS

WILLET'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—

Matures in 40 days. 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. 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.

BLACK VALENTINE—Matures in 45 days. The main shipping variety of Florida growers. Excellent beans for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used throughout the South for Northern shipping, as the pods retain their color and freshness longer than any other sort. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and hardy, holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender, but not stringless. Seed medium in 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.

PRICES OF BEANS ON THIS PAGE

	—By MAIL POSTPAID—				—NOT PREPAID—			
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Improved Early Red Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00
Black Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Willet's Bountiful.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.10	.25	.40	.60	1.40	3.25	6.00	11.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	.10	.25	.40	.60	1.40	3.25	6.00	11.50
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00
Hodson Wax Bush Bean.....	.10	.30	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00

PRICE OF OTHER VARIETIES OF BEANS WE CAN SUPPLY

	—By MAIL POSTPAID—				—NOT PREPAID—			
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Improved Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
White Kentucky Wonder (pole).....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50
Improved Kentucky Wonder (pole).....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.75	7.00	13.00
Nancy Davis (pole).....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.65	4.50	8.00	15.00
Southern White Creaseback (pole).....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50
McCaslan (pole).....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50

WRITE US FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGER AMOUNTS.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Matures in 45 days. A very early variety; long straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a light brown color and of a fleshy appearance.

IMPROVED REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1—Matures in 50 days. The most prolific variety grown. Fine for medium crop; used largely by Beaufort growers. Plant at the same time you do Valentine for a succession. A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1, more dwarf and compact in growth and earlier. Pods round, light green, nearly straight solid tender, of good quality, either for canning or for pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax.

WILLET'S BOUNTIFUL—Matures in 45 days. About 16 inches high. For home use and early market garden purposes there is no bean that can surpass this tender stringless variety. The beans grow about six inches long, slightly curved, flat and of a beautiful light green color. Bountiful, as its name indicates, is extremely prolific. In fact, the bushes are literally a mass of beans which are borne freely and over a long season. There is a striking uniformity of size always and this fact, together with their handsome appearance, is doubtless responsible for their immediate sale on all markets. The beans are always free from strings and even when left on the bush do not become coarse or tough. It is a great canning bean; does not lose its good color. Dried beans are medium size and yellow.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—

Matures in 45 days. A round, green podded stringless variety that is hard to beat. The pods are of good size, plump and always crisp and tender. The favorite variety with New Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is very prolific and bears for a long time. Excellent for shipping, because it keeps so well and retains crispness, and deep color. A Norfolk, Va., shipper says he averages 150 hampers per acre, which is considerably better than any other bean he ever planted. As a garden variety, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod holds first place; being tender, brittle and sweet, there is nothing left to be desired for table use. Dried beans are liver-colored.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

HODSON WAX—Matures in 45 days. This is a splendid yielder. One of the largest podded of the wax variety. It is an exceedingly good bean for the shipper, its pods holding their form and color a long time after they are picked.

GARDEN BEETS—EARLY ROOT CROP

Beets are very well adapted to our Southern soils. They thrive best in sandy, light, rich soil, which should be well worked. Beets are grown both for the roots and tops or "greens," which make a delicious dish not unlike spinach. The stock beets are one of the most economical feeds for hogs and cattle.

Culture—Spring sowing, latter part of February up until April. Fall sowing August through October. Drill in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, thin plants to 4 inches apart when large enough. Use the discarded ones for greens. This thinning permits the proper development of those plants left. They should be fertilized with well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, rich in potash. Beet seed are generally slow in germinating and weak in vitality, so we advise soaking them overnight in water before putting in the ground. Sow seed thickly to insure getting a good stand without having to replant. 4 ozs. to 100 feet, or 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

WILLET'S HEART BLOOD—Matures in 45 days. A new one and the finest table beet cultivated. Handsome, smooth, dark red, "top-shaped" fruit of very unusual uniformity. The flesh is firm, blood-red throughout and decidedly tender and sweet; never becomes "woody" or "stringy" like other varieties. The tops are erect, crisp and tender; fine for salad purposes for which it is used largely. Foliage is handsome deep green with red veins running through. No other beet we know of deserves the praise and wide use this one does. For market purposes it is in the first rank, being early, of fine appearance and special quality.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Matures in 45 days. The beets are symmetrical smooth, globe shaped, 2½ inches in diameter. Desirable dark red color. The flesh is tender and sweet, foliage is crisp, purplish green in color.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Matures in 45 days. Large, but flatter than either of the foregoing varieties. Of good color and quite tender when picked young. Dark Red Egyptian is an old favorite and has been planted by truckers for years.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Matures in 50 days. This beet is of medium size round "turnip shaped" and of a dark blood red color. The flesh is sweet and tender and entirely free from strings. It is one of the earliest beets known and is planted largely by truckers around Augusta.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Matures in 55 days. A long red beet, very sweet flavor, is tender and grows to a length of about six inches. The flesh is of a more uniform red than any other beet.

HALF LONG RED—Matures in 60 days. A late, but very hardy variety. A sure cropper, adverse conditions never cause a failure with this beet, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Dark red flesh, zoned with lighter color.

SILESIAN WHITE SUGAR—Matures in 55 days. A good flavored white variety that is preferred by some, especially for pickling purposes. The meat is very sweet and firm.

PLANT STOCK BEETS

They are very economical feed matter for stock and used throughout Europe very largely. There is no reason why they are not in more universal use, especially in the South, when their remarkable feed value is considered. They produce more tonnage and higher nutritious contents than any other root crop and, therefore, should have an important place in every farmer's planting scheme. As a dairy feed they are excellent and will improve decidedly the quality of milk. In Denmark and Sweden, where the dairy industry is reduced practically to a scientific calculation, these Mangels or Stock Beets are fed mainly through the entire winter. Enormous yields are made and the beets harvested and stored in barns or other dry places. They may be left in the ground a long time without injury or loss in feed value.

The Danish Government has organized a system of official supervision over all efforts to improve agricultural crops, which has had a miraculous effect on the improvement in size and quality of the Stock beet during the past five years. Our seeds are Danish grown and improved types. We urge every farmer to plant some, if only in an experimental way.

Culture—Deeply and thoroughly cultivate the ground. Sow seeds at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in 2½-foot rows. Deep workings will benefit the crop, as they do best in a light, loamy soil. Ample moisture and good drainage are preferable. Plant from January until March.

NORBITAN GIANT—The largest beet that grows. Makes a tremendous yield of stock food which

is highly nutritious and valuable for hogs and cows. This beet is very coarse and, therefore, unfit for human consumption. It is a good keeper. The crop may be gathered and stored away in a dry place and fed through the winter.

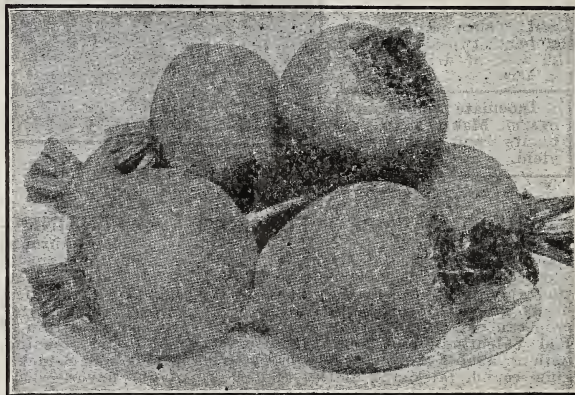
KLEIN WANZ LEBEN—This is the great Sugar Beet. It is a tremendous yielder of immense roots which make a very nutritious stock feed, besides its regular use as a sugar beet. Many growers claim that this variety exceeds all other feeds in cream-producing qualities. There is no doubt that it is a milk increaser and, in fact, great acreage is devoted to the growing of this variety in Holland and Switzerland by dairymen there. The roots are very large and white and after maturing may be stored away and kept for winter feeding. It has a greater food value than turnips, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash or other feeds of this class. An admirable feature is its long-keeping quality. This is the beet from which the commercial beet-pulp is sold after the saccharine qualities are extracted.

SWISS CHARD

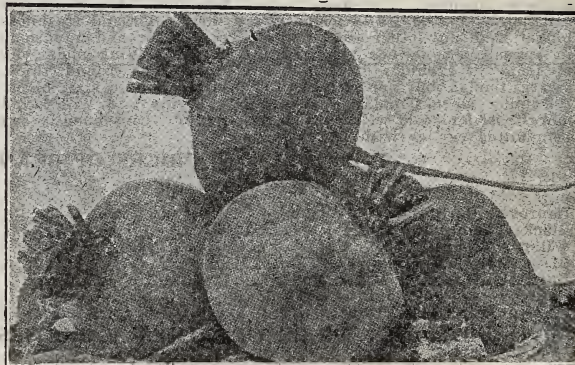
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow spring and fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high.

PRICES POSTPAID

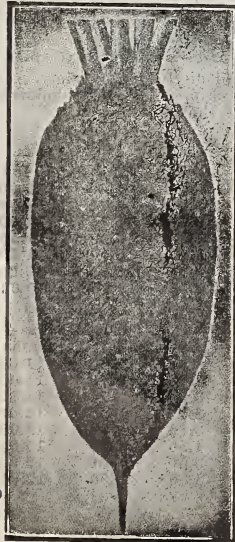
	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's Heart Blood.....	.10	.25	.50	1.75	7.50
Early Eclipse .....	.05	.10	.30	.90	3.75
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.30	.90	3.75
Dark Red Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.30	.90	3.75
Improved Long Smooth Red.....	.05	.10	.30	.90	3.75
Half Long Red.....	.05	.10	.30	.90	3.75
Silesian White Sugar.....	.05	.10	.25	.80	3.25
STOCK BEET—Norbitan Giant.....	—	—	.20	.60	2.50
SUGAR BEET—Klein Wanz Leben	—	—	.20	.60	2.50
SPINACH BEET—Swiss Chard.....	—	.10	.35	1.00	4.25



Early Eclipse Beet.



Willet's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.



Norbitan Giant Beet

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

PERFECTION—Sprouts are used as greens; very tender and rich when touched by frost. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

CABBAGE—THE GREAT HUMAN FOOD!

WILLET'S CABBAGES For Fall Planting

OUR CABBAGES ARE GROWN FOR US BY THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED GROWERS IN THE UNITED STATES. NO BETTER CABBAGE SEED THAN THOSE WE OFFER.

Culture—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, 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. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 10 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. For cabbage and collard "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with solution Arsenate of Lead—1 lb. to 30 gallons water, or dust with Calcium Arsenate. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida in January and February, September and October. Plants are ready for transplanting in 30 days.

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or 10 tons of fine succulent feed for man hogs and cattle. What better could you ask? No food is more indicated for the farm than are cabbages, and cabbage plants are dirt cheap.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Danish grown seed. Matures in 95 days. A new cabbage in enormous demand by planters everywhere. Just a few days later than Wakefield; considerably harder. Larger and has the advantage of being a round-headed type.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Matures in 105 days. Sure-head has all the individual type of the Large Flat Dutch, and emanated from that variety by selection. A true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—Matures in 110 days. A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—Matures in 110 days. For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size; handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 110 days. Not so early as the very early and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape.

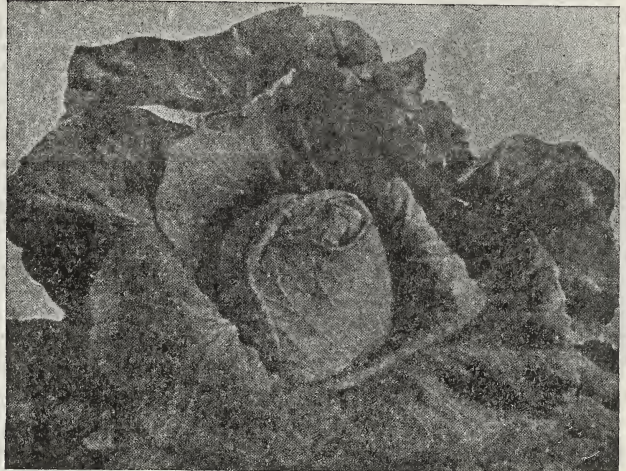
EARLY DRUMHEAD—Matures in 110 days. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely.

DANISH BALLHEAD—Danish grown seeds. Matures in 120 days. A favorite with truckers around Augusta, because of its solidity and good keeping qualities. Ballhead is a sure header; hardy and a cabbage of fine appearance.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Matures in 125 days. This is the best of the curled leaf cabbages. It is excellent for home use and the market; heads large, solid and compact. It has the rich, sweet flavor of cauliflower when cooked.

CAROLINA WINTER—Matures in 105 days. (Native grown.) Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent, as we are, upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-headed cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and re-produces 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 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Matures in



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

95 days. 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. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular Cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer Cabbage grower of South Carolina.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Matures in 90 days. 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. The heads are of good size; cone form, broad at the base, with twisted top.

POSTPAID PRICES OF CABBAGES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early Charleston Wakefield.....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Copenhagen Market .....	.10	.30	.85	2.85	13.75
Succession .....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Danish Ballhead .....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Georgia Early Trucker.....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Willet's All-Season Sureheader.....	.10	.25	.70	2.60	12.50
Early Flat Dutch .....	.10	.25	.65	2.50	12.00
Early Drumhead .....	.10	.25	.65	2.50	12.00
Drumhead Savoy .....	.10	.30	.85	2.85	13.75
Carolina Winter .....	.10	.50	1.50	4.50	20.00

WILLET'S FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Delivered October to April. Grown in the open, highly cultivated and well-nourished. That is why they are so hardy and will make earlier, bigger, better heads than other cabbage plants. It is of the utmost importance that you secure healthy, well-established plants, and you cannot do this unless they have been properly started, properly fed and well worked. Cabbage have shallow root systems, and it is necessary that the surface of the ground above them be kept broken with a fine-toothed cultivator from three to four times a week. In taking up the plants it is necessary to leave the roots undisturbed as far as possible, and to do this, expert labor must be employed. Our plants are grown by men who have done nothing else all their lives but raise cabbage plants, and by getting them of us you are assured of getting healthy, strong, dependable plants.

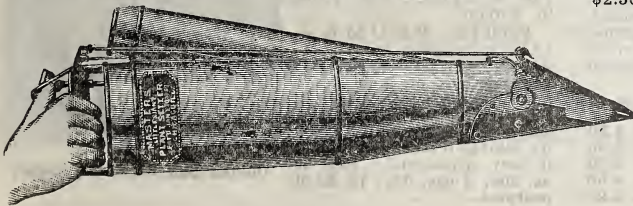
VARIETIES—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Succession, All-Season Sureheader.

PRICES POSTPAID: 100, 50¢; 300, \$1.30; 500, \$2.00; 1,000 \$3.25. No plants sent C. O. D.

PRICES BY EXPRESS F. O. B. CAROLINA COAST: 1,000, \$2.50; 3,000, \$6.75; 5,000, \$10.00.

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 own way. No stooping. Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day regardless of weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system is guaranteed to be proof against cutworms. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, Etc. Price, \$6.00 each.



GEORGIA COLLARD, or SOUTHERN CABBAGE



Georgia Collard

Belongs to the Cabbage family, but never forms a compact head and is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest), 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 stalk are delicious. The Collard is most palatable in winter after a keen frost. Every farmer's garden in the South grows Collards. Many eat "collard greens" twice a day. One of our indispensable foods and should be grown to the maximum in the South for human, cattle and poultry feed. One acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds, and worth at least one cent a pound. No possible over-production, for aside from human use, they are the finest cattle and hog food.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 100 feet row; 1 pound for one acre. Sow spring or fall as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. For Cabbage and Collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate of lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Matures in 125 days. An improved strain, whiter and more tender than ordinary varieties. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

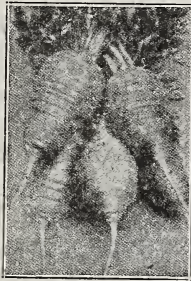
FOLLMER COLLARD—The only Collard that was not cold-killed the past winter. A new, unique, beautiful Collard and of a true cabbage shape, very white hard head, but of splendid taste and quality and not rotting until the head goes to seed in the spring. Plant is large, sometimes over 20 pounds. Underneath this white round head is a heavy, deep fringe of collard leaves, large, crimped and dark green. Price, postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$13.75.

WILLET'S CARROTS

A VALUABLE CROP

Sow in shallow drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, in August and September. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed from September to December. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so you will have a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to four inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently; keep ground free from weeds and grass. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

OXHEART—Matures in 75 days. One of the finest Carrots for table use. Measures 2 to 3 inches in length. Does especially well in heavy soils. Yields heavily, has rich orange color and no core.



Chantenay Carrot

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Matures in 80 days. 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.

CHANTENAY—Matures in 70 days. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long, and one of the best Carrots ever produced.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—Matures in 80 days. 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, tender.

BELGIAN YELLOW STOCK CARROT—The largest, heaviest cropping and the most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground.



Improved Long Orange

Sow three 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. One bushel is equal to one bushel of corn in feed value.

POSTPAID PRICES ON CARROTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.
Oxheart	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Improved Long Orange	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Chantenay	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Half Long Orange	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Belgian Yellow Stock Carrot	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.25

WILLET'S CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well manured soil. Sow in seed bed same time as you would cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf, sow the seed in September, October and November. The plants will stand light frosts and should be planted so as to head in cool weather because they will not head properly in hot weather. One ounce of seed will make 1,000 good plants. Set plants about 18 inches apart in row.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Matures in 100 days. 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.75; 1-4 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

CELERY

A BIG MONEY CROP

A big money crop, but one that requires skillful and very intelligent handling. Vast quantities are grown along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for the Northern market. 1 oz., 2,000 plants; 1/2 lb. per acre.

Culture—One ounce makes 2,000 plants, 50 feet drill. Eight ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Plant Celery in Florida August to November.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(French grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. 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 than most varieties; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; 1-4 lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

WHITE PLUME—(American grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. The stalk and portions of inner leaves are naturally white; needs little earthing up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

EGG PLANT, or GUINEA SQUASH

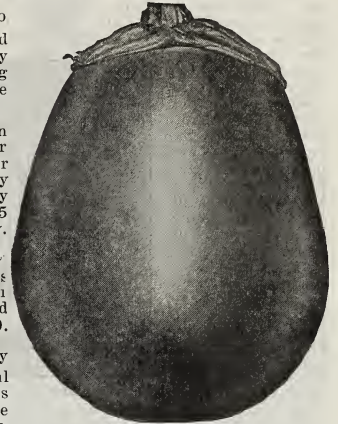
EGG PLANT, or GUINEA SQUASH, as they are frequently known, are native to tropical India and grow to perfection in warm, sunny climates, such as our own. They stand the drought better than most other vegetables. There is a good demand for the fruit, not only here, but in Northern markets where there is seldom enough for the increasing use. Egg Plants ship well, and are good keepers, and we see no reason why this crop should not be grown more extensively here. Commercial fertilizer is preferable over stable manure.

Culture—1 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. Set out plants early in warm weather in field 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 surprisingly satisfactory. Plant one-half pound 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.

BLACK BEAUTY—Matures in 125 days. 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. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Matures in 140 days. 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 spines or 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. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Matures in 135 days. 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. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 pound, \$4.00.



Egg Plant or Guinea Squash.

We list below a number of articles for which we have calls from our customers on the Gulf Coast and in Florida, each year before our Spring Catalogue gets out of the hands of the printer.

CORNS—WILLET'S BEST

Early Garden and Sugar Varieties

POSTPAID PRICES ON CORN

	Pkt.	Lb.	2lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.
Adams Early	.10	.25	.40	.80	2.25
Truckers' Favorite	.10	.25	.45	.90	2.35
Snowflake	.10	.25	.45	.90	2.35
Willet's Early Giant	.15	.40	.70	1.65	3.85
Willet's Golden Giant	.15	.40	.70	1.65	3.95
Country Gentleman	.10	.35	.60	1.30	3.10
Stowell's Evergreen	.10	.35	.55	1.15	2.90
Mammoth Sugar	.10	.35	.60	1.20	3.15

BEST CUCUMBERS

POSTPAID PRICES ON CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Brewster's Millions	.10	.30	.75	2.50	12.00
Perfection White Spine	.10	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Klondike	.10	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Improved Long Green	.10	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Davis' Perfect	.10	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Early Fortune	.10	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Kirby's Stay Green	.10	.25	.50	1.50	6.25
Japanese Climbing	.10	.15	.40	1.25	7.15
West India Gherkin	.10	.15	.45	1.60	7.80

OKRA, or SOUTHERN GUMBO

POSTPAID PRICES ON OKRA

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Huffman's Earliest	.05	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Willet's Improved White Velvet	.05	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Perkins' Mammoth Podded	.05	.10	.25	.65	2.65
New Dwarf Green Prolific	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.65

WILLET'S SQUASH

POSTPAID PRICES ON SQUASH

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Early White Bush	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85
Early Golden Summer Crookneck	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85
Mammoth White Bush	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85
Cocozelle or Italian Marrow	.10	.25	.80	2.95	.....
Boston Marrow	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.....
Hubbard	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.....

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

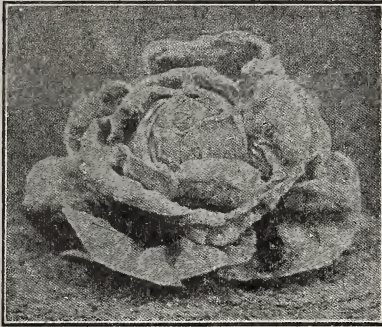
POSTPAID PRICES ON CANTALOUPE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Early Hackensack	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Early Knight	.05	.10	.35	1.25	6.10
Pollock 10-25	.10	.15	.45	1.50	7.00
New Fordhook	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.60
Rocky Ford	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.90
Eden Gem	.05	.20	.35	1.25	5.25
The Nixon	.10	.25	.50	1.75	8.25
Banana	.05	.15	.45	1.50	7.50
Honey Dew	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.75
Winter Casaba	.05	.25	.75	2.75	13.50

In planning your Spring seed, either Garden or Field, if you will write us, giving amounts and varieties wanted and date of shipment, we will be very glad to quote you SPECIAL delivered prices.

LETTUCE—BIG MONEY CROP

Cultivated extensively everywhere and especially along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for Northern market. Beaufort, S. C., is called the lettuce city and from there many thousands of dollars' worth are shipped daily during the lettuce season. The Beaufort Truck Growers' Association gives the following interesting figures after a three-year average. Yield per acre, 300 hampers; price received \$2.50 per hamper; total, \$750.00, less \$220.00 cost of producing, giving a net profit of \$530.00 per acre.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.

Culture—For home garden break up and pulverize the soil well, adding 1 bushel stable manure per square yard; level. Make a row 1 inch deep with a stick into which drill seeds at rate of 40 per inch and cover with half inch of soil; press firmly. In 15 or 20 days thin plants, making another row, setting the seedlings 8 inches apart. In 10 or 15 days thin the original row again, leaving plants 8 inches apart. Make another row with the surplus. Work frequently and drill a small amount of nitrate of soda beside the plants. Plant from October to February, 1 oz. to 200 feet, 3 lbs. to acre.

BIG BOSTON—Matures in 75 days. The favorite for many years. A fine solid-heading variety, light green in color, slightly tinged with brown on outer leaves. Center is crisp and golden yellow. Ships well and keeps a long time. The principal variety at Beaufort, S. C.

LOS ANGELES MARKET—Matures in 80 days; without a doubt this is the most wonderful lettuce ever offered to the trade; the great lettuce of California, which is supplanting other varieties on the Carolina Coast; heads are very hard, crisp and tender; excellent flavor, always brings the highest price.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL—A sure-heading variety of lettuce. It is very crisp, tender and of fine flavor. It is reliable in most every soil.

ICEBERG—Matures in 80 days. Rapidly coming into favor; Augusta market pays a premium for Iceberg. Large solid heads very firm and crisp. Medium green outer leaves, well branched inside. It is classed as a sweet flavored lettuce and is not "buttery."

CALIFORNIA CREAM AND BUTTER—Matures in 75 days. Splendid heading variety, very crisp and buttery. Outer leaves are light green tinged with brown; inside buttery cream.

DEACON CABBAGE—Matures in 75 days. A large solid, cabbage-heading variety. Always depended on to produce high-grade heads of the finest quality.

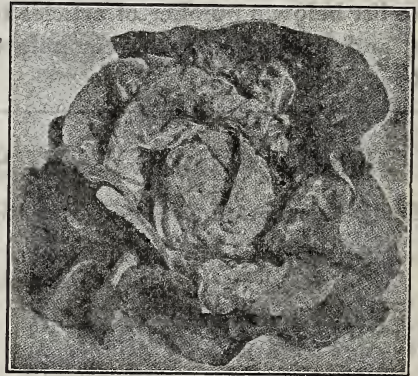
GRAND RAPIDS—Matures in 65 days. A very early non-header. Leaves are crinkled and twisted, rather thick and of a pleasing light green. Well thought of for garnishing and for home use.

COS, or ROMAINE—Matures in 80 days. This distinct type of lettuce is in good demand in most markets. It is a very heavy yielding, producing twice as much as lettuce to the acre. Average yield per acre at Beaufort, S. C., for three years was 650 hampers as against 300 of lettuce. The outside leaves fold in and develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—It is unlike any other lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a head, but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly covered with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or cut the leaves. In either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called "Chicken Lettuce" and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock. One ounce of seed will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume.

POSTPAID PRICES OF LETTUCE ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Big Boston .....	.10	.35	1.50	3.00	12.50
Los Angeles Market .....	.10	.50	1.75	4.50	20.00
New York or Wonderful .....	.10	.50	1.75	4.50	20.00
Iceberg .....	.10	.50	1.75	4.50	20.00
California Cream and Butter .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	10.00
Deacon Cabbage .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	10.00
Grand Rapids .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	10.00
Cos, or Romaine .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	10.00
Chicken Lettuce .....	.10	.30	1.00	2.75	12.50



Big Boston Lettuce.

WILLET'S MUSTARD

Throughout the South Mustard holds a very important place; in fact, it is one of, if not the most, important salad greens we have. What kale is in the North mustard is in the South. It is decidedly milder than turnip greens, or kale, and extremely prolific. It is sown heavily in drills and as the young plants come to maturity they are pulled, giving space for the others to develop.

Culture—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; 3 to 5 pounds an acre.

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

OSTRICH PLUME—(See illustration.) Matures in 45 days. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Matures in 40 days. 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.

FORDHOOK—Matures in 45 days. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled.

CHINESE—Matures in 40 days. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color than other mustards. Ready in six weeks. Does not have bitter taste.

POSTPAID PRICES OF MUSTARD ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.
Ostrich Plume .....	.05	.20	.50	1.25
Southern Giant Curled .....	.05	.15	.40	1.10
Fordhook .....	.05	.15	.40	1.10
Chinese .....	.05	.15	.40	1.10



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

BIG MONEY IN ONIONS

One of the most important money crops we have and more acreage is being devoted to it throughout the cotton belt, now since the coming of the boll weevil. Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are competing very strongly against Texas, the great Southern onion state, and it looks as if the Northeast will be entirely supplied from this section in the future. \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre profit is not uncommon with onion growers. We do not think it ill to advise those looking for new crops to seriously consider the growing of onions.

GOOD SEEDS—Onion seed growing amounts practically to a science. Unless particular skill is employed and painstaking care used, disastrous results will follow—uneven color, odd shapes, etc.

No other seeds we know of lose their germinating power as quickly as onions, and we therefore warn planters to buy their seeds from dependable seedsmen.

Culture—Onions like sandy loam. Intensive cultivation is important for best results; the soil should be kept loose and soft at all times. Plant the seeds at the rate of 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill, 3 pounds per acre. Or drill the seeds in 3 to 6-inch rows in beds and when the plants are 1-16 to 1-8 inch in diameter set out in 2-foot rows 4 to 6 inches apart.

WHITE PEARL—Matures in 90 days. Very early large white onion, delicate flavor. Excellent variety for marketing as a green onion. Not a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—Matures in 100 days. This is a pure white Bermuda variety having a splendid waxy appearance; never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Carries well and highly recommended to plant for market purposes.

YELLOW BERMUDA—(Sometimes called White Bermuda)—Matures in 100 days. The standard market variety; light yellow color; flesh pure white; an excellent keeper and probably more seed of this variety are planted than all others.

PRIZE TAKER—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. The largest and the handsomest onion in cultivation. It is a Spanish strain and the color of the outside skin is rich yellow; the flesh is white, crisp, mild and sweet. Prize Taker will stay in marketable condition from 3 to 6 months after gathering if properly stored.



Prize Taker Onion.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Matures in 120 days. This is the longest keeping onion. Cases are known where onions of this variety have kept 8 and 10 months after being harvested. Skin is a bright reddish brown, a little darker than Prize Taker; flesh white, crisp, mild and sweet. We strongly recommend it for commercial planting.

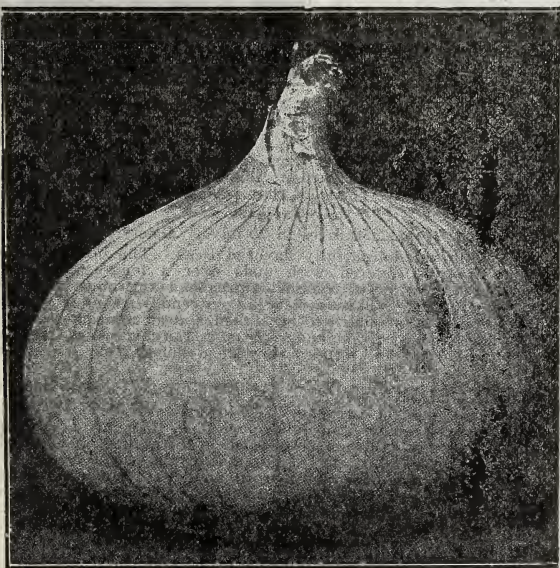
WHITE SILVERSKIN, or PORTUGAL—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. A splendid white onion of good size; measures generally 3 1/2 inches through. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, crisp and well-flavored.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Matures in 110 days. In shape it is almost identical to Australian Brown. Skin rich yellow, between Prize Taker and Australian Brown. This is the principal yellow onion set variety for commercial purposes.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Matures in 110 days. A beautiful metallic-red skinned, globular, medium sized onion of splendid keeping qualities. The flesh is white, tinged with red. It is an onion of very strong flavor, being more pungent than any other variety.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Only sets can be supplied. Plant August 15th through November. In March or April each shallot will produce a bunch of 40 or 50 shallots. In January, green shallots, bottoms and tops can be sold or same can be transplanted.

WHITE MUTIPLIERS—“See Inside Cover Page.”



White Silverskin, or Portugal Onion.

ONION SETS—Illinois Grown

(32 Pounds to Bushel)

Planting Onion Sets is recommended for small planters and truckers. As a matter of fact, there is a distinct advantage to planting the sets; a saving of 30 to 60 days. In the set you have the plant already established and growing, simply a matter of setting them out as you would onion plants. There is a vast difference in onion sets. Plant “Only the Best,” regardless of cost. Prices and varieties tabulated below. Plant at the rate of 1 quart to 40 feet; 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, 4 inches in the row, 1/2 inch deep, rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Pearl and Bermuda Sets can only be supplied in the Fall.

PRICES ON ONION SEEDS AND SETS

VARIETY	Finest seeds grown.				Illinois grown onion sets. 32 lbs. per bu.				
	—POSTPAID—				—POSTPAID—		NOT PREPAID		
	Pkt.	1 oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	1 qt.	1 pk.	1 bu.	
White Pearl .....	.10	.25	.75	2.60	14.00	.40	2.00	1.50	4.00
Crystal Wax .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00	18.75	.40	2.00	1.50	4.00
Yellow Bermuda .....	.10	.35	.90	3.00	14.00	.35	1.75	1.30	3.75
Prize Taker .....	.10	.25	.65	2.25	10.00	.30	1.50	1.20	3.20
Australian Brown .....	.10	.20	.50	1.65	7.50	.30	1.50	1.20	3.20
White Silverskin .....	.10	.30	.80	2.75	13.25	.35	1.75	1.30	3.75
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.10	.20	.50	1.65	7.50	.30	1.50	1.20	3.20
Red Wethersfield .....	.10	.20	.50	1.65	7.50	.30	1.50	1.20	3.20
White Multiplier .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	1.75	1.30	3.75
Yellow Shallots .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	1.75	1.30	3.75

GARDEN, or ENGLISH PEAS

English Peas have been cultivated since before the Christian Era. They are a delicious and extremely popular vegetable, easily grown and come in season at a time when there are very few green foods to be had. The Peas are most tender and sweet when eaten within 5 or 6 hours after picking. The ideal soil should be rich and friable (easily crumbled). The principal cultivation should be done before the seeds are planted. Well-rotted stable manure is a good fertilizer, but too much is likely to induce a rank growth of vine and fewer Peas. Yield 100 bushels per acre. Two pounds plants 100 feet of drill; 90 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Inoculate with Farmogerm for Legumes. Inoculation not only increases the production, but collects nitrogen for soil improvement. Peas succeed best in light, 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 rows 2½ 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 April, also September. For Succession, English Peas can be followed by Bush Beans, May to June, and by Turnips or Rutabagas in July and August; in October by Beets and Onion Sets. In Florida plant from September to March.

FIRST AND BEST—Matures in 40 days; 30 inches high. The earliest Pea cultivated. Seed are small, smooth, cream-colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2½ inches long. Bushes stocky, hardy and upright.

ALASKA—Matures in 45 days; 2 feet high. This is a standard early trucking variety. Peas are smooth, small, light green, a very prolific bearer of small pods in which are four or five Peas of very high flavor and quite tender. Pods are straight and bluish green; make a very good appearance and remain fresh and look well. This is considered one of the most satisfactory early Peas for market gardeners. Bushes are rather stocky; foliage silvery green and stands the cold well.

AMEER—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. Sometimes called large podded Alaska. Pods three inches long and slightly curved. Seed are larger and more dented. Probably a little more prolific than Alaska and being ten days later may be planted at the same time for a succession crop. A very desirable Pea.

LITTLE MARVEL—Matures in 55 days. Twenty-four inches high. An ideal Pea for the home garden; early and enormously productive. Pods are borne in pairs and are about 2½ inches in length, well filled with large Peas of delicious flavor. This variety has taken the place of some of the older and better known dwarf wrinkled varieties.

THOMAS LAXTON—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. One of the most prolific bearers. A very sweet, delicious Pea, recommended for home gardening or local market. Pods 4 inches long. Dried Peas are cream-colored, tinted with green and wrinkled. Green pods are well filled out and handsome.

GRADUS—Matures in 65 days. A large wrinkled early Pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large Peas, tender, of high table 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 pod. The Peas are of the highest table quality.

TELEPHONE—Matures in 70 days. Four feet high. Standard main crop wrinkled Pea. One of the most prolific bearers of long, straight, round pods, which have five to ten Peas each. Telephone Pea is very highly flavored and tender. It is planted by market gardeners for main crop on account of its tremendous yielding power and the fine appearance of the pods. It is good for shipping to nearby markets.



Sutton's Excelsior.

LAXTONIAN—Matures in 60 days. The largest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. A splendid new variety, becoming a favorite of those who grow for the market or for the home garden; might be called a dwarf Gradus Pea, having the same delicate flavor of that variety, but is earlier. If you have never grown this Pea buy it this season.

DWARF CHAMPION—Matures in 70 days. A very prolific late bush variety of large, uniform, delightfully flavored Peas. The bushes are very stocky and are literally covered with pods over a long-bearing period. Pods are bluish green, straight, rounded at the end and hold from 4 to 6 plump, juicy, sweet Peas. This variety is extremely popular for home gardening because it does not have to be staked and at the same time gives a good heavy yield of first-class tender Peas. Many truckers use Dwarf Champion as a main crop and report very good success as a commercial variety.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—Matures in 70 days. The finest of our dwarf Peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled Pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class. Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines rugged and strong; 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.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Matures in 90 days. This is a very hardy, vigorous variety. The bushes are prolific and bear a quantity of pods three inches long. This is a late or main crop variety.



Willet's Wonder Pea.

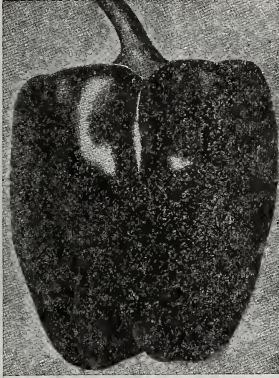
	—PREPAID—					—NOT PREPAID—		
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Willet's Wonder	.20	.40	.75	3.00	7.50	6.50	12.00	23.00
First and Best	.10	.20	.35	1.25	3.00	2.70	5.10	9.60
Alaska	.10	.20	.35	1.25	3.00	2.70	5.10	9.60
Ameer	.10	.20	.35	1.25	3.00	2.70	5.10	9.60
Little Marvel	.10	.20	.35	1.25	3.00	2.70	5.10	9.60
Thomas Laxton	.10	.25	.40	1.35	3.25	3.00	5.40	10.25
Gradus	.10	.25	.40	1.35	3.25	3.00	5.40	10.25
Telephone	.10	.25	.40	1.35	3.25	3.00	5.40	10.25
LAXTONIAN	.10	.25	.40	1.35	3.25	3.00	5.40	10.25
Dwarf Champion	.10	.20	.35	1.25	3.00	3.00	5.40	10.25
Sutton's Excelsior	.10	.20	.40	1.35	3.25	3.00	5.40	10.25
White Marrowfat	.10	.20	.30	1.05	2.90	2.25	4.20	7.20

WILLET'S PEPPERS

Culture—Sprinkle seeds in well prepared seed beds or boxes from January to March. If possible it is better to remove the plants when they begin to leaf and put them in individual pots until time for setting out. Do not allow plants to become too damp. In April, or when danger of cool weather is past, set plants 15 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Cultivate well and fertilize with well-rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer, 1 oz. for 300 plants. In Florida plant from September to January.

CHINESE GIANT—Probably the largest of all Peppers. Fruit 4 inches deep and 4 to 5 inches thick; generally 4 or 5 lobes. Skin is glossy green turning to fiery red when matured. Flesh is thick and sweet.

ROYAL KING—A new meritorious variety. Peppers are large, uniform and very sweet. Meat is thick and crisp, retaining its freshness a long time after being picked. The bushes are stocky and grow to about 2½ feet. Never affected by drought. The best for Northern shipping. It is very prolific, bearing its unusually fine fruit in quantity, and produces a great uniformity in size and shape.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

PIMIENTO—Mildest Flavored of All. It is absolutely free from the pungency of flavor distasteful to so many. Can be eaten raw like an apple, can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad or canned for winter use. Has very thick, firm flesh which permits of its being scalded and peeled. The shape and regularity of size of this variety is wonderful.

BULL NOSE—Bull Nose or Large Bell, as it is sometimes called is an old-time favorite, still very widely in use. It is not as large as some of the other varieties, but in flavor it has no peer. Skin is glossy, deep green which turns on maturity to bright scarlet.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A very sweet yellow variety. Used for stuffed pickles. Meat is thick and of good flavor.

RUBY KING—A very large mild sort. Skin is sleek, deep green turning scarlet at maturity. Meat is thick and sweet. May be eaten as you would an apple. Shape is long and slender.

LONG RED CAYENNE—(Hot). Similar to Chilli, but longer, measures 3 to 4 inches. Like Chilli is used mostly for making pepper sauce.

POSTPAID PRICES OF PEPPER ON THIS PAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.
Chinese Giant .....	.....\$ .10	.....\$ .40	.....\$ 1.25	.....\$ 4.50
Royal King .....	......10	......35	.....1.00	.....3.00
Pimiento .....	......10	......25	......75	.....2.50
Bull Nose .....	......10	......35	.....1.00	.....3.00
Golden Queen .....	......10	......35	.....1.00	.....3.00
Ruby King .....	......10	......35	.....1.00	.....3.00
Long Red Cayenne .....	......10	......35	.....1.00	.....3.00

PARSLEY

Culture—One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Soak seed 24 hours. For fall and winter use sow in August to November. 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 remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets during the winter and spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Matures in 70 days. 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. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Matures in 70 days. Very hardy and stronger in flavor than the curled. Not as good for garnishing, but preferred for seasoning because of its superior flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PARSNIP

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. The 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 dairymen. 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 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 3 pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN OR SUGAR—Matures in 130 days. Roots long, smooth and white. Flesh is firm, sweet and without pithy core. This Parsnip may be left in the ground for weeks without becoming coarse. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

KALE, or BORECOLE

FINE GREENS

A winter green somewhat like Collards and believed to be of the Cabbage family. Truckers around Norfolk, Va., ship tremendous amounts of it to Northern markets. Very heavy yielding, averaging 200 barrels per acre. A fine poultry feed. Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner. It is coarser and rougher than spinach and larger yielding. Market in winter. One ounce for 100 feet; eight pounds an acre.

Culture—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 plant here August 1st to November and through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 125 days. A quick-growing big market crop.

DWARF SCOTCH—Matures in 55 days. 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. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

TALL SCOTCH—Matures in 60 days. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

KOHLRABI

A turnip-rooted cabbage that combines the flavors of the Cabbage and Turnip. Sow from July late to middle of October for January and February use. Broadcast or drill and cultivate like Rutabaga. It forms on the stem, a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. Makes also a fine stock food. Plants should be about 8 inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very delicate, the best variety for the South. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

RADISH—THE 21-DAY ROOT CROP

Rapidly maturing root crop for which there is a ready market throughout the winter and early spring. Radishes do best in cool weather. They require practically no cultivation and will grow well in any soil. They are most tender when grown quickly. 1 ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds per acre.

Culture—Work the soil deeply until it is light and add well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow thinly in rows two feet apart and pull as they begin to mature, using largest ones, thereby making room for others to develop.

WILLET'S WHITE GLACIER—Matures in 25 days. A new large white Radish; crisp and never pithy. May be planted any time during winter and spring. Stands cold well. Sliced or cut in cubes it is fine for salad combinations.

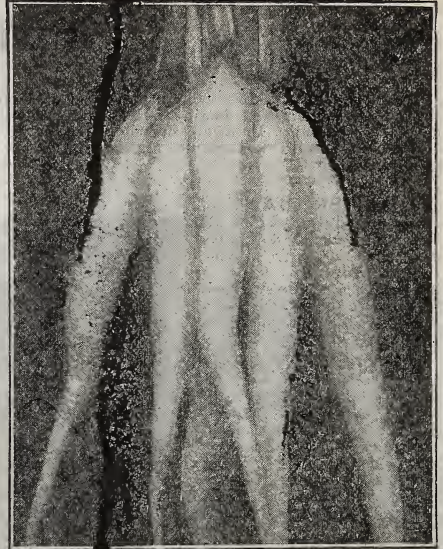
WHITE ICICLE—Matures in 30 days. A long white variety. Skin is white and smooth, almost transparent; meat is crisp and without core.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Matures in 28 days. Olive-shaped; scarlet skin with white tip. Flesh crisp and flavor good; a good marketing kind.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Matures in 20 days. The earliest forcing variety. Globular or turnip-shaped; skin scarlet. Good, firm; no core. Grown largely by truckers for earliest market. It has a good appearance and sells well.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Matures in 28 days. Globe-shaped with deep scarlet skin, the lower part of which blends to pure white. Fine flavor; crisp; uniform. The best all purpose Radish. A favorite market variety.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 30 days. For those who prefer a long red skinned Radish, with a white tip, this is it. 5 or 6 inches long. Does not make much top.



White Icicle Radish

LARGE BLACK SPANISH—Matures in 70 days. Grayish-black skin; white meat. Extremely hardy, and remains crisp in the ground longer than other varieties. Flavor is distinctive.

CHINESE ROSE—(Winter.)—Matures in 60 days. For fall and winter use. 5 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Crisp; good keeper. Inclined to be pungent.

POSTPAID PRICES OF RADISHES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's White Glacier.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	16.25
White Icicle .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
French Breakfast .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Long Scarlet Short Top .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Chinese Rose (Winter).....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Large Black Spanish.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50

NOTE: Radishes are one of the most profitable crops now for the Truckers. Always in demand and coming into the market at a time when few vegetables can be supplied. Very seldom are they over-supplied.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped

SPINACH

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to acre. For winter, drill 1 to 2 inches in row, 1 inch deep, rows 2 feet apart. Ready for use in 40 days. Less coarse than some other "greens." For Northern market is usually planted in September; yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. A winter crop. Soak seeds. Germinate badly.

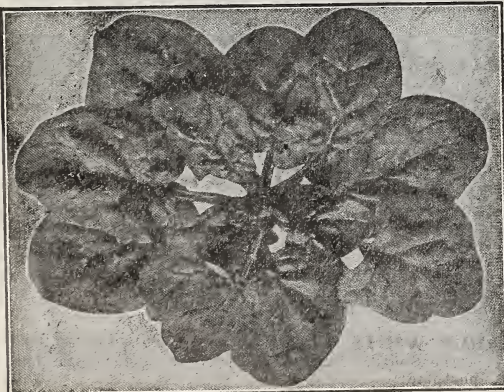
LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time

without running to seed. Price: Pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savored and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Price: Pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 20c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.75, postpaid.

BROAD LEAF FLANDERS—Late, broad, round, thick leaf. Price: Pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND—An all summer variety growing luxuriously in hottest weather. Cut and it comes again, a few plants furnishing the finest flavored "greens" all summer and fall for an average size family. Plant in August and September where plants are to stand. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

SALSIFY

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

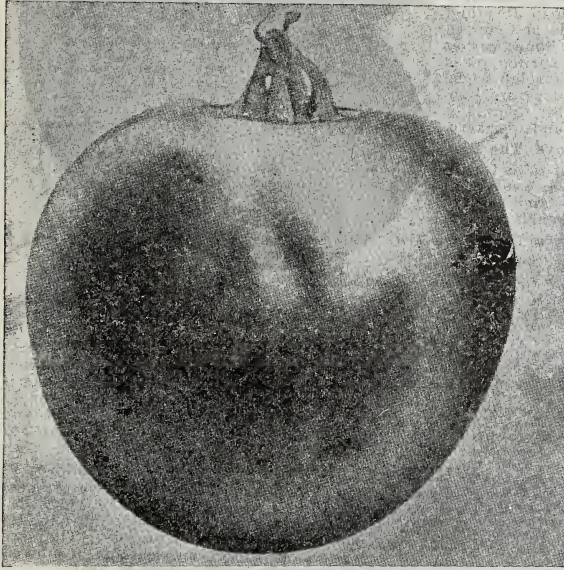
SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Matures in 110 days. The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

WILLET'S SUPERIOR TOMATOES

The importance of Tomatoes as a crop can hardly be overestimated. Between the truckers, market gardeners, canners and home gardeners it is safe to say that as much cultivation is given this one vegetable as is given almost any other two; therefore, it is very important that a wide range of varieties be handled. Our seeds are from the most dependable growers of Tomato seeds.

Culture—Scatter seed in bed or box thin and cover with about half inch of soil. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in stable manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes except the dwarf sorts. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants. Use about four ounces of seed per acre.

NOTE—We have so many calls from our customers in Florida and on the Gulf Coast for Tomatoes before our Spring Catalog gets out of the hands of the printer that we are giving a complete list and prices of Tomato Seed, although we haven't space to give full description.



Tomitree Tomato.

JUNE PINK—A recently introduced pink skinned tomato; noted for its extreme earliness.

SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Except in color this is practically the same as June Pink.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited.

BONNIE BEST—A fine variety for the home garden and early market.

STONE—The most popular of all medium early tomatoes.

ACME—Pinkish purple variety of medium sized fruit, which is borne in clusters of 3 to 5.

RED ROCK—A very good large red tomato. Not quite as firm as Stone or Acme.

GEORGIA FAVORITE—A great main crop tomato. Purplish-red color. Fruit very large and handsome, and is a great favorite in all markets where quality counts.

PONDEROSA—The largest tomato in existence. Very often 2 pounds.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Extra good all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than any other variety. A great favorite with the shippers.

BRIMMER TOMATO—Now called "the largest of all tomatoes." It seems that every one who has tried this tomato has been pleased with it, as it is a wonderful tomato for home use.

MARVEL WILT-RESISTANT—Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after years of experimentation. They claim it to be a wilt-resistant tomato of large size, smooth red skin fine flavor and very prolific.

A VIRGINIA HOME CANNER WILL DOUBLE THE VALUE OF YOUR TOMATO CROP. ASK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS.

WILLET'S NEW TOMITREE TOMATO

The Best Main Crop Tomato on Earth

This new tree tomato introduced by us three years ago popularized itself in one year and is considered by many the finest main cropper in existence. This smooth, handsome fruit is borne in clusters of four or five; color is deep glowing red right up to the intersection of the stem; of medium size, firm flesh and very small seed chamber. The fruit of Tomitree has never been known to split or crack. Being a tree tomato it does not have to be staked or trellised except in instances where it has fruited so heavily that the branches are borne down by the weight of the tomatoes, as was the case with G. B. Daniels, 160 Barber Street, Athens, Ga., who says he had to prop the limbs with broomsticks to keep them from breaking off. Mr. Daniels is very enthusiastic about Tomitree, and claims that out of seven varieties planted by him in 1921 Tomitree alone lived through the severe drought, and that they were still bearing heavily on October 17th.

As for ourselves, we are proud of the splendid showing made by Tomitree during the unfavorable season, and are more confident than ever that it is destined to be a great main crop tomato for the South. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 75c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

THE BEST TOMATO ON EARTH

If you want to plant the finest tomato on earth—the one that will bear throughout the summer and fall, regardless of drought—the one that is as fine to taste as well as beautiful to look at, plant **WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO**. Full description on this page.

DUKE OF YORK—BLIGHT PROOF—This is a first-class shipping tomato. It is the original "wilt-proof" tomato, improved from year to year by careful selection.

DWARF CHAMPION—Dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising.

WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A new delightful delicate flavored tomato. Should be grown by everyone.

POSTPAID PRICES OF TOMATOES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.
June Pink	.10	.35	1.20	4.40
Earliana	.10	.25	.90	3.00
Huffman's Earliest	.10	.45	1.40	4.50
Bonnie Best	.10	.25	.90	3.00
Stone	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Acme	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Red Rock	.10	.35	1.00	3.25
Georgia Favorite	.10	.35	1.35	4.00
Ponderosa	.10	.40	1.50	4.50
Livingston's Globe	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Dwarf Champion	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Willet's Golden Ponderosa	.10	.60	1.50	5.00
Marvel Wilt Resistant	.10	.60	1.50	5.00
Duke of York	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Brimmer	.10	.50	1.75	6.10

HAVE YOUR TOMATO VINES WILTED AND DIED?

After you had them ready to produce a good crop? We find a great many gardens will not now grow the old varieties of tomatoes because of the blight or wilt disease. You can grow them successfully, though, by planting the blight or wilt-resistant seed. **MARVEL** is the leader in this class, and **DUKE OF YORK** is another that has been used successfully for years. Plant one or both of these varieties and you will make all of the tomatoes you want.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Next to Potatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas are perhaps our most important root crop. They have great economical value to Agriculture both for human and stock feeding purposes. No other crop we can think of will stand the abuse and neglect that they will. For human consumption, the tops are eaten as salad and the roots also utilized, boiled or in stew, soups, etc. They are highly nutritious and show high contents in analysis. In the market there is always a good demand for high-grade Turnips at profitable prices.

Culture—Plant January to March. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For spring the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts July to November. 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. 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 clover 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 varieties. One packet for 50-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills; 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Matures in 45 days. The Earliest Flat Turnip there is. Strictly first-class in all respects. The finest table turnip on the market; most tender and the sweetest of all; medium size, average 3 inches in diameter. Strongly recommended as the spring turnip and largely planted for early market and home use. Bottom half is white, top half purple.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Matures in 45 days. Identical to Purple Top Milan except that it is solid white throughout. In some sections white turnips are preferred, especially in the Northeast. The sweetest white turnip cultivated, and we strongly recommend both of the Milans.

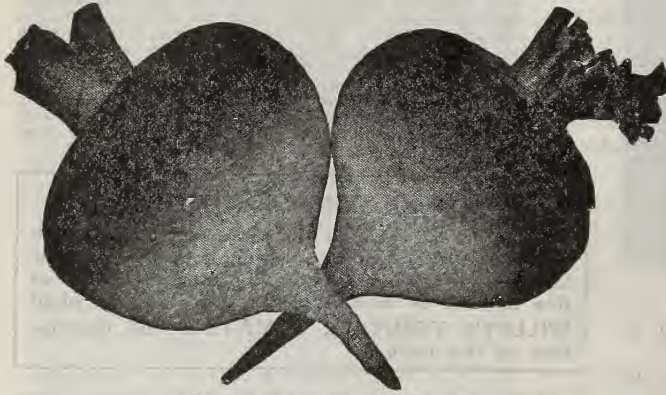


Extra Early White Milan.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 50 days. One of the very finest flat turnips for all purposes; doubtless the most popular white Southern turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white; meat is firm sweet and tender; never has a core. Planted largely for both fall and spring use. Tops are strapped. Is best when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

WHITE EGG—Matures in 50 days. Elongated or egg-shaped turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white; meat tender and mild. Foremost white globe table variety. They are at their best when about 3 inches long, and if picked then and prepared for the table are hard to beat.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 60 days. Undoubtedly the most widely-grown turnip today. Makes a very handsome appearance which is largely responsible for its popularity. It is a true globe-shaped turnip, white at the tip, gradually deepening to a splendid reddish purple at the top. Skin is smooth. Our strain is a tremendous yielder of very large uniform turnips; meat is solid, but tender and an



Mammoth Red, or Purple Top White Globe.

excellent keeper. For table and market use they should be pulled when about half matured, being tender and sweeter at that time.

COW HORN—Matures in 60 days. Long; white skin blending to deep green top, good size. When pulled young it is a splendid table turnip, being extra sweet and fine-grained. Allowed to fully mature it makes a very large tuber, which is extensively used for stock feeding. Grows from 10 to 12 inches long.

POMMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. A mammoth white variety similar in shape to Purple Top White Globe. Often attains a weight of 10 or 12 pounds. The young turnips are finely flavored and very tender, but if allowed to mature they are inclined to grow tough. Strongly indicated for stock feeding for which they are a very valuable crop.

PURPLE TOP STRAPPED LEAF—Matures in 50 days. A splendid Flat Purple Top variety, very early, smooth skinned, the shading from white to purple, begins about half-way up. Flesh is pure white, firm and free from hard core. Next to Mammoth Purple Top Globe, this is our best seller, especially for home use. Has practically no top and is, therefore, not as good for bunching. Very large when fully matured.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Matures in 65 days. A yellow skin purple top flat turnip. Flesh is yellow, solid and sweet; keeps almost indefinitely; very palatable, and popular throughout the South. Good for stock, too.

POSTPAID PRICES OF TURNIPS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.05	.15	.35	.95	4.25	8.00
Extra Early White Milan.....	.05	.15	.35	.95	4.25	8.00
Early White Flat Dutch.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
White Egg.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Mammoth Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Cow Horn.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Pommeranian White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Purple Top Strapped Leaf.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Yellow Aberdeen.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50



White Egg.



Cow Horn.

TURNIPS are one of our best Southern crops,
yet not half the amount needed is produced.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. (See illustration. Clear yellow, globe-shaped variety. Flesh is fine grained and sweet, makes a large turnip, evenly shaped and showing a remarkable uniformity in size. Tops are deep rich green and long enough for bunching.

SEVEN-TOP—Matures in 50 days. This variety is cultivated for greens or salad and makes an insignificant root which is not of the best quality. It does, however, make an abundance of tops, which when boiled with pork makes a delicious dish.

GEORGIA FROST KING—Matures in 60 days. The true Southern salad turnip, bunches heavily and produces worlds of green tops. Often 4 and 5 tops to one plant. The roots are white and edible when young, but not sweet like other types; commonly known as the "bitter turnip." Will stand any amount of cold and seems to improve in flavor after being touched by frost. Makes more green than any other variety known. Georgia Frost King is used by truckers throughout the South.

Rutabaga, or Swede

This is a very important crop and has never quite received the attention, both for human and stock feeding, that it is entitled to by merit. In Denmark, England and Germany many, many thousand acres are devoted to Rutabaga Swede growing; in fact, it is one of the principal crops and yields a tremendous tonnage of highly nutritious food. They grow best during the cooler weather and keep almost indefinitely either left in the ground or stored in cellars or barns.

Culture—Belong to the same family as Turnip and are treated similarly. Main crop will do best planted in July and August and fair results are had from plantings throughout the winter and up until spring. Seeds should be planted rather thickly, and later, when plants put out leaves, thin them out to from 6 to 9 inches apart to permit fullest development. Frequent workings will greatly increase the yield, as turnips of all types grow to greatest perfection in light soils with ample moisture and good drainage. One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre in 2 1/2-foot rows.



Yellow or Amber Globe.

POSTPAID PRICES OF TURNIPS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Yellow or Amber Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Seven Top .....	.05	.15	.35	1.10	5.00	9.50
Georgia Frost King..... 3/4	.05	.15	.40	1.20	5.75	11.00
Bon Air Rutabaga.....	.05	.15	.30	.80	3.75	7.00
Improved Purple Top Rutabaga.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50
Large White or Russian Rutabaga....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.50	4.50



Willet's Bon Air Rutabaga.

WILLET'S BON AIR—Matures in 85 days. The finest Rutabaga or Swede of the American type, immense size and a wonderful keeper. Often weighs 6 pounds each. Skin is smooth and yellow in color at the bottom, gradually deepening to a reddish purple on top. Very handsome looking, meat is a good rich yellow, fine grained and sweet. Truckers at Beaufort, S. C., last year shipped them to Atlanta and Augusta and got better prices for them than locally raised ordinary rutabagas brought. Desirable qualities of this famous variety are uniformity of size (there being practically no culls) and its remarkable keeping ability. They may be left in the field throughout the winter without ill effects. A wonderful stock food.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Matures in 90 days. Large yellow meat variety, globe shaped, flavor is good. Will average about 4 pounds each in good land. Purple Top has been a favorite for years and in great demand throughout the United States. Excellent table variety; when young the flesh is fine and sweet; after maturing is good for stock.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN—Matures in ninety-five days. This is a good sort, especially for those who like a white fleshed variety; meat is sweet and firm; very large size and hardy. In some sections this is the principal Rutabaga, although in the South the yellow meat sorts, especially Bon Air, is generally preferred on account of the color.

RUTABAGAS can be grown as successfully in the South as in any section. They can be easily stored and kept through the entire winter. They are not only a valuable food crop, but they find a ready sale at any time.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

FLOWER SEED, BULBS, ETC., FOR FALL PLANTING

Remember a Log Cabin Surrounded With a Lawn and Flowers, Is More Attractive Than an Expensive City Apartment Without.

Beautifying the home surroundings by sowing lawn grass, planting flower seed and bulbs has increased to such an extent in the South that it is now seldom that one sees a home at any month in the year without some flowers in evidence and a carpet of lawn grass around the house.

Our mid-Southern winters make it possible to sow our perennials, biennials and hardy annuals outdoors in the fall, thus giving us finer plants much earlier and with larger and more brilliant colored blossoms.

Many of the failures with flower seed, we are convinced, are due to improper conditions, careless preparation of the seed bed, etc. Most flower seeds are very small and unless a few simple rules are followed the result is often complete failure or else a few spindling plants. Observe the following rules and you will have few failures and little cause for complaint. The soil should be a mellow loam—that is, a medium earth between clay and sand, enriched with well rotted compost. Prepare the surface thoroughly by raking, making the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover the seed to a depth in proportion to its size. A good rule is to cover four to six times the diameter of the seed. Very small seeds, such as poppies, petunias, etc., should be covered twice the depth that they should be in heavier soils. Almost all flowers grow better when transplanted.

WILLET'S SWEET PEAS

Culture—Several weeks before planting, a trench one foot deep should be prepared. Put in several inches of well-rotted compost, covering with six inches of soil. About November first open the row and drop about four seeds every three inches, covering about two inches deep. Two or three times during the growing season draw the soil toward the roots, thus filling the trench. This treatment produces a deep root system and the plants are thus enabled to survive much dry weather. The blooms should be cut every day, for if left on the vines they soon go to seed, cutting short the blooming season.

SPENCER OR ORCHID FLOWERING TYPE—There are no blooms more beautiful and fragrant than this comparatively new type of Sweet Peas. Superior in every respect to the old varieties these elegant flowers have created a sensation wherever shown. Each sturdy stem gracefully bears from 2 to 4 immense, waved orchid-like blooms measuring 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

WILLET'S MIXED SPENCERS—This blend contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SELECT, STRAIGHT COLOR, NAMED SPENCERS

CONSTANCE HINTON—Pure white of immense size and exquisite form.

COUNTESS SPENCER—A magnificent clear pink, of large size, deepening somewhat toward the edges.

ELFRIDA PEARSON—Large deep blush or shell pink, slightly waved.

ILLUMINATOR—Bright salmon orange, overlaid with cerise.

KING EDWARD—Rich crimson, beautifully waved.

GEORGE HERBERT—A vigorous grower. Flowers of bluish-lavender are of large size.

NEW BUTTERCUP—This is a splendid rich cream or buttercup yellow. The flowers are of great size, borne three or four on a stem.

ROYAL PURPLE—Truly royal with flowers of enormous size borne in threes and fours.

WEDGWOOD—A charming shade of bright blue. Flowers are of great size.

Prices of above, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

SPECIAL OFFER

We offer one packet each of the above named varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas for 75 cents, postpaid.

WILLET'S EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER

This new strain is the result of many years' scientific culture. They are invaluable to florists for forcing under glass for winter and early spring blooming and are also adapted to outdoor planting in warm climates, such as our Southern states, coming into flower several weeks earlier than our regular Standard Spencer varieties.

ASTA OHN—A vigorous grower and very floriferous, the large flowers being borne in four on long stout stems. Color is a lovely shade of soft lavender suffused mauve.

ILLUMINATION—Enormous flowers of a glowing salmon-cerise color with a delicate suffusion of orange. The flowers are usually borne in fours on long strong stems.

KING IMPROVED—This early-flowering crimson bears flowers of great size and perfect form, averaging two inches in diameter.

ROSE QUEEN—This is an early and profuse bloomer, bearing large long-stemmed flowers, well waved, of a delightful shade of rich pink suffused rose.

IMPROVED SNOWSTORM—The finest of our white, early-flowering varieties. Extra large, beautifully waved flowers borne on extremely long stems.

Prices of above, postpaid: Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00.

SPECIAL OFFER

We offer one package each of the five preceding Early-Flowering Sweet Peas for 75 cents, postpaid.

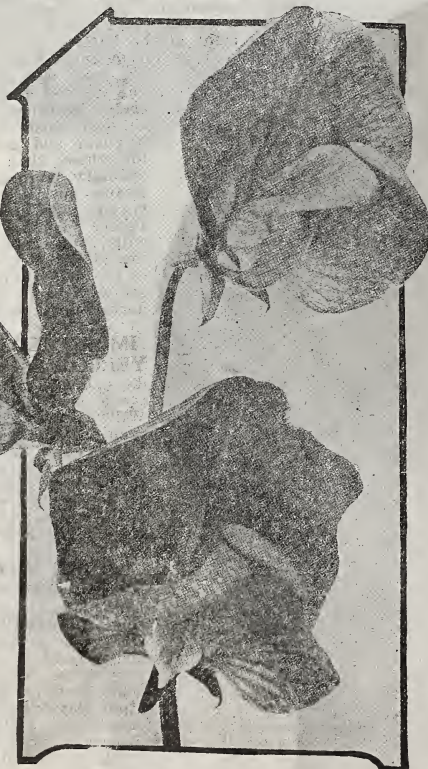
NASTURTIUMS

Very few flowering plants offer such abundance of bloom and length of flowering season as the Nasturtium, and with practically no culture. Sown during August and September, you are assured abundance of blooms until frost.

DWARF TOM THUMB—8 to 10 inches high; round symmetrical bushes; all shades and colors combined. This is the best strain of imported dwarf Nasturtium. Price, postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

TALL or LOBBIANUM—Trailing or climbing variety which grows 4 feet long with heavy big round leaves and showy flowers. Price, postpaid: Large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

King Edward



Spencer

WILLET'S GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

Although not as large and beautifully shaped as the Spencer type, are strongly recommended where quantity and not quality is desired. These Sweet Peas are very beautiful and bear freely. They are of all colors and shades.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Made of 30 best varieties, including all desirable colors and shades. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year.

PANSIES

Pansies are one of our most popular flowers and no garden is complete without them. For best results you must start with a good strain, and grown under favorable conditions the plants will bloom for a long time.

Culture—A soil composed of leaf mould, enriched with well-rotted compost, is the best for pansies. Sow seed from August to November in boxes, covering them not more than four times their diameter, and firming the soil well above them. The soil should not be allowed to dry out during the period of germination, which is eight to ten days. It is well to cover the boxes with newspaper to prevent this. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted to stand nine inches apart. An open exposure with plenty of sunshine is best for pansies. Keep the soil well worked around the plants to keep down weeds and stimulate growth. During dry weather the bed should be well-watered.



Willet's Imperial Giant Pansy.

WILLET'S GIANT PANSIES

We offer Willet's Giant Pansies in the following colors:

- AURORA—Pure white.
- KING OF BLACKS—Deep velvety black.
- CARDINAL—Rich red.
- GOLDEN QUEEN—Pure yellow.
- CELESTIAL—Light blue.
- PRINCE HENRY—Dark blue.
- ROYAL PURPLE—Richest purple.
- STRIPED AND MOTTLED—Very attractive. New.
- PRICES OF ABOVE, POSTPAID—Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c; 1-4 oz., \$1.25.

We offer a collection of one package each of the eight above-named varieties for \$1.25.

WILLET'S TRIMARDEAU MIXED PANSIES—This is a blend producing flowers of large size with an unusual range of colors and markings. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; 1-4 oz., \$1.00.

POPPIES

These are perhaps the most distinct type flowers we have. Graceful, sturdy and possessing delicacy of color in gorgeous combinations, yet there are few plants that thrive and bear abundantly with as little cultivation. Having a rather milky sap it is advisable to burn the stems by dipping in scalding water when the blooms are to be used as cut flowers.

Culture—Sow the seed very thinly where the plants are to grow. Cover seed lightly and press down firmly. Best to sow in fall. Do not stand transplanting.

AMERICAN FLAG—Attractive double variety; main ball white, which is neatly set off by a scarlet border. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

FAIRY BLUSH—Double rosy feather ball. Strikingly handsome. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

POPPY (Peony Flowering)—Double mixed; a new wonderful strain. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

POPPY (Shirley)—One of the most beautiful poppies in existence, made up of delicate warm shades, including unusual pinks and many combinations of variegated bloom. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, or ESCHSHOLTZIA.

GOLDEN WEST—Bright yellow and orange, daintily penciled. Packet, 5c.

MIKADO—Flowers beautiful orange-crimson, very bright. Packet, 5c.

MIXED—All colors. Packet, 5c.

PERENNIALS

For Full Description See Our Spring Catalogue.

ANTIRRHINUM—Album (white); Artotoc (scarlet); Coral (soft red); Luteum (yellow). Finest mixed (all colors). Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

AGUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE—Double mixed and single mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum)—Price: Pkt. 5c; 6 for 25c.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Double mixed. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

CENTAUREA CYANIS—Double blue. Price: Pkt. 10c; 2 for 25c.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—Yellow. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

DAISY, SHASTA—White. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

DAISY, DOUBLE ENGLISH or BELLIS—Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

DIANTHUS or PINKS—Hedwigg, double mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c. Double Fireball, crimson. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

GALLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HOLLYHOCK—Chater's Double, in the following colors: White, rose, crimson, yellow and mixed. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM—Double mixed and single mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

TRITOMA, TORCH LILY or FLAME FLOWER—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

VINCA ROSEA or PERIWINKLE—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

WALLFLOWER—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER (Imp. American Victoria)—Crimson, white, light blue, dark blue, pink, finest mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ASTER (Ostrich Feather)—Crimson, white, light blue, dark blue, pink, finest mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

AGERATUM—Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALENDULA—Double mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CANDYTUFT (Empress or Rocket)—Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (Chinese Woolflower)—Price: Pkt. 15c; 3 for 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM—Yellow Giant and White King. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HELICHRYSUM or STRAW FLOWER—Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

KOCHIA or MEXICAN FIRE PLANT—Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

MARIGOLD, DWARF FRENCH—Lemon, orange and mixed colors. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

MARIGOLD, TALL AFRICAN—Delight of the garden; lemon-colored, orange ball, deep orange and African Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

PETUNIA—Bedding varieties. Snowball, white; Carmen Sylva, blue; General Dodds, blood-red; Inimitable, striped and blotched; Rosy Morn, silvery-pink; fine mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—White, violet, yellow, pink, crimson, Star Phlox. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE—Mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

VERBENA—White, scarlet, rose-pink, royal purple, mixed. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ZINNIA—Willet's Colossal Zinnias in flesh-pink, white, canary yellow, Crimson Giant, Purple Delight, Violet Maid, Mixed and Pompon. Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CACTUS FLOWERING ZINNIAS—Price: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

NEW DAHLIA FLOWERING ZINNIA—Price: Pkt. 35c.

PICOTEE TYPE—Price: Pkt. 35c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

HYACINTHS

Cultural Directions for the various bulbs will be found under each heading. No great care is required for good results.

Remarkable for their vigorous growth, easy culture, striking beauty, fragrance and wide range of colors, the Hyacinth is doubtless the most popular and satisfactory bulbous flower for pot plants, cut flowers, bedding or growing in water.

Planting in Open Ground—Plant from September 15th to February 1st in fairly rich, well-drained soils. If soil is heavy mix with coarse sand. Plant bulbs 6 inches apart with a covering of from 3 to 6 inches of dirt, depending on density of soil. Apply a heavy coating of manure or leaves after planting to protect from severe weather; fertilization is more effective from above than by applying underneath. To produce long stems throw 8 or 10 inches of hay or leaves over bed when sprouts first appear above the ground.

Pot Culture—Plant in pots of rich soil with which sand has been mixed to help drainage; tops of bulbs even with surface of soil; press soil around bulb lightly, but firmly; water well and place in a cool dark place, or bury pot out of doors with a covering of about 6 inches of soil. Bring pots out, beginning November 15th each week or so, until about February 15th, thus obtaining a succession of blooms. Place the pots in moderately heated room and water well. Plenty of fresh air is needed for blooming plants. Four-inch pots sufficiently large for single bulbs and six-inch Azalea pots (shallow) for 6 bulbs and 8-inch Azalea pots for 12 bulbs.

ROMAN HYACINTHS

EARLY ROMAN HYACINTHS—A charming class of Hyacinths from the south of France producing graceful, delicately perfumed spikes of flowers. They force readily in the house. Three bulbs can be put in a 4-inch, or six bulbs in a 6-inch pot or pan, and as each bulb produces several spikes it makes a beautiful plant for conservatory or house decoration. Their treatment is identical with the Dutch Hyacinth.

PURE WHITE—By mail postpaid, each 10c; dozen \$1.00. Not prepaid, dozen 90c; 100 \$7.00.

DUTCH HYACINTHS

The hardy Hyacinths for outdoor planting, also one of the easiest for pot culture.

IN SEPARATE COLORS

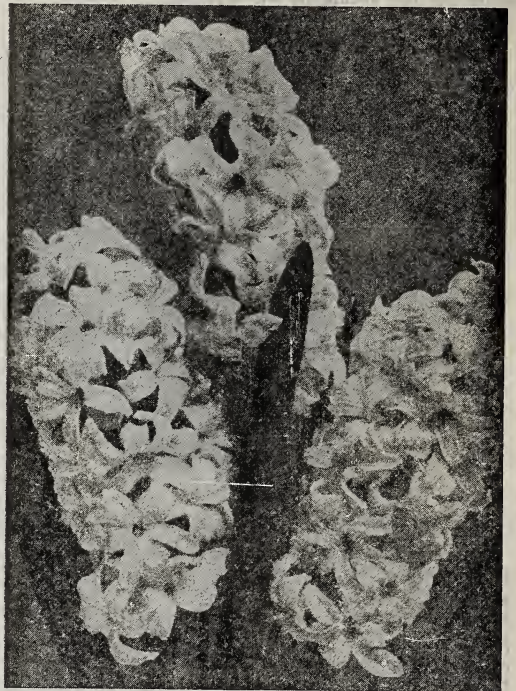
WILLET'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing for cut flowers, or outdoor garden blooming in beds or borders.

SINGLE

	By Mail, Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Pure White	\$.10	\$1.00	\$.90	\$6.50
Pink .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Rose .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Red .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Light Blue .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Dark Blue .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Yellow .....	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Mixed—All colors .....		.85	.75	5.50

DOUBLE

	By Mail, Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Pure White	\$.10	\$1.10	\$1.00	\$6.75
Pink .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Rose .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Red .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Light Blue .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Dark Blue .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Yellow .....	.10	1.10	1.00	6.75
Mixed—All colors .....		.95	.85	5.75



L'Innocence Hyacinth.

NAMED EXHIBITION HYACINTHS

A selection of the largest possible bulbs to be obtained; we offer them in single varieties only:

	By Mail Postpaid			Not Prepaid
	Each	Doz.	Doz.	
L'Innocence, Pure White.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$12.00
LaGracése, Snow White.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
Gertrude, Rose Pink.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
Moreno, Dark Pink.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
LaVictoire, Brilliant Red.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
Grand Maitre, Light Blue.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
King of Blues, Dark Blue.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
Yellow Hammer, Pure Yellow.....	.20	2.00	1.85	12.00
Collection, 1 each of the above light colors,		\$1.25	postpaid.	

FANCY MOSTIQUE BULB BOWLS

Very attractive bowls for growing bulbs in the house or can be used with block for cut flowers. Price:

5 inch size	\$.75
6 inch size .....	.85
7 inch size	1.00
8 inch size	1.25
2½ inch Block .....	.30
3½ inch Block .....	.40

BULB FIBRE

IMPORTED—Prepared Bulb Fibre. A clean, sanitary and convenient way to grow bulbs in the house in pots, boxes or bowls. Requires no drainage. The most perfect flowers can be produced.

Price—Cartons, each	\$.15
Price—100-lb. bags	8.00

Place your order for bulbs now so you will get the choicest selections. Do not wait until they are picked over.

SELECTED NAMED VARIETIES

SINGLE

	By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Doz.	100.
L'Innocence, Pure White.....	\$.15	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$8.50
Gertrude, Rose Pink.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
La Victoire, Brilliant Red.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
Grand Maitre, Light Blue.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
King of Blues, Dark Blue.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
Yellow Hammer, Pure Yellow.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50

DOUBLE

	By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Bouquet Royal, Pure White.....	\$.15	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$8.50
Chestnut Flower, Rose Pink.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
President Roosevelt, Bright Red.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
Garrick, Light Blue.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
General Kohler, Dark Blue.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50
Goethe, Pure Yellow.....	.15	1.35	1.20	8.50

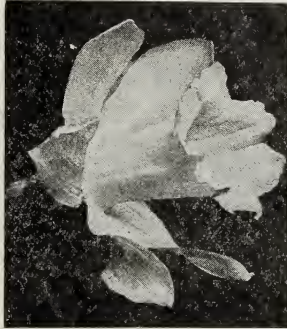
WILLET'S NARCISSUS

FOR GROWING OUTDOORS, IN POTS AND WATER. THE BEST COLLECTION FOR THE SOUTH. ALL VARIETIES AS LISTED HERE HAVE BEEN TESTED.

Narcissus, Daffodils and Jonquils—All Selected Large Size Mother Bulbs.



Sir Watkins



Golden Spur



Von Sion



Silver Phoenix

Thoughts of spring always bring to the mind these enchanting flowers. Possessing varied shapes, sizes and delicate shades of coloring from the dainty Narcissus Poeticus to the Mammoth Trumpet-shaped Emperor, we find a variety of engaging flowers offered by no other type flower. Once planted you have a permanent bed of the most exquisite blooms. An application each fall of bone meal or other good fertilizer will produce astounding results. Unexcelled for pot plants bedding or some varieties grown in water.

Grown Out-of-Doors—Planted in good ground outside from September to January, allowing a space of from 4 to 8 inches between bulbs according to the sizes. A covering of 3 inches of soil is quite sufficient.

The most striking effect is attained when bulbs are grouped in masses, using all of one variety in a single bed. Length of stems may be increased in the manner described for Hyacinths.

Grown in Pots—Half fill pots with rich soil, adding sand if necessary to improve drainage. Place bulbs in pots and fill in with dirt so as to have top of dirt even with top of bulbs. Press soil around bulbs firmly; water well and place in dark cool room. Bring out and place in the light, keeping well watered. About December 1st for succession of blooms, bring pots to light at intervals of one week. Burying pots outside 6 inches under ground as described for Hyacinths is effective with Narcissus also.

Growing in Water—Place bulbs in shallow bowl 2 inches apart and fill around with pebbles; fill bowl with water to within half inch or less of top of bulb. Place in dark cool room and leave until bulbs are well sprouted, then bring to light, keeping plenty of fresh water in bowl. Keep cool while in bloom. **NOTE**—This method applies only to Polyanthus varieties.

SINGLE NARCISSUS—With Yellow

Trumpets

By Mail Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Doz. Doz. 100.

Trumpet Major—One of the best varieties. Trumpet and Perianth pure yellow	\$.10	\$.85	\$.75	\$5.50
Golden Spur—Very early and blooms freely. Good for forcing. Pure yellow	.10	1.00	.90	6.50
Emperor—Very large, pure golden yellow. One of the best Narcissus in cultivation	.15	1.25	1.15	8.00
Single Jonquils—(Sweet Scented.) Rich yellow; very fragrant. Wonderful for borders	.05	.50	.45	3.25

SINGLE NARCISSUS—With Bi-Color

Trumpets

By Mail Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Doz. Doz. 100.

Sir Watkins—Very large, perianth lemon-yellow cup and trumpet deep golden yellow. Very early	\$.10	\$.85	\$.75	\$5.50
Victoria—Bright yellow trumpet with pure white perianth. Very hardy	.10	.80	.70	5.25
Madame de Graaf—The best pure white daffodil. Primrose cup passing into white	.10	.90	.80	6.00
Empress—The best bi-color Narcissus known. Perianth pure white. Trumpet golden yellow	.15	1.25	1.15	8.00

SINGLE NARCISSUS—With Short

Trumpets

By Mail Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Doz. Doz. 100.

Barri Conspicuous—Broad spreading perianth of pale yellow. Dark yellow cup edged scarlet. Excellent for cutting	\$.10	\$.75	\$.70	\$5.00
Lucifer—Pure white perianth with scarlet cup	.10	.65	.60	4.50
Poeticus Ornatus—Much improved over the ordinary Poeticus. Pure white perianth cup bordered with scarlet	.05	.50	.40	3.00

DOUBLE FLOWERING NARCISSUS

By Mail Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Doz. Doz. 100.

Orange Phoenix—Light citron with orange center. Excellent for forcing or out-door planting	\$.10	\$.75	\$.65	\$5.00
Silver Phoenix—Flowers very large, creamy white with sulphur center. The most beautiful of the double varieties	.10	.75	.65	5.00
Von Sion—The true double Daffodil. Pure golden yellow. For forcing or out-door planting it has no equal	.10	.85	.75	5.50
Double Jonquils—(Sweet Scented.) Pure golden yellow. Very hardy for out-door planting	.05	.60	.50	3.75

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

This class of Narcissus is a most interesting one. They may be grown in water and pebbles like Chinese lilies, but they are equally suited for growing in soil. The flowers are produced in clusters, and they are delightfully fragrant.

By Mail Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Doz. Doz. 100.

Paper White Grandiflora—It is a pure white flowering sort. Used extensively for forcing, as it can be brought into bloom in eight weeks' time	\$.10	\$.70	\$.60	\$4.75
Grand Soleil d'Or—Often called yellow paper white. Rich yellow with deep red cup. Time in blooming same as paper white	.15	1.25	1.15	8.00

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

This variety of Polyanthus Narcissus is the Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower, of the Chinese. The flowers are produced very freely, and are clear white with yellow cups. Culture same as Narcissus. Price, postpaid: 25c each; dozen, \$2.50. Original basket containing 30 bulbs, \$5.00, by express, not prepaid.

Read carefully descriptions of our Narcissus. Make your selections and place your order now so as to be certain of getting what you want.

TULIPS

Tulips possess so many virtues that it would be hard to do them justice in a description here. Their coloring is by far of the most distinct character, and they possess a grace few flowers enjoy. There is nothing more attractive than a bed of Tulips surrounded by a green lawn. Rich color schemes may be worked out and gorgeous effects attained with these flowers.

Used as cut flowers, Tulips are in a class of their own. Their beautiful foliage adds greatly to the general effect. Do not fail to plant plenty of these. You won't regret it.

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

Culture Out-of-Doors—In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep according to stiffness of soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat bed same as out-door culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure.



Clara Butt Darwin Tulips.

WILLET'S PRIZE MAMMOTH DARWIN
TULIPS

The Darwin Tulip, though comparatively new, is doubtless the most beautiful of all Tulips. It possesses the good qualities of other Tulips, but not their weaknesses. Strong, sturdy in habit, they attain a height of from 2 to 3 feet. Mammoth beautiful thick petals, with coloring not unlike the Oriental Poppy. Below are listed the choicest of all Darwins:

If sent by mail, add 5c per dozen; 25c per 100, for postage.

	Each	Doz.	100.
White Lady—Perfect White.....	.10	\$.65	\$4.50
Clara Butt—Salmon Pink.....	.10	.60	4.00
Barronne de la Tonnaye—Bright Rose.....	.10	.60	4.00
Pride of Harlem—American Beauty Color	.10	.65	4.25
Farmcombe Sanders—Brilliant Scarlet....	.10	.75	5.50
Rev. Eubank—Lavender.....	.10	.65	4.50
Mrs. Potter Palmer—Glowing Purple.....	.10	.65	4.50
Inglescombe—Pure Yellow.....	.10	.60	4.00
Darwin—Mixed, all colors.....	.10	.50	3.25
Collection—1 each of the above-named varieties	50c postpaid.		

EARLY FLOWERING TULIPS

This beautiful type of Tulip is exceptionally large, resembling somewhat the Peony. They are very valuable for bedding plants being quite showy.

If you wish sent by mail, add 5c per dozen; 25c per 100, for postage.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

	Each	Doz.	100.
White.....	\$.05	\$.50	\$3.25
Pink.....	.05	.50	3.25
Red.....	.05	.50	3.25
Yellow.....	.05	.50	3.25
Mixed.....	.05	.45	3.00

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

	Each	Doz.	100.
White.....	\$.05	\$.55	\$3.50
Pink.....	.05	.55	3.50
Red.....	.05	.55	3.50
Yellow.....	.05	.55	3.50
Mixed.....	.05	.50	3.25

HARDY JAPANESE LILIES

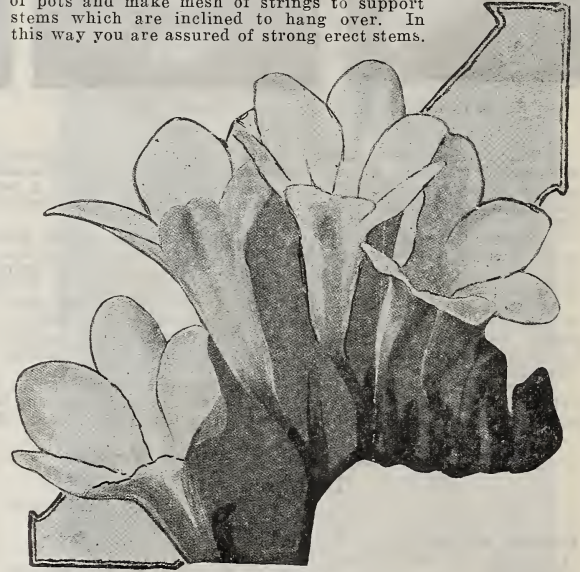
LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRAM (Oriental Orchids)—A Japanese Lily of rare beauty and spicy fragrance. Delicate pink in color, uniquely spotted with deeper pink. Price, large bulb, each, 45c; 2 for 80c, postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—Large pure white flowers, uniquely studded with crimson spots and through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Price, large bulbs, each 45c; 2 for 80c, postpaid.

FREESIAS

The popular Freesias are greatly prized for the delightful fragrance of their delicate sweet flowers, which, when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water.

Pot Culture—Plant October to late spring, in pots ½ to 1 inch apart, barely cover bulbs with dirt. Place in light warm room and keep well watered. Place sticks 4 or 5 around edge of pots and make mesh of strings to support stems which are inclined to hang over. In this way you are assured of strong erect stems.



Freesias.

	By Mail, Postpaid	Doz.	100.
Improved Purity—Pure glistening white.....	\$.35	\$2.50	
General Pershing—Fine bronze pink.....	.75	5.00	

CROCUS

One of the earliest flowers to bloom in spring; most effective for borders or beds, also for planting in clumps amongst shrubbery. In lawns, planted in the grass the Crocus are extremely effective.

GIANT FLOWERING

	By Mail, Postpaid.	Doz.	100.
White.....	\$.30	\$1.75	
Blue.....	.30	1.75	
Purple.....	.30	1.75	
Striped.....	.30	1.75	
Yellow.....	.30	1.75	

OXALIS

A charming winter and early spring blooming flower. Have a wide variety of bright attractive colors.

	By Mail Postpaid.	Doz.	100.
Finest Mixed.....	.35	\$2.50	

SNOW DROPS

An Old-Fashioned Flower

Blooms in early spring. Flowers white, bell-shaped.

	By Mail, Postpaid.	Doz.	100.
Single.....	.35	\$2.50	
Double.....	.35	2.50	

CALLA LILIES

Culture—Plant single bulb in 6-inch pot; keep in warm, dark well-ventilated room until started, then bring to light. Water well and keep from cold.

AETHIOPICA—Pure white, mammoth flowers; dark green foliage. Each, 25c; 2 for 45c, postpaid.

ELLIOTIANA—Large exquisite yellow bloom with remarkable leaves of dark green blotched with white throughout. A very striking plant. Price, postpaid: Each, 40c; 2 for 75c.

WILLET'S NURSERY STOCK

OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT—No one nursery can grow every variety of tree, fruit, shrub and evergreen, and reach perfection in them all. The subject is too vast, and to accomplish anything at all in this line each firm engaged in this work must specialize in some particular class of stock; one will devote its skill and energy to fruit tree growing, or even one variety of fruit; another to deciduous shrubs; another to pecan nuts and so forth.

We have watched the various industries and have tabulated them according to their specialties, and are able through this tabulation to put our fingers on the finest pecan tree stocks, the greatest peach tree specialists, the foremost strawberry man, and so on. This gives our nursery department a superiority that is invaluable to the planter because he is assured of getting the very finest stock of any variety he orders through us.

TERMS—Strictly cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

EARLY ORDERS—It is a wise plan to order your nursery stock early because of the unusual demand for this class of goods. Every year there is a shortage of some certain stock, and although we are in a position, because of the system we use, to fill orders from a large number of growers, we sometimes run short.

DELAYS—Unavoidable shipping delays sometimes occur, and we ask that customers have patience in cases of this kind. Your stock will go forward to you in plenty of time for the planting.

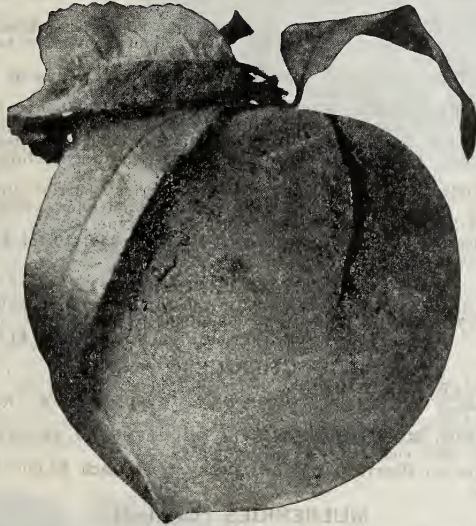
GUARANTEE—We guarantee all stock to be perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect when turned over to carriers, but we cannot be responsible for ill-treatment of goods at the hands of the postoffice or express company. Claims must be made by purchaser in cases of this kind on transportation company. Our responsibility ceases on delivering goods to forwarders.

NOTE—No home or farm is complete without fruits and nuts. These are tremendous factors for shipping, canning and home eating in our modern agricultural life. Aside from their marketing, they should be a healthful part of the family daily food, and they are a continued delight and absolutely necessary for all happy child life on the farm. Any farm with fruits and nuts on it is the more saleable and is the more liquid an asset. Make your farm more complete by planting fruits and nuts.

PEACHES

Plant peaches about 20 feet apart; 108 to the acre. Get special prices for commercial orchards in thousand lots. We are large contractors on June buds.

The varieties as listed below are all standard and are used largely in the South for both home use and shipping.



FREESTONE VARIETIES

- ALEXANDER**—May 20th; pink skin, white flesh.
- BELLE OF GEORGIA**—July 20th; bluish and white skin.
- BRACKETT**—August 5th; meat yellow; large; yellow skin.
- CARMAN**—June 25th; flesh white; skin yellow.
- ELBERTA**—July 15th; yellow flesh; red skin.
- GREENSBORO**—June 1st; red skin, white flesh.
- HALE**—July 20th; yellow flesh; skin red over yellow.
- HILEY**—July 5th; red cheek; white flesh.
- MAYFLOWER**—May 5th; white flesh; pink skin.
- SALWAY**—August 15th; reddish yellow skin; flesh yellow.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

- EARLY ROSE**—June 25th; pink skin; white flesh.
 - HEATH LATE WHITE**—September 20th; white skin; large.
 - INDIAN RED**—August 15th; dark red, with deep red veins.
- Prices on above peaches: 2 year 3-4 feet, 45c each; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50.

PLUMS

- Plant 15 feet apart; 198 to the acre.
- ABUNDANCE**—Last of June, yellow flesh; purple skin.
- BURBANK**—Matures July 15th.
- CLIMAX**—Matures July; cross, native and Japanese.
- RED JUNE**—Japanese plum; matures July 10th, purple.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—Fine for preserving.

Prices on above Plums: 4-5 feet, good stock, each 75c; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.00.

APPLES

Plant apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart each way according to soil.

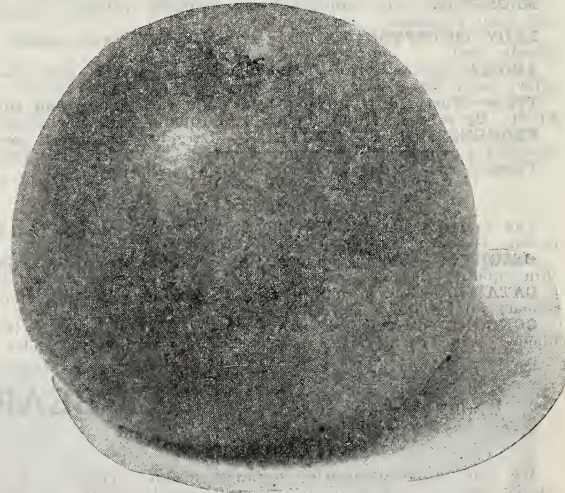
SUMMER APPLES

- EARLY HARVEST**—Ripens in June; yellow.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN**—Yellow; ripens in August.
- HORSE APPLE**—Ripens in July and August; green.
- RED ASTRACHAN**—Ripens in May; yellow.
- RED JUNE**—Deep red; ripens in June.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Ripens in June; yellow.

WINTER APPLES

- BEN DAVIS**—Ripens in October and later; green-yellow.
- BLACK WARRIOR**—Ripens in October and later; green.
- ROMANITE**—Ripens in October or later; green.
- SHOCKLEY**—Ripens in October and later; crimson cheek.
- STAYMAN WINESAP**—Ripens in Oct. and later; dark red.
- RED SIBERIAN (Crab)**—Ripens in October. Bright color.

Prices on above Apples:
Standard 1 year whips 3-4 feet, each 60c; 10 for \$5.00.
Standard 2-year-old, well-branched, each 75c; 10 for \$6.50.



PEARS

- Plant 20 feet each way; 108 to the acre.
 - BARTLETT**—Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.
 - KIEFFER**—Fruit large to very large; very juicy. Quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous.
 - KOONCE**—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.
 - LE CONTE**—(Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform. Maturity from July 20th to end of August.
 - PINEAPPLE, or SAND PEAR**—Does not blight; matures late August; trees grow to an immense size; produce heavily; good keeper; our best canner. Get prices in hundred and thousand lots.
- Prices: Standard Pears, 2 years, well-branched, each 80c; 5 for \$3.75; 10 for \$6.50.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

HIAKUME—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names.

TRIUMPH—Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size, imported 2 3/4 to 3 inches; bright red; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds.

ZENGI, or ZINGI—Small; 1 3/4 to 2 inches in diameter; weight 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Prices on Japanese Persimmons: 3-4 feet, each 75c; 10 for \$6.00.

QUINCE

MEECH—Large, early variety. Price—3 to 4 feet, 85c; 10 for \$6.50.

FIGS

Plant Figs 15 feet apart; 193 to the acre.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium size, sweet and hardy.

CELESTE—Pale violet; early; hardy; medium size.

GREEN ISCHIA—Medium to large size; green with crimson pulp; produces from middle of July until frost.

Prices on Figs: Two years, 60c each; 10 for \$5.50.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 3 by 6 feet.

ELDORADO—Large, sweet; growing in clusters.

HIMALAYA—Evergreen; rapid grower. 10 feet a year; thickens each year. Makes fences impenetrable and is used largely in washing lands to prevent washes.

Prices on Blackberries: 1 at 20c; 10 at 15c; 100 at 10c each.

RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND—(Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety.

CUTHBERT—Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer. Fine shipper.

ST. REGIS—(Ranere.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. Prices on Raspberries: 1 at 20c; 10 at 15c; 100 at 10c each.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—This Dewberry is an immense industry. Plant 5 by 5 feet. Second year stake with stakes 5 feet high and tie up vines, cutting them back after the season is over with. Price, 1 at 20c; 10 at 10c; 100 at 8c; 1,000 at 5c each.

STRAWBERRIES

Set plants 15 to 20 inches in 3 to 4 foot rows. Supply a mulch of straw. Allow runners to run to a width of 15 inches, leaving about 20 inches between rows for cultivation. The following are leading varieties and ripen in succession.

EXCELSIOR—Large fruit; brilliant red.

KLONDIKE—The standard early shipping variety; ripens just after Excelsior; very popular.

LADY THOMPSON—Ripening after Klondike; good quality; largely used.

AROMA—Follows after Lady Thompson; berries deep red color; large size; very prolific.

Prices—Postpaid, 100 for \$1.50; 300 for \$3.00; 500 for \$4.00. By express, 1,000, \$5.00; 5 to 10,000, \$4.25 per 1,000.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—Largely advertised and carrying a long bearing season, sometimes even into the fall. Prices—Just double those of other Strawberries.

GRAPES

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section:

BRIGHTON—Bunch medium; berry large, reddish; skin thin; quality best.

CATAWBA—Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

CONCORD—Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender;

NUT-BEARING TREES

PECANS

We can outfit commercial orchards in any amounts. Get special prices. Best to plant 60 by 60 feet, 12 to an acre. We sell only budded or grafted papershells. Can also in season furnish buds for grafting. The following are the leading types:

FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell.

MONEYMAKER—It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans.

SCHLEY—Medium to large; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

STUART—Nut large to very large; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

MUSCADINE GRAPES

This type is purely Southern. The fruit never decays before maturity. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

FLOWERS—Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October.

JAMES—Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

THOMAS—Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type.

Prices on above Grapes: 2-year-old, each 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

POMEGRANATE (Fruiting)

SUBACID—Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

WONDERFUL—A new late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Prices: 3-4 feet, each, \$1.00.

CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large; black.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

LARGE MONTMORENCI—The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive.

Price on Cherries: 3 feet, stocky trees, each \$1.00; 5 for \$4.50.

MULBERRIES (Grafted)

BLACK ENGLISH and HICKS' EVERBEARING—Get prices on Hicks in large amounts for hog pastures.

Prices, 3-4 feet, standard, each 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

PABST—A large nut, very much like Stuart.

PRICES:	Each	10	PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	4-5 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
3-4 feet	1.25	10.00	5-6 feet	1.75	16.50

Get prices in large amounts.

WALNUTS

It has been demonstrated in the past few years that Walnuts do well in the South, and can be grown profitably. We have some large groves that show good returns.

The following Walnuts all do well here:

BLACK WALNUT—Well-known; ornamental; valuable tree for wood, shade and nuts. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; 10 for \$6.50.

BUTTERNUT or WHITE WALNUT—A pretty tree growing nuts in clusters. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c; 10 for \$6.50.

JAPANESE WALNUT—Grows well here and is much better for us than the English Walnut. Price, 3-4 feet 75c each; 10 for \$6.50; 4-5 feet \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALTHEA—Pink, white, purple, blush white. Price, 2 to 3 feet 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.
 BUTTERFLY BUSH—Price, 3 feet, 75c.
 SWEET SHRUB—Price, 3 feet, 75c.
 CRAB APPLE—Sweet scented. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
 CRAPE MYRTLE—Pink and white. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.
 DEUTZIA—Price, 3 feet, 75c each.
 DOGWOOD—Red flowering. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.75; 5 to 10 feet at \$2.25.
 DOGWOOD—White flowering. Prices, 4 to 5 feet \$1.00; 5 to 6 feet \$1.25 each.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA — (Red Osier Cornel.) Medium sized and spreading, dark red bark and white flower, berries white.

Prices: 3 to 4 ft. well branched each 50c; 10 for \$3.50; 4 to 5 feet, heavy, branched, each 75c; 10 for \$6.00.

STRAWBERRY BUSH. Price: 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

FLOWERING PEACH, Double Red and Double White. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

GOLDEN BELL. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

HYDRANGEA A. White or blue. Price, 18 to 24 in. 75 cents.

LILACS. Spring bloomer, white and lilac. Price, 3 ft., 75 cents.

Athea.
 LONICERA, or UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE—White. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

MOCK ORANGE, or PHILADELPHUS—Early white, known as Garland Syringa. Flowers pure white. Price, 3 feet 50c.

SPIREA THUNBERGII, or SNOW GARLAND—Price, 18 to 24 inches, 50c.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—Grows 6 to 8 feet white flowers. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 75c.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

JAPAN QUINCE—Grows 6 feet; red flowers followed by small quince-like fruits; fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

SNOWBERRY—White blooms, followed by white berries. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

CORAL SNOWBERRY—Red berries. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

WEIGELIA—White, pink or red. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.



Crape Myrtle.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BIOTA ORIENTALIS—Pyramidal; bronze winter foliage. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Dwarf, compact, symmetrical, for gardens or window boxes. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE—Dwarf, compact, ultimate height 4 to 5 feet. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Grows to considerable height. Price, 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.00.

BIOTA ROSEDALE—Broad cone-shaped; grows 3 to 4 feet high. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

ORIENTAL or ITALIAN CYPRESS—Grows shaft-like; narrow and straight; ultimate height 60 to 80 feet. Price, 24 to 30 inches, each, \$2.50.

CEDRUS DEODARA—Grows 40 to 50 feet; pyramidal; scarce. Price, 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 each.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—Grows 40 to 50 feet; pyramidal; scarce; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00.

PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS—Dark green foliage with ends of limbs drooping; ultimate height 10 to 15 feet. Price, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

GOLDEN PLUME CYPRESS—Golden color; ultimate height 15 to 25 feet. Price, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.



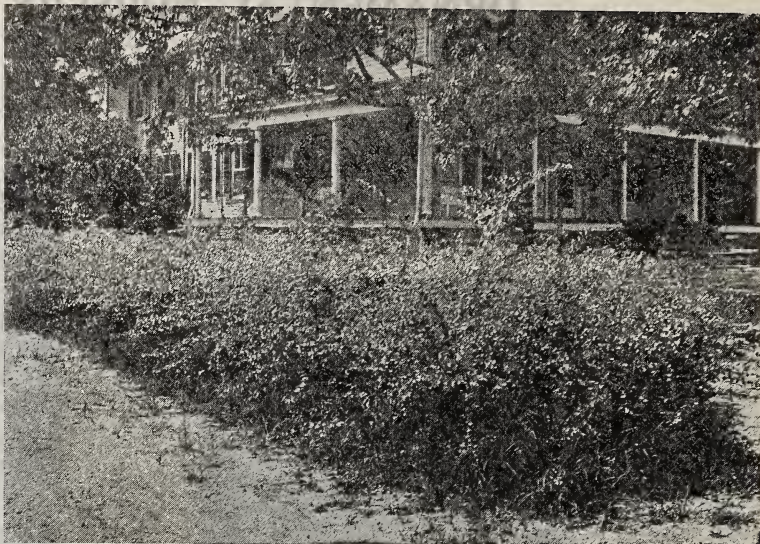
White Flowering Dogwood.



A Specimen of Spirea Van Houttei.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

- ELM, AMERICAN—Price, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.
 GINKGO—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
 HACKBERRY—Price, 6 to 8 feet, 75c.
 MAPLE—Silver Leaf and Scarlet. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
 PIN OAK—Scarlet leaves in winter. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
 WATER OAK—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
 POPLAR, CAROLINA—Silver Leaf and Tulip. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 75c.
 LOMBARDY POPLAR—Price, 6 to 8 feet, 60c; 10 at 50c.
 SYCAMORE—Price, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.
 UMBRELLA, or CHINESE CHINA-BERRY—Price, 4 to 5 feet, 75c.
 WEEPING WILLOW—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
 WIER'S CUT LEAF MAPLE—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.
 MIMOSA—Price, 4 to 5 feet, 75c.
 MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50.
 WILLOW OAK—Price, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.



Abelia Grandiflora.

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

- ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Blossoms all summer; free from disease; fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c; 5 at 70c each. See under hedge plants for small seedlings for hedges.
 AZALEA INDICA—Get prices.
 CAMPHOR—For specimen plant or for tall hedge. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each.
 CAPE JASMINE or GARDENIA FLORIDA—Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25.
 CHRISTMAS BERRY or ILEX CASSINA—2 to 3 feet, \$1.25. See hedge plants for hedgings.
 AMERICAN HOLLY—Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.
 KALMIA or AMERICAN LAUREL—Get prices.
 CHERRY LAUREL—Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.
 JAPANESE PRIVET—White flowers and fall purple berries. Height 20 to 30 feet. May be trimmed. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.
 PRIVET LUCIDUM—Grows 20 feet; white flowers; black berries in winter. Price, 3 feet, \$1.50.
 MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—May grow 50 feet. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.
 OLEANDER—Pink and white. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.
 RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—Get prices.
 SPANISH BAYONET—3 years 50c; 4 years 75c.
 TEA PLANT—Long bloomer; late in the season; ornamental; very beautiful. Get prices.

HEDGE PLANTS

- AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Usually planted one foot apart; sometimes is double rowed alternately.
 PRICES:
 2-3 feet 100 1000
 3-4 feet \$6.00 \$50.00
 3-4 feet 8.00 70.00
 CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—We sell both plants and seed. Get prices.

- ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Many are planting this in place of other privets because white fly does not disturb it.
 Price: 12-18 inches, each 35c; 100 for \$25.00.
 ILEX CASSINA, or CHRISTMAS BERRY—Not subject to insect diseases.
 Price, 12 to 18 inches high, 25c; 100 lots 20c, postpaid.
 DWARF BOXWOOD—Slow growth; 3 to 4 inches. Price, 10 postpaid \$3.00; by express, 25 to 50 at 25c each.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

- CLEMATIS, HONEYSUCKLE, EUONYMOUS, CHINESE JASMINE, YELLOW JASMINE, KUDZU.
 Prices of above—50c each; postpaid 60c.
 WISTERIA (purple and white), TRUMPET VINE, STAR JASMINE, ENGLISH IVY, BOSTON IVY, ANTIGONON, or MEXICAN ROSE.
 Prices of above—90c each; postpaid \$1.00.

ROSES

All Rose bushes as offered below are grown from cuttings and are on their own roots and are not grafted:

TRAILING AND CLIMBING ROSES

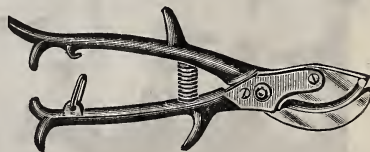
- AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep pink.
 CAROLINA TESTOUT—Pink.
 CHEROKEE—White and pink.
 CRIMSON RAMBLER—Red.
 DEVONIENSIS—White.
 DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink clusters.
 MARECHAL NIEL—Yellow.
 AMERICAN PILLAR—Rosy pink.
 WHITE RAMBLER—White.
 BANKSIA—Yellow and white.
 GARDENIA—Yellow.
 HIAWATHA—Carmine.
 LADY GAY—Rose pink.
 YELLOW RAMBLER; REVE D'OR—Large, yellow.

BUSH ROSES

- BLACK PRINCE—Dark red.
 PAUL NEYRON—Pink.
 RADIANCE—Pink.
 WM. R. SMITH—Pink and cream.
 ULRICH BRUNER—Cherry crimson.
 BLUMENSCHMIDT—Citron yellow.
 COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON—Flesh color.
 FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—White.
 DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY—White.
 KILLARNEY—Pink.
 MAMAN COCHET—Rose pink.
 MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Pale yellow.
 METEOR—Velvety crimson.
 PRESIDENT TAFT—Deep pink.
 SUNBURST—Yellow and orange.
 MAMAN COCHET—White.
 TIP TOP, or "BABY DOLL"—Golden yellow.
 Prices on all above roses: 2-year-old, No. 1 stock, each 75c; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.00.

PRUNING SHEARS

No. 310. NEW ENGLAND PAT-
 TERN—A good medium priced shear. Length, 9 inches, with steel blade, coil spring. Black japanned handles. Price, each 50c.



No. 311. CALIFORNIA PATTERN—Length nine inches. Tempered tool steel blade. Volute spring. Black japanned handles. Price, each, 95c.

No. 312. CALIFORNIA PATTERN—Length nine inches. High grade tempered tool steel blade. Double flat brass springs. Adjustable ratchet nut. Black japanned handles. Price, each, \$1.35.

IMPORTANCE OF SPRAYING

VERY IMPORTANT!—Is the matter of protecting your crops, animals, poultry and home from the many insects and disease-producing bacteria that is becoming more numerous every year. For instance, today it would be practically impossible to grow a fruit crop without spraying. We can no longer grow cotton without poisoning for the Boll Weevil. We find this practically the case in all standard crops.

Stock raisers and poultrymen are compelled to protect their stock and poultry against the different insects if they wish to raise at a profit. Mr. Willet has made a study of this line for years and today is probably the best posted man in the South on this very important matter. We list below a number of our own Special Preparations as well as the best of other manufacturers. Write us for special quotation in large amounts or for any special information or help that you may need in this line.

A FEW COMMON DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES

ANTS—Destroy beds with Bisulphide of Carbon or Sodium Fluoride or spray with Ruthless Insect Exterminator. To prevent them from getting into trees use Tree Tanglefoot.

APHIS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon water.

BEAN BEETLE—Spray with Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green as soon as beetles begin to appear.

BOLL WEEVIL—Calcium Arsenate—Dust.

BORER (Peach Tree Borer)—Should be dug out with a knife in the early spring, then an application of whitewash to which has been added Crude Carbolic Acid and Arsenate of Lead should be made, or can be controlled with Para-Dichlorobenzene, which is very effective.

BROWN ROT—Destroy all mummified fruit still left on branches. Spray during the winter months with Dry Lime Sulphur, 10 lbs. to 50 gallons water. In the spring when blooms have fallen and peaches are almost the size of a marble, spray again, using 4 lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons water and add 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Spray again four weeks before fruit is due to ripen, leaving out the Arsenate of Lead.

CURCULIO—Spray with 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds slack lime to 50 gallons of water, spraying about 10 days after petals fall when shucks are coming off. A second spraying may be necessary three weeks later.

FUNGUS DISEASES—Whenever Fungus Diseases appear, applications of Bordeaux Mixture three weeks apart will be found beneficial.

LEAF-EATING INSECTS, such as potato bugs, cabbage worms, tomato worms, etc.—Spray with a solution of Arsenate of Lead, 1 pound to 50 gallons water, Paris Green, 1 pound to 50 gallons water, or dry method, dust with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Where there is danger of poisoning fruit or vegetables dust with Bug Death or Slug Shot.

LEAF CURL—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or liquid solution, 1 gallon to 10 gallons water.

OYSTER SHELL SCALE—Spray the trunk and large branches in April or May. Use Black Leaf 40, 1 to 800 parts is recommended.

RED SPIDER—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound Potassium Sulphate to 32 gallons of water.

SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in fall and early spring. Use 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, or 1 gallon liquid lime sulphur to 8 gallons of water. If no scale is present we advise at least one spraying to orchards as a preventive.

SMUT IN WHEAT—Treat with Formalin, 1 ounce to 3 gallons water, or Bluestone, 1 ounce to 1½ gallons of water.

SUCKING INSECTS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon, or Kerosene Emulsion, 1 part to 20 parts water, or Whale Oil Soap, 1 pound to 5 gallons water.

THRIPS—Same as for Aphis.

WHITE FLY—Spray with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water.

WILLET'S INSECTICIDES, FARM AND HOME PREPARATIONS

STANDARD PREPARATIONS THAT ARE WELL KNOWN, AND WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND.

NOTE! POISONS CANNOT BE MAILED

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—For hog and other lice, fleas, mites and animal parasites. Non-poisonous. Does not hurt eyes. One gallon to 25 of water. Price, pint, 35c; qt. 60c; gal., \$1.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry)—A well known poison used for the destruction of all leaf-eating insects. 1½ to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Price, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 25 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 30c.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—Largely used for the destruction of weevils, especially corn and cowpea weevils, ant beds and burrowing animals. Price, 1 lb. can 40c; 5 lb. can \$1.75.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A Poison. For sucking insects, plant lice, aphids, thrips and all soft-bodied insects. Price, oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. can \$1.25; 2 lb. can \$3.50; 10 lb. cans \$13.50.

BLUESTONE—(Copper Sulphate.) For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 15c; 10 lbs. at 14c per pound.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A Poison. Largely used for blight, mildew, stem rot, melon anthracnose and other fungus diseases. Price, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per pound.

BUG DEATH—For all biting and sucking insects, potato bugs, caterpillar, tomato worms, cabbage worms, etc. Non-poisonous to animals. Price, 1 lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12½ lbs. \$1.25; 100-lb. keg, \$8.50.

COPPER SULPHATE DUST—Highly used for the same purposes as Bordeaux Mixture, except it is used in dry form instead of liquid. Recommended highly for watermelons, cukes, and canteloupes in controlling anthracnose and other fungus diseases. Price, 10 to 25 lbs. at 15c lb.; 100 lbs. at \$12.50.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—The only successful poison for cotton boll weevil. A deadly poison to any bug or insect that eats it. Prices, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. at 15c per pound.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—A culture fed on bread which gives contagious fatal skin disease to the rat which he communicates to the whole tribe. Dead rats are odorless. Price, postpaid, 50c.

COMFORT BED BUG EXTERMINATOR—Non-poisonous. Pleasant odor. Efficacious. Harmless to fabrics. Spray bed and mattress. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP—Texas fever, ticks, etc., can be absolutely eradicated by the use of this. Has the official recognition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price, qt. \$1.25; ½ gal. \$1.75; gallon \$3.00.

COOPER'S FLUID—For hog lice, mange, ringworm, eczema, etc. Price, qt. \$1.00; ½ gal. \$1.50; gallon \$2.50.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde)—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, pint 50c; 1 quart 90c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—For all biting and sucking insects, potato bugs, caterpillars, tomato worms, cabbage worms, etc. Non-poisonous to animals. Price, lb. 25c; 5 lb. pkg. 65c; 10 lb. pkg. \$1.10.

HOUSEHOLD FLY SPRAY—Stainless, pleasant odor; close room ten minutes and spray and flies and mosquitoes drop dead. The leader in all fly preparations. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; gal. can, \$1.75.

HOLDZUM—The great rat catcher. Spread it on a board, rats stick tight every night; can't get away. Price, ½ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KEROSENE EMULSION—For the destruction of soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, aphids, squash bugs, mealy bugs, etc. 1 part to 5 of water. Price, qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.00; gallon \$1.50.

LIME SULPHUR (Dry Powder)—For San Jose Scale and other scales, Leaf Curl, Red Spider, etc. 10 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 15c.

LIME SULPHUR (Liquid)—Use same as Dry Lime Sulphur, 1 gallon to 8 gallons water. Price, gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. can \$3.25; 10 gal. can \$5.50; ½ barrel 35c per gallon; barrel 32c per gallon.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZINE, or PARACIDE—A most effective remedy for the eradication of peach tree borers and weevils, etc. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenate Oxide. Will burn tender foliage. 1 pound to 50 gallons water. Price, 1-4 lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; 1b. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. 40c per pound.

PINEOLA—DEODORANT, INSECTICIDE—Soluble deodorant with pine oil odor. Never wash dogs with carbolic solutions. Use only Pineola. Dip them. Mix one part to 50 of water. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; gal. can \$1.75.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—Best of all night spray remedies for the room for mosquitoes. Nothing equals it. Perfect, too, for spraying coat of dog as against dog fleas. Price, 1 pt. 40c; 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.75.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For White Fly, Rust, Mite and Red Spider. 1 gallon to 65 gallons water. Price, 1 qt. 75c; gallon \$1.75; 5 gallon can \$7.00.

STONECYPHER IRISH POTATO BUG KILLER—A Poison. One of the best preparations known for the destruction of Potato Bugs and leaf-eating insects. Price, 2 lb. can, 35c each.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—A non-poisonous preparation in soap form effective against aphids, mealy bug, red spider and other sucking insects. 3 ounces to 1 gallon of water. Price, 3-oz. cake 10c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 10-lb. cakes \$3.00.

SUN-SANITARY FLUID—A fine disinfectant. Carbolic odor. Use one part to 25 or 50 of water for closets, sinks, floors and mosquito larvae in stagnant water. Price, qt. 50c; gal. \$1.25.

TOBACCO DUST—For lice and bugs. Excellent remedy for rose lice and other small insects. Price, 2-lb. cans 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c per pound.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—An adhesive gum used on trees to keep down ants and other walking and creeping insects. Price, 1 lb. cans 50c; 5 lb. cans \$2.25 each.

TEXAS CRUDE OIL—For fence posts; also hog wallows as undiluted. For blue bugs in henhouses spray all woodwork with a mixture of two parts of Crude Oil and one of Kerosene. Price, barrel, 40c per gal.; gal can, 75c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Effective against Euonymous Scale on

SPRAY MACHINES, PUMPS, AND DUSTING MACHINES

What we list below are the best made and are guaranteed. Suitable for the largest orchards to the smallest vegetable gardens; also for stock raisers, poultrymen, and even for household use.

1. Select the correct type of Sprayer for the particular work to be done.
2. Spray according to the schedule recommended for the crop you are raising and the pest you are trying to control.
3. Use the right material for the disease or insect you are to combat.
4. Always clean out your Sprayer thoroughly after using, rinsing well with clear water.
5. Consult competent authorities whenever you are confronted by a problem you do not understand.

HUDSON BARREL SPRAY PUMP

This pump will meet all requirements of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work; also white-washing, cold water paints, disinfectants, etc.

Unbreakable pressed steel handle, brass cylinder, special plunger leather, brass ball valves, and dasher type agitator. Attachment for fastening to side or chime of barrel furnished unless otherwise ordered.

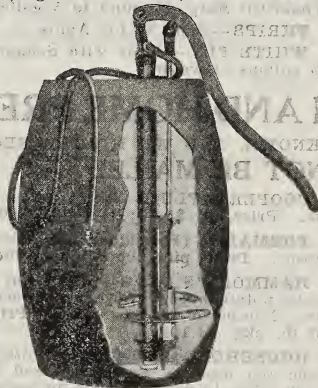
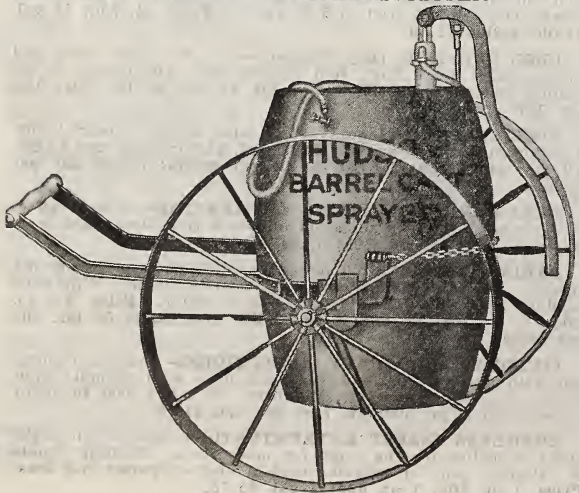
No. 4. Pump only. No discharge equipment. Shipping weight 30 pounds.

Price, Each, \$11.00.

No. 4A. Pump as shown with 12½ feet ½-inch hose and ideal angle nozzle. Shipping weight 33 pounds (no barrel). Price, each \$15.40

No. 4—B Pump complete with discharge equipment, mounted in welded steel barrel. Shipping weight 115 pounds. Price, each \$34.50

HUDSON BARREL CART SPRAYER



privet hedges, also plant lice and delicate larvae. 1 pound to 5 gallons water. Price, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. at 20c; 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c per lb.

WILLET'S BARIUM RAT POISON—A poison. The government's formula for rats. Use it on foods. Also good for cockroaches. Price, 1 lb. 35c.

WILLET'S RAT AND ROACH POISON—A phosphorous poison. Use on bread. Killed 67 rats in three nights in Augusta. Keep away from chickens. Price, 2-oz. tube 25c.

WILLET'S SODIUM FLOURIDE—A poison. Best thing for chicken mites, lice and Texas fleas. Apply powder one pinch to various parts of fowl or apply solution one ounce to one gallon of water. Price, 1-4 lb. 20c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

WILLET'S FLY GUARD—A heavy oil and long lasting. Used by dairymen and mule men for spraying and keeping away flies. Price, 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gals. at 85c per gal.

WILLET'S HOG LICE AND MANGE OIL—A strong triple mixture for spraying for hog lice or for the rubbing post. Price, 1 barrel, 40c per gal.; 1 gal. can, 75c.

WILLET'S WATER GLASS—Keeps eggs for months in an earthen crock. One quart to 10 quarts of water. Use for 15 dozen eggs. Price, qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50.

WILLET'S REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK—Colors, purple and black. One package for making 10 gallons of ink, \$1.50 and for 50 gallons of ink, one barrel, \$5.00. Postage 10c and 15c extra.

work to be done. crop you are raising and the pest you are trying to control.

work to be done. crop you are raising and the pest you are trying to control.

A Hudson Barrel Cart Sprayer is very necessary where a portable sprayer of larger capacity is required, but where the trees or bushes are too close or too low to permit driving a wagon through between them, this outfit can be quickly wheeled from place to place, and after the spraying is completed the cart can be detached and used for hauling water, etc. The Pump and Barrel can also be used as a separate unit when desired.

Pump—Our regular No. 4 Barrel Pump fastened in top of barrel with malleable clamps. Easily removed for cleaning, etc. Handle is unbreakable pressed steel. Valves are bronze balls in a brass cage, protected from sediment, etc., by a brass wire screen. Agitator is all metal, dasher type.

Tank—50 gallon welded steel barrel, which will not warp, crack or check. Fitted with filling hole cover to prevent spilling.

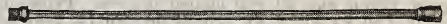
Discharge Equipment—12 feet of ½ inch 5-ply spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle.

Cart—Steel frame and handles. Wheels are 36 inches diameter with 2-inch tire. Will pick up any barrel without the use of special fittings.

Shipping Weight—Cart only, 90 pounds. Pump and Barrel, 128 pounds.

No. 4-C. Handy Outfit, complete as shown. Price, each, \$47.75.

We advocate purchase of extension rod and shutoff for white-washing, orchard work or reaching out of the way places.

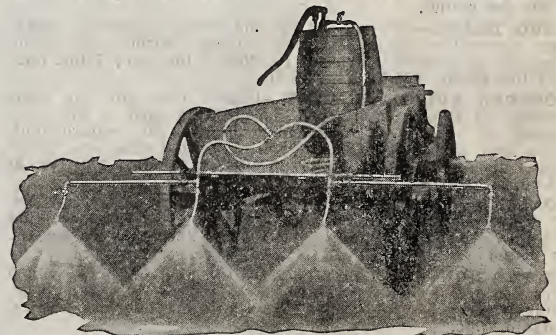


Extension Rod.

No. 149. Brass leakless shut-off valve. Price, each \$1.00
No. 174. 4-foot ¼-inch Iron Pipe Extension. Price, each .60

HUDSON 4-ROW FIELD SPRAYER

For Cotton, Potatoes, Field Crops and Other Low Lying Plants.



The Hudson 4-Row Field Sprayer consists of one regular No. 4 Hudson Barrel Pump equipped with a Hudson No. 27 Spray Boom. By mounting the No. 4 Pump in a barrel which is placed in a cart, and attaching the boom to the back of the cart just high enough to clear the rows, the farmer or planter has a high pressure 4-Row Sprayer at a very small cost. It is

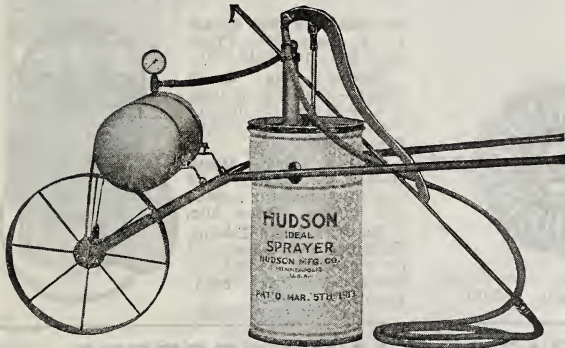
very desirable for use with all kinds of spraying solutions on potato fields, cotton fields and for other purposes. For spraying potatoes or cotton, it has a capacity of 10 to 15 acres per day. The pump may be used for other purposes, such as white-washing, orchard spraying, etc.

Boom is equipped with four Fog Nozzles, adjustable for rows 32 inches to 48 inches apart. Extension rods carrying the nozzles are adjustable to the pipe making the boom easy to handle in narrow places, and in fence corners. Rods may be set at right angles for spraying grape vines, etc.

No. 14—Four Row Sprayer complete with pump and boom, no barrel or wagon, shipping weight, pump 33 pounds, boom 30 pounds. Price: Each, \$26.00.

No. 27—Spray Boom only. Price: Each, \$15.00.

HUDSON IDEAL SPRAYER



The Hudson Ideal is a high pressure portable outfit. Equipped with a regular barrel pump which develops an actual working pressure of 200 pounds, and a reserve air pressure tank. This enables the operator to maintain a high, even pressure with less effort, or even stop pumping and spray for several minutes before the pressure drops too low.

TANK—15-gallon capacity, heavy galvanized steel.

WHEEL—20 inches diameter, 3-inch tire, strong and rigid.

FRAME—Heavy steel tubing reinforced with iron braces.

PUMP—A regular full size barrel pump.

DISCHARGE EQUIPMENT—12 1/2 feet 1/2-inch spray hose, a 4-foot 1/4 iron extension, Ideal angle nozzle and leakless shut-off. Shipping weight, securely crated—110 pounds.

No. 32 Ideal Outfit, without air pressure tank. Price, each \$27.50.

No. 33 Ideal Outfit with air pressure tank as shown. Price, each \$38.50.

HUDSON BAMBOO SPRAY POLE



Recommended for all work where an extension rod longer than four feet is required.

No. 42, 8 ft. Price each, with stop cock.....\$3.60

No. 44, 10 ft. Price each with stop cock..... 3.90

No. 46, 12 ft. Price each, with stop cock..... 4.25

HUDSON'S PERFECTION KNAPSACK SPRAYER



A standard knapsack sprayer useful in spraying small orchards, truck gardens, cotton fields, poultry houses, etc.

One of the best compressed air sprayers known. A strong, powerful pump. In this pump is used an all-brass pump, properly proportioned so that the operator can pump up the proper amount of pressure with minimum effort. Equipped with a nozzle that will handle all spray solutions successfully.

No. 110G—Galvanized steel tank. Price, each, \$6.75.

No. 110B Brass tank. Price, each \$10.00.

Perfection Knapsack Sprayer, "The World's Standard."

HUDSON JR. COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER
Identical with the Hudson perfection and similarly equipped, except smaller capacity. (Capacity 2 1/2 gallons.)
No. 140G—Galvanized tank. Price, each, \$5.40.
No. 140B—Brass tank. Price, each, \$8.00.

HUDSON MODOC SPRAY PUMP

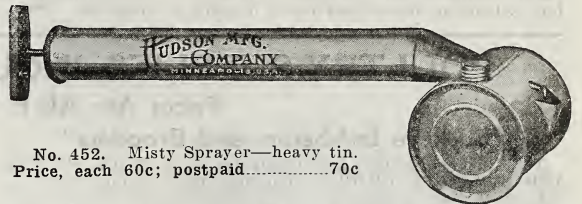
The Modoc is a double acting, high pressure spray pump of large capacity. It will develop 150 lbs. pressure at the nozzle. Can be used with any bucket or small tank. Valves and plunger can be removed with a common wrench for cleaning or inspection. All parts except the handle and foot-rest are brass so that the working parts cannot corrode, rust, or get out of order.

It may be used in many ways; spraying fruit trees, vines garden truck, ornamental shrubs, for whitewashing, disinfecting, washing vehicles, windows, etc. Will handle all solutions. Several varieties of sprays furnished by different combinations of discs furnished with each nozzle. Produces solid stream by removing two hole disc. Desirable for sprinkling lawns, putting out fires, etc. May be fitted with extension rod if desired.

Furnished with 3 feet of 3-8-inch spray hose and brass nozzle with variable discs. No. 122. Modoc Spray Pump. Each \$4.25

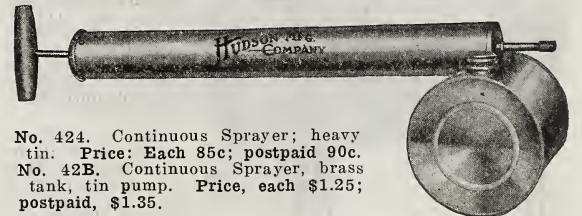


HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER



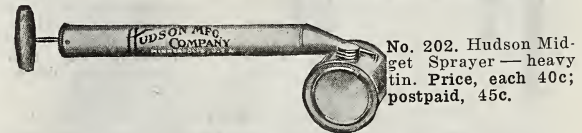
No. 452. Misty Sprayer—heavy tin. Price, each 60c; postpaid.....70c

HUDSON CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



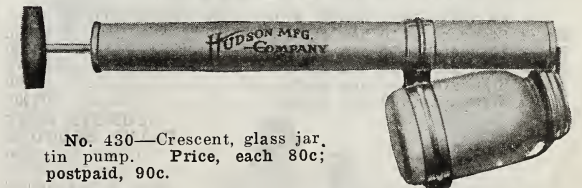
No. 424. Continuous Sprayer; heavy tin. Price: Each 85c; postpaid 90c.
No. 42B. Continuous Sprayer, brass tank, tin pump. Price, each \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.35.

HUDSON MIDGET SPRAYER



No. 202. Hudson Midget Sprayer—heavy tin. Price, each 40c; postpaid, 45c.

HUDSON CRESCENT SPRAYER



No. 430—Crescent, glass jar, tin pump. Price, each 80c; postpaid, 90c.

THE ROBERTSON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

A guaranteed hand sprayer. 1-quart size. Price each: Tin, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10. Price each: Galvanized iron, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.40. Price each: Brass, \$2.00; postpaid, \$2.15. All brass pump and container, each \$2.00; postpaid \$2.15.

NOZZLES AND OTHER ACCESSORIES

No. 60—Ideal Nozzle—Price, each \$1.00.
No. 64 Double Ideal Nozzle—Price, each \$2.50.
No. 71 BORDEAUX Nozzle—Price, each \$1.00.
No. 176 Perfection Shut-Off Nozzle—Price, each \$1.60.
No. 166 Fog Nozzle—Price, each 80c.
No. 164 Double Fog Nozzle—Price each \$2.10.
Spray Hose—Best Grade, 1/2 inch 25c per foot; 5-8-inch, 20c per foot.

DUSTING MACHINES

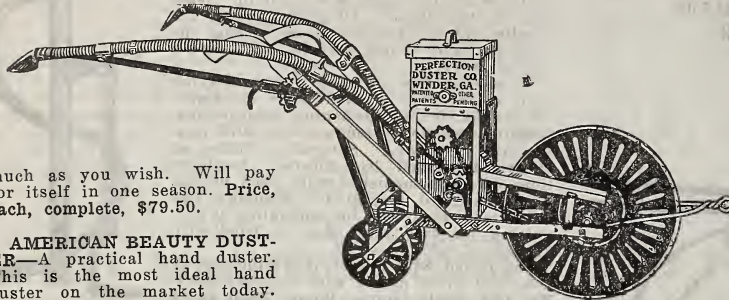
PERFECTION DUSTER

The only practical one-horse cotton dusting machine we have ever seen. Can dust the smallest size cotton to the largest perfectly. Can be regulated for any height of cotton or width of row. Will put out from one pound if dust per acre to as

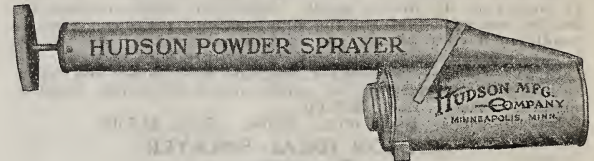
much as you wish. Will pay for itself in one season. Price, each, complete, \$79.50.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

A practical hand duster. This is the most ideal hand duster on the market today. Will take care of more acreage; easier regulated and operated. Not only ideal for cotton dusting, but suitable for all truck or farm crops where dusting is required. Price, each, \$25.00.



HUDSON POWDER SPRAYER



No. 661—Powder Sprayer, 1 quart size. Price, each 60c; postpaid, 70c.

Dickey Bug Death Sifter—For distributing powdered insecticides or dust. Easy to operate. Price, 75c.

Dickey Bug Death Duster—Small hand duster. Ideal for garden and flowers. Price, 50c.

No. 131 Hand Duster. Equipped with glass fruit jar container. Ideal for house use. Price, each, \$1.00.



POULTRY SUPPLIES, INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

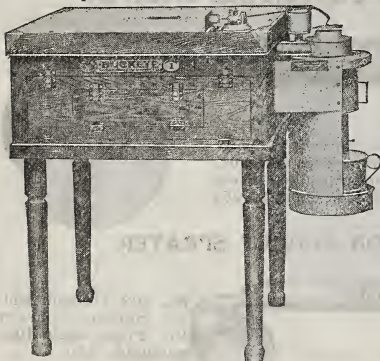
Prices Are All F. O. B. Augusta, Ga.

"Buckeye Incubators and Brooders"

The Buckeye is GUARANTEED to hatch MORE CHICKS AND STRONGER CHICKS than any other incubator.

It is further guaranteed—

To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and to require no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.



The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed, and any incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular, will be replaced without question any time within forty days.

(Signed)

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

Buckeye Standard Incubators are heavily constructed and if protected from weather, should last a lifetime.

PRICES STANDARD BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

No. 1 Standard (110 hen eggs)	\$ 37.50
No. 2 Standard (175 hen eggs)	44.50
No. 3 Standard (250 hen eggs)	57.75
No. 4 Standard (350 hen eggs)	68.00
No. 5 Standard (600 hen eggs)	107.00

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODER

—During the past five years the Buckeye Experimental Department has been busy with a view of developing a blue flame oil colony brooder that would come up to their ideals, and it gives us a lot of pleasure to tell the poultry producers at large that they have perfected a truly remarkable blue flame brooder.



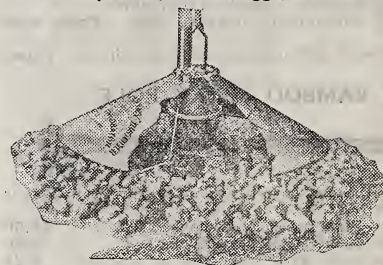
No. 27, capacity 200 chicks (34 inches in diameter)	\$17.50
No. 28, capacity 350 chicks (42 inches in diameter)	20.00
No. 29, capacity 500 chicks (52 inches in diameter)	22.50

Buckeye Style E Incubators

Not as heavily constructed as the Standard, but give perfect satisfaction and can be sold at a cheaper price.

PRICES OF STYLE E INCUBATOR

No. 14 Style E (65 hen eggs)	\$16.50
No. 16 Style E (110 hen eggs)	27.50
No. 17 Style E (210 hen eggs)	36.75



BUCKEYE COAL BURNING COLONY BROODERS

—This style brooder can be operated more economically than any other on the market, and is the style we recommend for large poultry raisers. It will take care of from 500 to 1,000 chicks with comparative no expense whatever.

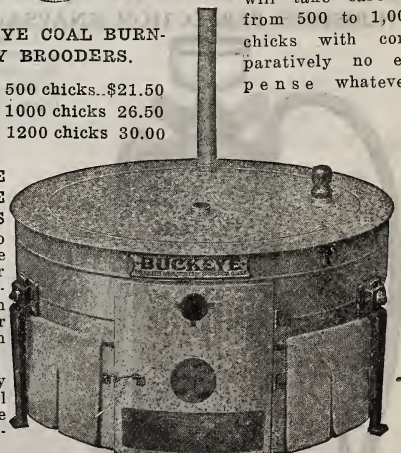
PRICES BUCKEYE COAL BURNING COLONY BROODERS.

No. 18 Cap. up to 500 chicks.	\$21.50
No. 19 Cap. up to 1000 chicks	26.50
No. 25 Cap. up to 1200 chicks	30.00

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS

— Guaranteed to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure, fresh air every minute in the day.

Sold on thirty days' approval and you write your own money-back guarantee.



INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER—One of the most popular Hovers on the market; capacity 100 chicks. Lamp being in the center, separated from the chick chamber by a wall of asbestos and heavy metal, eliminates any possibility of fire. There is an even distribution of heat throughout the chick chamber always. Complete with Lamp, Burner, Thermometer, etc., each \$15.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

Poultry raising has an important place in every farmer's plans, and we would like to draw attention to the fact that although most farmers are daily selling poultry products, either eggs, friers or grown stock, it is seldom that any attention is paid to the comfort and even necessities of the chickens themselves. We list below a number of necessities for successful Poultry Raising:

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—Where whole corn is fed to poultry this will be a very good article for the shelling of it. Price, \$3.00. By mail add 35c postage.



BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—It can be easily fastened to a table or board, and corn and other grains can be cracked or ground into the finest meal. Price, \$3.50. By mail add 35c postage.

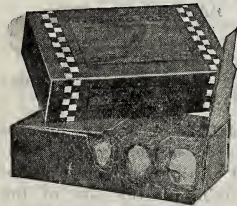
OAT SPROUTER No. 110—Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is of steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Shipping weight, 30 pounds. Each, \$6.75.

LAWN PARK BROOD COOPS—This is the most ideal brood coop that has ever known; it is a telescope coop, all made of galvanized iron and heavy galvanized wire. It absolutely protects from cats, rats, dogs, hawks and other animals. Each, \$5.00.



"BABIE" CHICK FEEDER—Saves the Chicks — Drop the feed through the top of the Feeder and watch the little fellows hustle inside and eat in contentment, while the older fowls have to stand outside and look on. Prevents the chicks from being trampled and killed by the grown chickens. Can be used with Lawn Park Brood Coops. Price, each, \$1.25.

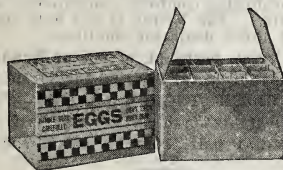
HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CARRIERS—Well built wooden egg carrier. Holds twelve dozen eggs. The best cheapest and most convenient in existence. Eggs may be shipped by express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg). Price, \$1.00. Extra fillers 30c per dozen.



The Anderson "HatchanEgg" boxes are made in the following sizes:

	Price Each	Dozen
No. 3—15-egg	\$.30	\$2.75
No. 4—30-egg	.40	3.75
No. 5—50-egg	.50	5.00

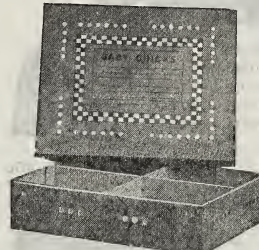
ANDERSON "EATAN-EGG" BOX—For market or utility eggs the Eatan-Egg box serves the purpose best as it is particularly designed for a light yet durable, inexpensive package.



	Price	Dozen
No. 31—12-egg	\$.25	\$2.00
No. 32—24-egg	.35	2.50
No. 33—36-egg	.40	3.00

MARKET EGG CARTONS—The only thing for marketing eating eggs. "Selected Eggs" is printed on cover.

One dozen, postpaid, 25c; 100 by express, \$1.50; 1,000 by express, \$12.00.



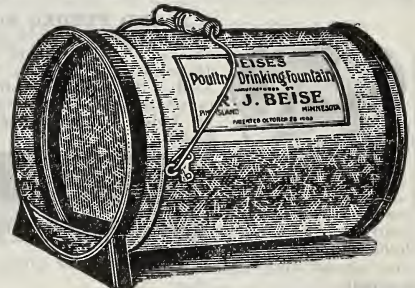
No.	Size	Price Each	Doz.
25	25-chick..... 9x11x5 1/2 in. deep	\$.25	\$1.75
50	50-chick..... 18x11x5 1/2 in. deep	.30	2.25
100	100-chick..... 18x22x5 1/2 in. deep	.40	3.00

THE ERIE SHIPPING COOP is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The top and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat and cold. Price:

No.	Each	Doz.
B—21x12x22, single	\$.75	\$8.00
C—21x18x22, trio	.80	8.75
D—21x24x22, pen	.90	10.25

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

BEISE FOUNTS—See illustration. This is a great favorite, and we consider it one of the best. We have sold Beise Founts for many years and never have had a dissatisfied customer.



Prices:

No. 34—Holds 3 quarts (chicks and small flocks)	Each, \$.75
No. 24—Holds 2 gallons (large enough for 50 hens)	Each, 1.00
No. 3—Holds 3 gallons (large enough for 75 hens)	Each, 1.25
No. 4—Holds 4 gallons (large enough for 100 hens)	Each 1.50

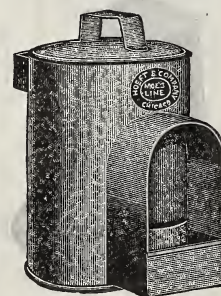


BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS—This fountain fills breeder's requirements for a good inexpensive article. Made in two pieces, accurately stamped and formed; easily filled and cleaned. The round tube shape prevents bursting from freezing. Made of best galvanized iron in three popular sizes.

No.	Price Postpaid
19—1 qt. size	35c 45c
20—2 qt. size	45c 55c
24—1 gal. size	60c 70c

STAR FOUNTS—See illustration. The finest, most sanitary drinking fount for baby chicks. Has no seams,

no solder, no loose parts; chicks cannot drown. Fits any Mason jar—pint, quart, two quarts. We do not furnish the glass jars. Postpaid, 15c; 2 for 25 cents.



MOE'S IMPROVED WALL FOUNTAIN—Of extra heavy galvanized iron.

The covered outlet keeps dirt out and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir. We recommend this as a splendid fount for general use.

The handle makes it convenient to carry to the yards and poultry runs after they are filled.
 Price No. 97—2 quart, Each, \$.90
 Price No. 98—1 gal. Each, 1.10
 Price No. 99—2 gal. Each, 1.50



HOPPERS AND FEEDERS

McCANDLISH IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER — We consider this the best feeder on the market. Equipped with adjustable partitions for various kinds of feed. Made of galvanized iron, no rough edges, waste impossible, can't capsize. An ideal drinking receptacle also. Revolving rod prevents the chicks from perching upon it, making the feeder absolutely sanitary. Prices postpaid.



12 inches—for 25 chicks.	Each.....	45c
20 inches—for 50 chicks.	Each.....	50c
30 inches—for 75 chicks.	Each.....	75c

DRY MASH HOPPER No. 36-37—Made of extra heavy galvanized iron, very stoutly made. The curved bottom keeps feed within easy reach of the birds at all times, and the shape of the hopper, larger at the bottom, prevents the feed from clogging. The wire mesh and the wires prevent the birds from throwing out and wasting the feed. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper; when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather-proof. Prices:

				Not
	Height	Width	Postpaid	prepaid.
No. 36	19-inch	12 inch	\$2.25	\$2.00
No. 37	19-inch	24 inch	3.00	2.80



ROUND FEEDER No. 12—This is a splendid feeder for about 25 baby chicks. Used for mash or grains either. Hens can't scratch it over or get to the feed. Perfectly sanitary and desirable in all respects. 8½ inches in diameter; 12 holes. Postpaid, each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.



SINGLE TROUGH—Heavy galvanized iron trough for baby chicks, to be hung on a wall or just placed on the floor; no rough or sharp edges. Prices, postpaid.

No. 55—12 inches long.	Each.....	40c
No. 56—18 inches long.	Each.....	45c
No. 57—24 inches long.	Each.....	60c



DOUBLE FEED TROUGH—Similar to single except that it has two sides and is twice as deep. Prices, postpaid.

No. 58—12 inches long.	Each.....	50c
No. 59—18 inches long.	Each.....	65c
No. 60—24 inches long.	Each.....	75c



and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean. Prices, postpaid.

No. 27—10 inches long.	Each.....	30c
No. 28—20 inches long.	Each.....	45c

ECLIPSE DOUBLE FEED TROUGH—A new popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron

MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER AND WATERER No. 18—

A new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder with a spiral thread so that it can be adjusted up or down to feed the different kinds of grain. It can be also used for a drinking fount, as the magazine is water and air tight. Ideal for brooder houses and brood coops for feeding baby chicks. Can be given at one time sufficient feed for a day, and there is no loss. Price, each, 65c; postpaid, 70c.



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

The feeding of grit, shell and charcoal is now recognized as a part of the diet to keep fowls in a healthy, prime condition. There is no more economical method of supplying grit, etc., than in these practical inexpensive containers. Made of heavy galvanized iron.

No. 45—A grit box for baby chicks. Two compartments. Price, each, 45c; postpaid, 50c.

No. 9—Grit Box—Three compartments. Price, each 90c; postpaid, \$1.00.

PIGEON FEEDER No. 105—Pigeons scatter and waste feed very badly, and will leave particles of grain on the ground. This is dangerous.

This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and has a slanting bottom leading through a large tube to the feeding bottom. The trough, or bottom, is made on a slant, too, preventing birds from wasting feed. Price, each, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10.



MOE'S PIGEON NEST No. 107—Made of galvanized iron. Generally used in pairs. Light in weight and easily cleaned. Price, each 15c; postpaid, 20c each.

AUTOMATIC CHICK GREASER—Every Chick His Own Doctor. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil, and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. Price, postpaid, \$1.25 each.



CHINA NEST EGGS—Well made heavy porcelain nest eggs. These are good quality eggs. Postpaid, dozen 45c.

UNBREAKABLE NEST EGGS—A solid egg made of chalk that is not breakable. Lasts forever. Postpaid, dozen, 75c.

LEG BANDS

Are very important to any one with poultry. To the farmer who does not keep his chickens in pens, they are a means of identifying his birds.

ECONOMY BRAND CELLULOID BANDS

—Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. Colors: White, Black, Blue, Yellow, Red and Green. Sizes: Mediterranean type birds, American type birds. Price, postpaid: 12 for 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 250 for \$1.75.



CAPITAL LEG BANDS—A strong, durable

aluminum band designed especially for pedigree, egg record and exhibition identification. It is instantly adjustable to the size of the leg. Supplied in consecutive numbers. Price, postpaid: 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 55c; 100 for 95c.



RELIABLE LEG BANDS—Most convenient and easy to use of any leg band furnished in color. Can be supplied in red, white, blue, green and yellow. Numbers 1 to 100 in each package. Price, postpaid: 12 for 35c; 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.90.

VICTOR BANDS—Combine beauty, safety, durability, comfort, convenience and high visibility. The Victor is the only band possessing all these desirable qualities.

Price, postpaid, of Victor Bands by Mail: 12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.45.

ELITE PIGEON BANDS—The best and safest pigeon band known. All colors; comes in pairs. Postpaid, 1 pair, 10c; 10 pairs, 75c; 25 pairs, \$1.50.



THE PETTEY POULTRY PUNCH.

A simple and effective method of marking chicks which permits identification. The hole is punched in the thin web between the toes and makes a clean quick cut and does not hurt the chick. Each, postpaid, 30c.



POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry the finest remedies, and they are guaranteed to do what is claimed of them. No man who has poultry can afford to be without disinfectants and the remedies for the more prevalent diseases, because you never know when roup, cholera, sorehead, white diarrhea or any of the other ailments will show themselves in your flock, and the time to check disease is when you first notice the symptoms.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

We are general agents for these well known standard remedies. Write us for Conkey's Poultry Book. Every poultry breeder should have one.

POULTRY FEEDS

We are agents for Conkey's Poultry Feeds. We all know that these feeds are the original Buttermilk Mash feeds. There are now lots of Buttermilk Feeds offered, but our advice is to use the original.

We haven't sufficient space to give a list of all the Remedies we handle, or Poultry Feeds and other necessities. If you will write us at any time giving us a list of your wants we will gladly quote you. Poultry Feeds fluctuate in price, but we always give the market price on any orders received the day of shipment.

HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS

We can supply eggs of most all the standard breeds.

Price, best grade eggs, per setting, \$3.00, postpaid. Two settings, \$5.00. Get prices on larger amounts. We can also supply turkey and duck eggs in season. Write for prices.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

We can supply day-old chicks in season of most all of the standard breeds. Such as Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, etc. No orders accepted for less than 25 of one breed.

Give us a list of your wants and we will be glad to quote you.

Orders cannot be shipped until two weeks after being placed.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee safe delivery of chicks, but all claims for losses or shortages must be made by purchaser within three days after receipt of shipment accompanied by the carrier's deposition showing such losses. Terms cash with order. We pay postage.



DOG REMEDIES and SUPPLIES

Prices quoted are not prepaid. Add 5c for postage.

Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy. Per box.....	\$1.00
Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy. Per box.....	.50
Olimax Mange Shampoo. Per bottle.....	.60
All Right Mange Remedy. Per box.....	.50

The above remedies are manufactured by ourselves and are guaranteed.

SERGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES

"All Well Known and Standard"

Sergeant's Distemper Medicine.....	Price...\$1.20
Sergeant's Mange Medicine.....	Price... .65
Sergeant's Condition Pills.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Capsules.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Liquid.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Tape Worm Medicine.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Arsenic and Iron Pills.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Canker Wash.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Well Mouth.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Pepsin Tablets.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Diarrhoea Medicine.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Cough Medicine.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Dog Rub.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Eye Wash.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Constipation Capsules.....	Price... .60
Sergeant's Running Fit Medicine.....	Price... 2.00
Sergeant's Carbolic Tar Soap.....	Price... .25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea Soap.....	Price... .25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea Powder.....	Price... .25

Get Polk Miller's Book on Dog Diseases. Free.

DOG AND PUPPY BISCUIT

A standard dog feed especially prepared. Price, 1 lb. pkg. 20c; 2 lb. pkgs. 45c; 5 lb. pkgs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

DOG MEAT—Perfect canned meat for dogs. An ideal food; very convenient; never spoils. Price, 2½ lb. cans, each 30c; dozen, \$3.00.

Dog Collars, price.....	25c to \$2.50
Dog Leads, price.....	35c to \$1.50
Dog Chains, price.....	50c to \$1.00
Dog Muzzles, price.....	\$1.25 to \$2.00

BIRDS AND SUPPLIES

CANARY BIRDS—We carry in stock Hartz Mountains and St. Andrewsburg Rollers.

Price, male, guaranteed singers.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00
Price, females.....	\$3.00 to \$5.00

LOVE BIRDS (or Parakeets)—Green and yellow shell. Price, per pair.....\$10.00 to \$12.00

PARROTS—Panama yellow and red head. Price.....\$15.00 to \$50.00

BIRD CAGES

Price, enameled.....	\$2.00 to \$ 3.00
Price, brass.....	3.00 to 6.50
Price, Imported.....	2.50 to 25.00

PARROT CAGES—
Price..... 6.00 to 20.00

CAGE HOOKS, or BRACKETS:
Price..... 15c to 50c

OPAL SHELL CUPS—
Price..... 15c to 25c

BIRD CAGE SPRINGS, single and double. Price...15c to 25c



REMEDIES AND FEED

Bird Manna, price packet.....	15c
Bird Bitters, price bottle.....	25c
Song Restorer, price bottle.....	25c
Plumage Restorer, bottle.....	25c
Bird Eye Water, price bottle.....	25c
Mite Exterminator, price box.....	25c
Moulting Pepper, box.....	25c
Nesting Food, price box.....	25c
Nesting Hair, price box.....	10c
McAllister's Mocking Bird Food, price bottle.....	25c
Farrot Food, price box.....	15c
Silver Gravel, price box.....	15c
Bird Seed, price box.....	20c
Cuttle Fish Bone, price packet.....	05c

Write for prices on bird seed, bulk in quantity, sun flower seed, Sicily Canary, rape, etc.

GOLD FISH AND SUPPLIES

GOLD FISH—Fine healthy specimens, American Fantails, Comets, etc. Price, 15c to \$1.00.

FISH GLOBES AND AQUARIUMS—Prices, 25c to \$3.00.

FISH FOOD—Natural, price, packet, 15c. Wafer, price packet, 10c.

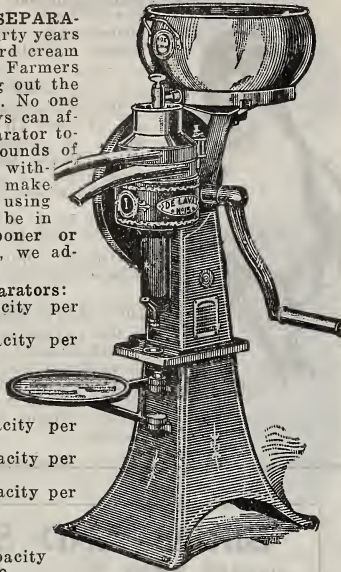
SEA SHELLS—Price, box, 10c.

THE BEST THINGS FOR THE DAIRY

On this page we list dairy supplies needed every day; this list does not name or price everything that we can supply; send us your name on a post-card requesting complete list, or ask for it with your seed order. We believe that we can always save you money on your barn and other dairy equipment, as we are in position to quote you lowest prices on everything from the pasture to the barn and from the floor to the roof. We can help you improve your pasture and supply the best seed for dairy feed production. Write to our DAIRY DEPARTMENT for what you want; we will endeavor to make it pay you.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS—For more than thirty years this has been the standard cream separator of the world. Farmers and dairymen are finding out the advantage of a separator. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today. For every three pounds of butter you are making without a separator you can make four pounds or more by using a De Laval. You will be in the market for one sooner or later, and when you are, we advise buying the best.

Prices of De Laval Separators:
No. 8—225 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$75.00.
No. 10—350 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$85.00.
No. 12—500 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$95.00.
No. 15—750 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$105.00.
No. 17—1,000 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$130.00.
No. 22—1,350 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$225.00.



STEAM TURBINE

No. 19—750 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$200.00.
No. 20—1,000 lb. capacity per hour.....\$215.00
No. 25—1,350 lb. capacity per hour..... 300.00
For power driving all hand operative machines.
Universal Power Drives..... 15.00
We carry in stock, at Augusta, sizes No. 8, 10, 12, also a complete line of parts.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR OILS

Hand Oil, ½ gallon85c; 1 gal.....\$1.50
Power Oil 1 gal..... 1.75

CHAMPION MILK COOLERS

No. 2—18 quart capacity, sufficient 1 to 25 cows, price each\$ 8.25
No. 3—34 quart capacity, sufficient 25 to 50 cows, price each 10.00
No. 4—52 quart capacity, sufficient 50 to 100 cows, price each 12.50

DAVIS SWINGING CHURNS

No. 1—4 gallons or less, capacity, weight 60 lbs., price each\$13.00
No. 2—5 gallon or less, capacity, weight 68 pounds, price each 14.50
No. 3—8 gallons or less, capacity, weight 73 pounds, price each 16.50
No. 4—10 gallons or less, capacity weight 80 pounds, price each 19.00
No. 5—13 gallons or less, capacity weight 98 pounds, price each 22.00
No. 6—17 gallons or less, capacity weight 112 pounds, price each 25.00
For Power Driving the above churns.
Power attachment including one pulley, 12x3, price.... 6.50

MONUMENTAL CHURNS

Ideal for home use, made of cedar.
1 gallon size, price each.....\$ 2.75
3 gallon size, price each..... 3.25
5 gallon size, price each..... 3.75

SANITARY MILK PAILS

Standard Sterilac, price each.....\$ 4.00
Lisk Sanitary, price each..... 2.00

MILK STRAINERS

Lisk's Improved, small, price each.....\$ 1.00
Lisk's Improved, large, price each..... 1.25

MILK CANS

For Shipping and Delivering Milk

1 gallon size, City Delivery Pattern, price each.....\$1.75
2 gallon size, City Delivery Pattern, price each..... 3.00
5 gallon size, Ohio Pattern, price each..... 4.00
10 gallon size, Ohio Pattern, price each..... 5.00

ICE COMPARTMENT CANS

For Shipping Cream

5 gallon size, Georgia Pattern, price each.....\$11.00
10 gallon size, Georgia Pattern, price each..... 12.00

C. B. SINGLE BOTTLE FILLER

Equipped with sanitary valve. Tank holds 3½ gallons.
Price, each\$11.50

BESTOV BOTTLE CRATES

For Wagon Delivery and Shipping. Heavy banded with galvanized iron. 20 pt. size, price each, \$2.25; 12 quart size, \$2.25.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS

Extra Heavy Round Wire.

No. 779—6 pint size, price each, 95c; dozen.....\$10.00
No. 780—8 pint size, price each, 1.20; dozen..... 12.50
No. 783—6 quart size, price each, 1.10; dozen..... 11.00
No. 784—8 quart size, price each, 1.30; dozen..... 13.50

DAIRY THERMOMETERS

Taylor's Tyecos No. 5715 all glass floating, price each...\$2.00

MILK BOTTLES

½ pint size, dozen.....\$.65 Gross.....\$ 6.50
1 pint size, dozen..... .75 Gross..... 8.00
1 quart size, dozen..... 1.00 Gross..... 11.00

MILK BOTTLE CAPS

Regular, 1,000\$.60 Box 5,000.....\$ 2.25
Certified, 1,000 1.00 Box 5,000..... 4.50

BRUSHES

Milk Bottle Brushes



No. 86—Standard Bottle Brush, each 70c; dozen.....\$7.00
No. 50—Light Weight Bottle Brush, each 40c; dozen..... 4.00

MACHINE BOTTLE BRUSHES



No. 136—Standard Machine Bottle Brush, each 70c; dozen\$7.00
No. 101—Long Handle Machine Bottle Brush, each 65c; dozen 6.40

CAN BRUSHES

No. 8 Standard Can Brush, each 50c; dozen.....\$5.00
No. 416—Standard Can Hand Brush, each 40c; dozen.....\$4.25



FAMILY BUTTER MOULD

Handmade, of hardwood put together with brass screws. A thoroughly satisfactory mould. 1 lb. size, 58c postpaid.

BUTTER PAPER

Heavily Paraffined

Price.....1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. 45c per lb.

BUTTER CARTONS

One Pound size, Heavily Paraffined.

Price.....1 dozen, 35c 100, 1.50 1,000.....\$12.00

WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER

The Standard Dairy Cleaning Powder of the World.
Price, 5 lb. package 50c; 80 lb. keg.....\$5.47
280 lb. Barrels.....\$5.59 per 100 lbs.

B. K. DISINFECTANT

The universal disinfectant for dairy use.

Price, Quart\$1.25 Gallon.....\$3.00
5 Gallon\$2.50 per gallon

BUTTER COLORING

Wells & Richardson's

Small size—Price, 50c; dozen.....\$4.00
Large Size—Price, \$1.00; dozen..... 8.00

If we do not have in stock what you want let us know and we will get it for you.

Willet's Lawn Grass Seed will Grow The Kind of Lawn You Want!



A FEW DOLLARS WILL PRODUCE LARGE RETURNS

In comfort, beauty, enhanced value of property and in the great satisfaction of knowing that your yard looks well. A well-kept lawn adds to the value of almost any property, many times the cost of the lawn.

The care of the lawn, mowing, trimming, watering, is a healthful occupation, a diversion that is really more play than work, and you can not help but feel proud of the home with a well-kept lawn; it will make every home more attractive. **WITH OUR SPECIAL SEED SERVICE**, it is easily possible now **FOR YOU TO HAVE AS FINE A LAWN AS ANY YOU HAVE EVER SEEN**. We are now better prepared than ever to give you the best lawn grass seed, and special service that will enable you to have just the kind of lawn you have always wanted, but have not always been successful in producing. We can now make up a blend of grass seeds adapted to your particular requirements, and are probably the only firm in the United States that can give this combination of practical and scientific service for Southern Lawns.

Write to us for prices and special information on lawn building; do not hesitate to consult us freely about your lawn problems; we will gladly answer your questions, and are sure that with our special seed and help you will be successful and have just the kind of lawn you want.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

No one variety of grass will make a year round lawn in the South. This blend or mixture of ours has been developed after the most careful tests of all varieties and is so carefully made up and so well adapted to our soil and climate that we can state positively. **A PERFECT EVERGREEN LAWN MAY BE MADE WITH IT**. This mixture will produce a thick luxuriant turf and give you a beautiful green lawn for years. You can grow a perfect lawn that will be satisfactory in every way when you plant this seed; our service and advice will also help you to get the best results.

Sow 60 pounds to acre, or for small yards, one pound to 100 square feet (10x10). Sow either in Spring or Fall. Best fertilizer to use is **GROUND BONE MEAL**, 500 pounds or more to acre.

Price: Grass seed, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs. 45c per lb., postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 to 100 lbs. at 35c.

WHITE CLOVER, for Lawns. Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well in all the South. Sow in Spring or Fall five pounds an acre.

Price: Postpaid 75c lb.; 5 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid.

HIGH GRADE SHEEP MANURE for Lawns. This is the richest and best manure for lawns; contains no weed seed, produces rapid steady growth. A sack of sheep manure is worth more than a wagon load of stable manure, which is coarse and full of trash and fills the lawn with weeds, crab grass and nut grass. Sheep manure is the cheapest and easiest to apply. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet when planting and as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Price: Not prepaid 25-lb. bag, 75c; 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100 lb. bag \$3.00. Write for prices on large quantity.

WILLET'S WINTER-GREEN LAWN GRASS SEED

This is a wonderfully successful special mixture just for a perfect **WINTER LAWN**; it is the result of many years of experiment in this section and for general conditions is absolutely the best mixture that has ever been offered. It contains in proper proportions the necessary grasses and clovers for a **QUICK, THICK CARPET LAWN** for the South. It is now the leading mixture used in Augusta, and with the finest results from September to May. Because of the splendid lawns it has produced, the sales have increased amazingly each year. It is adapted to open lawns or in a park with partial shade.

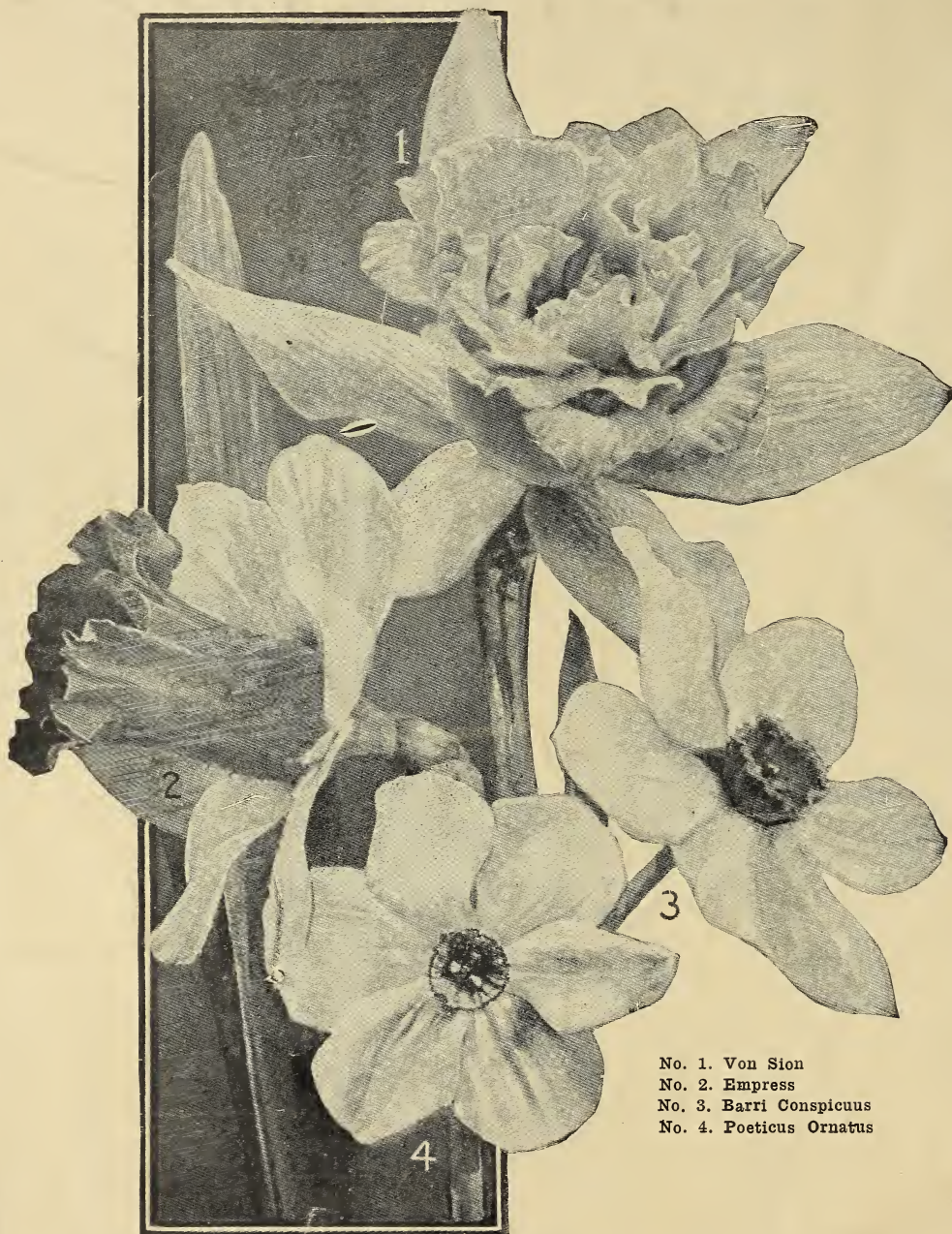
Price: 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. 35c, postpaid. By express, or not prepaid, 25 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our experience shows that some soils require mixtures made up specially to suit them; possibly you have not been successful in getting a satisfactory lawn; if so, write us, describing the soil and location, and we will quote you on a specially prepared mixture to suit your needs and advise you as to the best method for getting the lawn that you want.

TO HAVE A FINE LAWN: First have the land perfectly pulverized, turn it, then rake it over and over, put on your dressing of Sheep Manure or Bone Meal, rake it over again and sprinkle it thoroughly; when dry, rake it over again and sow the seed. After the seed are sown it is best to roll the ground or pat it down with the back of the spade. Then sprinkle again lightly, use a spray nozzle that throws only a mist. Sow any time from September to February. A more complete culture and special instructions will be supplied on application, and with each order.

Flower Seed, Bulbs, Garden and Field Seed
For Fall and Winter Planting—"Only The Best"



This
Special
Selection
of the
Four
Finest
Narcissus,
Three
of Each,
a Dozen,
Postpaid,
for

85c.

- No. 1. Von Sion
No. 2. Empress
No. 3. Barri Conspicuous
No. 4. Poeticus Ornatus

N. L. Willet Seed Co.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, FERTILIZER, INSECT DESTROYERS,
DOG REMEDIES, BIRDS AND CAGES.