

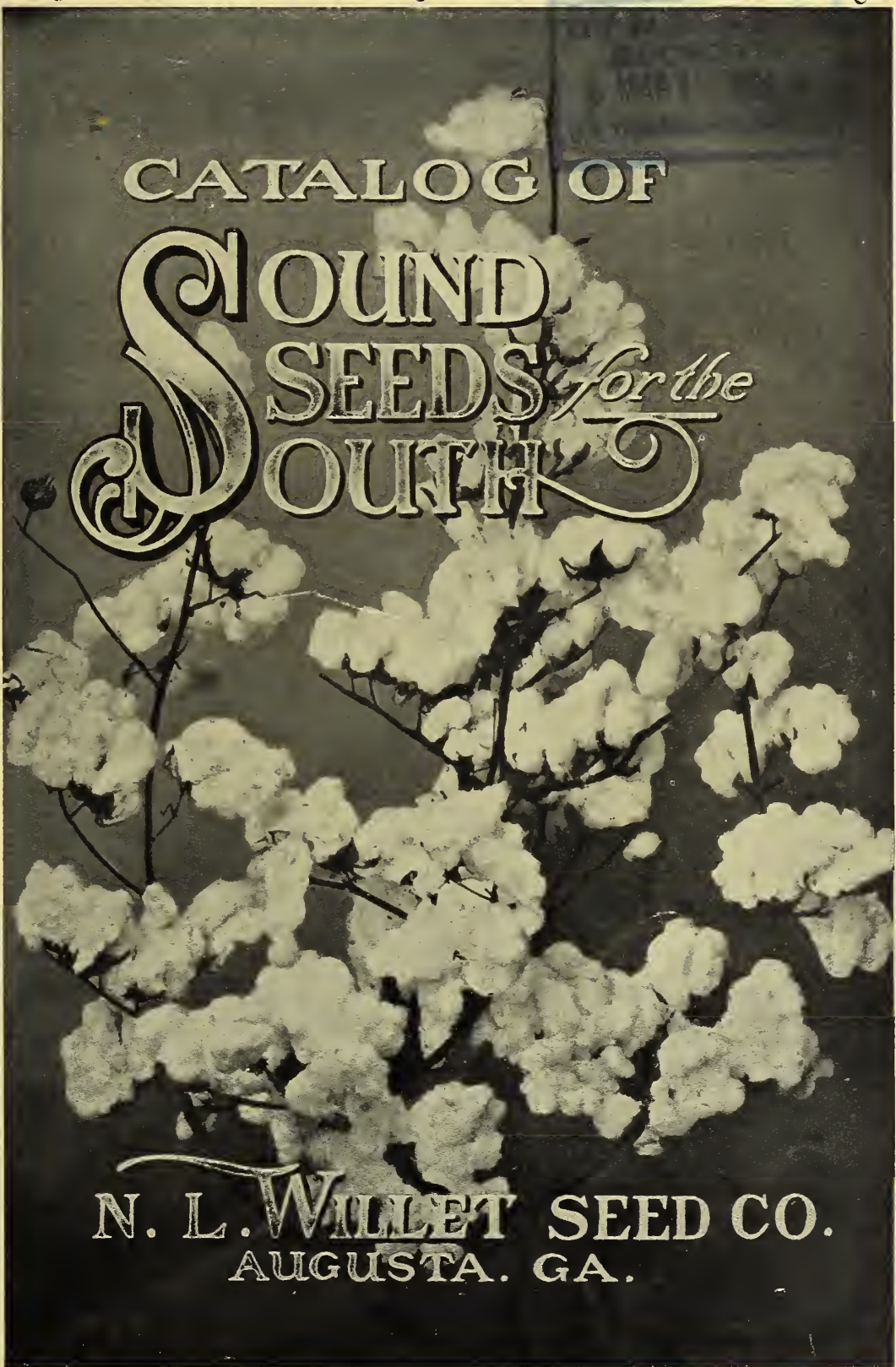
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2.19

WILLET'S SPRING 1920 CATALOGUE

FOR GARDENERS, TRUCKERS AND FARMERS. AN ENCYCLOPEDIA AS CONCERNING SOUTHERN SEEDS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING.



CATALOG OF
SOUND
SEEDS *for the*
SOUTH

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA. GA.

A Stalk of Willet's Cotton Seed.

NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1920, should read this catalog as a whole. It will put him in the way of a well-balanced profitable farm. After reading it, hang it up!

Grow a Green Blanket to Protect Your Soil During the Winter

Legume crops (alfalfa, clovers, vetches, etc.), are best for cover-crops. They keep your surface soil on your own farm and prevent its being washed away into some stream or on to your neighbor's land. They enrich your soil in nitrogen—the most important fertilizer, as well as the most expensive to buy.

Inoculate all your legume seeds with

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

**Small Cost
Easy to Use**

**Large Returns
No Labor Expense**



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

Furthermore, Mulford Cultures will make your clover, vetches and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

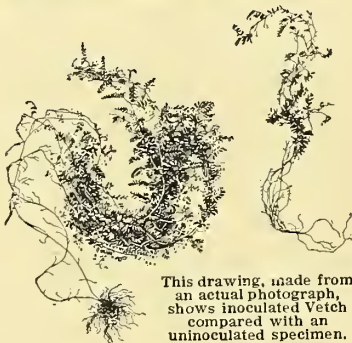
An inoculated cover-crop planted each Fall will always keep your soil well supplied with humus and nitrogen—will insure your land against wearing out.

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

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

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

ALFALFA	BURR CLOVER	VETCH	LIMA BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	Yellow Clover	Horse Beans	Lupins
SWEET CLOVER	Berseem Clover	VELVET BEANS	Sainfoin
WHITE CLOVER	COW PEAS	Perennial Peas	Lespedeza
RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS	SWEET PEAS	Beggar Weed
ALSIKE CLOVER	Canada Field Peas	GARDEN PEAS	Kudzu
Mammoth Clover	PEANUTS	GARDEN BEANS	and others



This drawing, made from an actual photograph, shows inoculated Vetch compared with an uninoculated specimen.

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

PRICES

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

5-Acre Size, \$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size \$1.50
1/4-Acre Size50

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

Put up for the following crops:



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

Unit Price to Customer.

Each
Garden Size Bottle
(1/4 Acre).....\$.50
One Acre Size Bot. 2.00
Five Acre Bottle... 7.50

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



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1920—SPRING CATALOGUE—1920

INTRODUCTORY

THIS CATALOG is informative and in a large and general way. The usual Seed Catalog is often only commercial and is only intended to stress and sell certain given seeds easily obtainable and that carry good profit.

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY.

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

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

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

We want to so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend.

We invite you to buy your seeds of us and get the benefits of the "WILLET-PLAN." We feel sure that it will form business relations between us of long standing.

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT!

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

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies: Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), \$1; Florida Grower (W.), \$1.50; Progressive Farmer (N. C.), (W.), \$1; Southern Fruit Grower (Tenn.), (M.), 50c; American Fruit Grower (M.), 50c; Country Gentleman (W.), \$1; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), \$1.15; Breeder's Gazette (W.), \$1.50; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet's daily "Common Sense Comments," \$3.00. Also Mr. Willet's new book, "The Divinity of the Undivine," \$1.35, postpaid.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1920

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Apple Pie Melon.....	29	Corn, Field.....	35-37	Lawn Mowers, Rollers	
Artichokes, Globe.....	4	Corn, Garden.....	12-13	and Sprinklers.....	34
Artichokes, Jerusalem	54	Corn, Kaffir.....	50-51	Lettuce.....	15-16
Asparagus Bunchers		Corn, Pop.....	37	Millet, German.....	51
and Knives.....	4	Cotton Seed.....	37-44	Millet, Japanese.....	52
Asparagus Roots, Seed	4	Cotton Seed Grader.....	38	Millet, Pearl, Brown-	
Barley.....	55	Cream Separators.....	64	Top.....	51
Beans, Garden.....	4-7	Cucumbers.....	13-14	Milo Maize.....	51
Beans, Soy or Soja.....	46-47	Dairy Supplies.....	64	Mustard.....	16
Beans, Velvet.....	47-49	Dasheen.....	14	Mulford Cultures.	
Beets.....	7	Dusting Machines.....	61	Front Cover, Inside.	
Beggar Weed.....	54	Dog Remedies.....	64	Oats.....	55-56
Broom Corn.....	37	Egg Plant.....	14	Okra.....	16-17
Brooders.....	61-63	Farmgorm—Front		Onion Seed and Sets.....	17-18
Bird Supplies.....	64	Cover Inside.....		Parsley and Parsnip.....	18
Brussels Sprouts.....	7	Fertilizer.....	34	Peas, Canada Field.....	46
Buckwheat.....	55	Feterita.....	51	Peas, Cow or Field.....	45-46
Bulbs.....	32-34	Flower Seed.....	29-32	Peas, Garden.....	18-19
Cabbages.....	8-9	Grass, Lawn.....	34	Peanuts.....	52-53
Cabbages, Plants.....	9	Fruit Trees, Write Us.		Pecan Nuts and Trees	55
Calcium Arsenate.....	60	Grass, Miscellaneous.....	57-59	Pepper.....	19
Cantaloupes.....	11-12	Grass, Roots.....	59	Planting Calendar.....	3
Carrots.....	9-10	Herbs.....	29	Plant Setters.....	9
Casava.....	54	Hog Goobers.....	53	Potatoes, Draws.....	21
Cattle Dip—Tixol.....	60	Incubators.....	61	Potatoes, Irish.....	20-21
Cauliflower.....	10	Insecticides.....		Potatoes, Sweet.....	21
Celery.....	10	Germicides.....	59-60	Pots, Earthenware.....	34
Chufas.....	53	Jap. Garden Seeds.....	14-15	Poultry Remedies.....	63-64
Citron, Preserving.....	28	Kale.....	15	Poultry Supplies.....	61-63
Clovers.....	56-57	Kansas Stock Melon.....	28	Pumpkins & Cushaw.....	22
Collards.....	10-11			Radishes.....	22-23
				Raffia, Tape.....	4
				Rape, Essex.....	23-54
				Rice, Upland.....	55
				Romaine.....	16
				Rye.....	56
				Salsify.....	23
				Spinach.....	23
				Seed Sowers.....	59
				Shallu.....	51
				Slug Shot.....	60
				Sorghum.....	49-50
				Spraying Machines.....	60-61
				Springfield Duster.....	61
				Squash.....	24
				Sugar Cane, Japanese	52
				Sunflower.....	54
				Swiss Chard.....	7
				Tomato.....	24-25
				Teosinte.....	51
				Tobacco.....	51
				Trees, Fruit, Orna-	
				mentals, Write Us.	
				Turnips.....	25-26
				Vetches.....	56
				Water Melons.....	26-27-28
				Wheat.....	56
				Willet's Manufactures	
				—Rear Cover, Inside.	
				Willet's Pamphlets—	
				Boll Weevil and	
				Peanuts.....	37-52



GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

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

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D., unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D. Accounts—Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory references. Augusta reference preferred.

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

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

Special Express Rates—The American Railway Express Company gives lowered express rate on seeds as second-class. Shipment of 15 pounds seed in a 300 mile radius from Augusta, costs about 40 cents.

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

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

**FOURTH CLASS (Domestic Parcel Post)
ZONE RATES**

Weight, in pounds	Local	ZONES									
		1st. Up to 50 miles	2d. 50 to 150 miles	3d. 150 to 300 miles	4th. 300 to 600 miles	5th. 600 to 1000 miles	6th. 1000 to 1400 miles	7th. 1400 to 1800 miles	8th. Over 1800 miles		
1 lb.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	
2 lbs.....	.06	.06	.06	.06	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	.24	
3 lbs.....	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	.36	
4 lbs.....	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	.48	
5 lbs.....	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	.60	
6 lbs.....	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	.72	
7 lbs.....	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	.84	
8 lbs.....	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	.96	
9 lbs.....	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	1.08	
10 lbs.....	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	1.20	
11 lbs.....	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	1.32	
12 lbs.....	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	1.44	
13 lbs.....	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	1.56	
14 lbs.....	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	1.68	
15 lbs.....	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	1.80	
16 lbs.....	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	1.92	
17 lbs.....	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	2.04	
18 lbs.....	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	2.16	
19 lbs.....	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	2.28	
20 lbs.....	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	2.40	
21 lbs.....	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52	2.52	
22 lbs.....	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64	2.64	
23 lbs.....	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76	2.76	
24 lbs.....	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88	2.88	
25 lbs.....	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00	3.00	
26 lbs.....	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12	3.12	
27 lbs.....	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24	3.24	
28 lbs.....	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36	3.36	
29 lbs.....	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48	3.48	
30 lbs.....	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60	3.60	
31 lbs.....	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72	3.72	
32 lbs.....	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84	3.84	
33 lbs.....	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96	3.96	
34 lbs.....	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08	4.08	
35 lbs.....	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20	4.20	
36 lbs.....	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32	4.32	
37 lbs.....	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44	4.44	
38 lbs.....	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56	4.56	
39 lbs.....	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68	4.68	
40 lbs.....	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80	4.80	
41 lbs.....	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92	4.92	
42 lbs.....	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04	5.04	
43 lbs.....	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16	5.16	
44 lbs.....	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28	5.28	
45 lbs.....	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40	5.40	
46 lbs.....	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52	5.52	
47 lbs.....	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64	5.64	
48 lbs.....	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76	5.76	
49 lbs.....	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88	5.88	
50 lbs.....	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00	6.00	
51 lbs.....	.30	.55	.55	1.06							
52 lbs.....	.31	.56	.56	1.08							
53 lbs.....	.31	.57	.57	1.10							
54 lbs.....	.32	.58	.58	1.12							
55 lbs.....	.32	.59	.59	1.14							
56 lbs.....	.33	.60	.60	1.16							
57 lbs.....	.33	.61	.61	1.18							
58 lbs.....	.34	.62	.62	1.20							
59 lbs.....	.34	.63	.63	1.22							
60 lbs.....	.35	.64	.64	1.24							
61 lbs.....	.35	.65	.65	1.26							
62 lbs.....	.36	.66	.66	1.28							
63 lbs.....	.36	.67	.67	1.30							
64 lbs.....	.37	.68	.68	1.32							
65 lbs.....	.37	.69	.69	1.34							
66 lbs.....	.38	.70	.70	1.36							
67 lbs.....	.38	.71	.71	1.38							
68 lbs.....	.39	.72	.72	1.40							
70 lbs.....	.40	.74	.74	1.44							

Parcel Post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone.
 Alaska Cuba
 Canada Guam
 Canal Zone Hawaiian Isls.
 Mexico Philippine Isl.
 Republic of Panama
 Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island
 Tau - - - Manna Island (Samoa)
 U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

NO WARRANTY!

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

N. L. Willet Seed Company gives no warranty express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sends out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If buyer does not accept goods on these terms, he must give notice and await instructions for return.

This "No Warranty" clause is not only put thus prominently in our catalog, but is also printed on all of our bill heads, and is made a part of every sale of seeds in our house.

SEEDS ARE SCARCE.

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

The scarcity of seeds should make you get in your supplies at once of all garden and field seeds.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

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

The Parcel Post now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

Parcel Post Table—Consult same and remit extra for postage according to zone.

Insure Parcel Post Goods and include it extra in your remittance, as follows: 3c for order not over \$5.00; 5c for order not over \$25.00; 10c for order not over \$50.00; 25c for order not over \$100.00.

We Pay War Tax—Special stamp of 1c where postage is 25c and 2c on a 26c to 50c postage, etc., and 1c for each 25c—We pay this.

Weight Limit Within 1st, 2nd and 3rd zone is 70 pounds, and within other zones 50 pounds.

Size Limit is 84 inches for combined length and girth.

4-oz. Package and less, takes postage rate of 1c per ounce; over 4 ozs. and up to 1 lb., takes first pound rate in Zone Table.

In Remitting Postage add it to the foot of the order.

Your Zone—Find your Zone (distance from Augusta), from your Postmaster or a Geography Map.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

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

JANUARY

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

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

FEBRUARY

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

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

MARCH

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

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

APRIL

For the Garden—Replant any seeds necessary to secure good stand. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, squash and cucumbers; lawn grass; flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner; beautifies; makes valuable seed for poultry in the Fall.

For the Farm—The cotton planting month. Buy Willet's Cotton Planting Seed. Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice, watermelons and all sorghums; millets and fodder corn can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans. Plant sweet potato draws. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu make fine feed for poultry in the Fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, bene and Brown Top Millet for birds, feterita, sudan grass, dasheen and watermelons.

MAY

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

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

JUNE

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

For the Farm—Sow brown top millet and other millets, sorghums, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant late corn and early cottons. Plant sweet potato cuttings, sudan grass, feterita and kaffir and beggar weed.

JULY

For the Garden—Gather and store onions and Irish potatoes. Plant rutabaga and turnips and beets. Replant cabbage and celery. Sow collards for transplanting in Fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

For the Farm—Sow millets, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June Corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or soil improver. Plant Look Out Mountain potatoes.

AUGUST

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

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. Rye and barley should be sown for Fall and Winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Spring beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be planted. August 1st sow amber sorghum and sudan grass. Sow burr clover in cotton and corn middles.

SEPTEMBER

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

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

OCTOBER

For the Garden—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, chard, carrots, parsnips, cabbage plants, onion sets can be sown. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinth bulbs, tulips, narcissus, jonquils, crocus, freezias and Chinese sacred lilies. Plant Willet's lawn grasses.

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

NOVEMBER

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

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

DECEMBER

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

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

GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR GARDEN INSECT CONTROL—Write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Farmer's Bulletin 856, by Chittenden; also get Farmer's Bulletin 934, "Home Gardening in the South," by Thompson, of Washington. **NOTE!** Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred-Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and our reliability—these are all well known by The Plant Division of our U. S. Agricultural Dept., with whom on our part we have large transactions.

All Garden Seeds, for many reasons, are higher. These prices are the very best that can be given at the time of the issue of this catalog. Owing to the violent fluctuation in the market and great scarcity of certain types, these catalog prices are subject to change without notice. We advise all Garden Seed buyers to get in their orders at once, and very early, as many types of Garden and Field Seeds in the latter part of the season, will not be available at any price.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown.

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

Culture—Plant seed by hand. March and April, in 2½ ft. rows, 2 inches apart, 1 inch deep; cultivate; use nitrogenous fertilizer, and in 12 months set out plants—only from best plants. One ounce of seed produces about 300 plants (roots), 16 lbs. for one acre, produce about 100,000 roots. Market Asparagus March to May 15th.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus.

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

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

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

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c. By express: 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 35c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

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

CULTURE FOR FARM—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots can not be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

For Asparagus Rust—Spray 1 gal. Lime Sulphur solution with 5 lbs. of resin soap in 100 gals. water; 3 applications intervals ten days.

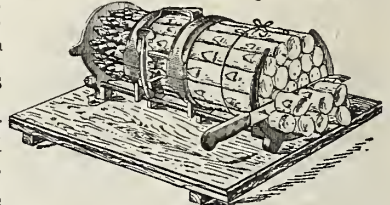
PRICES—We supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Will bear transportation to any part of United States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes

4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years.

PRICE—Postpaid: 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$5.00. By express: 1,000 for \$5.00. Get prices on large amounts.

"ASPARAGUS"
—Get Farmers' Bulletin 829 on Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—
No. 2, 7 to 9-inch Bunchers, \$3.25.
No. 3, 7½ to 12-inch Bunchers, \$3.50.



Asparagus Bunchers.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—

Latest Improved, each.....\$0.60

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound	\$0.60
5 pounds, per pound .....	.55
10 pounds, per pound .....	.50
25 pounds, per pound .....	.45

FRENCH ARTICHOKE

GREEN GLOBE—Grown for the undeveloped heads. Cooked like asparagus it makes a most tender and excellent vegetable; eat with butter sauce or French dressing. Once planted it lasts for several years. Sow in May and thin out to 4 inches, and following spring transplant to rows 5 feet apart each way. Price, postpaid, pkt. 15c; 1 oz. \$1.75; 4 ozs. \$5.00.

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

Prices—By express: Quart 25c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.75 bushel.

GARDEN BEANS

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

USE MULFORD CULTURES—Garden size, 25c and 1-4 acre, 50c.

Culture—For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout summer, until September. Late Snaps make satisfactory 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 sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. One quart plants 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushel, an acre.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE—Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine, but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward square ends. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.



Valentine Beans.

BLACK VALENTINE—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and very hardy, holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed medium 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. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX-GRENELL'S—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white splashed with purplish black. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.

BOUNTIFUL—Should have an extensive sale, as it is one of the best green podded beans on the market, especially for market gardeners; as hardy and productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods of excellent quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, thick and meaty, very stringless. Seed medium size, yellow. The stringless tender flat green pods come very early. Produce heavily and keep on bearing a great while. Practically a stringless early yellow six weeks. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of finest quality. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Flat, tender, early to ripen. Seed larger than Black Wax, and are purplish black in color. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 30c; 50 lbs. at 25c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long

straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color, and of a fleshy appearance. Packet, 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

—Marked by extreme earliness and productivity. Brittle and saddlebacked. Hardier and

will stand frost better than many other early kinds; entirely stringless. Makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 26c; 50 lbs. at 25c.



Improved Golden Wax Beans.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening, 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. Grows taller than Golden Wax. The truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, very hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage very coarse and straggling dark green, early and very prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, straight, flat broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter color. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 24c; 50 lbs. at 22c.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—Of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong healthy foliage, pods 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white, excellent quality. Seed oblong, glossy black. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.



Bountiful Beans.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGE, or 1000 to 1—A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.

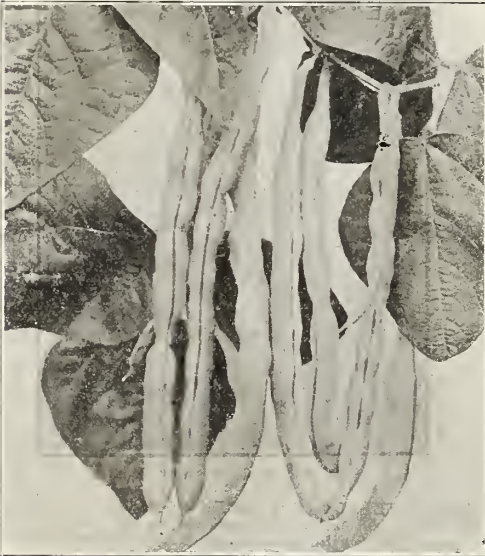
POLE, or RUNNING BEANS.

USE MULFORD CULTURES for legumes. 1-4 acre 50c; garden size, 25c.

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

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or **FAT HORSE**—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for Fall market. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT or **CORN-HILL**—An old variety; popular for planting among corn; gives fair crop without use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish brown dots; makes until frost. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.



Kentucky Wonder.

OLD HOMESTEAD, OR IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods seven to nine inches in length, saddle-backed and solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 26c.

LIMA BEANS

USE MULFORD CULTURES for Legumes. 1-4-acre 50c; garden size, 25c.

Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in center of hills before seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pecks plants an acre.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat like those of that variety. Productive; its dwarf character is well established. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 30c.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans.

bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 30c.

JACKSON'S WONDER—A flat brown bean, mottled, with deep brown spots; size somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Georgia; fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in dryest weather and almost drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butterbean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 30c.

SMALL LIMA, or **CAROLINA SIEVA** (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely



Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva.

grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 30c lb.

FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA—A sure bearing Pole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for Fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet 10c; 1/2 lb. 45c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 lbs. at 45c; 50 lbs. at 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 32c; 50 lbs. at 30c.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June. Seed should be soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart, and cover 1 inch; thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the Fall and early Winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for "greens." There is no more economic or important food crop than beets. Their food value and their enormous productive power demand the widest cultivation.

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



Early Eclipse Beets.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe-shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.10, by mail postpaid. By express: \$1.00 pound.

IMPROVED EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.10, by mail postpaid. By express: \$1.00 pound.



Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches. Slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10 postpaid; by express \$1.00 lb.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express \$1.00 lb.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. 90c, postpaid. By express 80c lb.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express \$1.00 lb.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 45c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express \$1.15.

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 2 1/2 feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Poultry fond of it; take a dozen or two of the leaves, tie them in a bunch and hang them up so



Swiss Chard.

that the chickens can pick at them easily. The birds are extremely fond of this kind of greens. Not grown for its roots, but as a salad; desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. A very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. The new leaves are always put out from the center of the plant. The leaves are large, with heavy stems, very tender and brittle. Plant Feb. 1st to Apr. 15th; July to Sept. Where Rape burns up in Summer Swiss Chard is indicated as a substitute for hogging. We hogged June 1st until Aug. 15 in 1919 Swiss Chard 4 times and the crop gave us a world of good hogging feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express \$1.40 lb.

BEETS FOR STOCK

OR MANGEL WURZEL.

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 60c postpaid. By express 50c lb.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Closely akin to the cabbage and collard. Treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high, and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk, and develop to their entire height all at the same time.



Norbitan Giant Beet.



PERFECTION—The variety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. 1 oz. makes 1 000 or more plants. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; 1-4 lb. \$1.50; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.65 lb.

CABBAGES

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay more for our cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America.

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—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January, February, or early March; later, sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April; for winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late Fall and Winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the Fall or early Spring, should be made after Sept. 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; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. For cabbage and collard "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with Solution Arsenate Lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with Calcium Arsenate. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seed sown, are ready for transplanting in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers.

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

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages;



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

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. Packet 5c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$4.00, postpaid. By express, \$3.85 lb.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wake-



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

field; one-third larger in size. It is the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is always sure to form fine, solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties. 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. Packet 5c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express, \$3.85 lb.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and in limited supply. Three or four days later than Charleston Wakefield, but it is round-headed (and not cone-shaped), and are larger in size. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently 14 to 16 pounds. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 85c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$4.25 postpaid. By express \$4.10 lb.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$4.00, postpaid. By express \$3.85 lb.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Pkt. 5c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express \$3.85 lb.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Surehead has all the individual type of the large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure heading. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75, postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

CAROLINA WINTER—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-head 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 reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for sowing). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 lbs. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 ins.) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$5.00 postpaid. By express \$4.85 lb.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a Spring or Winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express \$3.85 lb.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in Sept.; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for Fall and Winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

BY PARCEL POST PREPAID (Frost Proof)

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre. **Early Winter Deliveries** are from October to March f. o. b. Carolina or Ga. Coasts; **Summer and Fall Deliveries** are f. o. b. N. Car. in July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. Ready for use in 100 or 160 days. Varieties: **Jersey Wakefield**, **Charleston Wakefield**, **Succession** and **Early Flat Dutch**, **Surehead**. Terms cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100 and 200 at 50c per 100; 300 at 45c per 100; 500 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$3.00, by parcel post, prepaid.

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

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

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

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever



Succession Cabbage.

grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage, large yielding, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 4 ozs. \$1.60; lb. \$3.75 postpaid. By express \$3.60 lb.

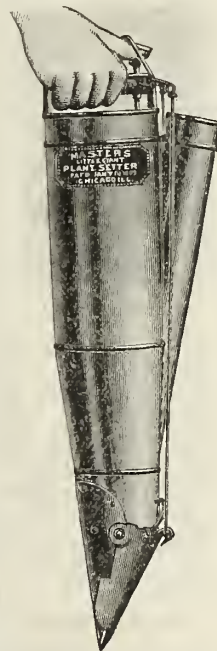
WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.

BY EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

Delivery October to April 15th. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on the Carolina and Georgia coasts, and are frost-proof. "Frost-proof" refers to plants when just set out; it does not refer to plants that have grown off and have absorbed in warm weather a heavy succulent watery growth easily attacked by frost.

We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders October to April, also in midsummer. Read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post," just below, and for method of growing.

VARIETIES—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch, Surehead. All cabbage plants are cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. 1,000 \$2.50; 2,000 \$2.40; 5,000 to 10,000 \$2.25 per 1,000, f. o. b. grower for express shipment.



seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—cabbages, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, pepper, collards, etc. \$5.50 each.

CARROTS

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

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

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

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good

flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 ins. apart in 18-in. drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90c lb.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90c lb.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90c lb.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.

CARROTS FOR STOCK

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



Chantenay Carrot.

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c, postpaid. By express 40c lb.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Grows on all soil adapted to cabbages; same methods of cultivation answer. Seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible.

Put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market for May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Also plant September 1st for December and January and this Fall planting (in large use in Louisiana) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet 25c; ounce \$2.00; 1-4 pound \$6.00; pound \$20.00, postpaid.

CELERY

Culture—Germinates within 1 to 2 weeks. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four 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, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th. Plant celery in Florida August to November.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery. Packet

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French)—A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of crisp, tender and of fine flavor, keeps well. Packet

10c; ounce 50c; 1-4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00, postpaid. By express \$4.85.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces 85c; pound \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.35.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces 85c! pound \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.35.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied—Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are large Collard Seed-growing contractors. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in Collards. The Collard is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head. The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the stalks are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in Winter after a keen frost. Properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish.

Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September, if drilled. Plants will keep growing till Spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows Collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but Collards. Negroes eat "Collard greens," three times a day; a market 5-cent Collard boiled lasts through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the Collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. The principal market garden crop about this city. Are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. The Collard is one of our indispensable foods, and should be grown to the very maximum in the South for human and cattle and poultry feed. One acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds, and worth at least 1c pound. Saves meat-eating for family and farm labor and gives pot liquor, indicated for hard times. No possible over-production, for, aside from human use, they are finest cattle and hog food. Ready in 125 to 160 days. Market October to February.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 150 feet row. Sow Spring or Summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in Spring, thinned out April 20th, make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Plant Collards in Florida, January and February, September and October. Sixteen ounces seed for one acre. For cabbage and collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

For Succession—Collards can be followed by tomato, pepper, egg plant, about June 1st to June 15th; and by



Georgia White Cabbage Collard.

onion sets, turnips for salad, mustard or kale in September and October.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c postpaid. By express 65c lb.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in Winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Read Collard culture above. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c postpaid. By express 65c lb.

COLLARD PLANTS—We are large dealers. Delivered about May 1st and then again July 15th, then August and September. In dry weather, with a sharp stick considerable in diameter, make a hole 6 or 8 inches deep in your soil and pour into it about a half pint of water, then put your plant into it and cover the hole up, dragging the dry earth around the plant, and the plant will never wilt. Price: 1,000 \$2.25; 2,000 \$2.15; 5,000 to 10,000 \$2.00; per 1,000 f. o. b. grower for express. By Parcel Post—postpaid prices: 50c per 100; 500 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$2.75.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. Our Cantaloupe Seed are from the best growers and dependable for home or trucker. After crop is gathered turn in hogs. For leaf blight use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphis use Black Leaf 40. See insecticide page.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground. March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for truck cabbage. Very many truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have large



Rockyford Cantaloupe.

contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; 4 ounces \$1.00 postpaid.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. This is an early melon, the solid net type, and is very desirable. Small seed cavity, with thick, luscious flesh of salmon tint shading to green at the rind. A splendid keeper and stands shipping well. One of the best salmon tint melons offered. Price per packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00 postpaid.

HOODOO CANTALOUPE—Full large. Serves well cut halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tremendous use in New York and Atlantic City hotels, and one of our choicest musk melons. Shape rounder than R. F.

Gem; deep thick flesh, fine grained and of sweetest flavor. Prolific; resistant to blight. Fine shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25 postpaid.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—The principal Cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a 'help,'



Sweet Martha Cantaloupe.

have discarded the small green flesh melons for the larger salmon flesh—the New Fordhook being the best of the types and large enough for two 'helps' at restaurants.

A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect Cantaloupe I ever saw. It is of extra size, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or 1/2 bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill and keeps on setting fruit throughout season to end of vine. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1 1/2 to 2 pounds apiece." One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor quite different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Sometimes weigh 4 pounds. Augusta truckers have discarded all else.

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

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

The best melon grower in N. J. says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way." Price: Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50 postpaid.

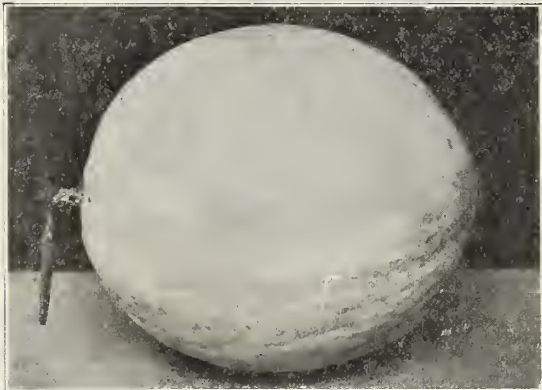
THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to



Nixon Cantaloupe.

10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. Is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest

flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Too big for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home or home market melon is comparable to it—size, sweetness and crispness considered. The market here is never half supplied, so large is the demand, and it retails quite frequently in Augusta at 25c each. One Nixon equals in size 8 or 10 small Rockyfords, and, therefore, for family use or for home market the Nixon is incomparably the better melon. The home market will buy this melon when they will turn away from the tiny little Rockyfords so often offered for sale and which are called by some people "cannon balls." Our seed come from the original neighborhood here at Augusta, where this melon originated. Pkt. 5c and 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75 postpaid.



Honey Dew Cantaloupe.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—See cut of 6½-lb. melon. Photo taken at Augusta. The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length and weighs from 5 to 6 pounds. Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and fine grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water. The melon does not shrink in weight. It matures about 10 days later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late-maturing melons keeping until Christmas. The rind does not absorb water. Rind smooth, when fully ripe, cream, waxy color in texture similar to ripe banana peeling; weighs from 5 to 8 pounds; flesh pea green, sweet and delicious like a good cantaloupe. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper. Pack in ½ crates—6 to crate in straw. Keep well on cold storage. Honey Dew is bringing immense values to growers not only in the Northwest, but about us here. They shouldn't be picked until they are ripe. The "yellowing" appearance and the appearance of "nets" and veins are the best evidences of ripeness. One can not for shipping wait absolutely until the stems "slip," but the melon is absolutely ripe whenever the stem "slips" from the melon. Packet 10c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe.

WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 60c each. Size about 24 inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. The Winter Casaba is roundish, 7 or 8 lbs., yellow, green and ridged. Keep from freezing. Keep four or five months and improve in quality all the while. An Augusta party says: "Had splendid success with Casaba planted in new ground, and planted every few weeks dur-



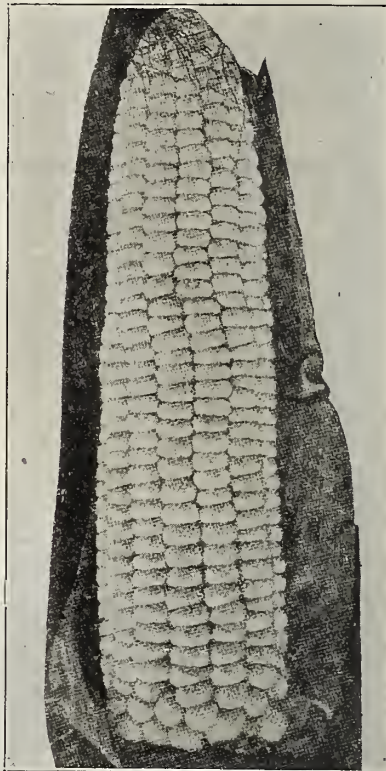
Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds.

ing the late part of Spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost." See cut of 6½-lb. melon. **Culture**—Plant late Spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, packet, 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50 postpaid.

Market Garden Corn

CULTURE—

Corn prefers a rich, warm, well manured soil. Plant in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till ground is warm. Give frequent, but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 95 days. Market May to November. For roasting ears, take off the suckers from the plant and grow on the main stem. Drill and feed ears, blade and stalk for early forage crop in green state, not removing the suckers; this gives the earliest perfect ration forage crop known. One quart plants 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre



Trucker's Favorite.

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

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk can be planted close together. Price, packet 5c; pint 30c; quart 50c postpaid. By express: Peck \$2.50; bushel \$7.00.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet 5c; pint 30c; quart 50c postpaid. By express: peck \$2.50; bushel \$7.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—for a second-early, to follow Early Adams, unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. Is a white corn with a very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Most market men prefer the large-eared table corns. Fine field corn, too, for late planting, 65 days for roasting ears and 80 days for meal. Packet 5c; pint 25c; quart 40c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.25.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive, and ears as big as field corn. Packet 5c; pint 25c; quart 40c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.75; bushel 5.25.



SUGAR CORNS

NOTE—Cook soon after pulling, as after pulling the sugar quickly changes to starch in the grains. Space 3 ft. in rows and 18 inches in drill. As sweet corn rapidly dries out we, therefore, sell them not in pounds, but by the measure.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—For middle season and late use. Irregular rows. Long slender shoe peg grains. Ears 8 to 9 inches. Keeps tender a great while. Medium early



Country Gentleman Corn.

and possibly the best Sugar Corn known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet 5c; pint 10c; quart 75c, postpaid. By express: peck \$4.00.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or 'BANTAM'—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

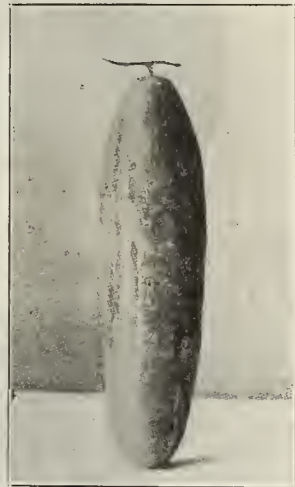
stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. A great New England favorite. Quite a number of our customers claim it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet 5c; pint 10c; quart 75c, postpaid. By express: peck \$4.00.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Nothing so fattening for green cattle feed, as drilled, and used in the green ear. It stools 4 or 5 times, carrying ears on the stalk; can be fed (stalk and ear) late in May or before. Packet 5c; quart 35c; quart 70c, postpaid. By express: peck \$3.75.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—For middle season and late use. Practically no other Sugar Corn but this is used at Atlantic City hotels. Extremely large ears, deep large juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state very tender and sugary. Packet 5c; pint 35c; quart 70c, postpaid. By express: peck \$3.75.

CUCUMBERS.

Culture—For general crop, plant in the open ground about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent, but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st and October 1st to November 15th. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture dry. For **Cucumber Aphid**, use Black Leaf 40. See Insecticide Page. Plant Cucumbers in Florida September to January.



Improved Early White Spine Cucumber.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green with few white spines, 5 to 7 inches long. For dill pickles the "White Spine," on account of its tenderness and brittleness, is the proper Cucumber, and immense sums of money are made on it now by the Southern Cucumber growers; cars do not need icing, and the cukes sell readily at immense profits. Corn can easily follow Cucumbers. Packet 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; pound \$2.00, postpaid.

KLONDYKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener; abundant yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.



Klondyke Cucumber

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—excellent for table or pickling. 4 to 5 inches long. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp, makes fine pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the hothouse product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

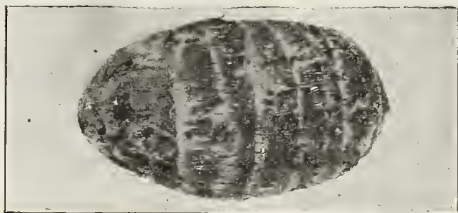
EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Par-



Long Green Cucumber.

ticularly good for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

GHERKIN—West India or Burr—Used in pickling. Round, green, prickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 85c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Dasheen.

DASHEEN—(See Cut.) The world eats more Dasheen than potatoes. Most easily digested—even an invalid's food. Tubers contain more protein, sugar, starch and fat than Irish or Sweet Potatoes, and are more productive and keep and "ship" far more easily and safely. Taste like chestnuts. Cook in many ways—usually bake or use as "chips." Get Farmer's Bulletin on "Dasheen." Gather about November 1st. Weight four ounces to three pounds. Require warm, frostless season of six months. Eat big corms; save small for seed; tear bulbs apart, dry for several weeks, and bulk, and save. Young leaves make fine "greens"; young inside white shoots are far better than asparagus. Dasheen cooks grayish white and mealy. Requires less time for cooking than the two above potatoes. When scrubbed and baked, eat the soft delicious crust along the inside. Growing the blanched froed shoots from the corms, in the dark during winter like mushrooms, is getting to be also of itself a large industry. (See plant industry circular 127.) At Augusta, produced 15 to 18 tubers per hill, some 4 inches in diameter. Horses, cows, hogs, chickens and dogs are all fond of cooked Dasheen. Plant grows 5 to 6 ft., produces immense elephant ear leaves and largely ornamental. Our grower says: "I plant in 4 ft. rows, 20 ins. between the plants, 4 inches deep, cultivate often and on the level. Some plants grow 6 feet tall; make enough corms per hill to fill 1½ peck measure. When the foliage dies November 1st it strips off easily from the corms. Have made 225 bushels per acre." By express: Peck 90c; bushel \$2.75.

EGG PLANT.

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment, seed

should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is surprisingly satisfactory. Plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

BLACK BEAUTY—Two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

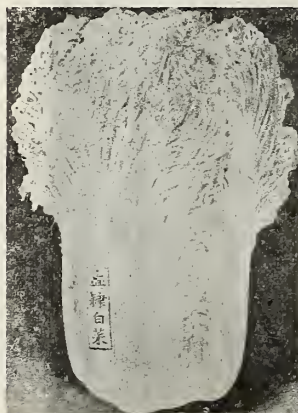
and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous. Productive and bears profusely. Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE SEEDS.

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

CHINESE PE-TSAI—KINCHIU—See cut. A beautiful



Chinese Pe-Tsai—Kinchiu.

and valuable plant in universal use in China and forming the chief ingredient of chop suey. U. S. Dept. Agriculture advice is to widely grow it, using it like lettuce, and in cold slaw, and served raw and shredded. Pound for pound, contains as much of the valuable substance for which we eat lettuce. Easier grown and keeps and holds up better than lettuce. It is not a cabbage. Retains crispness. Seed resemble cabbage; grows 12 to 24 inches, grows tall and its leaves infold, solidly; strip outside leaves and the inside is white, cool, crisp and delicate. Can also be cooked like cabbage. Sow July through Sept. Thin out to ten inches in the row. The heart is self-blanching; quick grower, withstands cold. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

CHINESE SANTOSAI—See cut. The quickest of growers for "greens." A hundred times better than mustard or turnip tops for greens. An enormous producer. Makes head of erect leaves for Fall quick heading—matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves fold inward. Leaves thick, fleshy, sweet, tender, white. Can be served like ordinary cabbage. Boil with meat or in soup or in oyster stew, or use like asparagus. Make successive plantings. Thin out to 10 inches in row. Seed resembles collard. In immense use in China. Very hardy; an ideal Fall vegetable; carries very much the same looks, being tall and slim and with leaves closely folded together, as Romaine. Fine for growing for poultry use. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.



Chinese Santosai.

planting—June, July and August. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta, December last weighing, tops and bottoms, seven pounds—a very beautiful round all white turnip. 1 oz. 100 ft.; 4 lbs. an acre. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Mikado," or "Neriona Long'"—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and firm. Slice. Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used in Augusta quite largely by restaurants. August sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 ft. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

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. Late summer sowing gives greens in October; successive crops give greens until May. Can also be sown through Spring and throughout summer. This mustard, because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

TURNIP TENNOJI LARGE BALL—It is the most popular variety of Japanese turnips. Snow white smooth, globe-shaped and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

TURNIP TOKYO SUMMER MARKET—This is very popular and matures quickly, good variety for summer use. Flat round; pure white, solid sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Sow seeds any time in Spring. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder. Market in the winter. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 8 pounds an acre. For Winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.

DWARF SCOTCH—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50 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. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft. 8 lbs. per acre. Sow early Spring and until May, September and August. Ready in 50 days. Leaves are large, but tender. Retains freshness long after cutting. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Shogoin"—The largest of all the 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



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. Plant in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year. For "Soft Rot" in Lettuce spray with Formaldehyde, 1 pint to 30 gallons of water.

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

DEACON CABBAGE

Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY

—A large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maxi-

imum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery, but crisp heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Big Boston Lettuce.

SILVER BALL—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more preferred than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

PARIS WHITE ROMAINE—"Celery Lettuce," or "Cos Lettuce." Now grown with great financial success in Florida and South Carolina lettuce trucking area. Somewhat

a cross between lettuce and celery. Plant almost any time with us, except in summer, usually 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and over, and the inside leaves develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Superior to other lettuces, because it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor. Can be sold as a superior form of lettuce. Getting more popular than lettuce because it revives better after shipping and because it makes more abundantly. The gardeners who get a very fine product out of this variety of lettuce usually tie the leaves together well up on the plant with string, so that the inside leaves shall be quite completely blanched, and other gardeners plant the seed quite thick, so that the plants support each other and thus hold the leaves together with consequent proportional blanching. Cone-shaped. An exceedingly quick grower and a heavy producer. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75 postpaid.



Romaine.

MUSTARD.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in Fall, Winter or Spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; 3 to 5 lbs. an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in Spring and Fall; can be put down here all the year around.

For Succession—Mustard 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—Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are put-



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

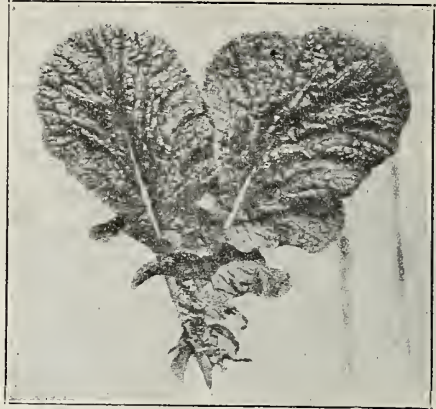
ting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 lbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the Fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P.,

but more curly than S. G. C. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

CHINESE—A variety producing larger and broader fo-



Chinese Mustard.

liage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

OKRA.

GEORGIA GROWN.

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the U. S. trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. A staple article of itself, and a necessity in soups and creole jumho. Flourishes wherever cotton grows and not affected by insect diseases and drought. Prolific; gather continuously the young pods and the plant blooms and fruits up to frost. Fine for canning and drying.



Huffman Earliest Okra.

and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 20c; lb. 65c postpaid.

LONG GREEN—Pods are long and dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c postpaid.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Only listed by us. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest Okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at \$1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other Okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each, 8 inches long; plenty of stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young. Never let them mature, but keep cutting and new Okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without



Long Green Okra.

doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all Okras on the market. Price: 1 oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 30c; lb. 75c postpaid.

PERKINS LONG PODED—New, very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c postpaid.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c postpaid.



Willet's Improved White Velvet Okra.

ONIONS

Culture—Large Onions From Seed—To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 ins. apart and 4 to 6 ins. between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit. Can also be sown in open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre. Get for onion growing, of Washington (Ag'l Dept.), Farmer's Bulletins 434 and 354.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well-flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe-shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weights 2 to 3 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.15; lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—Of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.35; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

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

YELLOW BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet 5c; oz. 60c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$4.75, postpaid.

ONION SETS. (32 lbs. to bus.)

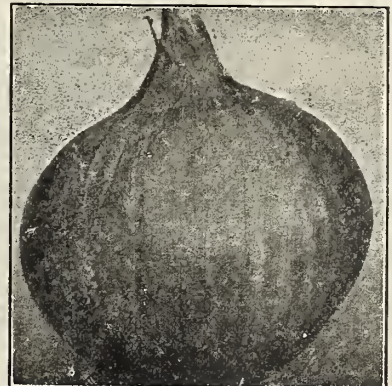
OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are trashy, large, watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper, but truckers who plant for market would find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets; where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

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

Culture—One quart to 40 ft. drill; 8 to 10 bus. to acre. Sow early in Spring or Fall 4 ins. in row, ½-in. deep—rows 12 to 15 ins. apart. In all localities south of Va. or Ky. plant onion sets for big onions in Oct. and Nov., as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed; and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay. Gather for storing when the tops die; to stay longer in ground will cause the hearts in the bulb to start growing. For Succession, Onions can be followed by cantaloupes June 1st, and by rape or mustard in September.

RED WEATHERSFIELD

A very pretty onion, round, carrying a purplish red color, and is a fairly good keeper. This onion is the standard variety in the Eastern and Western States. Its color makes it quite an attractive matter to the buyer. A quick-growing, dark red sort, desirable for sets or large onions. Uni-



Red Weathersfield Onion.



Silver Skin Onion.

WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. Dug in Spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South on account of its keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

form in size and shape, close-grained, of mild flavor. Pint 25c; quart 45c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.50; bu. \$4.75.

YELLOW DANVERS—The popular main crop sort for Spring planting. For many generations the Yellow Danvers Onion has been standard. Possibly is more largely planted than any other onion. Carreis a good color, Flat-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts for sets or large onions. Keeps well and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pint 25c; quart 45c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.75.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—The best white onions for growing from sets in the Spring. Mild flavor, and large yields. Their whiteness and tenderness are attractive qualities to housekeepers. It makes a good size onion from the sets. All of the little white pickling onions that are bought in the bottles are young white silverskin. Pint 30c; quart 50c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.50.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—36 lbs. to bushel summer, or 32 lbs. in winter. Plant from August to and through February. Grow like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor; called salad onions. Pint 30c; quart 50c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.50.

BERMUDA AND PEARL ONION SETS—See Fall Catalog.

PARSLEY.

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

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



Moss Curled Parsley.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50, postpaid.

PLAIN, or SINGLE—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.25, postpaid.

PARSNIP.

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and 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 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75 postpaid.

GARDEN PEAS.

Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for legumes; 1-4 acre 50c. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil,

manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in Spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in 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 August—usually February 10th, also September. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels plant an acre; one quart plants 100 feet of drill. For Succession English Peas 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.

Plant in Florida September to March.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—

Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well-flavored. Productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pods straight, 2 1-2 inches long, round, light green in color and blunt. Seed light cream color, round, and slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 25c per lb.



First and Best Peas.

ALASKA—Standard and the earliest of all the blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a large size, and 10 per cent more productive. Popular with early market gardeners. Foliage light green, pods 2½ inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 31 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 25c per lb.

TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 25c per lb.

AMEER—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina Coast. Pods longer and pea larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented, and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. at 25c per lb.

WILLET'S NEW WONDER GARDEN PEA—New, and a wonder in Garden Peas. Seed are same as First and Best; can be planted in December and January; will stand more cold than any other pea. Vine is dark. Very few seed are necessary for planting a given area. Plant one pea every four or five inches in single rows (never in double rows). Its remarkable quality is that each seed stools four to ten times—there being these many stems to each seed. Dwarf; does not need sticking. Spreads out in the row almost as wide as it is high. The most prolific of all Garden Peas. It originated here at Augusta about ten years ago, but has not been commercially sold. Our grower this year after marketing through a long season his green peas then gathered twenty bushels of dry peas on one acre. Without doubt it is the best trucking pea today in the South. Stock very limited, and we are only listing it in order to introduce it in a small way this year. Price—By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

GRADUS—A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green.



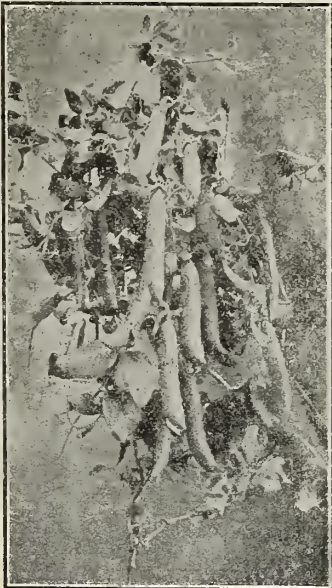
Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 30c per lb.



Gradus Pea.

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

Takes the place in the Dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in latter sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines ragged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 ins. long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. 35c per lb.



Sutton's Excelsior.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

Much prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage, medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Sow thick. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 50 lbs. at 22c per lb.

McLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf; 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. at 30c per lb.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, vigorous, bearing leathery pods near the top. Resembling in habit and appearance the Black-Eye Marrowfat. Foliage light green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt and of light green color. Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. Main or late crop. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vines containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table and but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large round, white, with a distinct black eye; not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

Pepper

Culture—Same culture as Egg Plant, sowing in bothed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. A good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 500 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th. Plant peppers in Florida September to January.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL or QUEEN—Bell-shaped, mild flavor, golden yellow. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.



Bull Nose Pepper.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—The only canning pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.75; 1 pound \$5.00.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh tastes mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 85c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow several feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.



Irish Potatoes

IRISH POTATOES—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; 3 or 4 cuttings to one potato. Plant from February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 200 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days—May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds ten pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato districts in Maine.

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

Culture of Potatoes—Potatoes are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the cut-pieces one foot apart in the row. Cut two eyes to the piece. Do not use stable manure on Irish potatoes. Irish potatoes, turnips and oats follow each other well.

For Succession Irish potatoes can be followed by water-melons, about June 1st, and by spinach, turnips and winter radishes in October.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—Crops are short this year, and prices are high.

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE"—Is a 128-page book written by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 25 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods, from preparing the soil to harvesting, storing, shipping. Price 50c parcel post.

Potato Diseases—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide page—the best preparation, however, being the dusting, 4 pounds per acre, of powdered Calcium Arsenate. **Irish Potato Scab**—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a bbl. Soak potatoes as held in a bag 1½ hours. **Potatoes by Weight**—The law compels us to sell potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.

Maine Grown Potatoes.

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

The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. This potato is by far the most popular potato today in America for the trucker, not only because it is productive, but because the white Irish potato is twice as easily sold on the market as a Bliss potato that is red. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50; 10-peck sack \$9.00.

HOULTON EARLY ROSE

The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. July 15th, not later—cash with order. Tubers often weigh Productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a satis-2 pounds. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will factory all-around early variety. The Northern-grown stocks keep in ground all winter. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes sound and unshrunk. The only sure Fall crop, never fails to come up and make a crop. Make 125 to 150 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known. The best for Fall and Winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July, and this insures their coming up. To keep Lookout Mountain potatoes, put potatoes in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep, on platform, shelves, or shallow boxes. Lay off rows three feet wide with deep furrows, drop potato cuttings twelve to fifteen inches apart and cover; cultivate level. Bugs do not trouble this Fall crop.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late Winter and early Spring. Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; 10-peck sack \$8.50.

WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50; 10-peck sack \$9.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large handsome oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well-flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50; 10-peck sack \$9.00.

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



Selected Second Crop Seed Potatoes.

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH—Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; 10-peck sack \$8.50.

IRISH COBELER—Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50; 10-peck sack \$9.00.

EARLY ROSE—Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50; 10-peck sack \$9.00.

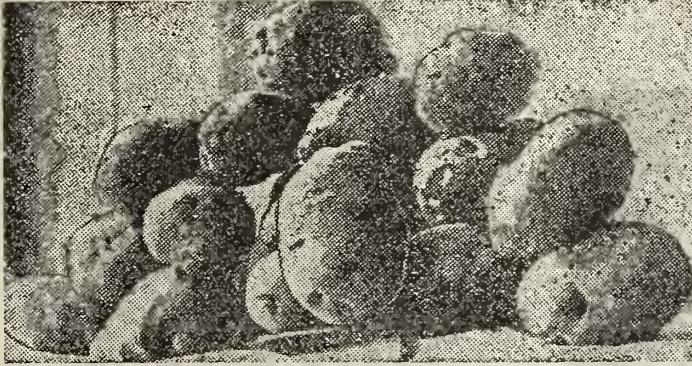
Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive type potato and sown only in summer for Fall crop. Make orders early in season; deliveries between June 1st and



Field of Irish Cobblers.

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



Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Potatoes by Weight—We quote and sell Lookouts by weight. Bag, 137½ lbs. Busbel, 55 lbs. Peck, 13¾ lbs. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet Potato Culture—We set out draws here in March, April and May, and set out vine cuttings June and July—8,000 per acre. Usually rows are 4 feet apart and plants are 18 inches in drill. Average yield in United States per acre 94.5 bushels. Standard weight Spring 55 pounds per bushel. Are frequently planted in the Fall in Florida, mature in Spring, and the crop is thus sold throughout the year.

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

Often yield 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 pounds Acid phosphate is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

We begin digging July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. They then take vine cuttings and reset them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in October. We have planted from the vine as late as August 22d, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. For bogging, plant June or July, cuttings, and hog November and December. Set out vine cuttings June and July. After Irish potatoes, grow a sweet potato crop from cuttings. Sweet potatoes have been added to the army and navy ration. Get U. S. Farmer's Bulletin and build you a sweet potato drying house that saves 98 per cent of the crop in place of 50 per cent by earth banking process.

SWEET POTATO DISEASES—Get Farmers' Bulletin 714. NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or for potato plants, in January or early February. Cash with order. We only sell sweet potatoes in two-bushel sacks.

PUMPKIN YAMS—Known, too, as Georgia Buck, Red Yams, and Dooley. Rather late; universally grown about here. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27½ pounds, or half-bushel. Georgia Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 lbs.; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red, quality rich, sugary; productive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes.

one of the richest-looking dishes ever put upon the table." This potato is a trifle late. Sometimes cooks hard. Bag, 2 bushels for \$4.50.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good, large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Productive, good keeper. Grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." Experienced growers pronounce this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. Sprouts or draws are more numerous and tougher than other kinds. The Georgia Experiment Station reports 200 bushels per acre. A little later than Triumph. Bag, 2 bushels, 4.50.

PORTO RICO YAM—Known, too, as Golden Beauty and New Providence. Around Norfolk a sensational potato; they wrongly call it Cuban Yam. New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin; fine quality; sprouts earlier than Nancy Hall; mature quickly; very productive. Grow quicker and larger than Nancies. Cook same color as Pumpkin. This superior potato is sold in Augusta largely in place of the Pumpkin Yam. Fine keeper. Grows large. Georgia Experiment Station reports 227 bushels per acre. Cooks always soft. In Florida this is the leading potato, and has largely succeeded Nancies and other types. Unlike other potatoes the new early potatoes are delicious and sweet. This is also a fine keeper. This potato has grown to be really the universal potato as grown today. Oftentimes here it is twice as prolific as is the Pumpkin Yam. The potatoes now in greatest demand are the Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Bag, 2 bushels, \$4.50



Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes.

DRAWNS.

FLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWNS—See Culture previous page. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph—We list the above f. o. b. Florida. Delivery according to season. March and April, 1,000 \$2.50; 5,000 to 10,000 \$2.25 per M. f. o. b. Florida, cash with order.

SWEET POTATO DRAWNS, or SPROUTS, F. O. B. AUGUSTA—See Culture previous page. All varieties listed under Sweet Potato heading. Send orders early. Entry of orders is in seriatum. Demand is usually more than supply. Shipments from Augusta are usually in May and through early June. No orders booked except for cash. When you receive your plants dip roots in water until they are fully revived (do not wet the tops). Plenty of water to the roots in planting means success. Price, by express: 1,000 at \$2.50; 5,000 and above at \$2.25 per 1,000.

SWEET POTATO CUTTINGS—We ship these cuttings 12 to 14 inches long usually in June or July, both from Augusta and Florida, by express. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make 25 bushels more per acre planted in June than draws, and just as big ones. For late potatoes, cuttings are best. Can be planted later than draws and they make a crop quicker. Plant cuttings by placing a stick in the middle and pushing them in double, thus leaving both ends just above the surface. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at \$2.25 per 1,000; 3,000 to 5,000 at \$2.00 per 1,000, cash with order.

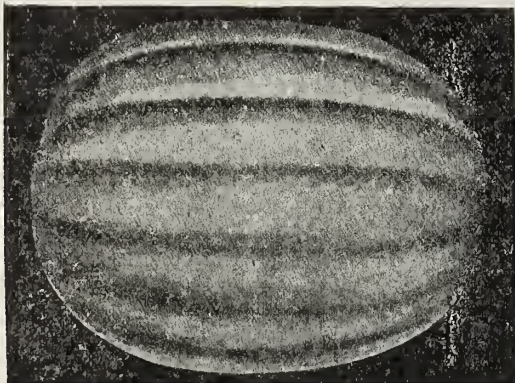
PUMPKIN.

Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill, 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving 2 or 3 in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with



Slug Shot, Paris Green, or ashes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.

WILLET'S KING MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—The best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00 by mail postpaid.



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through Winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich, golden yellow. 4 ounces 20c; pound 50c, by mail postpaid.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor. This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for Fall and Winter use. We grew one in 1918 weighing 30 lbs. One ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.



Striped Cushaw.

SEMINOLE PUMPKIN—Known well in Florida. Hardy, wild-growing; grows on the ground or up a tree. The vines take root at their joints—one vine thus covering a big space. My grower reports one vine spreading as growing on the ground 50 feet and making 134 pumpkins; from one acre he gathered 25 wagon loads. Average 2 pounds in weight; color light yellow to gray. Plant up to June 15th. Make fine human and hog and chicken food. Keeps for a year—and six months in the open field. Shell is hard; split with a hatchet. Bake like a potato, or remove and cook the inside matter and then serve on the half-shell. Plant in cornfields, or in the open, 10x10 ft., two seeds. Taste is between squash and pumpkin. Small seed. Price: 1 ounce 30c; 4 ounces \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50 by mail postpaid.

RADISHES.

Culture—Plant February 1st to May; August to October. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell in the Spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For Fall and Winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. one acre. Many

people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession, Radishes can be followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant Radishes in Florida any time.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

HALF-LONG SCARLET RADISH—A half-long, fine radish, well known. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.



Long Scarlet Short Top.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.20, by mail postpaid.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Best Fall and Winter variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10, by mail postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in Spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 10 pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except Summer. Excellent for Fall or Spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in Fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet 5c; 4 ounces 10c; pound 25c; 5 pounds at 22c per pound, by mail postpaid.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

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

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all Winter. It can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market September to March 15th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75, by mail postpaid.

SPINACH.

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

Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting; germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

For Succession Spinach can be followed by bush squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole snap-beans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (of the chenopodium family),



New Zealand Spinach.

also called New Giant. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Totally unlike other Spinach. Remains in edible condition 10 times longer than other spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus affording 15 to 20 times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. Can be cut through hottest Summer months, when other Spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant Spring and Fall, 1 ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All epicures announce this as being the choicest of all spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. Fine for canning. Best to soak seed, plant shallow March or April. Will stay green till frost, continuously edible all the while, and will then reseed itself if allowed to do so. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1-4 pound 35c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1-4 pound 35c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1-4 pound 35c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

SQUASH.

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, April to August, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, 1 ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through Fall and Winter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.



Mammoth White Bush.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—A Fall and Winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all Winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, being a better Summer dish than White Bush. Make finest squash pies. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—A distinct variety; skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in stripes. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Look like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Eggplant. Boiled like White Bush Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine Summer squash. Plant up to August. A charming new squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 65c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

TOMATOES.

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost, three feet apart. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake; or for a large acreage use the inverted V trellis system. For a Fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready 90 to 100 days. Market May 15th through Oct. Just before frost bang up the stalk and the green fruit will ripen. For tomato blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. Plant tomatoes in Florida September to January.



Sparks' Earliana.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red; small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe tomatoes in latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here three or four years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from early June to August 15th from one plant. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$4.50, by mail postpaid.

SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Except in color, this is practically the same as June Pink Tomato. The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the early market than any other to-



Huffman's Earliest Tomato.

mat of all the large, bright red varieties. In the tomato-growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, pink; no ridges. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.75, by mail postpaid.

MARVEL WILT-RESISTANT TOMATO—The United States Agl. Dept. after many years' trials, have at last produced a wilt-resistant tomato; and it certainly comes as a great economic boon to the tomato-growing world. Than this the department has never done finer research work; for a goodly portion of the sandy lands of the whole country are today unavailable for tomato-growing because of wilt.

The Government says the Marvel Tomato is "a very prolific early variety which produces fairly large smooth red fruit of fine flavor." The Government says that it has tested these tomatoes pretty thoroughly, the past few years, throughout the whole United States on wilt-resistant lands. Price, bulk only one-half ounce 35c; 1 ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50, and 1 pound for \$5.00, by mail postpaid.

WILLET'S GOLDEN, or YELLOW PONDEROSA—A new delightful delicate flavored tomato. Should be grown by every one. Weighs often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$4.50, by mail postpaid.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.60, by mail postpaid.



New Stone Tomato.

"BONNY BEST"—An early variety maturing a trifle later than Earliana. Fruits medium size, color bright scarlet, exceedingly smooth, handsome shape, ripens evenly close up to the stem. An excellent sort for forcing. It is very prolific, and we recommend it as a first-class sort. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound \$1.00; pound \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

RED ROCK—It is one of the finest showy tomatoes we sell. A large, late, red variety. Larger than Stone and very solid; almost solid meat. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound \$1.00; pound \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.50, by mail postpaid.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

RED PONDEROSA—Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. We saw last Summer one single bunch of Ponderosa con-



Ponderosa Tomato.

taining six ripe tomatoes and the bunch weighing four and one-half pounds; was grown as tied to stakes. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.10; pound \$3.75, by mail postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises. Packet 5c; ounce 40c; 4 ounces \$1.00; pound \$3.00, by mail postpaid.

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

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED.

Culture—Plant January to March; July, August, September, October. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and hiter. For Spring sowing the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts in July or August, September and October. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Ready in about 85 days. Market Summer, Fall and Winter. Some sow 15 pounds of crimson clover and one pound of turnip seed mixed per acre in late Summer time; gather turnips early in Winter and graze crimson through Winter, and in Spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American-grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern-grown types. One ounce for 100-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre. Plant turnips in Florida any time, Fall and Winter.

White-Fleshed Varieties.

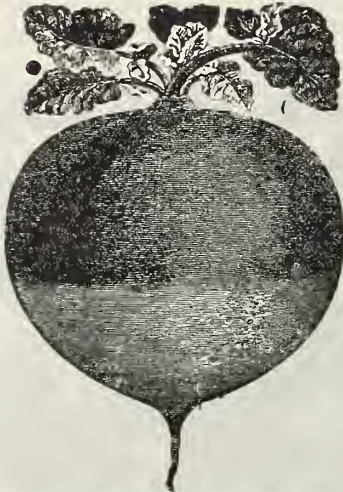
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 65c; pound \$1.60, by mail postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 65c; pound \$1.60, by mail postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strap-leaved)—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP—(Flat strap-leaved)—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

EARLY MAMMOTH RED, or PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Planted at Augusta February 6th made fine turnip weighing five pounds and over. As a Spring turnip we saw, too, last year one Purple Top Globe 20 inches in circumference, 6 pounds in weight. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

pure white variety with small tops. mild. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

LARGE WHITE COWHORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.35, by mail postpaid.



Cow Horn Turnip.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—GLOBE—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for Winter salad. An Augusta trucker who had five acres of White Norfolk Turnips was selling middle of last November turnips that weighed five pounds, tops and bottoms—some of them bringing five and some of them 10c each retail. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

GREYSTONE TURNIP—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the Winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

Salad Varieties.



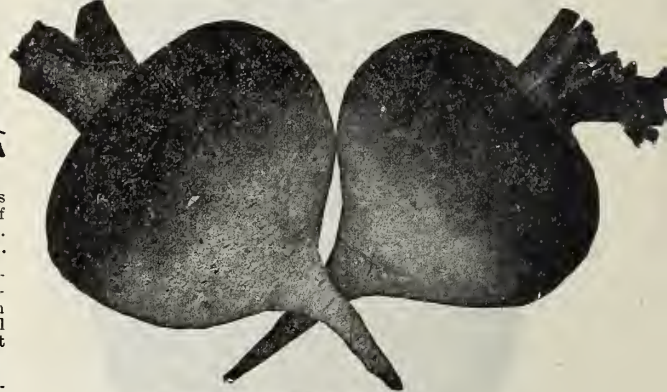
Seven-Top Turnips.

SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven Tops. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—Seed trade supplied. Differing from Seven-Tops, which simply "tops," the Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not Winter-killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through Winter till late Spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

Rutabaga or Swede.

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and solid. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.



Improved Purple-Top Rutabaga.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA—The largest rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

WATERMELONS

IMPORTANT MELON TESTS—Tests made for us by Experimental Stations, show first, that Florida Melon seed produce here, melons 10 to 15 per cent smaller in size than Augusta seed; and, second, that Colorado Melon seed planted here, often make hard, yellow cankered centers, in melons.

NOTE!—All melon seed listed below are grown about Augusta, Ga. Seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business Northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—8 to 10 melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare to use the cheap contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida and West.

Culture—Plant in Spring 6 seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant melons in Florida January and May. Watermelons sometimes grow 1½ pounds per day in June. Do not grow melons on freshly-limed soils.

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

ADEX WATERMELON STEM AND DISINFECTANT PASTE POWDER—Stem rotting may cause 25 per cent loss in watermelon shipping. Railroads require the use of Adex Powder before accepting melon car shipments. This preparation disinfects the stems only, not the melons. One package powder makes enough paste to treat one car of melons.

In loading clip the stem and apply to the fresh cut with the paste with brush. Price one package and brush 50c, postpaid 60c.

Watermelon Diseases—Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days be-



fore maturity of crop. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821. See Insecticide Page. For Melon Abhis—Use Black Leaf 40

too "Stripes" and "Gypsy." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most advertised of all melons. This seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Ours are the highest type of seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.



Watson Watermelon.

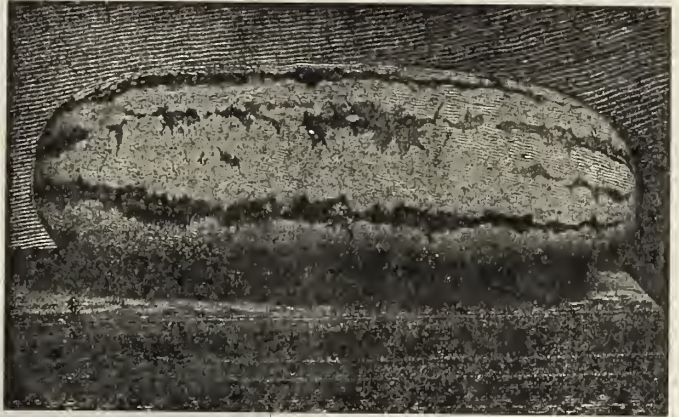
WATSON—See Cut. Almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. The biggest Florida shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. The finest Watson grown this year were planted after oats and weighed 60 and 75 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Western-grown seed are mixed with Kleckley and no good. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1919—thin, narrow melon with small ends. Buy our seed. We are the largest jobbers here of Augusta-grown seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

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

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greenish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for a Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—See Cut. Called

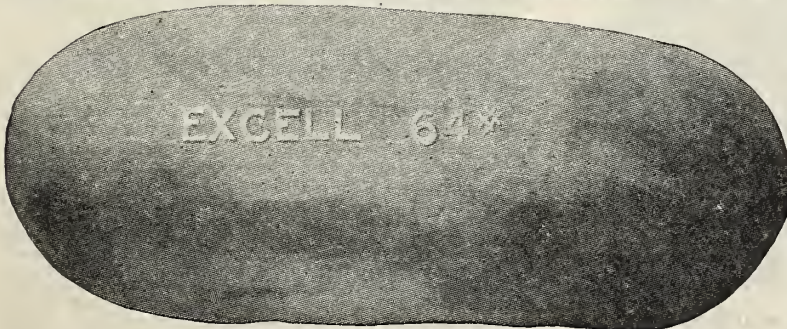
melon than the Watson, and it is no trouble to grow them, 40 to 60 pounds each in weight. Many predict that it will wholly supplant, as a shipping melon, the Watson. Keeps well. Seed mixed—some black, some white with black border. A South Georgia grower says: "Excel melon seed show some black seeds, and some white seeds, rimmed and tipped with black. The melon has an attractive color, excellent flavor, and is a good shipper. In this section, it is quite supplanting Watson." The shape, color



Augusta Rattlesnake Melon.

and size are all better than the Watson. In 1914 the seed sold for \$3.00 per pound. There is no doubt this will be the coming shipping melon of the South. The melon must not be picked when seemingly grown, but must stay on the vine growing and mellowing, for a week, or else meat is not sweet and crystalline; is often picked, therefore, too green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

IRISH GREY MELON—See Cut. In great favor today, though new as a shipping melon. Averages over thirty pounds; never sunburns. Flesh red, firm and sweet and has no hard centers and no strings. Rind is yellow grey. Rind is exceedingly tough; the melon is a very long "keeper," either on the road or at home. Said to be earlier than Watson. Withstands long railway shipments. A good home-eating melon. Prolific; our photo is of four acres producing 900 melons averaging 31 pounds and 1,000 melons, all over 20 pounds, per acre. As large as Watson and shaped like Watson; its exploiters claim that it carries further than Watson and that it is sweeter. Price a package 10c; 4 ounces 30c; 1 pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.



Excel Melon.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 23th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

HALBERT'S HONEY—Oblong, but blunt, 20 to 30 ins. long,

weighs 25 to 60 pounds. Color, glossy deep green. Seed dusty white, brown tips. This is the great Texas eating melon. Thin rind. Sugary sweet flesh. Not a shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.



Irish Grey Watermelon.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round, like Eden, but longer; color dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Eden. Mr. J. with 30 years' experience as a grower and shipper, writes us: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Watson, Kolb Gem and Eden are bringing maximum of \$150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fill a car 36 feet long, 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

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

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

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. Excellent shipping melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green, marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine-grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

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

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICE BERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; some-

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

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

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

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3d. Large, often 70 pounds. Rind tough. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white-hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium-sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and preserving. At Augusta these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the melon. Some ran as high as 31 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and aside from their use for preserving and for sweet pickles, they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in Winter and not rot.



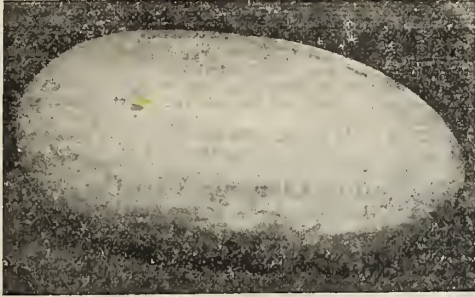
Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

They are a most valuable farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cut. Vines and culture same as watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the Winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food and without water as long as the melons last. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest sandy worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the mere planting. Parties here like it better than the Pumpkin, for the Pumpkin is not



prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away.



Kansas Stock Melon.

Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon as chopped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st, and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat is a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Price postpaid, packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; 1/2 pound 85c; pound \$1.35. Use 1/2 pound per acre.

APPLE PIE MELON—1/2 pound per acre. Vine, fruit and culture similar to a watermelon, and are easily grown. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits and one of the large size will make as many pies as 1/2 bushel apples. Flesh is white, solid throughout, and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all Winter. Any surplus can be fed to the livestock. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next Summer. Price postpaid, packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 50c; 1/2 pound 85c; pound \$1.35.

Herbs for Flavoring and Medicinal Use

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

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

Anise, packet	5c	Coriander, packet	5c	Leek, packet	5c
Bene (Sesame), packet	5c	Dill, packet	5c	Sage, packet	5c
Catnip, or Catmint, packet	5c	Sweet Fennel, packet	5c	Tansy, packet	5c
Caraway, packet	5c	Horehound, packet	5c	Thyme, packet	5c
		Lavender, packet	5c		

SPRING FLOWER SEED

“Practical Gardening”—By Hunn & Bailey, Cornell University. Standard edition. The most complete book published on flower gardening, and quite complete on vegetable gardening. 250 pages. Let us mail you this book. Price 85c postpaid.

The world recognizes the well kept dwelling with its lawn, shrubbery and flowers as a home. The house without its flowers is incomplete and termed commonly “a barn.” This is so true that the architect of today in planning his house includes in the drawing plans of the grounds. When the Real Estate man builds a house he plants a lawn and some flowers, because he realizes that his prospective buyers wish a home, not merely a shelter. Every one with a yard can have flowers and reasonably. A 10-cent paper of Zinnia, for instance, will produce hundreds of bright flowers for the table as well as an attractive bush for the yard, and last for months. Make your house a home. There are flowers for every day in the year.

AGERATUM—Blooms all the Summer; 2 feet; annual. Packet 5c.

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

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—An attractive cut flower for early Spring; not grown as extensively in the South as its beauty and delicate coloring demands; height 2 ft. No garden complete without it. Fine for bedding. Excellent cut flowers. Packet 10c.

ASTERS—For cut flowers or general garden use these Chrysanthemum-like flowers stand alone; height 18 ins.; great bloomers. Grandiflora Mixed, packet 10c.

COMET—Massive shaggy blooms; very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

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

BELLIS DAISY—Low growing, double white flowers. Great for bedding and edging. Superb mixed. Packet 10c.

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

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—Little need be said about this popular flower. Plants grow 2 ft. high; stalks covered with exquisite blooms; quite bushy. Blooms abundantly through hottest weather. Packet 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot or Scotch Marigold).—Especially valuable for Southern gardens because of the fact that it blooms abundantly throughout the Summer regardless of heat; very attractive as cut flower. Bright colors. Yellow shades predominating. Packet 10c.

CALLIOPSIS—A delightful flower for early Summer, having abundance of bright blooms which may be cut and arranged in vases or bouquets. Sow seed very early in Spring. Packet 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Indispensable for beds and gardens; blooms profusely in early Summer; great masses of snow-white flowers. Of dwarf habit. Packet 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium)—This charming bedding plant has a grace found in but few flowers. The long stately spikes are surrounded by delightful cup like blooms, delicate in color and highly fragrant. Plant in early Spring where plants are desired. Packet 15c.

CARNATIONS (Margurite)—Very attractive, sweet-scented flowers of exquisite coloring. Blooms abundantly in early Summer. Should be planted very early in both beds and set out when weather permits, for best results in the South. Finest Double Mixed. Packet 15c.



Calliopsis.

COSMOS—4 to 6 feet. July till frost. One of the most popular flowers we have. Packet 10c.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY
 AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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

DAISY, SHASTA—Every one knows the desirability of the Shasta Daisy. For best results, sow seed in Fall; transplant in Spring. Packet 15c.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS—This popular annual needs no introduction. Blooms profusely; blooms variegated and highly scented; 12 inches high. Packet 10c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)—Stately graceful spikes of beautiful cup like blooms, 3 feet high. Sow where plants are desired. Packet 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Low growing rather bushy plants. Foliage pretty silverish green. Blooms early and continuously; flowers of exquisite shades. Sow in early Spring where plants are desired. Packet 10c.

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower)—A beautiful flower of free blooming quality bearing gay colored, yellow and red predominating. Packet 10c.

GOURDS—May be grown with practically no care. Rapid grower. Ornamental and useful. Packet 5c.

HELICANTHUS—SUNFLOWER—Mammoth Russian, Packet 5c
 Single Japanese, packet 5c.
 Double Sunflower, packet 10c.



Dianthus Pink.

Sowed in early Spring you are assured abundance of blooms until frost. Below are the choicest varieties:

Dwarf Varieties.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM—Large yellow bloom centered with narrow blotches, very striking.

VESUVIUS—Rose blending to salmon, dark foliage, quite attractive. Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

WILLET'S DWARF MIXTURE—The very choicest Tom Thumb varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

KING OF BLACKS—Deep velvety garnet. Very rich. Large. One of the most striking varieties.

SALMON QUEEN—Rich, pleasing salmon. Unusually large. A great favorite. Velvety flower.

CALIFORNIA JUPITER (Sunlight)—Clear rich golden yellow, flowers of the largest kind. Foliage fine. Blooms measure 3 inches in diameter.

Each of the Above—Packet 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

WILLET'S TALL MIXED—All leading varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

PANSIES.

Pansies have been developed in the past few years to a remarkable extent, as to size, shape and length of stem, colorings and texture of petals. The more improved varieties being very velvety and extremely large, measuring from 2 to 4 inches in diameter.

Culture—Pansy seed germinate best in cool moist soil. Sow seed thinly in boxes of well pulverized enriched soils. A good method is to mix seed with some fine sand to obtain more even distribution of seed. Transplant to permanent beds when plants get about two inches high. Beds should be well worked and fertilized for best results.



Hollyhock.

HOLLYHOCK

—Tall growing perennial. Fine for beds. Very popular. Sow in early Spring (broad cast) where plants are wanted. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Very showy and effective for bedding, bearing large quantities of bright colored blooms. Packet 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN—Annual climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Pkt. 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—(*Ipomoea Imperialis*) Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA—(Mexican Fire Plant)—An attractive, rapid-

growing bush, an annual resembling a cypress in shape and appearance. Plant in boxes in early Spring and transplant to where wanted or sown thinly where desired to grow. Makes a beautiful hedge, attaining a height of 3 feet. In the Fall the plant turns red and continues to thrive until cut down by heavy frost. Makes good pot plant. Packet 10c.

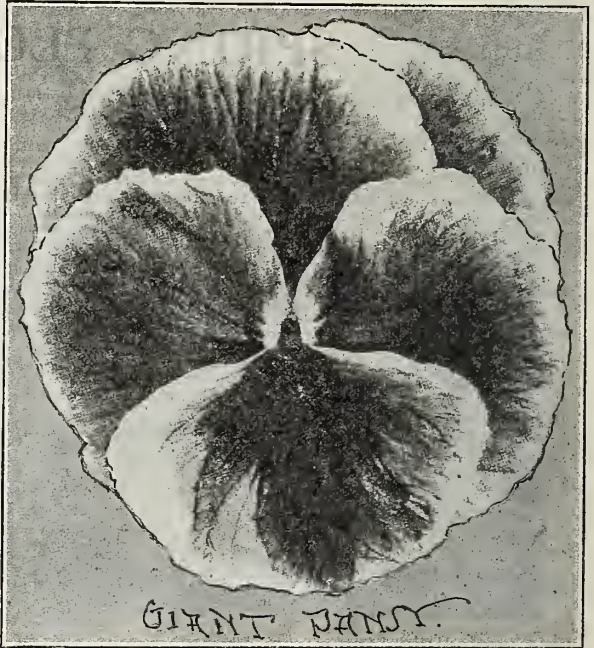
LARKSPUR—Every one knows this attractive garden flower. It is suitable for any purpose, bedding or bordering; and are second to none as cut flowers. Packet 10c.

MARVEL OF PERU—FOUR O'CLOCK—Semi-dwarf plant having great quantities of bright blooms. The flowers do not open until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Packet 5c.

MARIGOLD—A most attractive flower. A small bed of Marigold will furnish cut flowers for the house for a long period. Requires less cultivation than most plants. Stands our Southern heat well, and blooms when other plants are burning up. Color yellow and orange mostly. Very large double. Packet 15c.

WILLET'S SELECT NASTURTIUMS.

There is hardly a flowering plant known offering such varieties of colors, abundance of bloom and length of flowering season than the Nasturtium, and with practically no culture.



GIANT PANSY.

Willet's Imperial Pansy.

Willet's Imperial Giant Pansies.

An improved strain of very large Pansies which have been developed to a surprising extent during the past four years.

Willet's Imperial Mixture.

A mixture of 50 of the most choice distinct types. In this collection many rare and unusual varieties are to be found. Packet 20c.

PETUNIAS—There is perhaps no plant that will bear as long and profusely with practically no care, as this popular flower. Indispensable for borders, bedding, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. The Petunia is at home anywhere. Experiments have produced some wonderfully large and beautifully formed blooms which we offer below:
 Single Mixed, packet 10c
 Single Large Flowering Mixed, packet..... 25c

PERIWINKLE—(Vinca.) Summer garden, winter house, 2 feet; large pink and white blooms. Packet 10c.

PORTULACA—(Sun Plant.) Hardy annual with delightful blooms. Especially adapted for our Southern conditions. Requires very little care and are very showy. Fine for mass effect. Produces masses of bright colored flowers throughout the Summer.

Single Mixed, all colors, packet..... 10c
Double Mixed, a" colors, packet..... 25c

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—No flowering plant can boast of more gorgeous color effect than the Phlox; while in flower

STOCKS—No annual can surpass in beauty or fragrance this delightful flower. The coloring is of the mildest mellow shades from white to deep purple. Its erect stems



Phlox.



Salvia.

the plant is literally one mass of blooms. For "carpet effect" nothing surpasses the Phlox.

Mixed colors, packet..... 15c
Large flowering varieties mixed, packet..... 20c

POPIES—These are the most graceful, stately and beautifully colored flowers we have. It is seldom that one finds so many good qualities combined in a single plant. Not only do they possess all the "virtues," as far as the bloom itself is concerned, but there are few plants that bear so abundantly and with practically no cultivation or attention. Burn the stems for cut flowers by dipping in hot water to prevent bleeding.

Culture—Sow the seed very thinly where the plants are to grow. Cover seed lightly with thin layer of earth and press down firmly.

SHIRLEY—An exquisite variety of Poppy remarkable for wonderful blend of delicate coloring. Packet 10c.

Double Mixed, very large, packet..... 15c
California (single), pkt..... 10c

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean) —Rapid growing foliage plant of erect, picturesque habit. Grows 8 or 10 feet high. Mammoth dark green leaves, dense. Good for screening fences, or separating front from back yard. Nothing better in Poultry yards for giving chickens shade. Packet 5c.



California Poppy.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—When other flowers are withered by the hot sun, the Salvia faithfully puts forth its spikes of bright red blooms; stands heat and drought well. For early blooms plant in boxes indoors in February. When frost is over transplant to desired location. No American home is complete without its bed of Salvia.

SPLENDENS—Scarlet. Packet, 15c.

BONFIRE—A splendid variety producing mammoth spikes of blood red bloom. Foliage dark green. Compact bushes 2 feet. Packet 20c.

AMERICA or GLOBE—Very fine, most profuse bearer of all Salvia. Packet 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue.) One of the most beautiful annuals, resembling, except that it is much smaller, the Amaryllis. Makes desirable cut flowers and are unexcelled for bedding. Should be planted in boxes February 1st and later planted out where desired, when danger of frost is over. Mixed, packet 10c.

uphold great spikes of the finest blooms which make the choicest cut flowers. The sweet spicy fragrance of the Stock is enough in itself to win its favor to any one.

Improved Large 10 Weeks Stocks, packet..... 10c
Cut and Come Again 10 Weeks Stocks, packet..... 15c



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM—By planting in early Spring you are assured of quantities of these refreshing popular flowers early in the Summer. Sow the seed thinly where bed is to be. Packet 10c.

SWEET PEAS.

Culture—Sow in the open from October 15th to May 15th. Successive planting with two weeks' interval will give continuous blooms from March to June.

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.

COUNTESS SPENCER—The original Spencer Pea from which all others were developed. An exquisite clear pink, gradually deepening towards the edges; a popular pink. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

ELFRIDA PEARSON—A delicate, yet decided pink. Magnificent for cut flowers. Soft and mellow, very large. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—A large waved lavender. Distinct long stems, early. The best lavender. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

VERMILLION BRILLIANT—A clear bright red; new, very large, exquisite. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

KING WHITE—The largest and purest white, kinked edges. By far the best white. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

WEDGWOOD—Silver blue; true Wedgwood shade. The best. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 80c.

ROYAL PURPLE—True to name, this pea is a rich, very striking purple of great size, 3 and 4 blooms to stem. The best purple. Packet 10c; ounce 30c.

WILLET'S SUPERB MIXED SPENCERS—A collection of the best 25 varieties embracing many rare and striking Peas. Packet 10c; ounce 30c; 1-4 pound 75c.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS.

An improved strain of large fine sweet Peas. Perfect coloring, large blooms.

EMILY HENDERSON—Large, pure white. Earliest White known.



Blanche Burpee Sweet Pea.

EMILY ECKFORD—Large delicate lavender. Sturdy. The most popular.

HON. MRS. KENYON—Primrose yellow, quite distinct.

CAPTAIN OF BLUES—Deep blue. Large, long stems; very fine. Prices of above—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50. 1 oz. each of 5 of the above varieties 60c.

WILLET'S GRANDIFLORA MIXED—A mixture of all the choice Grandiflora varieties. We especially recommend this mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

VERBENA—Best results are obtained from this highly desirable plant by sowing in early Spring in boxes. When plants are well up, transplant to permanent location. There

BLANCHE BURPEE—Extremely large white, a little later than Emily Henderson.

BLANCHE FERRY—White center blending to rose pink. A great favorite.

MODESTY—Delicate yet decided pink. Extremely pleasing. The finest shade of pink.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Bright rose pink, makes exquisite cut-flowers.

CATHERINE TRACY—A decided clear pink, gradually running to white edges, very striking. A favorite.

KING EDWARD—The truest scarlet ever produced, solid color, large blooms, long stems.

COUNTESS RANDOR—Light blue, very pleasing shade, large.

is hardly a flower that gives the satisfaction the Verbena does for all-round uses. Packet 10c.

WALLFLOWER—No garden is complete without the Wallflower. Good either for bedding or pot plants. Exquisite blooms highly fragrant. Hardy in the South. Make plantings in early Spring for best results. Extra fine mixture. Packet 10c.

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

ZINNIA—The Zinnia doubtless is, and rightly should be, the most popular out-of-door blooming plant in the South, because of its perfect adaptability to our climatic and soil conditions, because it blooms longer and is affected less by the heat, and because of the wide range of colors and various shaped blooms. Taking it all in all, we cannot find a flower with any more desirable qualities and none (so far) undesirable ones.



Zinnia.

COLOSSAL ZINNIAS—Finest improved strain, velvety flowers. The following colors:

COLOSSAL WHITE—The finest white ever produced; pure white, immense blooms. Packet 15c.

CANARY YELLOW—A distinct pleasing yellow, large free bloomer. Packet 10c.

CRIMSON GIANT—By far the truest crimson yet produced. Adds life to any garden. Packet 10c.

VIOLET MAID—After years of experiments, this charming violet Zinnia has been produced. The best of this shade. Packet 15c.

PURPLE DELIGHT—Deep rich color, massive blooms, long stems. By far the best purple. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S ROBUSTA GRANDIFLORA—A good collection of large flowering types. Packet 10c.

CACTUS FLOWERING ZINNIA—A new and striking Zinnia, entirely different from other varieties, having curled and crested petals, being graceful and odd. Pkt. 15c.

POMPON ZINNIA—Another type which has attracted great attention wherever shown. Smooth symmetrical blooms, wide range of colors. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Bulb planting, both in the Fall and Spring, is the most certain and satisfactory method of producing flowers. The root system being already established in the bulb there is no need to worry as to the germination, as you do in planting seed.



AMARYLLIS—(See Illustration.) Gaining in popularity each season. These stately lily-like flowers are in great demand throughout the country. The large blooms, similar in shape to the Easter Lily, but possessing unusual



Amaryllis Johnsonii.

combination of colors found in no other flowers. Each sturdy stem bears from 4 to 8 mammoth flowers opening successively.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII—Most beautiful of all. Each 25c; dozen \$2.75.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant Ear)—A foliage plant universally known and admired, having huge green leaves not unlike an elephant's ear in shape. Very effective for grouping and border work. Each 20c; 1 dozen \$2.00.



Elephant Ears.

in open. Each 25c; 1 dozen \$3.00.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM—12-24 inches. Like *Caladium Esculentum* in shape and growth, but smaller and having leaves of exceptional coloring; like rare *Begonias*. Used largely in hanging baskets, porch boxes and bedding. Each 25c; 1 dozen \$3.00.

CALLAS ELLIOTIANA—A Calla Lily of golden yellow color, having green leaves spotted with white; unusual and attractive; either pot plant or grown

WILLET'S CANNAS.

There is no other bulbs offering as showy and satisfactory flowers and foliage plant as this. Wonderful for bedding purposes and cluster work. Come up each year after once planted.

KING HUMBERT—4 feet. Doubtless the most popular *Canna*. Giant orange, scarlet flowers, bronze foliage. Very striking and showy.

CRIMSON BEDDER—4 to 4 1/2 feet. Flowers very rich cardinal red, large and beautiful foliage deep green.

CITY OF PORTLAND—3 1/2 feet. Without doubt the finest pink *Canna* in existence. Deep glowing pink; very erect, free bloomer.

ROSEA GIGANTEA—4 feet. Rich green foliage. Exquisite salmon pink blooms of unusual size; orchid-like flower. Profuse bloomer; very popular.

PANAMA—3 feet. Foliage green. Bloom rich orange red and very large. Petals almost round; very attractive.

VENUS—4 feet. Green foliage. Most unique *Canna* known. Color, a beautiful rose pink with a well-defined border of creamy yellow. Exquisite in beds or clusters.

WYOMING—7 feet. Purple foliage, blooms of rich orange color, immense size and rare beauty. The most stately *Canna* we know of.

Prices of Above—15c each postpaid; \$1.50 dozen by express; \$7.50 per 100 by express.

DAHLIAS—It is seldom that one finds a home without its bed of Dahlias and not without reason. There is no other plant from which one may expect as many blooms or as long a flowering season. As a cut flower the Dahlia holds as high a place as any, having not only a beautifully colored blooms of exquisite shape and a long enough stem to qualify it as a cut flower, but the desirable long life after being cut.

CACTUS DAHLIAS—By many considered the most attractive Dahlia. Has the shape of a *Chrysanthemum*, with long tubulous petals, very double.

Straight Colors—White, Pink, Yellow and Red. Each



Willet's Cannas.

postpaid 35c; doz. \$3.00 by express. Mixed Colors—A good assortment, 3 for 75c; dozen \$2.75.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Exquisitely formed blooms, having long petals between the show and cactus type in looks. Doubtless the best Dahlia for cut flowers.

Straight Colors—White, Pink, Yellow and Red. Each postpaid 35c; doz \$3.50. Mixed Colors—30c each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS—The old Dahlia that every one knows, being very compact and round; very free bloomer.

Straight Colors—White, Pink, Yellow, and Red, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Mixed Colors—25c each; \$2.75 per dozen by express. Bulbs by mail dozen lots, add 15c for postage.

GLADIOLI—Gladioli have been developed of recent years to an unusual extent, and it is now possible to get most unusual color and size in them. No other bulb produces more desirable cut flowers; very long lived after being cut.

America, Light Pink, Augusta White, Halley, Salmon Pink, Mrs. F. King, Red. Prices above Gladioli, 3 for 20c; 12 for 75c.

Niagara, Yellow, 3 for 25c; 12 for 85c. Superfine, Mixed, 4 for 20c; 12 for 55c.

TUBE ROSES—Every one knows the



Gladioli.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Tube Rose and the wonderful purity of its bloom. One of the most fragrant flowers in existence.

WILLET'S PEARL TUBE ROSE—Very double flower, free bloomer. Postpaid, each 10c; dozen \$1.00 by express.



Pearl Tube Rose.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass forms a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the Spring or Fall. When sown in the Spring it should be put in early, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fertilizers as listed below. Price, 1 pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 25 to 50 pounds 25c.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

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

Pulverized Sheep Manure.....	100 lbs.	\$3.00
Pulverized Cow Manure.....	100 lbs.	2.50
Bone Meal, 1 lb. 10c.....	100 lbs.	5.50
Nitrate or Soda, 1 lb. 10c.....	100 lbs.	6.50

STERLING PLANT FOOD TABLETS—Small size, 10c; large size, 25c.

WILLET'S TRUCK AND LAWN FERTILIZERS—Guano—7-5-5 in 200-lb. sacks at \$8.50 per sack; Guano—8-6-2 5-lb. hags at 75c; 10 lbs. at \$1.25; 25 lbs. at \$2.50 per hag.

AGRICULTURAL CARBONATE LIME.

Car Lots only, F. O. B. Mine, loose.
No. 10 mesh \$2.00 per ton.
No. 100 mesh \$2.50 per ton.
Will quote delivered prices upon request.
Car is 33 tons.

GUANOS.

We act as cash brokers for mixed Guanos, Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Potash, Kainit, Fish Scrap and Gypsum. Give us a list of your wants and we will quote you.

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS.

	Each	Doz.
3 ft. size	\$.15	\$1.60
4 ft. size.....	.20	1.90
5 ft. size.....	.25	2.10

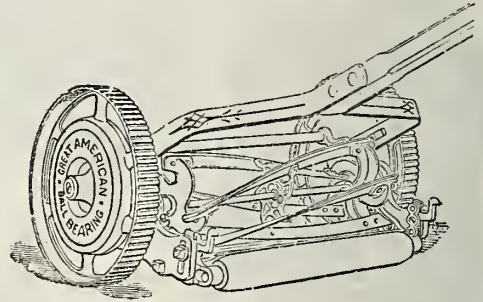
EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS.

	Each	Each	
4 inch	\$.05	8 inch	\$.15
5 inch .....	.07	9 inch .....	.25
6 inch .....	.10	10 inch .....	.35
7 inch .....	.12	12 inch .....	.70
		14 inch	1.15
Dozen Lots, Less 10 Per Cent.			

LAWN MOWERS.

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

Red Bird—Wheel 7 1/2 inches, blade 14 inches.....	\$ 5.50
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades, blades 16 inches.....	13.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10 1/2-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	15.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10 1/2-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	16.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	16.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	18.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10 1/2-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches.....	20.00



Lawn Mower.

Grass Catchers—15 inches.....	\$ 1.90
17 inches	2.00
19 inches	2.10
Pruning Shares—No. 1, each.....	.50
No. 4, each.....	.25
Rockdale Pruners, each.....	.75
Giant Grass Hooks, each.....	.50
Rubber Hose for Lawn Sprinkling—Best grade 3/4 inch in 25-foot lengths at 15 cents a foot.	

SPRAY NOZZLES AND SPRINKLERS.

Even Spread Sprinkler—Weight 3 pounds, spins like a top, spreads evenly.	
"Just Right" Spray Nozzles, each.....	\$0.60
"Shower Bath" Spray Nozzles, each.....	.25
"Rainfall" Spray Sprinklers (new), each.....	1.25
"Zenith" Sprinklers, each.....	1.15
"Pluvius" Sprinklers, brass, each.....	1.35
Even Spread Lawn Sprinklers, each.....	2.50



Even Spread Sprinkler.

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Make 1920 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Hogs, will find himself at Winter's time in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land in the year.

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late Spring, or early Summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas or Soy Beans—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under follow in Fall, 1920, with grains and use no guano, save acid phosphate.

Our Seed Corn—We do not handle corn from higher latitudes—North or West—except where extreme earliness in the crop is desired. Our sales of varied types of corn are confined almost exclusively to Corn that is Southern-grown, and from the best localities brought to us in car-load lots from the original growers. The danger sometimes of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn. Southern corn is never pulled until fully matured on the stalk, is far dryer and carries better eating and feeding qualities and should bring some premium over Western corn.

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

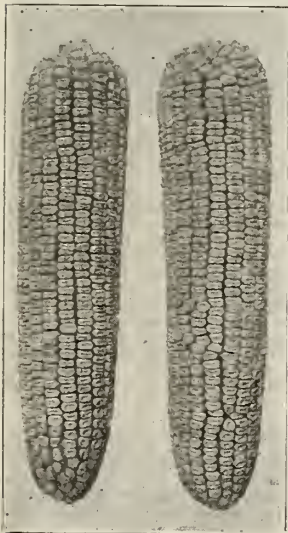
Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas and all grains in barns and warehouses—an insecticide, too, for weevil-infested cotton. See Insecticide page. Pound 60c; 5-pound can for \$2.75.

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5-foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida January and February. We warn farmers against planting seed corn taken from fodder-pulled stalks—such seed may decrease next corn crop by 10 to 15 per cent. We warn the farmer, too, against fodder pulling; it decreases quantity of corn in pounds, decreases chemical and feeding qualities, and causes 10 per cent of corn to rot.

EARLY DENT CORNS

—Our Early Dent Corns are from the best habitats for this corn. Dents are called Hundred-Day Corns. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dents. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time for feeding (or meal) 100 days from planting. The Dent Corns are not only used for Early, but also for Midsummer, plantings.

WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it about August 15th. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. We offer especially large stocks this year of Improved Yellow Dent Corn. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. The Dent Corn grains are a trifle softer than many other Corns. One quart 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.



Willet's Improved Golden Dent. per bushel.

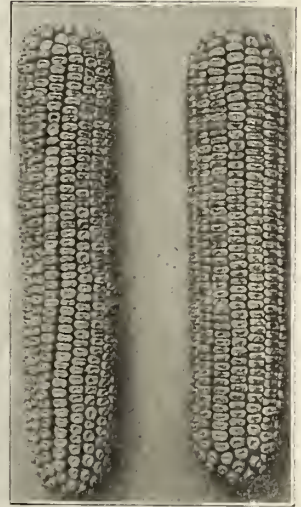
IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Along with our extra heavy and choice stock of Improved Yellow Dent, we are offering the heaviest stocks of a choice variety of selected White Dent this year. This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; oftentimes 60 to 90 bushels on good land, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account

of the meal. One quart 30c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, \$3.90.

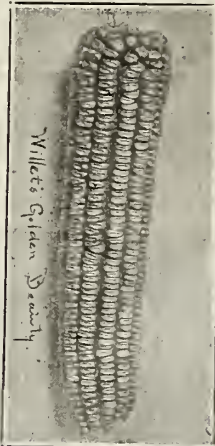
WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN

—New and listed only by us. We have produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six-Ear. The product is the best yellow corns in the South today, and the most prolific. Is a small ear corn, color of the richest yellow, ears a little larger than Georgia Six-Ear; very similar to Marlboro. Very hard and prolific; very resistant to drought and almost weevil proof. Is very high in feed value. Grower claims will feed longer than any white variety. There has been a great demand for a number of years for a hard, yellow prolific poor land corn. We think we have succeeded in producing this and now offer same to the trade. Have only a limited amount of this variety to offer. Price 1 quart 35c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50; 2½ bushels at \$4.25 bushel.



Willet's Improved White Dent.

GARRICK—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina today being the most advertised corn-growing state in the United States.) Has won more contests in South Carolina than any other corn. One grower in S. C. got 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher, of South Carolina, who won the South Carolina premium, and was given a trip by U. S. Agricultural Department to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year; another grower in 7-foot rows and 12 inches to the row, made 65 bushels per acre, and another good crop as a subsidiary crop in between the rows. Two ears. Stands drought. Planted after cucumbers here this past year, 25 acres made 1,500 bushels. One quart 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.00 per bushel.



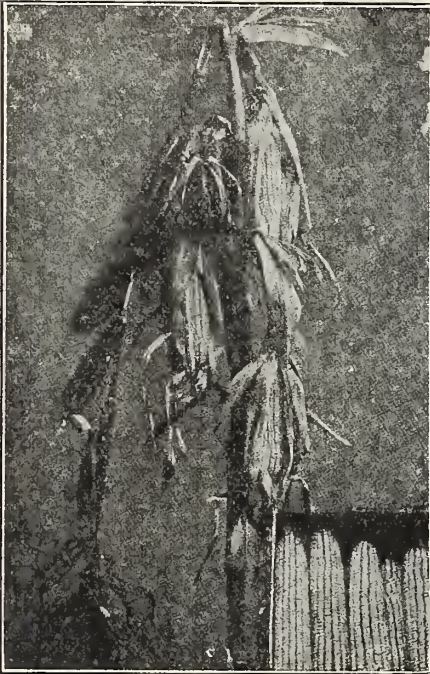
Willet's Golden Beauty.

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN

—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard resistant corn; this failed. Second, to get a thick, heavy long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils enter, and many other insects attack the corn. They have succeeded in this, and it has proved a tremendous success against weevils. The corn (named above) now allows the growing of corn where weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible. This corn has a small ear, size of Marlboro; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. A weevil-proof corn has long been wanted, especially for South Georgia and Florida. An Augusta big corn grower says: "Not large stalks. Shucks long and cover ends. About three ears to stalk. Most prolific corn I ever raised." Shucks that extend beyond the tips of the ears and that close tightly about the silks are weevil-proof, both in field and storage. (All other corn before storing had better be shucked.) Price, 1 quart 35c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50; 2½ bushels at \$4.25 per bushel.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

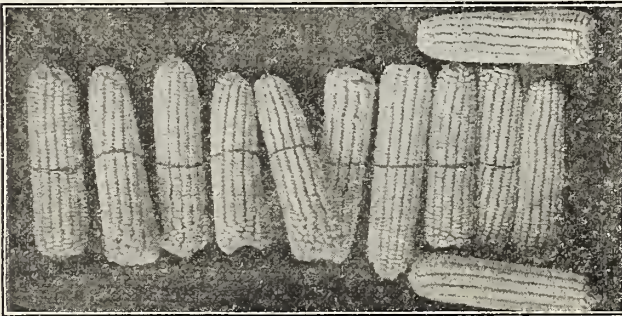
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn.

THOROUGHbred BIG ROCKDALE CORN—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn out of big-eared Shaw. He has now a big improvement over Shaw. It is among all the big-eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." Ears are about 12 inches long with large diameter. Grains white and big and fill out the extreme tip end (long shuck). Ears often 1-4 pounds. Hard, flinty grain. The ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or black lands of Southwest. Have seen one ear shell out one quart. Very prolific. Price, 1 quart 25c; 1 peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

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

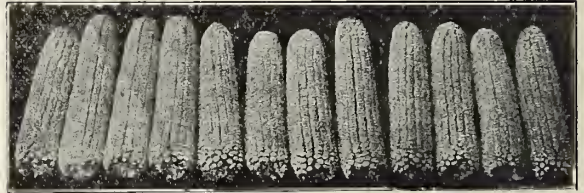


Willet's Marlboro Corn.

from 2 to 4 ears to each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were made from Marlboro, and it has probably won many large premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cockes. Quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.

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

drought better. Makes unsurpassed meal. Cob dark red. More prolific than Six-Ear corns. Grains are cream white, not flint; fine meal. Augusta truckers, beginning its marketing about August 5th for roasting ears, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Good root; shells easily. We average 65 bushels. A great Augusta favorite. Made Augusta, 1918, 75 bushels per acre, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Ears bigger than Six-Ear Corn. Price, quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90.



Whatley's Prolific Corn.

WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we have ever listed. Quite a number of growers call it poor land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever tried. Extra deep, long grains; medium-sized ear, very small red cob. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on ten acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.00 bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. One quart 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.00 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—This corn is sold elsewhere under numerous names. Average length of ear 7 inches. In one lot, 20 acres, in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. Twenty acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and one of our most productive varieties, small ears and cob, long grains. A prize-grower 1918 got 102 bushels from one acre. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears filled to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower in South Carolina, on three acres of Six-Ear Corn, made actual weight, 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corns. One quart 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.00 bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—One of the largest eared corns grown. Ears average from 9 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm-resistant owing to its large rooting. Heavy in foliage, with generally two good ears. One of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having a high average yield. Shaw Corn at Augusta averaged two ears this past year and showed largest ears and finest of any corn in the community. Quart 35c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.25 per bushel.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil, and in the swamp. Almost drought-resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil where other corns made 10. A fine all-purpose corn, and adapted to all lands. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Ninety ears of this corn at Augusta weighed 79 pounds, which corn was made without guano. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

HICKORY KING—A popular and productive white corn, especially for high land. It produces on good soil three



or four averaged sized ears to the stalk. Grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. Cob is often so small that a large sized grain will cover the end of it. The biggest grains and the smallest cob of all corns. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Fine cornmeal corn. One Augusta farmer claims the past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. Often grows here 15 feet. Big white ears. A tall remarkable silo corn; largely exported to Germany. Yields heavily of corn, too. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.75 per bushel.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN—Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour grinding, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn" its dough does not rise like wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder. The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the grain—grain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, quart 45c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown, see cut.)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—the dwarf being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not be-

tember till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land. Tall Mexican June Corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after setting, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. Cultivated three times. Gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. Never pull the fodder. The cob is sappy; let it remain on the corn stalk until December. A safer corn planted after Spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand drought. Made good hard corn here this year planted July 30th. Quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.

POP CORN.

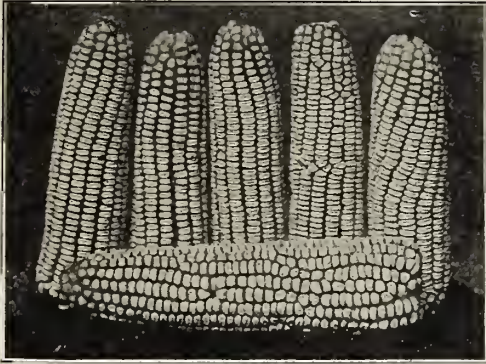
WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. One to six ears to the stalk. Planted early it is dry and can be gathered by August 1st. It can be planted, also, in June. Makes in good land about 35 bushels. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

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

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

BROOM CORN—Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the Spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. A tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving six inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years. Price, one pound 25c; 10 pounds at 20c; 100 pounds at 16c per pound.



Mexican June Corn.

fore June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. You can have roasting ears Sep-

High-Bred Cotton Seed

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

Ask for Carload Wholesale Prices.

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS.

WILLET'S EARLY COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES.

"THE CONTROL OF THE BOLL WEEVIL," by Willet—Price 5 cents postpaid. A pamphlet showing combined Poisoning methods, Cultural methods, and Dusting Machines. No other combination pamphlet, as combining these three factors, has yet, except, this, been published.



Boll Weevil.

BOLL WEEVIL POISONING—Look under Insecticide page and Dusting Machine page as regards Calcium Arsenate and Springfield Dusting Gun, for the control of the Boll Weevil.

HIGH COTTON SEED—High Oil Mill prices for scrub seed, and the sprouting of Southwestern Cotton Seed in the bolls last Fall, and the smallness of the cotton crop have all put up planting cotton seed prices to a high level. Much inferior seed are being offered. Come to us for the standard scientific product.

THE BOLL WEEVIL MAN'S safety is in the planting of early cotton seed. We specialize in Early and Anti-Boll Weevil Cotton, car lots (wire for price), and less. We are largest shippers—export and home use—of varied type cotton seeds in the United States.

We are responsible, skilled, scientific cotton seed experts of 25 years' experience, and are not the usual and now so common commercial cotton planting seed shippers. We are well known in Boll Weevil areas and by the varied

foreign governments now growing cotton. Our seed are safer because "doubly attested"—the grower's and ours.

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

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

Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double-Jointed, Money-Maker, Covington-Toole, Council Toole, Dixie Wilt-Resistant, Lewis 63, Bates.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Express, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, Mexican Big Boll, Poulnot, Cooks.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Webber 49, Durango 1-4, Webber 82 1-4, Hartsville No. 11 1-4, Express 1-8, Dix-Affii Wilt-Resistant 1-4, Keenan 1-4-inch.

WILT-RESISTANTS—Dix-Affii Long Staple 1-4, Lewis No. 63 7-8-inch, Council Toole 7-8-inch, Covington-Toole, 7-8-inch, Dixie Wilt-Resistant 7-8-inch.

COTTON DISEASES—For "Red Spider"—lime sulphur or potassium sulphid; for "Mexican Boll Weevil"—calcium arsenate. See Insecticide page.

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

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 or 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows 3-4 to 4 feet apart. Chop out

to pound. Height 3.63 feet. Small seed. Recommended and distributed in boll weevil sections by the United States government. So prolific is it that it is the best-known cotton today in the South. For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. We have a fine list of experienced South Carolina growers. One Louisiana



Toole Cotton.

grower made 1,001 bales on 1,000 acres. Willet's Toole, in many cases, made 1-4 bales to the acre this year. A variety test Ga. Entomological Dept., Waynesboro, Ga., as made 1917, gave Toole first picking September 7th on one acre was 1,080 lbs.; second picking 795 lbs.; and the total two pickings 1,875 lbs., with a fair picking not enumerated for the third picking. Comparatively out of nine cottons as tested, Toole stood second in the summary of the first and second pickings. The Toole we have is almost absolutely immune to anthracnose and boll rot. The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King's being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Planted June 10th, Augusta, made 20 bales on 12 acres; one man made 22 bales to the plow. Here at Augusta, 107 bales of Toole have been made on 100 acres. At test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; also at Ga. Experimental Station. At South Carolina Experimental Station, three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent at gin. 1,220 pounds seed cotton of Toole made at an Augusta gin this Fall 543 pounds lint for 43 per cent. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. Alabama Experimental Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. Stalk, beautifully shaped, the cut is from ordinary field; shows over 100 bolls. We have a photograph showing 32 open bolls on one limb—seven bolls being in one solid cluster.

For 20 years we have furnished large numbers of carloads of Toole cotton seed through the various United States Agricultural demonstrators in the Southwest, because as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. It is said that the holl is quite hard and resists the drilling in them of the boll weevil. Price: One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.00; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.75; 100 bushels at \$2.50. Get prices delivered in car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KINGS—(Short Staple, 7-8-in.)—Syn., "Sugar Leaf"—Small stalk, spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta June 20th, past season made bale per acre. There are all kinds of King's cotton seed sold up in North Carolina and the poor kinds are not worth 25 per cent of the good kind.



Small, Medium and Big Boll.

when cotton is up, spacing in rows 14 to 18 inches apart in the drill, 2 plants to the hill. The "close spacing" plan is now also largely used for early cottons in a single stalk, 8 inches in row—hedge row fashion. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every week, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

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

"CAROLINA COTTON GRADER"—Eliminate in cotton seed all black and runty and lightweight seeds—thus increasing the cotton crop about 10 per cent, and giving, too, next year, a much higher grade of seed. It will pay even the one-horse farmer to buy one of these \$50.00 machines. Hand Power. Good for big and little seed. We know them all; this the only practical and perfect Hand Cotton Seed Grader on the market. We are local agents and make large sales of them. Price \$50.00.

Medium Size Bolls, Short Staple.

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

The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority today in the world on anti-holl weevil cotton, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole. The earliest cotton in the United States, 103 bolls make 1 pound cotton seed. About 38 1-4 pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. Carolina growers report 82 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks.

An Augusta party for many years from middle June plantings has gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from Winter vetches sown in Fall and cut May 1st. Boll is medium; seed very small and green-like. Sometimes makes fine top crop. Invaluable in non-infested weevil lands for planting after wheat, oats, beardless barley, and Irish potatoes. Wherever a short growing season is necessary, King's is above all others. The salvation of all boll weevil lands. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become through their cycles numerous. Boll

tinctive forked leaf, thus admitting the sunshine. Long tap root, resists drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out; other limbs all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If proper space is given usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 41 per cent of lint. While not entirely double-jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on each single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14-inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Hite's Prolific Cotton should produce 1 1/2 bales per acre. Well-suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than a test at the Ala. Exp. Sta. at Auburn. Out of 29 varieties and strains of



Willet's Special King Cotton.

weevil states should come here every year for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. We saw (Augusta) a three-foot stalk this past season, of King cotton, with practically no foliage, with sixty open bolls and all picked out by October 1st, making fully one bale to acre. The old name of this cotton was "Sugar Loaf," named on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent of blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is usually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, have bred this cotton so as to now show often 75 to 80 per cent blooms with red spots. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock, f. o. h. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.75; 100 bushels at \$2.50....Get delivered prices on car lots.

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

A grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields well at the gin. One grower in Louisiana who planted 1,200 acres in it in a completely infested holl weevil district is reported to have made 500 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The N. Car. Exp. Sta. writes us that Simpkins and King's cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Exp. Sta. tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.75; 100 bushels at \$2.50. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL HITE'S PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.)—An Augusta origination. A prolific cotton, also early, probably week later than King's. Weed inclined to be somewhat of dwarf nature, an open growth with dis-



Hite's Prolific Cotton.

cotton, Hite's led them all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and \$33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized. Out of a So. Car. test of 27 varieties, Hite's cotton was more immune to the red spider than other varieties—heing open growth and admitting the sunlight. Some of our Southwest Georgia Hite growers report in numerous cases more than 350 bolls per stalk of cotton and report out-turn to be so large that picking is the one consideration. Price: One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.75; 100 bushels at \$2.50. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED—(Short Staple.) Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King; seeds very small, green or brown gray; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-16-inch." Bolls medium; limbs under and close to the ground. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, 12 hales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. The limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls often grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtains in King's cotton. It often

has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is King's. This cotton close kin to and is practically what King's or Simpkin's is. Price: One hushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.75; 100 hushels at \$2.50. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.

very best. The lint is 1 1-8 to 1 3-16, and in Miss. 11-4, which gives it 4c or 5c a pound premium. Bolls are fairly large. Gives us extra earliness, productivity and lint length, and with sometimes anthracnose resistant qualities,



Broadwell Double-Jointed Cotton.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.)—For Boll Weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Especially recommended in holl weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel at \$3.25; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.75; 100 hushels at \$2.50. Get delivered prices car lots.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—(Short Staple.)—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields about 42 per cent of lint at the gin. These seed are possibly our smallest cotton seed. Exceedingly homogeneous; look all alike, with rarely a black seed. It is very similar in out-turn to Toole cotton. Some people erroneously call it "50 to 50." It is of the Peterkin type. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the writer's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 holls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.00; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.75; 100 hushels at \$2.50.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "EXPRESS COTTON"—(Lint, 11-8 to 13-16.) Valuable anti-boll weevil cotton. Bred by government. The two Miss. Exp. Stations report first pickings of Express 400 pounds more than any other cotton, and that it is the best cotton in Miss. Delta and boll weevil lands. Ira W. Williams, government expert in cotton breeding, writes that Express Cotton is earlier than Kings or Simpkins. Felix Williams, employed by Ga. Com. of Agl., writes that Express yields as much seed as the



Field of Express Cotton.

Express is a triumph in cotton breeding and is proving a good gift to the boll weevil countries. A state college experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1916, showed Express to be the earliest of 9 cottons as tried out; and from one acre first pickings made on September 7th, and made in 4-foot rows, a 400-pound bale of lint was made. First pickings, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,404 lbs. Total two pickings, 1,914 lbs. Tenn. Exp. Sta. says earliest and most prolific cotton known. Turns out about 31 per cent at gin. Price: One hushel \$4.25; 5 hushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 hushels \$3.85; 100 hushels \$3.75.

The Earliest Big Boll Varieties.

LENGTH OF LINT 1 TO 1-16 INCH.

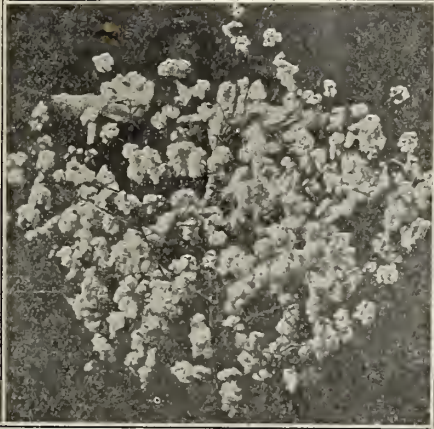
MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH—BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.)—Early for boll weevil lands. Largely storm-proof. Largely immune to anthracnose. Originated in Texas. More largely used in Texas than any other big boll cotton—and Texas uses principally the big boll cottons—because they are more easily picked. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices.



Mebane Triumph Cotton.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form holls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five-lock. Produces large, well-developed holls at top of stalk and end of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-pound bales. Price: One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.10; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.85; 100 hushels at 2.60. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

HALF AND HALF, or "FIFTY-FIFTY"—A largely advertised cotton; was bred out of the old-time Cooks cotton. Exceedingly prolific; high percentage at the gin. Great favorite with a large number of cotton growers. Boll is medium; early, lint about 7-8 inch.



Half and Half Cotton.

This cotton is about as early as Cleveland and is really one of our most prolific cottons. Its very high percentage at the gin has given it its name of Half-and-Half. We have good stock. **Price:** One hushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.00; 25 to 50 hushels \$2.75; 100 hushels \$2.50.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1 1-16 in. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm-resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. **Price:** One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.10; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.85; 100 hushels at \$2.60. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

POULNOT BIG BOLL—In Northeast Georgia this is one of the principal cottons as grown, and it has there an immense sale. The boll is the size of Cleveland, and it is as early as Cleveland. It carries an extra strong staple of 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Adapted to boll weevil lands. It is exceedingly prolific. The largest planter in this county who grew nothing else this year, averaged 1 1/2 bales to the acre. The plant has rather a large stalk. A field of it is an exceedingly pretty sight. **Price:** One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 hushels \$3.10; 25 to 50 hushels \$2.85; 100 hushels \$2.60.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Extra short staple.)—Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measures from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. No other cotton has same Experimental Station records, standing practically first with them. Three-fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 5th. Earliest among the big holls. A picker can gather 100 pounds of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Pickers are refusing to pick small boll cottons. More Cleveland was therefore sown in 1918 than any other cotton, and the amount was still increased in 1919—thus making it the most popular of all cottons. Seed are light, though large. Kernels fit loosely.

The United States Agricul-

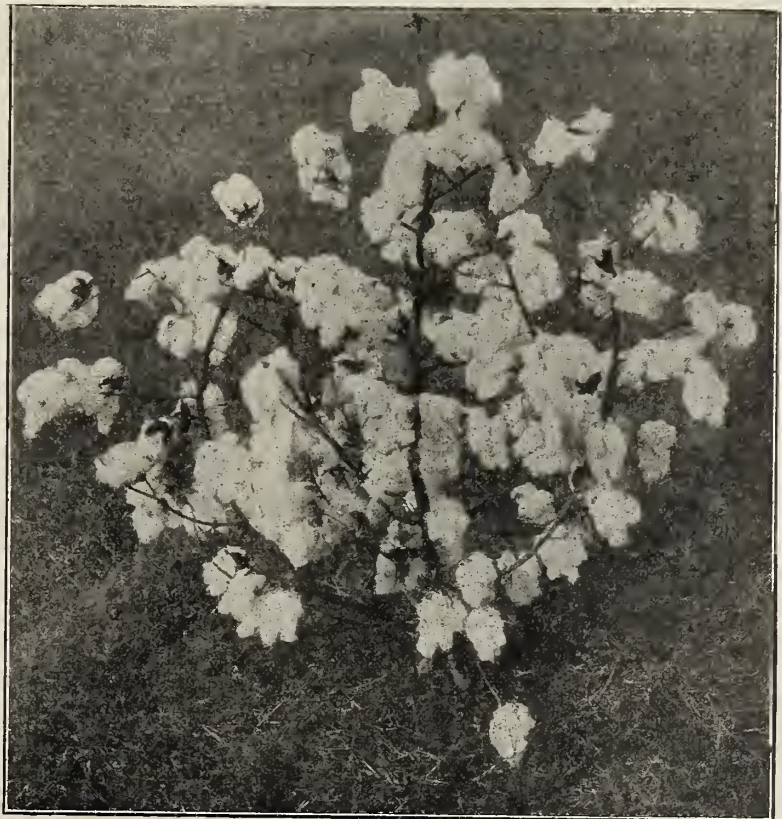
tural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five-locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray; origin, Mississippi."

Large holl, 50 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons; it is thus largely desired above them all, in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big holls.

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

An Experiment Station says: "Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, scant foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16-inch. Seed are medium size with a few black seed." One Augusta cotton factor who sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton found that 60 per cent of it ran to 1 1-16-inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. South Carolina mills pay a premium for Cleveland. Cleveland, in 120 days, is half picked out. The two well-known types of Cleveland are Reddings and Wannamaker. Order of us, either type that you may wish. While a cotton stalk will show more holls of a medium size, and thus a field of it will appear more prolific than where the bolls run 55 to the pound, yet the field of big bolls will be easier to pick and the field may show in the end a larger field out-turn. We have made large shipments of Cleveland to Mexico in the past and in 1919, and it turned out two bales to the acre. Georgia Entomological Department, at Waynesboro, Ga., in experiment, picked out 1,120 pounds of Cleveland from one acre first pickings made September 7th; total from two pickings 1,740 pounds. See cut. **Price:** One hushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 hushels at \$3.10; 25 to 50 hushels at \$2.85; 100 hushels at \$2.60. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

COOK'S COTTON—Big boll, 63 bolls to the pound. Originated in 1904 in Georgia. It fell into comparative disuse through anthracnose, but the Experimental Stations all went to work to remedy this evil in this valuable type of cotton. Height is 3.84 feet; gins out about 38; bolls



Cleveland Cotton.

are round and blunt; lint is 15-16 to 1 inch; easily picked; one-third or more out by September 1st. Ten years ago was considered to be the most sensationally productive big boll cotton as known in the South, and it stood at the top of all of our Experimental Station reports. Today in N. C. Cook's is practically the only big boll cotton and is being grown in their short seasons, along with King's; this fact is now largely stressing the value of this cotton, both in its earliness and productivity in all boll weevil lands. Price: One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.10; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.85; 100 bushels at \$2.60. Get special delivered prices on carload lots.

MEXICAN BIG BOLL—In large use in South Carolina and Oklahoma. About as early as Cleveaud. Seed are white and very large. Large stalks, but limbs cluster and grow close together. Price: One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.10; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.85; 100 bushels \$2.60.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt-Infested Land.

NOTE—In fields infested by Wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant's sap ducts, and growing, fills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing by 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a great loss of crop. Black Root, or Root Knot, is a different disease, and caused by microscopical eel worms in the soil that attack cotton and a large number of other plants. The only remedy here is to plant land two years in velvet beans or Iron or Brabham cow peas in Summer and follow with grains in the Fall.

COUNCIL TOOLE—Anti-Wilt—See Cut. In order to improve the old style Covington-Toole as an anti-wilt, our Ga. Ent. Dept. has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower grows about 6,000 bushels and gets the finest results, and has been growing it under the supervision of the Ent. Dept. of this state.



Stalk of Council Toole Cotton.

Jur grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had showed in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. In Alabama made 120 bales 1918 on 150 acres of wilt land and in boll weevil area. In Alabama in 1918 wilt land and in boll weevil conditions made 24 bales on 18 acres. Our largest grower of Council-Toole made in 1918, two bales to the acre and in 1919 one and one-half bales. Price: One bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$3.00; 100 bushels at \$2.90.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple.)—Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This is a medium size plant, and is now very prolific. Bolls small to medium, about 85 to make a pound of seed cotton.



Stalk of Dix-Affi Cotton.

Staple length 7-8 to 15-16 and strong; per cent of lint, 38 to 40. Price: One bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$3.00; 100 bushels at \$2.90. Get delivered prices on car lots.

DIX-AFFIFI—Early; long staple. Wilt proof. Bred by Ga. Ent. Dept., being a cross of Dixie Wilt Cotton and Egyptian Cotton. Has a lint of 1 1-4 inch, carrying a premium of 25c per pound. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test was made by the Ga. Ent. Dept., 1916, an dDix-Affi gave September first picking 1,110 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 570 pounds; total two pickings, 1,680 pounds per acre. This same test, 1917, at Waynesboro, gave 1,394 pounds seed cotton first picking. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote: "Probably there is no better cotton for you in your section than Dix-Affi. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King." This statement of Mr. Worsham that the cotton is early, and as early as King, and the result of September 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,110 pounds, shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. This cotton, therefore, carries earliness wilt-resistance, and premium in the matter of lint. N. C. H. says: "I lost 50 per cent of cotton crop through wilt. With Dix-Affi do not find three dead stalks on plantation." Seed are small—some white, some black (Egyptian). It is absolutely resistant to wilt. For the grower who wants an early anti-wilt boll weevil cotton and also a long staple premium lint cotton, there is no other cotton for him to buy except Dix-Affi. It is just as productive, too, as the short staple cottons. An Augusta man planted six acres in Dix-Affi, wilt land, made 12 bales in 1919, and not one stalk died. This cotton is fetching today anywhere from 70 to 85 cents per pound. It is one of the most remarkable cottons that has been developed in recent years. Seed in great demand and scarce. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

COVINGTON-TOOLE WILT-RESISTANT—See cut, Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta territory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity this Wilt-Resistant Toole is a most valuable addition to the cotton world. One lot of 125 acres near Augusta that had been abandoned for cotton planting on account of wilt, this past season, as

planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole, produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. The earliest of all anti-wilt cottons. An excellent wilt-resistant cotton for boll weevil lands. Price: One bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels

Ga., out of 21 cottons it stood third; at Hawkinsville, Ga., out of 10 cottons it stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,394 pounds; total pickings 2,038 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis' 63 on wilt land where cotton had died 25 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short staple, productive and fairly early, absolutely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis' 63 probably stands at the head. Price: One bushel \$3.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$3.00; 100 bushels at \$2.90.



Covington-Toole Cotton.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll 1 1-4-In. Staple.

NOTE—The only Long Staples possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll 1 1-4-inch; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by U. S. Gov. by crossing Egyptian and Am. big bolls. Fetch today about 25c to 35c premium over middling of 7-8-inch. In enormous demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. As grown in South Atlantic States, they are equal to Mississippi Delta types and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bolls. Long staple cottons are in sensational demand and carry an almost incredible high premium. There is an increasing demand for all staple cottons. The early new big boll early staple cottons are not related to Allens, Floradora, etc., 1 1/2-in. cottons, which are late and can't be raised in boll weevil lands.

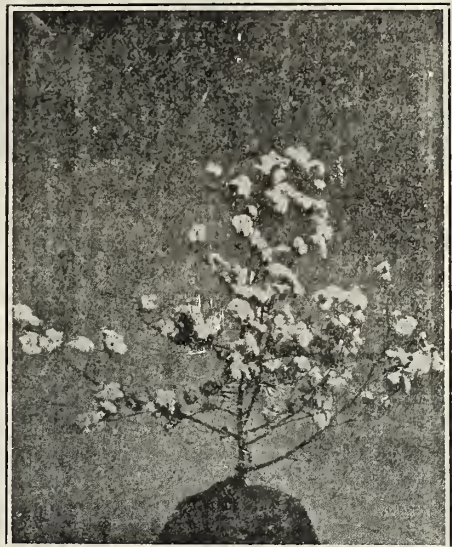
On Oct. 20, 1918, market price of staples were as follows in Savannah: 1 3-16 36c; 1 1-4 37c; 1 3-8 39c; 1 1-2 42c, and Sea Island 68c. In Winter 1919 the 1-4 staples fetched 65c to 85c according to quality.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "EXPRESS COTTON"—(Lint 1 1-8 to 1 3-16.) New. Bred by government. This cotton is listed a few pages back under very early cottons. It should be listed here also amongst the extra long staples, as it carries extra staple and brings a premium. See description and price a few pages back.

DIX-AFIPI 1 1-4-INCH—(See Cut.) Very early, good for boll weevil lands, 1 1-4-inch staple Egyptian equivalent, bringing 25c to 35c a pound premium, prolific and fairly early, and our best wilt-resistant cotton. See a few pages back for description and prices under "Wilt-Resistant Cottons."

at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$3.00; 100 bushels at \$2.90. Get delivered prices on car lots.

LEWIS' 63 WILT RESISTANT—(See cut.) A cross between Dixie and Dillon wilt-resistants. Bolls medium. Short staple—lint 7-8—38 per cent at gin. This cotton is absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Ga. Ent. Dept. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40, Ga. Board Ent., at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,829 pounds seed cotton per acre; at Lumpkin,



Webber 49 Cotton.

WEBBER 49—Originator says: "Earliest of all long staple cottons. Length 1 1-4 to 1 5-16. Practically as early as any short staple. Good yielder. Universal report is Webber 49 is the best staple cotton ever produced for boll weevil conditions. Since 1911 we have selected and improved this strain, until now it has proved by actual test to be the superior of any staple cotton yet produced in the combination of earliness and character of staple." Small stalk, identical in looks with King's. Cut shows average stalk, three feet high; pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage—practically none. Very early, earlier than Toole's or Cleveland. 75 per cent of it this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolls along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously



Lewis' 63 Wilt-Resistant.

and not through a long period. The object of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple cotton that was as early as King's." Webber 49, staple 1 1/4-inch to 1 5/16 inches has sold this year for more than 80c. Very early; productive—more than a bale per acre; easy to pick. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

DURANGO 1 1/4-INCH—U. S. Government says: "Durango is a newly acclimated Mexican variety, bred at first in Texas, but now proving to be adapted to a wide range of conditions in other states. Durango is distinctively earlier than Webber 1 1/4-inch or Columbia 1 1/4, and has given better results than other long staple varieties in the irrigated sections of the Southwest, and in the upland districts of the Southeast. The principal Long Staple Cotton as used in Mexico. Very early—one-third of it picked out at Augusta in August. Big boll, easy to pick, and has been grown in immense amounts about Augusta during the past two years." J. C. L., Augusta, says: "Great success for two years with Durango and averaging one bale to acre." J. B. W. says: "Have never seen cotton fruit so and make so fine a crop." W. B., Ga., says: "Will make as much and is as early as any cotton in the country." Even as far north as Norfolk, Va., it has been grown on a commercial scale about 1,600 acres being planted in the season of 1916. Durango is very prolific. Has a distinctive, strong quality of staple, and has found a ready market, with substantial premiums above the regular prices for short cottons. Some 20,000 bales have been annually grown in the Imperial Valley of California outyielding short staples. Its earliness gives it extra advantage under boll weevil conditions. Boll is large, 60 to a pound; 50 per cent five-locked. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

"WEBBER 82, 1 1/4-INCH"—(See Cut.) The most productive of all Webber strains. The leading staple cotton in S. C. today. 10 per cent more productive than old-style Webber. Our seed from pedigreed seed. Large bolls. Yields lint often of 1 3/8. Lints 33 3/4 to 34 1/2. Fairly early. We began picking this cotton in August. Many regard it as the most productive cotton in S. C., and its extra lint and price has greatly stressed this cotton. One



Webber No. 82 Lint.

grower here is making 350 bales this year. Says this cotton is better than Hartsville No. 11, being a better fruiter and that its yields are as good as short cotton. In S. C. is known as making the largest high-grade strong fiber of all big boll cottons. We saw on one stalk of Webber 82 this year 195 big bolls. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

Extra Long Upland Staples.

LATE MEDIUM BOLLS.

NOTE!—These 1 1/2 and 1 5/8 upland long staples, and long known in the South, can not be grown in boll weevil sections because they are all late cottons. This has produced a scarcity in these seeds. The boll weevil in South

Georgia in all Sea Island land—thus cutting short this crop—stresses the value of these upland staples, especially of the Coulette type, as never before, and they are largely indicated for non-boll weevil sections.

"COULETTE" LONG STAPLE, 1 5/8—New. This cotton is being listed by us for the second time. It has been bred out of the old Allen's, Floradora and Sunflower upland long staples. South Carolina grows more upland long staples (as she does Sea Island) than any of our Southern States. "Coulette's" is known in S. C. as being the very best of these cottons. The upland long staple buyers of S. C. are unanimous in declaring that Coulette's not only pulls longer—usually 1 5/8—but that it also carries a stronger and a better fiber than the old-time upland long staples. It is a late cotton, but outside of the boll weevil territory it is a most profitable cotton to grow. It is as productive as other cottons, and carries usually \$175 a bale premium. On account of its great lint length—as great as some types of Sea Island—and its big premium, there is no better cotton than the non-boll weevil farmer could grow in 1920. Price: One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.10; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.85; 100 bushels \$2.75.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—This cotton before boll weevil days was, outside of the Sea Islands, our principal source of supply for long staple lint. Immense amounts of it were raised in Miss., with lint running from 1 1/2 to 1 5/8. This territory in Miss. now under boll weevil can not raise it. But it is being raised to great advantage in territory not infested with weevil. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—1 3/8. A late long staple akin to Allen's. In large use a few years ago and sensationally advertised. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75.

SEA ISLAND COTTONS.

SEA ISLAND—(*Gossypium barbadense L.*)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 3/4 to 1 7/8 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 1/2 bushel to the acre in row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint per 100 pounds seed. This lint brings now about 75c; can not be grown under boll weevil conditions. It is almost indistinguishable from silk.

WILT-RESISTANT EARLY EUREKA SEA ISLAND—The earliest Sea Island and wilt-resistant. An earlier type of Sea Island has long been wanted because in boll weevil areas with the late types only a very small (if any) crop under best conditions can be expected. Eureka has proven to be an earlier cotton. Furthermore Sea Islands are subject to wilt just as much as other cottons, and this cotton has been bred to wilt resistance. This gives this cotton extra value. This Sea Island was bred and developed in the famous Edisto section of Carolina, and we get it there from the very best producer. This cotton grades "fully fine"; yields at gin 35 1/2; exceptionally early, hardy. The grower says that in 38 years in Sea Island experience, he never saw a better fruiter, and has never seen a withered stalk on his lint land. This cotton carries 2-inch staple and is by long odds the best of our Sea Islands for South Carolina and Florida to plant. Price: One bushel \$4.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$4.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.85; 100 bushels \$3.75 per bushel.

OTHER COTTON TYPES.

Besides the above cottons we can supply Peterkin, Bank Account, Columbia, Herlong, Russell, Truitt, Mortgage Lifter, Poor Land, Christopher, Dongola, Texas Oak and Trice. State amounts you want.

Forage and Miscellaneous Field Seeds

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE BEAR FORAGE CROPS.

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—Write for this bulletin to N. Car. Dep. of Agri., Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under—Five tons of green foliage will yield in pounds nitrogen for soil nutriment, as follows, viz.: Cow Peas 37 pounds, vetch 55 pounds, crimson clover 46 pounds, velvet beans 54 pounds, Soys 65 pounds, alfalfa 74 pounds and Burr Clover 85 pounds. Legumes, as turned under, equal 1/2 value of Chilean nitrate; and their bumus as a water bolder and conservator, equals the direct rains of heaven. Build up your lands by

filling in the middles of your clean cultured corn lands with legumes. We can increase by 25 per cent the yield of succeeding non-leguminous crops both in grain and straw, by turning under the leguminous crops. On an average our grains will take somewhat over a pound of nitrogen from the soil for each bushel of grain as grown. Legumes, when turned into the soil, on an average turn therein 122 pounds of nitrogen, which is equivalent to 800 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Calcium Carbonate in soil, or commercially applied, is necessary for legume-growing.

COW PEAS (Vigna Unguiculata) (60 lbs. bushel.)

Use Mulford's Cultures. One-acre size \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00.

One of the greatest soil improvers. There is an enormous increase used each year for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans. In grounds rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.

NOTE.—Sow Peas, unfortunately, are higher in price this year than in all past history. Velvet Beans, for hay or turning under, can be substituted.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest cow pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early Spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes



Cow Pea Plant.

peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. "Hog" April plantings in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as bay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Exp. Sta. made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter-gathering money crop. Cow Peas have long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the Summer season. In Winter the dried peas are just as good as white Navy Beans.

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

IRON, ALSO CALLED FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy, or shiny pea, known sometimes as Bucksbot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until late picked. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this

pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured; therefore, superb pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta mature crop about July 20th, and ripe peas can be gathered, the vines can be cut for hay, and by cultivating the stubble, the stubble will grow out and make the second crop of ripe peas for gathering before frost. Quart 25c. Larger amounts, get price.

BRABHAM—New. First listed by us. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so the Brabham, on account of its wilt-resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. The most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with Fall grain, will lie in the ground all Winter, and germinate next Spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabham made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." These pea vines will meet in 5-foot rows. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham Peas and Abruzzi Rye furnish an almost complete all the year proposition for bogs for "hogging." Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (two-crop peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and rots easily, brown-spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Whippoorwill Cow Peas are largely planted in the middle of cotton rows in mid-Summer; and the vines are turned under and next season cotton is planted where the peas were. Quart 30c. Larger amounts, get price.

NEW ERA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stubble after wheat from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill. Experiment



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th Meeting in Four Feet Rows.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Station, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whippis, 27 bus.; Unknown and Clays, 6 bus." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whippis 137 peas in an ounce; hence, 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whippis or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., 20 years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas, most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. April Augusta planting mature crop by July 10th. Vine holds color after peas ripen. Plant never falls down. New Era are seven weeks, two-crop peas, earliest pea grown. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good hay-maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed, Clay Mixed, Whipp Mixed, Miller Mixed. Running Speckle or Peerless Mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some other of the type. They are cheaper than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. For forage and hay purposes mixed Earlies or mixed Late peas are generally used in preference to either single Early or single type Late. Two hay cuttings can be had per year on Mixed Cow Peas and Kaffir, or Mixed Cow Peas and Sorghum. Quart 30c. Larger amounts, get price.

COW PEAS.

THE BEST FOR TABLE USE.

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00.

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

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Sometimes called Six-Weeks Peas. Grown here now as a money food crop in immense amounts. Do not mature at once—keep on bearing—keep picked. To furnish protein and a good balanced ration, our Southern people who live so largely off starchy foods, this pea should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Black-eye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends, sugary, and skin is a little rough. Quart 40c. Larger amounts, get price.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart 45c. Larger amounts, get price.

CONCH, or GENTLEMAN PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vine bears continuously until frost. The pods can be eaten green like snapbeans, or the pods can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the pods are pulled from the vines, the more quickly and the more largely the successive crops come on. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts will make enough for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. Quart 50c. Larger amounts, get price.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Height of straw 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada field peas and Burt Oats:

Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect bay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large out-turn. Price: January 1st: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.00.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS.

GLYCINE HISPIDA—(60 lbs. to bu.)

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50 postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00 f. o. b. Augusta.

THE SOY BEAN—(Uses and Cultures.)—Soy beans carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 100 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A most valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over cow peas; carry wide uses in forage, pasturage, hogging, soil renovation, hay, cash crop, oil cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than cow peas.



Soy Bean.

Can plant earlier than cow peas. For green manuring broadcast. For bogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow Spring or Summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre—far more than cow peas. For seed, drill ½ bushel in 3-foot rows. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. Vines can be cut and seed beat out with flail. Can sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and they will lie on ground up till February for bogs. Fine for bogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing save and feed this combined ration of Beans and Vines. Sow with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at rate of half a bushel of Sojas to one bushel of cow peas. The only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans. Ton for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa hay contain practically the same quantities each of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy poor land 3 feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripen at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than cow peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and beans are easier threshed, and require only half as much seed as cow peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is, for cattle food, the greatest rival of our cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the culti-

vation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In tremendous use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soys make 1,650-lb. cake and 30 gallons of oil. The U. S. is importing this year over last year, and free of duty, three times the amount of Soy Beans and Soy oil. For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton plant, the Irish potato plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate is the best plan.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies and supposedly immune to the wilt that affects cow peas. Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. It is a better yielder of seed. For hay purposes it is far better than Mammoth Yellow. Early, ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Beans 20 per cent larger than Mammoth Yellow. Popular in North Carolina. Price: Quart 35c; peck \$1.75; hus. \$6.00.



Soy Beans Neck High.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than cow peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas, and are canned with great ease. For canning Yellow Mammoth Soys are used exclusively. Quart 35c; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.00.

BILOXI SOY (or Tracy)—(See Cut.) Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." New. Only listed by us. A Miss. Government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded the 99 for this bean. Different from all



Biloxi Soy Beans.

(Growing Neck High to the Man.)

other Soys—larger than other types and usually over 6 feet high; widely branching and with exceedingly much foliage—so large that it requires for cutting, a corn harvester. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, for soil renewing and turning under for hogging, and for hay making. Beans are extra high in protein. Stems are large, but hollow, and easily cure. Pods scatter seeds very little. For maturing seed, plant April or May—requires long season. For hay alone, or with cow peas, can plant even in July. Two weeks later than Mammoth Yellow. In Tennessee grew 5 feet 7 inches with no support, and made three tons of hay per acre. A rank grower and superb Fall pasture, grain production, and planting in corn for silage. An account of rank growth one bushel plants 5 or 6 acres—three-fourths bushel as broadcasted. Give distance about like corn. Yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Seeds are large and red. Price: Quart 50c; peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.

MIXED SOYS AND COW PEAS—For hay and forage; better than single Soys or single Cow Peas. Mix half and half, and broadcast, 1½ hushels mixture per acre. Cure as pods begin yellowing. Makes more hay, far more easily cured, and is a better ration than Cow Peas alone. In curing, the upright plant of the Soys keeps the trailing Cow Pea vine off the ground, and as a ration, the beans of the Soys, as eaten with hay, gives double value. No better hay on earth, and no hay more easily cured than this mixture. Get prices.

VELVET BEANS.

VELVET BEANS—Uses and Culture. (1 bu. 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out 11-4 bushels beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the U. S., and a most important crop carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the U. S. cattle industry. Ga. and Ala. alone now grow 3½ million acres in Velvets. Have an immense surface root system (sometimes 20 ft.), and with big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make of dry pods by hand (about 700 pounds a day), in Winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely car lots loose, for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry is the grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed—making cheapest and possibly the best of concentrated feeds—one pound equalling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and bogs Velvets in pod, whole and dry; or soak pods over night; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown at practically no expense and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown with it.

WINTER GRAZING—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—bogg same up to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for Winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 10 ft. or more, and up a tree or on arbor, 50 ft. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production Velvets are worth two to four times more than cow peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as

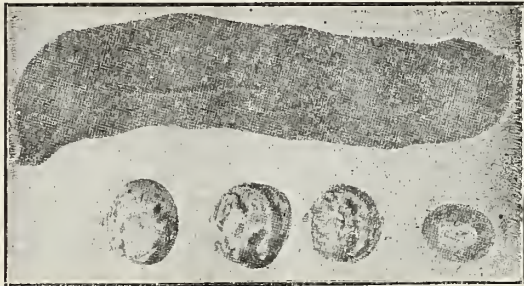


Bunch of Velvet Beans.

is a green Summer pasture. **SOIL IMPROVEMENT**—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 90 lbs. nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn 12 bushels, Oats 17 bushels, Cotton 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil. **CULTURE**—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of Velvets; or between seven feet corn rows plant one row of peanuts and one of Velvets. **DISEASE RESISTANT**—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two velvet crops with two Fall grain crops following will rid land of "wilt." **VELVET BEAN CATERPILLAR**—Dust with Springfield Duster. For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton plant, the Irish potato plant and Tobacco the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 5 lbs. per acre, is the best plan.

PEERLESS VELVET BEAN HULLERS—(Also hulls cow peas and other commodities.) Peerless Huller 4-horse power, weight about 650 lbs. No hand-power machine can be made available for hulling the stiff-hull fuzzy type of Velvet Beans. Capacity 80 to 100 bus. per day. We have been selling this machine for 12 or 15 years with the highest satisfaction. Where the picked Osceola Beans are to be shelled, we fit up a special machine which will hull Osceolas and Chinese, to be run at 250 revolutions per minute. The same machine will negotiate the 100-Day, but must be speeded up to 300 revolutions per minute. Every ton of Velvet Beans shell out about 20 bushels. Price, \$125.00.

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, some-



100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod.

times called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Fla. Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable extra early Velvet—vines and beans worth double cow peas. The 100-Day Bean will hang on the vine all Winter without bursting or decaying. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained on a string of 30 feet, carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans and are 2.5-8 inches long. Plant Spring or Summer. Can plant after oats and use in time before Fall oat planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

These beans-in-the-hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read above, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make one ton beans-in-the-pod per acre. This bean is attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. Fully matured and threshed for seed purposes in middle North Carolina. One bunch at Augusta showed 24 pods with 112 beans, 100 pounds of beans in the pod shell out 1 bushel. The big bunches are easily gathered.

Yield 15 to 20 bushels shelled per acre. Planted in corn usually make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. Has the following advantages over the cow pea: Its seed cost is 75 per cent less; it is not attacked by weevils; it makes two or three times more vines than do cow peas; it is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better Fall grazing matter; its pods are ground up (pods and beans); it is gathered more easily than the cow pea, for a man can gather 600 pounds a day, and each acre ought to turn out about one ton of beans in the pod worth \$40.00. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 51 per cent carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2½ pounds. **Note!** The "Alabama 100-Day Speckle Velvet" is three weeks later than the "Georgia 100-Day Velvet." They must not be confused. Seed look alike. Price: Quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEAN—New. Only listed by us. See Cut. Named by Mr. Willet, who has interested U. S. Government in this new product. A wholly distinct and new Velvet Bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just four years ago. The bean is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The cut shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5 ft. corn rows it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or ever strangle the corn. Should be planted late in April in corn middles rather than in corn rows. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is



Georgia Bush Velvet (Root System Broken Off).

three weeks later. The seed of the Bush Velvet is a little smaller and a little darker than the seed of the 100-Day Velvet. The hulls do not sting. In growing it needs three ft. space; stands drought better than other Velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow; it is not woody, therefore; and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For Winter grazing, stock like it far better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. Some farmers grow their corn 3 feet in the drill and 5 ft. between rows. In the row they plant Bush Velvets which do not interfere with the corn. Broadcasted one bushel to the acre they make two or three times more hay per acre than Cow Peas. South Georgia growers assert that his bean will largely increase Velvet Bean growing; and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the Velvet Bean industry. Pod shorter than 100-Day and shells out more, viz.: 25 bushels per ton of hulls. Price: 1 quart 50c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.50.



Chinese Velvet Beans.

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

Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta fair 18 inches long showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was

made, and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas make a world of forage for grazing after frost.

Beans are large, white, not gray, and ends are almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred Day Speckles and Chinese, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At Augusta, with several inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The



Osceolas on One Stalk of Corn.

silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price: Quart 30c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—See cut. Only listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 inches in row with corn. Our cut shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 1 3/4 pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day Varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese and twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with earliness—the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. These beans may carry a trifle less feeding value than 100-Day and may not be quite so palatable to stock, yet they carry no sting to the picker and the picker can pick 700 pounds while he picks 500 of the 100-Day. Price: Quart 30c; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

SORGHUMS

SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle; pasture it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Makes excellent hog pasture to follow rye or rape. An economical



Amber Cane.

silage matter, because when ripe it remains undeteriorated as uncut, for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The sweet sorghums and grain sorghum crops this year in United States somewhat a failure, which makes the seed high.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.

Pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for



Head Early Orange Cane

and better green forage than Amber. The standard. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. Earlier than Red Top. One pound 15c; peck 95c; bushel \$3.25.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia for syrup and forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. One pound 15c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.25.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Great demand and always scarce. Prolific in the finest syrup. One pound 30c; peck \$2.25; bushel \$7.50.

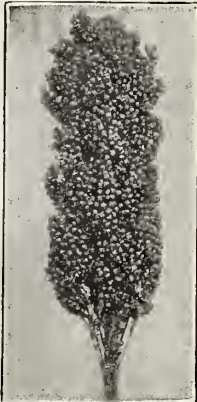


Goose Neck Sorghum.

sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. A heavy

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—Called also Chinese.)—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Is not essentially saccharine and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all sorghums. Pound 15c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.00.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Ga. Exp. Sta. made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Makes more



Head Red Top Sorghum.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Gooseneck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. A new and separate and distinct sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think that it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often

seeder. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound 20c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.

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HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Dept. Agl., says: "Was distributed by the Dept. for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of molasses known. The product is thick and bright and much same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New, and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound 20c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.



Honey Sorghum.

THE KAFFIRS

—Kaffir, Milo and Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed, are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Easily make from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 70 pounds of heads equal to 1 bushel corn. Cut stalk, shock, then cut off the heads and store in a dry place, and feed same on plank floor; and also feed the remaining roughage. Kaffir and Milo heads are sold loose in ear lots, in a large way, for feeding purposes in the West. Kaffirs are soft stalks (not hard like Sorghums); can be cut down nad shocked up quickly. The Kaffir crops are increasing rapidly. In the drier regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all the corn purposes.



Head Kaffir Corn.

good for three or four cuttings—21.344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc.—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of cow peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One pound 15c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.

KAFFIR CORN — (50

pounds to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with cow peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings—21.344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc.—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of cow peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 40 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Price 1 lb. 15c; peck \$1.00; bushel 3.25.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. It stands dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. One pound 15c; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.40.



Head Milo Maize.

liest of the grain sorghums. White grains. Use as Kaffir. Joints look like sugar cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Feterita matures in quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. A splendid hog and cattle feed; cut and shock, then cut off heads and store; feed heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining roughage to cattle. Makes 28 to 40 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound 15c; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00.

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound 20c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 1 foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c; 5 to 10 pounds at 65c per pound.

BROWN TOP MILLET—(*Panicum fasciculatum*.) See Cut. New, only stocked by us. In use here (an East

Indian Grass) five years. Undoubtedly better than Sudan or Millets for grazing, green cutting or cured hay. Plant in April through July, well harrowed rich land, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, thinly in drill, 18 to 24-in. rows, cultivate with sweep once; or eight lbs. broadcast. Have seen 140 stems as coming from one seed and with central stalks 4 feet high; planted 18 to 20 inches between rows it was a solid field. An annual. H a y crop about 3 to 5 tons per acre; cuttings in July, August and September. Stools heavily, averages 25 to 30 stems from 1



Brown Top Millet.

seed, and each stem makes a millet seed head resembling German Millet, but the seeds themselves are larger, much resembling Cat-tail Millet. Cut shows the product from one seed. Makes about 2,000 lbs. seed per acre; thresh like oats. A Ga. stockman says: "The best grazing grass I ever saw for hogs, mules and cows. They keep fat on it. Can graze in 5 weeks; in 6 weeks overlaps rows; chickens feed on it green, or the ripe seed. Makes splendid, delicious hay, wide blades, tender stems." A Georgia client tells us that from 1 1-4 acre this year from three cuttings he got dried hay, 36 two-horse wagon loads full; says that horses and cows eat this hay preferably to any other hay placed before them. It is fine stemmed, clean and sweet. Cut one morning, too, can be gathered up the next afternoon. A S. C. grower says: "Got 10 one-horse loads from $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, and my cattle ate the dried hay in preference to oats and corn cured in dough. Green till frost. About 3 feet high, 3 or 4 green cuttings per season if April planted. A wonderful addition to the grasses and millets. One grower says Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as is the Velvet Bean. Nothing has ever been found equal for attracting doves as Brown Top Millet. They will come miles and miles to get to a field of it. It is now being largely planted for this purpose alone. Caution! This grass under a drought will go dwarf and head out; cut it back before heading, and a good season will bring it to a tall growth. Price: One lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT-TAIL MILLET—(*Pennisetum Specatum*)—Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. We are largest Southern handlers of Cat-Tail Millet. Demand is always more than supply. No other millet makes so much green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Ga. Exp. Sta. 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows. Plant in Spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick-eaten millets; non-saccharine, not sold by bushel. Not used as dried hay. Pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 32c; 50 pounds at 30c pound.

GERMAN MILLET—(*Chaetochia Germanica*.) Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. German Millet makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the Summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. German Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could

plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. It is not considered safe to feed millet continuously to horses and mules for a long period, but if they are fed once a day on millet hay, no harm is likely to come. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. One pound 25c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

JAPANESE MILLET—(*Panicum Crusgalli*)—32 lbs. bus.) In La. constitutes 50 to 75 per cent of food of ducks. Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to German Millet; stalks much thicker than German. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 or 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agl. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. One lb. 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c lb.

POP CORN FOR FORAGE—Makes quick Spring forage. Earlier than other corns. Full grown in June and stooling heavily, it makes a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage makes a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed up to July 4th, in 3 or 4 foot rows, several grains every 6 inches, 1 peck to ½ bushel per acre. 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—We sell February 1st to April 1st, f. o. b. South Georgia. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together; can be eaten at same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a sugar cane. Each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. Has immense root system, something like 3 feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. Will do better farther north than any variety of sugar cane. Once planted, if properly cared for, will last 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each Spring. Its syrup is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. The sugar cane grinders for sugar purposes, pay only 10 per cent less for Japanese canes than for Ribbon Canes. We ship cuttings containing 2 to 3 joints with live eye to each joint. Plant 3 feet in drill, 5 feet between rows and cover lightly. Requires about 3,000 cuttings to plant an acre. 1,000 cuttings weigh about 50 pounds. Will produce about one-third

more syrup per acre than Red Sugar Cane, and the seed cost is about one-third less—besides Japanese Sugar Cane is perennial. Price: 500 at 2c each, and 1,000 for \$7.00; 4,000 at \$6.50 per 1,000 F. O. B. South Georgia.

PEANUTS

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES.—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—An annual legume. Also called Pinners, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown. Write for "Our Commercial Peanuts and Their Culture," by N. L. Willet, postpaid 5c per copy—the best, latest and most comprehensive pamphlet printed as yet on Peanuts. Subjects treated are: Types, Planting, Spacing, Guano and Lime, Cultivation, Harvesting, Stacking, Picker Machines, Grading and Peanut Hay.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-in. rows and 12 inches between; bunch peanuts 30-in. rows and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep.

Gather White Spanish with a Peanut point, mold board of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning,



Spanish. North Carolina



White Spanish Peanuts.

around an eight-foot pole, peanuts lying in circle around pole. Eight inches above ground nail to pole two cross-pieces at right angles. Never plant shelled Peanuts nor Peanuts with shell broken into two parts. Always have two plants to the hill.

WHITE SPANISH — (*Arachis Hypogea*)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell (whole shell) per acre. Use 400 lbs. Acid Phosphate per acre. Lime land, 1 ton per acre. Plant in 2½-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row. From 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sells for one-half the cost of the peanut crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The most valuable peanut of all the peanuts for oil. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are supe-



Japanese Sugar Cane.

rior to that from cotton seed. Peanut meal makes bard hog flesh. One man in South Carolina made 100 bushels per acre on 300 acres. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter



Field Spanish Peanuts Stacked.

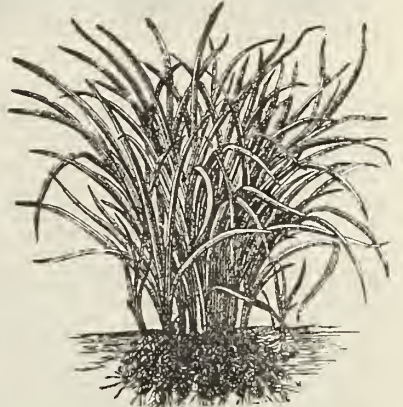
from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled peanuts weigh a pound. Price: 5 lbs. at 20c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 18c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 16c per pound.

NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety, with very heavy dark green foliage; stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 15c lb.

VALENCIA — (24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish peanut sometimes called **Three and Four to Pod**. Must not be confounded with the Little Red Spanish and Tennessee Reds. Exceedingly rich in oil. Attach to the root and peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Both vines are upright, but the foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as regards to forage and hay than the White Spanish. Are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Hand-picked graded peanuts of 3 and 4 to the pod always fetch a premium. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 19c.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog-raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the Spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch-tops, and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shells and must not be confounded with Valencias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 19c.

HOG GOOBER—(Woandzeia Subterranea) — (25 lbs. to bushel) — Used only for hogs. Come in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground! will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is



Georgia Chufas.

double that of other peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in 3-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October before frost. Each pod contains only one pea. Never make pops and keep well in ground. Our grower gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs 3 months on balance in field. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.



'North Carolina' Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia.

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See two cuts.) Annual, Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4th. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines, after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about

October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas follow oats splendidly. Plant June or July. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after



Chufas—Natural Size.

planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Reproduce if left in ground. Hogs sometimes fed by pulling up vines and nuts together. Best of all crops for Winter egg-making; turn in chickens in the field. Price: Quart 40c; peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.

CASSAVA—A productive root crop—10 to 15 tons per acre. Roots remain in ground all year. Best for feeding November to April—dig and cut up roots and feed. Plant last year's canes in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil. 62 per cent starch and 19 per cent sugar. Juicy roots. Fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table pudding food (tapioca). We only sell f. o. b. Florida. To save stalks for planting, cut before frost and bank same as Ribbon Cane. Highly edible. Roast like Irish potatoes. For pudding, grate and add one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, sugar and flour, and some milk and cream. We ship in 1 foot (12-inch) lengths; grower will cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant in checks 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only f. o. b. Florida 700 1 ft. canes (for 1 acre) \$14.00; 100 for \$2.50—for express.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(*Helianthus Tuberosus*)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground

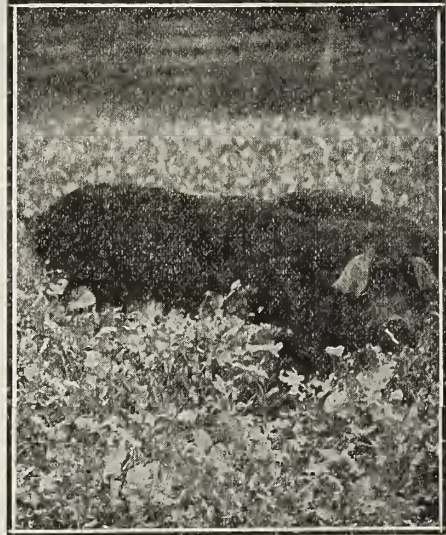


Jerusalem Artichoke.

for gathering at any time all Winter, and not freeze. Better and sweeter as a human food than Irish potatoes—steam and mash, or fry. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can be bed like sweet potatoes, and then transplant. Turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up next Spring without second planting. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. One peck \$1.10; bu. \$3.25.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in Spring, 5 pounds to the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Numbers of Georgia growers grow this now as a seed money crop. Fine bird attracter and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Plant in 3-foot rows and 8 to 12 inches in row. Cut off heads and shell by rubbing over a big rough stone or corrugated iron. Green stalks and seed as cut make a fine silo. Price: Pound 20c; 5 pounds at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds at 15c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(*Brassica Napius*)—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 and use for a Winter grazing proposition, solely rape. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in Winter when rye is almost the



Grazing in Rape Field.

only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green Winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown August to October in the South; thrives best in cold weather; furnishes an excellent Winter pasture. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in Summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens, and is produced in enormous amounts, making it the cheapest "greens" that the grower can grow. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

BEGGAR WEED—

(*Desmodium Tortuosum*)

—The Clover of Florida.

Legume. Grows 4 to 8

feet high. Sow 12 to 15

pounds per acre; barely

cover; drill or broad-

cast seed, or sow in June

grains on top of ground

in corn rows at last

cultivation; comes up

in June and matures in 80

days; can cut several

times or pasture late

Summer and Fall; cut

for hay at blooming

time with mower; re-

seeds itself. Indigenous

to Florida. Comes up

in cultivated fields about

first of June. In worn

pine land as a renovator

of soil it has no superior.

Fine for green cutting.

For hay cut when 3 or

4 feet high. A wonder-

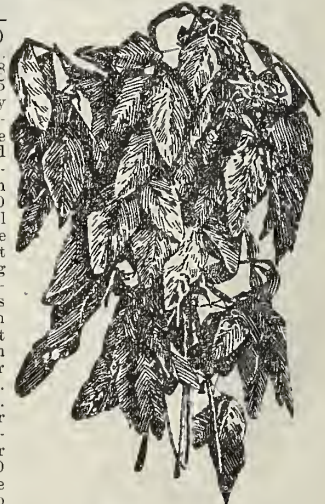
ful cattle fattener. For

hogging, broadcast 10

pounds per acre, graze

when one foot high up

to and through August.



Beggar Weed.

Spreads rapidly; will take possession on land and come in as a volunteer crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Fla. farm and planted June 6th, harvested 6,300 pounds hay August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. Good for pasture, hay or green manure. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Citrus trees do better from Beggar Weed than from other legumes. The hay—two cuttings—is high in protein and cures easily—one day. **Price: One pound 75c; 5 pounds 65c; 10 to 25 pounds 60c per pound.**

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sown in early Spring or late Summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on almost any soil, resists heat and drought. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Planted in Florida Demonstration Farm June 6th and gathered in August made 2,637 pounds. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Flour. Our best Honey Bee plant. The whole grains make fine chicken feed, rich in minerals and sugars and starches and greedily eaten. **Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. **Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**

UPLAND RICE—(44 pounds to bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll, for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, of rice, can be profitably done. Our seed free from wild rice. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay and in large use on South Carolina coast. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of blue-green color, and retains its color after harvesting better than other straw, makes, therefore, finer forage. The grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. The percentage of whole rice runs about 85 per cent or 90 per cent. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. It is the prettiest rice of the White Hull type on the market. A grower says: "It sticks to the head better than other rices and is the largest white-grained rice I have ever seen, and it pounds better than any other rice." **Price: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.00.**

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the great Rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Is early; maturing about the same time as Honduras. **Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

CAROLINA GOLD—This is the most popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. In average years it has given the best results. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Hard to shell; of firm head. **Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

TOBACCO SEED.

Culture—Sow in bed February and March about 4 oz. per bed of 10 ft. by 10 ft. Transplant about June 3½ to 4 ft. each way. Get bulletin "Tobacco Culture," Clemson College. S. C.

YELLOW PRYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil. **Packet 10c; oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large, broad leaves of No. 1 quality; cures well; brings a good price, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. **Packet 10c; oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful, continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. **Packet 10c; oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

TOBACCO PLANTS—F. O. B. South Georgia—Broad Leaf Gooch for dark lands; Adcock and Tillett for light lands—Georgia, Florida, Carolinas. **Postpaid, 100 85c; 500 for \$2.25, for express 1,000 \$2.85.**

SEED PECANS—Selected of the very best type. Our seed stock usually runs about 40 to the pound. Our seed pure types and from fanciest Carolina grower. **Diseases**—For the leaf case-bearer, and also Fall web worm, spray with Ars. Lead. See Insecticide Page. Types are: **Stuart, Schley, Mobile, Frottscher, etc. Pound \$1.25; 5 to 10 pounds at \$1.00; larger amounts at 90c per pound.** We are also large sellers of grafted or budded Paper Shell Pecan trees from 2 to 3 feet up to 8 or 10 feet high. We recommend Stuart and Schley types. State amounts, get prices. Best to plant on sandy land with clay subsoil, never in deep sand and never in pipe clay land not well drained. When trees reach bearing age plant leguminous cover crops and turn under. Space trees 40 to 60 feet.

BARLEYS.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(48 pounds per bushel)—Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in Fall, though can be sown in Spring; excellent Fall, Winter and Spring pasture; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For Fall, Winter and Spring grazing, it stools out more and is, therefore, better than wheat or rye. See Fall Catalog. **Price: Peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.50.**

GEORGIA SPRING BEARDLESS BARLEY—Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. (48 pounds to bus.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for Spring use February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine Fall grazing. Can be planted for Fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all Spring forage; better and safer than Spring-planted oats. Furnishes all Winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are taken off, and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow 1½ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in Fall, a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 24 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely. **Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.**

WINTER BEARDLESS BARLEY No. 50—New. See our Fall Catalog for this splendid never cold-killed Winter barley that is strictly beardless and was listed this Winter for the first time. **Price: Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.**

OATS.

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel).—**Culture**: Usually two bushels of Oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for Spring planting are Fulghum and Burt. We are in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price 65c per pint), mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of oats. Wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over or sheet them, and allow them to stay covered for several hours.

FULGHUM OATS—Our Mr. Willet was the first man, 10 years ago, to write in the press as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Mr. Willet practically gave to the South this unsurpassed oat, which is worth to this country millions and millions of dollars.

Two weeks earlier than Appler; three weeks earlier than Texas; fully as early as Spring Oats. Ready for feed April 25th; off land by May 10th. This extreme earliness affords early Spring feeding and allows early planting for crops of Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, etc. Carries as much foliage, the grains are as large, and is as prolific in grain out-turn as any other oat. It is rust-proof. It is never cold-killed. It withstands in the North 16 or 18 degrees below zero. It is absolutely beardless, drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of Southern Oat products. Here at Augusta, Fulghum Oats planted the middle of February made better oats than Applers that had been Fall planted. Furthermore, they were cured and in the barn and the ground sowed to peas before the Applers were cut. Fulghum Oats planted even in March, Augusta, 1918, made fair crops. This shows their value as a Spring-growing matter. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. **Price: One bushel \$2.50; 5 to**

10 bushels at \$2.25; 25 bushels at \$2.10... Get prices on larger amounts.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—Practically the only Spring Oats—far better and safer than any other oats sown in Spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt Oat is also good oat sown in Fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the early varieties of oats which are largely used in Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt Oats are unusually free from rust, healthy, clean, make a vigorous growth of straw besides a good yield of grain. Very desirable where a quick crop of oats is needed. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5

bushels at \$1.65 10 bushels at \$1.60 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

FALL OATS—For following Fall Oats, get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog, giving full descriptions, viz.: Appler Oats, Bancroft Oats, 100-Bushel Oats, Turt Oats and Texas Rust-Proof.

FALL RYES—For full descriptions Fall Ryes, get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog, viz.: Abruzzi Rye, Georgia Rye, Rosen Rye, Beech Island Rye.

THE FALL WHEATS—For following Fall Wickets get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog, for full descriptions, viz.: **Beardless Types**—Blue Stem, Red May, Leap's, Currells. **Bearded Types**—Red Wonder, Bearded Fulcaster.

Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH.

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

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

FALL VETCHES—For full description of following get Willet's Fall Catalog, viz.: Hairy Vetch, English Vetch, Narrow Leaf or Augusta Vetch.

GREEN LEGUMES TURNED UNDER—Five tons of the varied legumes, as turned under green, will yield in pounds nitrogen for soil improvement, as follows, viz.: Vetch, 55 pounds; crimson clover, 46 pounds; alfalfa, 74 pounds, and Burr Clover, 85 pounds.

CLOVERS

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00—all postpaid. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Stools or multiples and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast, 20 pounds per acre, Spring or Fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agl. Col. made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplanting in the Southwest the other 9 types of alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests, 1.1-4 to 1.1-2 tons more of 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. Grows at a lower temperature than other alfalfas, and hence grows the earlier in Spring and the 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.

While Fall is the best time for planting, we advise our friends early this Spring to try out this type. Plant 10 lbs. per acre as drilled; make rows 2½ feet apart; cultivate middles, free of grass for two years, and then plant middles. Price: One lb. 90c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. 75c a pound.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED CLOVER—(Medicago Arabic)—In burr; 10 pounds to the bushel; in immense use. For culture for July and August, 1920, sowings, get Willet's 1919 Fall Catalog. For later sowings get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Lespedeza Striata.) Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in Fall or Spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Rich soil grows 30 inches. Appears in May. Can plant in Spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or Fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Select well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in Winter, let it lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November, as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures Fall or Spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after Spring Oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stem have ripened, which then scatter. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 55c; 100 lbs. at 50c lb.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. Sow broadcast in Spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any Spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. Price: 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. 60c.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00—all postpaid. 30 lbs. to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre in March or April. Can be sown in the Fall with grain, and when grain is cut off in Spring clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a short time. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Can be pastured in Spring and Summer, and plowed under in the Fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay, and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clover or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high."



ALFALFA FIELD

A Field of Alfalfa Near Augusta, Making Four Tons Acre. will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet, eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 pounds along with Spring Oats in February. Price: One pound 70c; 5 to 10 pounds 60c; 25 to 50 pounds 55c; 100 pounds 50c.



Makes water-white honey—blooms May to August. Grows largely with Johnson Grass, making the sweetest of all hays. First crop will be Mel Alba. Cut about 20 inches high about May 10th. Seeds about July 15th. Always re-seeds as it begins seeding near ground—parties about here have grown it half a dozen years with Johnson without re-seeding. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, native grown in the burr (30 lbs.): 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 42c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 36c lb.

CRIMSON AND OTHER CLOVERS—For full descriptions for following get Willet's Fall 1920 Catalog, viz.: Crimson Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Black Medic Clover.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant Spring, or Summer here within 80 days of frost, in 30-inch rows, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three



A Field of Sudan Grass.

cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 lbs. seed per acre—1,800 seed per head. In Florida, made 3 tons first cutting; month after was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Plant to August 1st; usually planted in 14 to 24-in. rows, 8 lbs. per acre. So sweet it is that he dried fodder after threshing, is greedily eaten. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews growth promptly and gives another cutting in 40 days; oftentimes 100 stools per seed,

and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta, June, showed height of 5½ feet 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Augusta parties who have used it here for three years claim it to be the best green cutting grass. It grew here at Augusta this past year up to 8½ feet. Price: 1 lb 40c; 5 to 10 lbs 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. 25c lb.



Natal Grass.

NATAL GRASS—(Tracholaena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australiau Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late Summer, Fall and Winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast 6 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is the best planting time, though they set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided and transplanted; 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed matures on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange grove. Three cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 lbs. per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in Winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave

four cuttings—half ton each." This hay has largely shut out timothy hay importation in Florida. U. S. Agri. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. As good hay as timothy. Florida should become a hay shipping state—and hay of finest quality." In Florida Natal Grass seed is sown in melon ripening and usually two crops of hay are then gathered. If the seed is sown about May 1st, the first crop of hay will be ready for harvesting about July 15th. Natal Grass requires about 80 to 85 days from seeding to maturity under favorable conditions. 1,000 for \$1.25 or 5,000 at \$1.00 per 1,000, all postpaid. Prices of seed, 1 lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 40c.

RHODES GRASS—(Chloris Gayana.) New. From Africa. A perennial. Seed resemble Blue Grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Planted in Spring, cut from May until September. Can be propagated from seed or from the running branches like Bermuda. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds seed per acre, in April, May, September and October. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Augusta grower says: "Tried 50 grasses on his 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." Except in Winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Does well in sandy land, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. In Florida green all Winter, making finest Winter grazing. Tests, 1919, in Georgia, show grass shoulder high. In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as

land pastures. 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; altho it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in Fall or Spring, 2 bus. to acre. Can be successfully sown from Aug. to Oct. We quote only fancy re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. 25c.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within 2 or 3 weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of November. Every 3 or 5 years disc harrow the sod bound soil in Spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed are planted 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in moist seasons in Spring or Summer; best to press them in with a roller. After the last cutting in the Fall, plow the

land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. Soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smooth off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. Price: 1 lb. 85c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 80c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 75c per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—Plant 25 to 50 bus. per acre. Grows anywhere; South's best grazer; soil preserver; terrace builder; stops washes; no heat hurts it; close cropping and tramping improves it; of great value to cattle and hog man. Utilize Bermuda sod in Winter by tearing it up and planting any of these: Oats, Rye, Burr Clover, Vetch, Italian Rye Grass or Texas Blue Grass sets. It is best that these roots be set out in the Spring months or early Fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. They can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, either, in mid-winter. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in Fall. These roots often go down 6 ft. or more in the soil. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used alone or with Burr Clover or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray Grass and English Ray. Our grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, cut them up with a feed or oat-cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots. Invaluable in the South for pasture hay and lawn purposes. To exterminate it, plow and winter-kill the roots and also shade in summer by large forage plants. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 12 bu. Prices: 1 bag \$2.75; 5 bags \$2.50; 20 bags \$2.25 per bag.

NAPIER GRASS, or ELEPHANT, or MERKER'S, or CARTER'S GRASS—(Pennisetum purpureum). See Cut, New; from Africa. Rank growing cane-like perennial,



Napier Grass on Light Florida Sandy Land.

growing in clumps—6 to 15 feet high. Erect, stools heavily—12 to 50 stems from one plant. Stem diameter 1 inch; leafy. Any soil will do. U. S. Bureau Plant Industry says in Florida: "More productive on sandy soils than any grass found." Hay, shade cured, is green and fra-



Rhodes Grass.

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; stands severe frost, but if tops are killed roots put out again; grows best in Spring and Fall. Has high feeding value for cattle, horses and hogs. Can get rid of it by plowing it. Price: 1 lb. \$1.10; 5 to 10 lbs. at \$1.00; 25 lbs. at 90c lb.

JOHNSON GRASS—(Sorghum Halepense.) 28 pounds to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut before head flowers; 3 to 5 cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though grounds needs, each Fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed; spreads if you do; the root system develops only after plant seeds. Tender when young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. We have grown Johnson here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively; this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these acres were thought to be quite without value, but today they are, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, Oats, Vetch and Crimson Clover. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. In 1915 the English Government in feeding army mules at New Orleans used it regardless of price in preference to timothy. Price: 1 lb. 60c; 10 to 25 lbs. 50c; 50 to 100 lbs. 45c lb.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 lbs. to bu.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvet lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown success and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 1 lb. to area 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the Spring or Fall. Sown in the Spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactylis Glomerata.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Germinates within 1 to 2 weeks. Sow 2 bus. to acre. Fall or Spring. Excellent perennial. Commences Spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze then until hot Summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all Fall and Winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. No better Winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 40c; 10 to 12 lbs. 35c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Germinates within 2 to 3 weeks. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in Fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow two bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in Fall and Winter. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 35c; 10 to 25 lbs. 30c.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) (10 lbs. to bu.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist

grant; grows 3 to 4 feet in thirty days.

In pine land Florida has grown 20 feet, and made 20 tons green forage per acre, exceeding in tonnage all known forage crops. Hay is 12 per cent protein and 41 per cent starch and sugar. Plant Spring or Summer. Grows wherever Sugar Cane grows. Frost kills back, but it grows out. Graze sparingly in Winter—no hogs. Grows February to November. Makes three hay cuttings; cut when young and 4 feet high. Propagate by planting the joint, or by root subdivision. We ship (Spring or Summer), 9-inch cuttings with two joints. Plant in 6-foot rows, 3 feet in row—2,500 joints per acre.

This remarkable new forage grass is green till frost; a large acreage can quickly be secured by setting out your own new shoots. Makes two ripe crops and four green crops per year. Plant by placing top end of cutting up, slanting in direction, and allow top of cutting to come just to the surface. High land is best. In order to put out in a larger way this valuable grass we are going to make all prices to the buyer delivered F. O. B. him as follows: Price, 100 postpaid by us net cost F. O. B. buyer \$3.00; 1,000 by express to be prepaid by us costing buyer F. O. B. his express office, \$25.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow 40 to 60 lbs. per acre, in fair soil, Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct. Graze in Winter. Makes abundant hay crop for Mch. or Apr. An annual. Makes 2 or 3 Spring cuttings of hay. Seeds about May 1st. 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. See Willet's Fall Catalog. 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow about end of Oct. 40 to 60 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in Fall. Winter and Spring when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy, matted growth for Winter and Spring grazing. Best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. See Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressus*)—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. A perennial grazing grass, more aggressive than, and will run out, Bermuda. Thrives even on our sour soils; can graze early Spring through December—remaining green longer than Bermuda. Cultivation destroys it, if wanted. Spreads both from seed and runners; one plant in a year will spread a foot in diameter. Washington advises its use in the coastal plains. Southern golf grounds use it in place of Bermuda; keeps green longer. Sow five pounds of seed late February or early March on prepared land. No seed available Spring, 1920. Will make contracts now Fall, 1920 delivery. Get prices.

PASPALUM DILATATUM, or DALLIS GRASS—Sow in Spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great cattle permanent pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow-foot seed heads. Growth is sprawling and in clumps, and spreads rapidly. In Florida green all Winter. Subdivisions of root clump can be set out for enlarging your areas or filling in vacancies. Keep cattle off till plants are well rooted and firm. Has double feeding value of Bermuda and is a month earlier and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Good amounts of Paspalum in Louisiana mixed with Japan Clover make good mixture. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons of green stuff per acre. Our city cut in her parks, etc., at least 150 tons of this splendid hay this past summer. Waist high in good lands. Known in Virginia and North Georgia as Dallis Grass. Price: One lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. at \$1.00 per lb.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(*Poa Arachnifer*.) Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in Fall and Winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in Summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in Spring; makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.25; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.10 per 1,000. If by postal packages add 30c per 1,000 sets.

KUDZU GRASS ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thumbergiana*.) From Japan. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of the vine. Cut at any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage. A perennial

legume. Plant in Florida January to April; in Georgia February through March; 600 plants, 8x10 feet, sets an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. As a decorative climber the vine will grow to a height of 60 feet or more. In Japan the fiber is used for grass cloth and the roots, rich in starch, are eaten. Cattle are very fond of the hay. One Georgia grower says: "No plant whatever so valuable for hay or grazing on sandy coastal plain region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on very poor land. Two cuttings gave me two and a half tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th." Kudzu is the only perennial forage legume that has made good in Florida. It does well on clay, limestone, and the better class of sandy soil. As for latitude even as high as Arlington, Va., it has produced two cuttings of hay per year, totalling five tons per acre. Price: Kudzu plants, 100 or less plants postpaid 6c each. By express collect, 100 3½c, 500 at 3c and 1,000 at 2½c, 5,000 at 2c per rooting.

Other Fall Grasses—For full descriptions get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog for the following, viz.: Awlless Broome Grass, Rescue or Arctic Grass, and Tall Meadow Oat.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER.

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.



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

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

Get Best Price in Large Amounts. We Can't Mail Poisons.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE ON PEACH TREES—Spray after leaves fall; don't wait until Scale forms, but use as a preventive. Spray, too, in late Winter: Dry Lime-Sulfur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For Summer spray: Use 2 to 3 pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 pounds Dry or 3 pounds Paste of Arsenate of Lead, for use on seed fruits, such as apples, pears, etc. Use 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead for Summer spraying for stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc.

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

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

PEACH LEAF CURL—Use lime sulfur same as for San Jose Scale.

IRISH POTATO BUGS—Dust with "Slug Shot"; or 3 lbs. per acre of calcium arsenate; or spray 2 lbs. Arsenate lead powder, or 3 pounds Arsenate lead paste, to 50 gallons water.

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL—Dust the dew-wet plants, 5 pounds powdered calcium arsenate per acre, using Springfield Duster (see prices below). (Dusting is made at night or in the early morning before dew is off.) Get "Boll Weevil Control"—Pamphlet by Willet, 5c postpaid.

RED SPIDER IN COTTON—Microscopic mite on under side of cotton leaf. Leaf shows red spot, then dies and falls and other leaves die. Usually called August "Rust." Spray 3 pounds dry lime sulfur to 100 gallons water; or one pound potassium sulphide (90c) to 32 gals. water. Get Farm Bulletin No. 416, Washington.



DRY LIME-SULFUR—For San Jose Scale. Mix 10 lbs. with 50 gals. water and spray. Costs less, freight and leakage than Lime-Sulfur Solution. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 at 32c; 10 at 28c; 25 at 24c, and 100 at 20c per lb.

COLD LIME-SULFUR WASH (Solution)—For San Jose Scale. 1 gal. 80c; 10 gals. at 50c gal, can extra; ½ bbl. (30 gal.) at 32c gal.; bbl. (50 gal.) at 30c gal. Mix 1 gal. to 8 of water.

PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD—For leaf-eating insects. 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 35c; 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c; 100 lbs. at 22c per lb.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 10 lbs. at 42c; 25 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 36c per lb.

ARSENATE OF LIME—Arsenate of Lime may be used in all situations as a substitute for Paris green. Made especially for Cotton Leaf Worm. Spray 4 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c lb.

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

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungus rots, blight, mildew and melon anthracnose and stem-end rot, etc. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price, 1 lb. at 45c; 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 35c; 50 lbs. at 33c lb.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—For Brown Rot—Price, 5 lbs. at 20c; 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 lbs. at 16c lb.; 100 lbs. at 13c lb.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER—F. O. B. Augusta. The U. S. Gov. remedy for control of Mexican boll weevil. Dust (Use "Springfield" Hand Duster. \$20.00). 5 lbs. per acre. Contains 42 per cent Ars. oxide—(Ars. Lead has 32 per cent and Paris Green 55 per cent)—and is the cheapest arsenical poison. Use also about 4 lbs. per acre dust, or 2 lbs. per 50 gals. water—for potato bugs, tobacco horn worm, codling moths, Gypsy and brown-tail moths. Do not use on very tender or on stone fruit foliage. Price, 25 lbs. at 33c; 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c, and 200 lbs. at 29c lb. Get ton lot price.

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

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

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—For mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine ants, flies, etc. (Use No. 2, heavier-bodied for cattle fly-spraying.) Prices: Spraying machines are sent free with each package below.) Pts. 40c; qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.75.

PARIS GREEN—Wet Method: One pound to 100 gals. water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. for \$1.00.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A contact poison for sucking insects, plant lice and young bugs that attack cabbage and collards, cucumbers and melons for leaf hoppers, aphids and thrips, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Use teaspoonful to ½ gal. water in small amounts. A better spray is made by dissolving soap, and then adding "Black Leaf 40" in order to produce suds. One ounce bottle (makes 6 gals.), 25c; ½ lb. (for 50 gals.), \$1.00; 2 lbs. (for 200 gals.), for \$3.25.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Lice and delicate larvae, 1 pound to 5 gallons of water. For White Flies, use 1½ ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c lb.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphid, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make solution one part to twenty of water. One quart 80c; 1 gallon \$1.50.

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

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

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—For weevils and insects in grain to be stored away. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 70 bushels of corn, or 500 cubic feet space. Used to fumigate planting cotton seed—killing boll weevil. Put liquid in a vessel on top of material for fumigation; close room tight 24 hours; keep all fire away (fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burrowing animal or into ant hill, and cover hole with earth and it will kill it. Price: One lb. can 60c; 5-lb. cans \$2.75.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—(Arsenic, carbolic acid, tobacco, lime and sulphur—insecticide and fungicide.) Non-poisonous to animal. For all biting and chewing insects, cabbage worm, cut worm (dust the roots), potato bug larvae, hairy caterpillar, sour bug, hard shell wood lice, etc. For the florist a fine, harmless fungicide and insecti-

cide. Dust on dew wet plants, or spray liquid 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. for \$1.00. Parcel Post extra.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Protects tree against crawling insects; it waterproofs cavities and wounds in trees and is useful after pruning and trimming. Price: 1 lb. pkg. 50c.

FORMALIN—(Formaldehyde.) As against smut mix 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water and use one gallon mixture to each bushel of grain. Spread grain on smooth, clean floor, and sprinkle; shovel grain to insure mixture distribution; cover pile with bagging and let stand from 6 to 12 hours. Price: 75c pint for 50 bus. grain.

BLUE STONE—1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c lb. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak 12 hours.

TOBACCO DUST AND STEMS—One lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 16c; 25 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 11c per lb.

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

COOPER'S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide—Cows, hogs, sheep, horses, dogs. For bog lice, etc., spray one tablespoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful fluid to one pint water. Wounds and sores, bathe solution, two tablespoonfuls to five pints water. For sheep scab, one gallon to 120 gallons water—two dippings. Price: quart 75c; ½ gal. \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.00.

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

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying.

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

Dangerous to Use Home-Made Dips.

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

Price of Cooper's Cattle Dip—One quart, \$1.25 (makes 38 gallons); ½ gallon, \$1.75; 1 gallon, \$3.00 (makes 155 gallons).

SPRAY MACHINES.

We are sole Augusta Agents for the H. L. Hurst Mfg. Co. (Ohio) Spray Machines. Get large catalog.

Hurst's Fitz-All No. A1 with bbl. 18 ft. hose, 2½-in. cyl. for two men. Price \$30.50.

Hurst's Fitz-All No. 7, with bbl., 2½-in. cyl., 18 ft. hose, and 10-gal. galv. iron compression tank. Price \$36.70.

Hurst's Man Power No. 3, 20-gal. with wheel; wide spray. Price \$37.50.

GOULD'S BUCKET—No. 561½, \$7.00.

DEMING'S BUCKET No. 659½—Used largely for spraying cattle. "Veterinary Success" Sprayer. Complete, with 10-ft. lead and nozzle, \$8.00.

LOWELL'S FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER No. 110—The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers. Price, \$7.00.

LOWELL'S BUSINESS SPRAYER No. 123—Continuous compressed air with shut-off; galvanized steel. 1 gallon hand, \$3.50.

AUTO SPRAY PUMPS—"Brown's Knapsack." The best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.

Galv. Iron, 1D, each.....\$ 7.50
Brass, each, 1B.....11.00

"SUCCESS WHITE WASH" SPRAYER MACHINE No. 662—Deeming's "Universal," the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete.....\$13.50
Price, Brass, complete.....17.00
Standard Bucket Spray, complete.....5.50
Galvanized Knapsack attachment.....4.00
Potato attachment.....1.00
Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment......50

Brown's Knapsack Spray Pump.

Lowell's Business Sprayer, Compressed air, No. 123, 1 gallon.....\$ 3.50





HAND SPRAYERS—Every one knows the use of a Hand Sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Hudson No. 4512 Hand Sprayer, 1 quart.....\$0.60
Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer, 1 quart 1.00

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

Hudson No. 7212 Continuous Hand Sprayer, each...\$1.00
The best Hand Sprayer known. 1 quart.

DUSTING MACHINES.

SPRINGFIELD DUSTING MACHINES—For Calcium Arsenate for Boll Weevil; the standard machine approved by the Government, hand machine dusting one acre an hour. Supply limited. Buy now! Prices: \$20.00, and in one dozen lots at \$18.50 each. Each

Monarch (Single Row). Excellent Duster for Weevil, Potatoes, Melons and Vegetables.....\$16.00
Champion No. 2 (Double Row)..... 18.00
Champion No. 1 (Single Row)..... 15.00
Little Giant (Single Row)..... 12.00
Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower..... 1.00

Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

We Are Agents for the Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.

BUCKEYE

"The Best Incubator Made."

The name "Buckeye" represents "service"—and when we talk to you about Buckeye Incubators, we do not refer to the wood and metal of which the machine is constructed, but to the "service" we guarantee the Incubator to give.

After 25 years of consistent effort to bring our "service" to that state of perfection which places it on a plane of decided superiority, we have earned the reputation of building "the best Incubator made"—a reputation founded on the opinions of the highest authorities in the world.

Over 500,000 satisfied users represent the proof that we offer in support of Buckeye superiority—little breeders, big breeders, beginners, experts—breeders that include every class from boys and girls with a little 60-egg machine—up to the tremendous poultry plants with capacities of 50,000 eggs and more—all uniting in the same verdict.

The Agricultural Colleges and experimental stations throughout the United States are almost a solid unit in their selection of the Buckeye—which fact is the highest tribute that could possibly be paid to any agricultural device. The men in charge of such institutions are selected because of their wide experience and expert knowledge—and their opinions count for something.

There still remain many thousands of breeders, however, who fool themselves into the belief that they have no license to expect anything better than 50 or 60 per cent hatches—when as a matter of fact—they have reason to expect a chick from every hatchable egg they set.

It is no longer considered a feat to build an incubator that will hatch "some" chickens from "some" of the eggs placed in it (there are many such incubators on the market), but the truly successful incubator is the Machine that will hatch a chicken from every hatchable egg—the vigorous kind of chicks that start to grow the moment they are hatched, and continue to grow without forcing or doctoring.

That's the kind of hatches the Buckeye produces, and has been producing for 25 years. That's why we have

We positively Guarantee that no previous experience is necessary to operate a Buckeye.

You simply follow our instructions and get a chick from every hatchable egg that you put in the machine.

There is really so little for the operator of a Buckeye to do, that it can be told in a few words.

It's simply this:

You keep the lamp burning and turn the eggs twice a day.

That's positively all there is to do—and even the turning of the eggs is reduced to an operation that takes just about one minute for each tray full.

GUARANTEE.

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 40 days.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR MEDIUM PRICE.

Buckeye No. 14, Style E-65 egg capacity, each...\$15.00

Buckeye No. 16, Style E-120 egg capacity, each... 23.50

Buckeye No. 17, Style E-210 egg capacity, each... 32.50

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR STANDARD HIGH PRICE.

Buckeye Standard No. 1, 120 egg capacity, each...\$34.00

Buckeye Standard No. 2, 175 egg capacity, each... 39.50

Buckeye Standard No. 3, 250 egg capacity, each... 49.50

Buckeye Standard No. 4, 350 egg capacity, each... 58.50

Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each... 95.00

The Buckeye Incubator Company also manufacture MAMMOTH INCUBATORS, capacity 2,440 eggs. If interested in this machine, would be pleased to quote special price delivered, shipped direct from the manufacturer.

BUCKEYE BROODERS—Brooders as manufactured by the Buckeye people carry a guarantee, and you will find the following on each machine:

Guaranteed to raise more chicks and bigger chicks than any other Brooder.

Guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing.

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 if not satisfactory you can get your money back.

BUCKEYE OIL BURNER BROODERS—These are the best oil burner Brooders made today, well built and so constructed that chicks never crowd. This feature is lacking in so many Brooders which causes them to be a failure.

BUCKEYE METAL PORTABLE BROODERS—

No. 20, capacity 60 chicks.....\$10.50

No. 21, capacity 100 chicks..... 13.00

No. 22, capacity 150 chicks..... 17.00

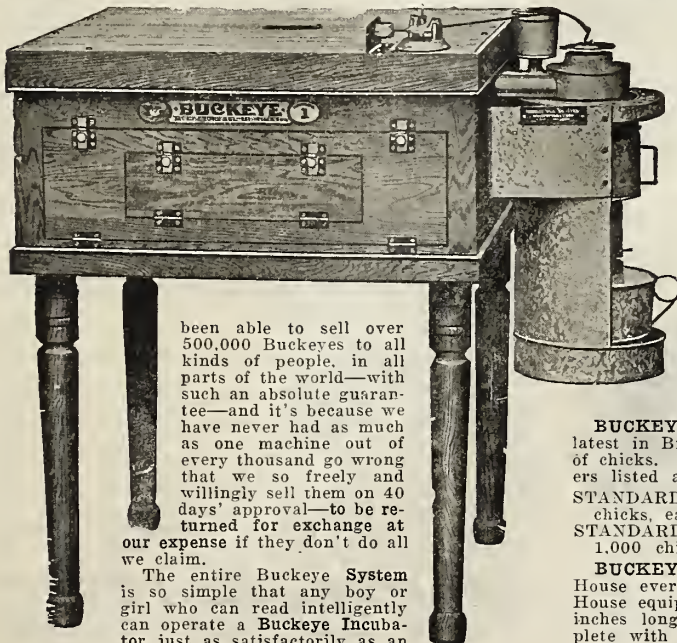
BUCKEYE COAL BURNING BROODERS—This is the latest in Brooders that will take care of a large number of chicks. These are guaranteed the same as other Brooders listed above.

STANDARD No. 18, capacity any number up to 500 chicks, each.....\$19.75

STANDARD No. 19, capacity any number up to 1,000 chicks, each..... 24.75

BUCKEYE COLONY HOUSE—The greatest Colony House ever built or offered. It makes an ideal Brooder House equipped with a Buckeye Portable Brooder, size 60 inches long, 36 inches wide and 36 inches high. Complete with floor, etc., \$14.00 each, f. o. b. factory.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From reliable breeders only.



been able to sell over 500,000 Buckeyes to all kinds of people, in all parts of the world—with such an absolute guarantee—and it's because we have never had as much as one machine out of every thousand go wrong that we so freely and willingly sell them on 40 days' approval—to be returned for exchange at our expense if they don't do all we claim.

The entire Buckeye System is so simple that any boy or girl who can read intelligently can operate a Buckeye Incubator just as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

We can supply settings of eggs, all breeds, best strains. Per setting of 15 eggs \$5.00 postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Write for prices.

OAT SPROUTERS—No Poultry raiser can afford to be without these green food producers.

DOUBLE QUICK GRAIN SPROUTER—Send for literature.

No. 1.....	\$10.00
No. 2.....	11.75
No. 3.....	17.00

POULTRY NETTING—(50 yards to roll.)—Used for fencing houses, chick runs, and many other things about the farm. We handle only the **Best Grade**.

1 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	\$1.50	1 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	\$3.25
2 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	2.60	2 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	5.90
3 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	3.50	3 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	8.00
4 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	4.50	4 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	10.75
5 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	5.50	5 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	13.40
6 ft. 2-inch mesh.....	6.50	6 ft. 1-inch mesh.....	16.00

On any wire we list, if you intend using large amounts, we will be glad to give you a special price.

STAPLES—For putting up wire: 1 lb. 30c.

UNION POULTRY LOCK FENCING—Union Lock is the standard poultry fence of the day, making not only one of the neatest, but the strongest and cheapest fence that can be built. Price per roll of ten rods, or 165 feet—

2 ft. high, 165 ft. long	\$2.75	4 ft. high, 165 ft. long	\$4.00
3 ft. high, 165 ft. long	3.10	5 ft. high, 165 ft. long	4.50
6 ft. high, 165 ft. long	5.10		

THE BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—Price.....\$3.75
THE BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—Price.....3.25

EMPIRE TRAINING AND EXHIBITION COOPS.

We are agents for the Empire Cooping Company, and can furnish any coops listed by them. We carry a full line in stock. Write for their catalog, giving full descriptions. Prices, f. o. b. Augusta.

Style AA—One apartment cage, wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends. Length 2 ft., width 2 ft., height 27 inches. Each, \$4.00.

Style A—Standard 3-apartment poultry coop with wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 inches. Each, \$7.75.

Style B—Standard 3-apartment poultry coop, with wire front and top. Solid 3-ply veneered back, ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 in. Each, \$8.25.

Style H—Pen Exhibition Coop, with veneered or wire ends. Each \$6.00.

Length of pen 4 ft., width 30 in., height 30 in.

Style E—Standard 4-apartment Bantam or Pigeon Coop, with wire front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 6 ft. Size of apartments 18x18x18 in. Each \$8.50.

ERIE SHIPPING COOPS—This 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 or cold.

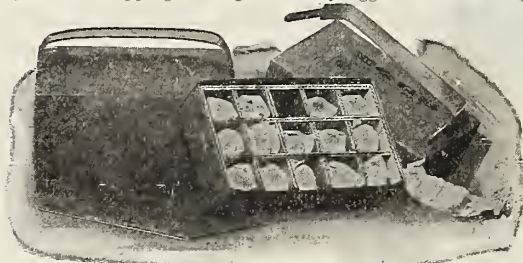
Erie No. A, 12x16x17.....	Each	Doz.	
Erie No. B, 12x18x22.....	\$0.75		\$ 6.30
Erie No. C, 12x22x22.....	.85		7.15
Erie No. D, 20x22x22.....	.95		7.65
Erie No. E, 20x24x22.....	1.10		10.50
	1.20		11.40

THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX—Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in express will alone pay for boxes.

25 Chick size, 12x 6x5.....	Each	Doz.	
50 Chick size, 12x12x5.....	\$0.35		\$2.45
100 Chick size, 24x12x5.....	.45		2.85
	.55		4.15

CHINA NEST EGGS—The most ideal china nest egg known. Price, each 8c; dozen 60c.

THE ERIE EGG BOX—These boxes are especially designed for shipping settings of fancy eggs. Note that egg



Erie Egg Box.

is protected upon all sides with one thickness of corrugated paper. When the top is on and the handle is inserted it locks the box so there can be no substitution of

inferior eggs. The handle serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the expressmen are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is a reminder. Prices— Each Doz.
 One setting size.....\$0.40 \$2.75
 Two setting size......50 3.95

THE ANDERSON EGG BOX—Especially constructed for packing eggs for setting purposes in quantity. Prices— Folded flat for shipment: 50-egg size, each, 55c; dozen, \$4.15; 100-egg size, each, 80c; dozen, \$6.65.

PAPER EGG BOXES FOR MARKET EGGS—Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$9.00.

We can furnish these printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.

FARMERS' MODERN EGG CARRIERS—Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs.

Price, complete, each.....\$2.00
 Extra jute hoard fillers, dozen.....1.00
 Extra egg tray fillers, dozen, 75c; 100.....5.00

LEG BANDS—Why are leg bands used? We are often asked this question. Every breeder of note is today using them. Different individuals and strains are kept separate in

this way. Poultrymen exhibiting birds are compelled to band them in order that judges will have some methods of identifying individual birds on score cards. The age of birds, too, can be kept and when too old to be profitable should be disposed of. You have to hand in order to keep correct egg records. There should be more bands used. We carry a complete line. In ordering Leg Bands always give sizes wanted or name of breed of fowls and number of males and females.

Climax Leg Band.

Prices Postpaid. Double Cinch.

12.....	\$.15	12.....	\$.15
25.....	.25	25.....	.25
50.....	.45	50.....	.40
100.....	.75	100.....	.65
500.....	3.25	500.....	2.75
1,000.....	6.00	1,000.....	5.25

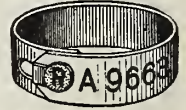
Leader Adjustable Leg Bands.

Aluminum, raised figures, the practical Leg Band.

12.....	\$.20	25.....	\$.40
50.....	.75	100.....	1.30

Smith Sealed Leg Bands.

12.....	\$.30
25.....	.50
60.....	1.00
100.....	1.50
500.....	6.50
1,000.....	12.50



Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands.

Plain, each.....\$.50 Lettered Jaw.....\$.65

Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons.

12.....	\$.15	25.....	\$.25
50.....	.40	100.....	.75

Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives—Price, postpaid, 50c.

Poultry Markers—You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates of hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best.

Model Poultry Marker—Each.....35c

Lambert's Marker—Each.....25c

Petty's Marker—Each.....25c

Judging Sticks—Prices, small, 65c; medium, 85c; large, \$1.00.
Pilling Fowl Catcher—Price, postpaid, 20c.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—We carry in stock a complete line of Caponizing Instruments and Poultry Surgical Cases. Write us for literature if interested.

Pilling's Philadelphia Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$2.50.

Pilling's Farmer Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$3.00.

Pilling's Cupped Forcep Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$5.00.

Farmer Miles' Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$7.50.

Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases—Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case No. 15, \$1.50.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 30.....\$3.00
 Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 50.....5.00
 Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 75.....7.50

FOOD HOPPERS—Different style food hoppers are made according to different methods of feeding, and are practical and often save their cost in feed bills the first month. We carry a complete line of all standard tested kinds.

COAT'S AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER—IT IS THREE MACHINES IN ONE—Three sets of different size wire mesh accompanying each feeder. It takes but a minute to change it to a grain feeder.



Changing the mesh does the trick. These feeders are guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction. **PRICE:**
 No. 1 holds 6 quarts, \$1.25, for little Chicks.
 No. 2 holds 8 quarts, \$2.00, for Hens.
 No. 3 holds 12 quarts, \$3.00, for Hens.
 No. 4 holds 20 quarts, \$3.50, for Hens.

NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDERS—This is one of the best Automatic Grain Feeders on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and will last a lifetime. **Price:**
 No. 1—1 peck.....\$2.50 No. 3—1 bushel.....\$4.10
 No. 2—½ bu..... 3.50 No. 4—1½ bushel..... 5.00

SIX IN ONE EXERCISER AND FEEDER—The Six in One is the most complete Exerciser and Feeder ever offered on the market. It has a large compartment in the center for mixed grain, which is fed automatically. Besides this it has five other compartments for dry mash, oyster shell, grit and charcoal. They are all intact, ready, and is the only Feeder known on the market today that the user can fill and go away for several days, knowing that his flock will be properly fed and systematically during his absence. They are strongly built and with care will last forever. We advise all poultry raisers to at least try one of these. 20-quart size, each, \$3.75.

MODEL DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Made of heavy galvanized iron and should with little care last a lifetime. Suitable for Dry Grain and Beet scraps. Price, each, \$1.00; ½ dozen, \$5.00.

FAVORITE DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Rust-proof and will never clog. Has round bottom made of heavy galvanized iron. The best wall dry mash Food Hopper known. 12-in., each, \$1.25 18-in., each, \$1.50 24-in., each, \$1.75

FAVORITE CHICK FEEDERS—This is the only practical dry mash wall chick feeder that we have ever offered. These are well made and are very handy to use in a Brooder house. 10-inch, each.....\$3.00

MODEL GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

No poultryman can be without these very handy articles. Made of heavy galvanized iron and will last a lifetime. The top keeps contents clean and protects from rain. Made especially for holding Oyster Shell, Grit, Charcoal, Bone, etc., and can be hung on side of walls of pen, keeping these necessities constantly before your birds. Price, each, 75c; ½ dozen.....\$4.00

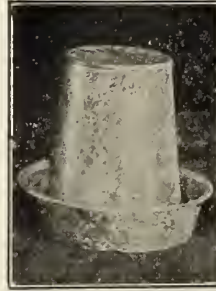


Model Grit and Shell Boxes.

THE OVERALL FEEDER—This is one of the best Feeders on the market today, especially for feeding mash feeds. There is no waste of feed, and they are easily accessible. There is no clogging of feed, and can be cleaned without waste of time. This feeder is strong and will last a lifetime with any care. **Price:**
 Chick size\$0.55
 Six quart size..... .65
 One-peck size75

DRINKING FOUNTAINS—Every poultryman knows the necessity of keeping before his birds at all times fresh clean water; for results your birds will require this. We carry a complete line of Drinking Fountains, all sizes and suitable for any conditions.

freeze. Made one quart size, 35c; 2 quart size, 40c; 4 quart size, 55c.



Kentuco Drink Founts. Davis Food and Water Fountains.



FEED AND WATER CUPS—These are especially adapted to use in exhibition or conditioning coops. Single size, each, 15c; ½ dozen, 75c; 1 dozen, \$1.35. Pen size, each, 20c; ½ dozen, \$1.20; 1 dozen, \$2.00.

BEISE DRINKING FOUNTS—One of the best founts, made of galvanized iron and nicely finished. Fills same as a pail, does not spill when laid down for use and the convex front prevents bursting in Winter; also makes it easy to clean.

No. 1 holds 3 quarts, Little Chicks, 45c; No. 2 holds 2 gallons. Grown Fowls, 75c; No. 3 holds 3 gallons, Grown Fowls, 85c; No. 4 holds 4 gallons, Grown Fowls, 95c.

DAVIS ALL RITE FOUNTS—This is a small fount, handy and easy to clean. Nothing better to use for young chicks in brooder houses, or for an old hen in brood coop. Do not break easily, and last indefinitely. Each, 25c; ½ dozen, \$1.50; 1 dozen, \$2.50.

POULTRY REMEDIES—All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all are reliable. For some we are agents. Any listed we can recommend.

Here's a Sure Way to Make Hens Lay, and it costs nothing to try.—Eggs will undoubtedly be higher in price this year than ever before. If you can keep your hens laying, this is your opportunity to make money.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) is a new scientific discovery for hens that stimulates the egg-laying organs and makes the hen healthy, strong and vigorous. As a result, she lays regularly in any season.

Don Sung is easily given in the feed, and costs, nothing to try. It doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. In fact, it makes her healthier. It is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

Try This Test at Our Risk—Take ten hens, separate them from the others and give them Don Sung for one month. Then figure your egg yield. If you don't find that Don Sung has paid for itself and paid you a good profit besides, your money will be refunded without question or argument. A 50-cent package will handle this test.

Certainly this is fair enough. If your hens lay more, you are ahead. If they don't, you get your money back. We will take all the risk—we simply ask of you the opportunity to prove our claims. Get Don Sung for your hens today and start them laying. It will pay you.

Price, 50 Cents—Large Size, \$1.00—Holds 3 times the 50c size.

POULTRY POWDERS AND EGG PRODUCERS.

Magic Powder, small size, 30c; large size, 60c.

International Poultry Powder, small size, 30c; medium, 60c; large size, \$1.20.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 30c, 60c, \$1.20.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 1½-lb. pkg., 30c; 3-lb. pkg., 60c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.20.

Saylor's Poultry Powder, 30c.

ROUP REMEDIES — Conkey's Roup Remedy, small size, 30c; medium, 60c.

Conkey's Roup Pills—30c and 60c.

Rust Roup Pills—Small size, 30c; medium, 60c; large, \$1.20.

Willet's Roup Remedy—Small size, 30c; large, 60c.

Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies—Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy—Small size, 30c; large, 60c.

Conkey's Healing Ointment—30c.

White Diarrhoea Remedies—Conkey's 30c and 60c.

Cholera Remedies—Conkey's Cholera Remedy, small size, 30c; large, 60c.

McCANDLISH IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER

PATENTED JULY 17, 1917 -- NO. 1234054

EQUIPPED WITH ADJUSTABLE PARTS FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF FEED



AN IDEAL DRINKING RECEPTACLE ALSO

MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON NO ROUGH EDGES WASTE IMPOSSIBLE CAN'T CAPSIZE

LENGTHS 12, 20 AND 30 IN.

PRICES 35, 50 & 75 CTS.

REVOLVING ROD PREVENTS THE CHICKS FROM PERCHING UPON IT, MAKING THE FEEDER ABSOLUTELY SANITARY

DAVIS FOOD AND WATER FOUNTAINS—A very cheap and practical fount or feed hopper—use a quart bottle as a water fount or a fruit jar as a feed hopper. Hangs against the wall in brooder houses. Little chicks can easily drink, yet do not get wet. Each, 25c; ½ dozen, \$1.25; dozen, \$2.25.

KENTUCO DRINK FOUNTS—These are a standard article made of heavy galvanized iron and will not rust or

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Willet's Cholera Remedy—Small size, 30c; large, 60c.

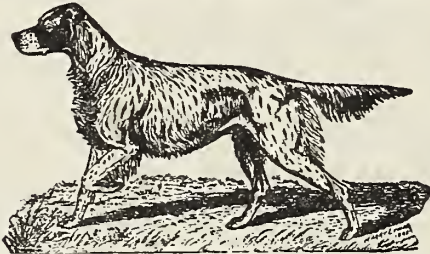
MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY REMEDIES.	
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.....	30c and 60c
Conkey's Worm Powder.....	30c and 60c
Conkey's Gape Remedy.....	30c and 60c
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.....	60c
Conkey's Poultry Laxative.....	30c
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.....	60c
Conkey's Canker Remedy.....	60c
Conkey's Flea Salve.....	30c

LICE AND INSECT KILLERS.	
Lambert's Death to Lice.....	15c, 30c, 60c and \$1.20
Pratt's Lice Powder.....	30c and .60
Conkey's Insect Powder.....	30c and .60
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....	15c and .30
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....	40c, 70c and 1.10
Conkey's Noxicide.....	40c and .70

POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES.

We carry a complete line of Poultry Feeds and Necessities, such as: Scratch Feed, Mash, Beef Scrap, Charcoal, Grit, Oyster Shell, etc. But owing to the market changes we are unable to quote prices in catalog, but will be glad to do so on request.

DOG FOODS AND REMEDIES.



Glover's Imperial Dog Remedies.

Distemper Remedy.....	\$1.00	Vermifuge.....	\$0.50
Mange Remedy.....	.50	Liver Pills.....	.50
Black Tongue Remedy.....	.50	Condition Pills.....	.50
Blood Purifier.....	.50	Digestive Pills.....	.50
Liniment.....	.50	Worm Capsules.....	.50
Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.50		

We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested, write for Dr. Glover's book on dog diseases—free.

SERGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES (PER BOX).

Mange Cure.....	\$0.50	Sure Shot Capsules.....	\$0.50
Condition Pills, large.....	1.00	Rheumatic Pills.....	.50
Condition Pills, small.....	.50	Flea Remedy, bot.....	.25
Iron and Arsenic Pills, large.....	1.00	Canker Wash, bot.....	.50
Iron and Arsenic Pills, small.....	.50	Constipation Cure.....	.25
Sure Shot Liquid, bot.....	.50	Soft Carbohc Soap.....	.25

We are agents for the above well known remedies. If interested in dogs and diseases, write for "Free Booklet." Spratt's Dog Soap, 25c cake; dozen.....\$1.75 Lister's Dog Soap, 10c cake; dozen.....1.00

FEED FOR DOGS.

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Vegetable Dog Cakes—The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world, a staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs.

Bulk 100-lb. boxes, \$12.00; ¼-lb. carton, 20c; 2½-lb. carton, 40c; 5-lb. carton, 75c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits—The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package. Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$12.00; ¼-lb. carton, 20c; 2½-lb. carton, 40c; 5-lb. carton, 75c.

Prepared Canned Meat—2½-lb. cans. An Ideal Dog Food, very convenient, never spoils. One can, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.

PET STOCK.

Thoroughbred Dogs, Chickens, Rabbits, Etc.

We have on hand at all times, or can supply on short notice, pedigreed Dogs, all breeds, Angora cats, thoroughbred chickens, Eggs for setting, etc.

Let us know your wants and we will gladly quote prices.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

For more than 30 years this has been the Standard Cream Separator of the world. Farmers, as well as dairymen, are finding out the advantages of a Separator and that they pay for themselves within a year. Sooner or later you will buy a Separator, and when you do insist on getting the best. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a Separator today, for every three pounds of butter you are making without a Separator you

can make four pounds or more with a De Laval, besides the labor saved.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS—We carry in stock.

No. 15, 750 pounds capacity	per hour.....	\$120.00
No. 12, 500 pounds capacity	per hour.....	100.00
No. 10, 350 pounds capacity,	per hour.....	90.00
No. 5, 150 pounds capacity	per hour.....	75.00

DE LAVAL M I L K

CLARIFIER—

No. 100.....\$200.00

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

OIL—½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gallon.....\$1.50

CHAMPION MILK COOLERS

No. 2, capacity 4 gallons,	each.....	\$ 7.50
No. 3, capacity 8 gallons,	each.....	8.50
No. 4, capacity 12 gallons,	each 10.50	

STERILAC SANITARY MILK PAILS

Standard.....	\$3.75
Seamless.....	6.00

DAIRY THERMOMETER—

Taylor 5715; all glass; floating; churn and pasturizing. Price, \$1.50.

DAVIS SWING CHURNS

No. 1, 4 gallons or less.....	\$13.25	
No. 2, 5 gallons or less.....		\$15.25
No. 3, 8 gallons or less.....		15.50
No. 4, 10 gallons or less.....		18.50
No. 5, 13 gallons or less.....		19.50
No. 6, 17 gallons or less.....		23.50
No. 7, 30 gallons or less.....		34.00
No. 8, 40 gallons or less.....		39.00
No. 9 50 gallons or less.....		44.00

MILK CANS—

1 gal. size, each.....	\$1.75	8 gal. size, each.....	\$6.15
3 gal. size, each.....	2.50	10 gal. size, each.....	6.50
5 gal. size, each.....	5.00		
5 gal. Refrigerator Cream cans, each.....			9.50

MILK BOTTLES (Standard Weight)—

Doz. Gross		Doz. Gross	
½ pts.....	\$0.55	6.25	Qts.....\$1.00
Pts.....	.80	3.00	½ Gal.....2.50

Csborn Milk Can Brushes—No. 08, each 35c; doz. \$3.60. Osborn Milk Bottle Brushes—No. 86, each 40c; doz. \$4.00.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS (Galvanized Iron)—

6 pt. size, each.....	\$1.00	6 qt. size, each.....	\$1.50
8 pt. size, each.....	1.50	8 qt. size, each.....	2.00
20 pt. size, each.....	2.10		

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—

Regular, per box, 5 M, \$2.35; 5 boxes 25 M, at \$2.25 per box. Certified, per box 5 M, \$2.95; 5 boxes 25 M, at \$2.85 per box.

BUTTER PAPER—Heavily Parafined—

1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 32c per lb.

BUTTER CARTONS—(1 lb. size)—

1 dozen 25c; 100 \$1.75.

WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER—

80 lb. kegs at \$6.55 per 100 lbs.; 280 lb. barrels at \$5.55 per 100 lbs.

"B. K. DISINFECTANT"—(For dairy use)—

1 quart \$1.00; 1 gallon \$2.75. BUTTER COLORING—Wells & Richardson, bottle, 25c; ½ doz. \$1.25. Wells & Richardson, bot. 50c; ½ doz. \$2.25.

We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.

BIRD SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

Mocking Bird Food.....	Pkg. \$0.25	½ Doz. \$1.15
Bird Manna.....	.15	.75
Bird Bitters.....	.25	1.25
Song Restorer.....	.25	1.25
Plumage Restorer.....	.25	1.25
Bird Eye Water.....	.25	1.25
Mite Exterminator.....	.25	1.25
Moulting Pepper.....	.25	1.25

Bird Seed (1-lb. packages).....	Pkg. \$0.25	1 Doz. \$2.25
Silver Gravel.....	.15	.75
Cuttle Fish Bone, per pound.....	.25	

Mixed Bird Seed (bulk)—10 pounds, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, 18c; 100 pounds, 16c per pound.

We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cages, etc.

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

MANUFACTURERS

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Disinfectant of the Creolin order, with strong Carbolic Acid odor. Use 1 part to 50 of water. For closets, sinks, drains, public places and floors, and for mosquito larvae in stagnant water. Qts. 35c, Gals. \$1.00.

PINEOLA DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT—(For those who dislike Carbolic odors.) For closets, floors and bath. A powerful new Disinfectant and a healthful pleasing Deodorant. A pine oil base. Carries fine refreshing, delightful odor and ozone of a pine forest. Use one part to 75 of water. Qts. 60c, Gal. \$1.50.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Invaluable for hog and other animal lice, fleas, mites, etc. Coal tar odor. Use 1 part to 25 of water. Qts. 50c, Gal. \$1.25.

CLIMAX MANGE REMEDY—Pine tar odor. Especially and universally now used for Barbers' Shampoo and for all scalp and hair treatments. We guarantee its superior excellence. Leaves hair soft and glossy. Prices: 1 12-oz. bottle 75c, 1 doz. \$6.50, 1 gal. \$4.25.

COMFORT BED BUG EXTERMINATOR—For spraying. Easily applied. Pleasant odor. Non-poisonous. Vastly superior to the usual poisonous preparations. Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., writes us Dec., 1919: "We had two shipments from you of 'Comfort Bed Bug Exterminator.' We had a great many complaints as to bed bugs, and it really looked, one time, as if we would have to discard \$2,500 worth of box spring mattresses. We have now no more complaints, and we take great pleasure in indorsing your remedy." Prices: Pts. 50c, Qts. 75c, Gals. (tin) \$1.75, sprayers (1 qt.) extra at 60c, 85c, \$1.00 each.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR No. 1—Spray. The best remedy for mosquitoes at night. For dog fleas, Argentine Ant exterminator. No. 2, use for Cattle Fly Driver. Qts. 60c, Gal. \$1.75. Sprayers free.

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY—For hookworm in dogs. Contains also tonic pills free in each package, \$1.00 postpaid. **Symptoms**—Paleness of tongue and mouth, which finally become black, abnormal appetite for the eating of dirt and clay, cough and vomiting, dribbling of thick and ropy saliva, champing of jaws (most cases of supposed rabies are simply Black Tongue), sore mouth, loss of appetite and inability to swallow, breath, vomits and excrements of bloody mucus and bile offensive, skin hide-bound, weakness of legs and hindquarters, and great weakness which increases up to death.

CARTWRIGHT'S DCG MANGE REMEDY—An old remedy. Powder 50c postpaid.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SCAP—Kills dog odor and fleas; helps skin and hair. Cake 20c, and 3 for 60c, postpaid.

NATIONAL HOG MEDICINE—Has proven in many cases with us an immense help in hog cholera herds. Valuable hog medicine of 6 ingredients. An old formula of the U. S. Government, 25c pkg., postpaid 30c.

WILLET'S FLY GUARD—Spray. Drives Flies from Mules, Cows, etc. Price—One-gal. can, \$1.00; bulk—cans extra—75c per gallon.

WILLET'S BARIUM CARBONATE RAT POISON—The Government's new remedy now used with sensational success against rats, at Atlantic ports. The best anti-rat and mice remedy; 100 per cent efficient, too, for cock roaches. Get literature. Price: 1-lb. carton (powder) 35c, postpaid 40 cents.

WILLET'S FLAKE NAPHTHALENE—100 per cent efficient for clothes moths, carpet beetles and their eggs. Wonderfully efficient, too, in driving away rats and mice.

Bulk, 1-lb. 35c, 3-lb. postpaid for \$1.00. Bulk, 10 lbs. at 25c a pound.

"REX BRAND" COTTON MARKING AND BRANDING INK—For cotton buyers and shippers. Green, blue, red, purple and black. One package for 50 gals. ink \$5.00; 1 package for 10 gals. ink \$1.50. "Fadeless Blue" for cotton mill cloth or cotton bales. 1 package for 25 gals. ink \$3.50.

"WILLET'S HOG LICE AND MANGE OIL"—For spraying, rubbing, or rubbing posts. Made of "Crude Texas-well Oil," mixed and lightened for spraying uses, with "Gas Oil," and to which is added to eradicate the Mange, a strong germicidal "Pine Oil." Prices one barrel 30c per gal.; one gallon cans 60c.

OTHER HOG LICE OILS—Use in hog wallows "Crude Texas Oil"—Barrel 30c gal.; one gal. cans 60c. For spraying and rubbing posts many use "Gas Oil"—an unrefined Kerosene, however, less effective than is WILLET'S HOG LICE AND MANGE OIL. Price "Gas Oil," barrel 25c gal.; one gal. cans 60c.

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

CAROLINA COTTON SEED GRADER—The only machine we have ever found that will do rapid work and will clean successfully big cotton seed, little seed, black seed, runty seed and trash, and leave you a homogeneous seed of the size as wanted. In planting the ungraded seeds, the smaller seeds and the black seeds will always come up first and at cotton-chopping time will be the most advanced plants, and these most undesirable and unwanted plants will be the very ones that will be left. Price of the above machine \$50.00 Augusta.

CANNING OUTFITS.

	Price
EL-FLOL No. 14—holds 14 quarts.....	\$ 5.00
No. 24—holds 24 quarts.....	12.00
No. 30—holds 30 quarts.....	17.50
No. 64—holds 64 quarts.....	32.50
CAPPING STEELS	1.50
TIPPING COPPER .....	.50
SOLDER WIRE (Roll).....	.75
SAL AMONICA (Quart).....	.40

TIN CANS.

No. 3—100 per carton.....	\$ 6.00
No. 2—125 per carton.....	5.80

WILLET'S FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

	Price
Carolina Cotton Seed Grader.....	\$ 50.00
Bostrom Improved Farm Level.....	22.50
Master's Plant Setters.....	5.50
Cyclone Seed Sowers.....	2.00
Black Hawk Grist Mill.....	3.50
Black Hawk Corn Sheller.....	2.50
Perfection Garden Drill and Seeder.....	2.25
Peerless Velvet Bean Thrasher, No. 4 Power.....	125.00

SPRINGFIELD DUSTING MACHINE—For Calcium Arsenate for Boll Weevil; the standard machine approved by the Government, hand machine dusting one acre an hour. Price: \$17.50; ½ dozen at \$16.50 each.

JOHNSON'S No. 10 COTTON DUSTER—(Sprocket power, two-horse), \$343.50 F. O. B. Kansas City. Includes lighting equipment.

WILLET'S 1920

SPRING CATALOG

FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH



N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.