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WILLET'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE

1914



The Best
Seeds that Grow
for
Field or Garden



N.L. WILLET
SEED CO.

849 Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

USE FARMOGERM

FOR

Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetch, AND OTHER LEGUMES.



Farmogerm is the only preparation of Legume Bacteria that can be guaranteed to be pure and high-bred, and the only preparation that is put up in such a way that the bacteria will keep in live, active condition until you are ready to use them.

By mixing the contents of the bottle with the seed, you supply the plants with all the nitrogen they require and the bacteria store up in the roots a large amount of nitrogen to benefit following crops. The nodules on the roots are 8% nitrogen.

Your success in growing Legumes depends to a large extent on the quality of the bacteria you have in the land. The amount of nitrogen left in the soil by a crop of cow peas or any other Legume depends upon the strength and activity of the inoculation. It pays to have the best, and Farmogerm is recognized as the only standard preparation.

PRICE LIST

1 ACRE SIZE, \$2.00

5 ACRE SIZE, \$9.00

In ordering, state which of the following crops you wish to inoculate:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Garden Peas | Canadian Field Peas | Red Clover | Vetch |
| Garden Beans | Crimson Clover | Berseem Clover | Soy Beans |
| Cow Peas | Burr Clover | Alfalfa | Peanuts |

Garden Size, 50 cents, put up only for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, and Sweet Peas

Collins, Ga., Sept. 16th, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
Athens, Ga.

June 11, 1912.

Messrs. Coe-Mortimer Company,
Charleston, S. C.

Mr. E. S. Mather,
% The Coe-Mortimer Co.,
Charleston, S. C.

Gentlemen:

Dear Sir:

I am sending you enclosed three peanut roots that I treated the seed with Farmogerm from which they were grown.

You will note the size, and number, of nodules on the roots; these peanuts were grown on new land where nothing had been grown before.

On this same land I have some peanuts where the seed were not treated which have but very few nodules on them and those that are on them are very small.

The yield where the Farmogerm was used is from 100 to 200 per. greater than where it was not applied.

I have some peanuts in another field on old land that is rich enough to make a bale of cotton to the acre with an application of 500 pounds of standard Guano to the acre on which I have been planting peanuts every other year for four years. I have examined the roots of these peanuts and find but very few nodules. The yield will be very much smaller than where the Farmogerm was applied.

Yours very truly,

J. D. COLEMAN.

I wish to state that the result of our experiment in Brooks County with Farmogerm on Vetch gave us most gratifying results. Where the seed were inoculated we got a growth of Vetch fully three feet tall and perfect stand was maintained to maturity. Where seed were not inoculated they generally came up properly but soon died. At maturity not more than five per cent. of the plants could be found and none of them were more than six inches high. These seed were sown in the early Spring with Oats. The growth of the Oats where the Vetch had been inoculated was much more vigorous and had a long season. This was due doubtless to the Nitrogen gathered by the Vetch and utilized by the Oats during its growing season.

Thanking you for your assistance and co-operation in our demonstration work I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LOY E. RAST,
Instructor in Agromony.

WRITE FOR FARMOGERM BOOK

To Our Friends and Customers

IN ISSUING our Annual 1914 Catalog we have endeavored to list and offer this season only the highest grade seed. Our stocks come from the best growers to be found, and are especially selected for the South, and only the best results should be obtained when planted.

Our descriptions of varieties are not exaggerated, nor misleading.

We wish to thank our customers of the past who have shown their confidence in the company by favoring us with their patronage. These orders are much appreciated. We want your business this year, and to those that have not dealt with us, we ask that they will at least send us a trial order. We promise to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

January 1, 1914.

General Information and Terms of Sale

HOW TO SEND MONEY Remittances should be made either in the form of an Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. 1c and 2c postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts provided they are carefully wrapped, so as to prevent sticking. When personal checks are sent, add 10 cents to cover the cost of collecting. Banks now charge exchange on personal checks.

BE SURE TO GIVE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS with each order. Every season we get a number of orders without name of sender or Post Office, and the post mark on the envelope is often too obscure to be made out. There is no way of finding out who the senders are; consequently we are blamed, whereas the fault is their own entirely. We therefore beg our correspondents to write their full name and address on each order.

YOU RUN NO RISK in sending cash with your order. Our reputation as honest and experienced Seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned of any Bank or Wholesale Merchant, who are subscribers to either of the Commercial Agencies.

ALL SEEDS SPOT CASH It is impossible for us to open account with every individual ordering seed, as seed buyers are too numerous and widely scattered over the earth. Our terms are cash with order, or sight draft bill of lading. No orders are sent out to unknown correspondents unless 25% of the amount accompanies the order. We cannot ship C. O. D. by freight to points where there is no bank.

SEED BY MAIL The postage rate on seed, bulbs and plants is not affected by the parcel post law. The postage rate is still the same, eight cents per pound, except a package can now be sent in the First and Second Zones weighing 20 pounds, a radius of 150 miles; 11 pounds to points beyond the First and Second Zones. Remember, however, we pay the postage on all seeds sent by mail at our catalog price, on Packets, Ounce and Quarter-pounds only. When larger quantities are ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage 10c a pound; when quarts are ordered add 15c a quart on Peas, Beans and Corn and 10c per pound on Onion Sets.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES We have obtained from the Southern Express Company, a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Company, for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15 pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different Express Companies.

EXPRESS CHARGES On plants listed in this catalog are approximately 35 cents per thousand, single thousand lots, 25 cents per thousand, when more than a thousand plants are ordered. These charges will have to be paid by you on delivery of plants. Absolutely no plants will be shipped unless order is accompanied by cash.

NOTE! The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All seed, and especially such as Grains, Clovers, Vetches, Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first class seeds.

GUARANTEE We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but at the same time it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms return them at once and we will refund money.

GERMINATION TEST Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy newspaper thoroughly wet. Keep the newspaper damp for a week and note results.

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 for later and hardier crops. Prepare land for Irish Potatoes next month. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kanit. Plant asparagus roots, and cabbage plants. Plant early crop of English Peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, and turnips. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets, and cauliflower. Prune your vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet's Insecticides. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass, pansy and other flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

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

FEBRUARY

For the Garden—Finish dressing asparagus beds. Plant out asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hot beds egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish Potatoes, English peas, horseradish and onion sets. Later in the month early corn can be planted. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, celery, cress, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting your vines and trees. Do not forget to spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded either by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

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

MARCH

For the Garden—This is an active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most of them are sown, the better. Continue to set out asparagus roots for new beds. Plant English peas for succession. Transplant cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce from hot beds. Sow your herbs in garden. Plant asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, parsley, parsnips, pepper, radishes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes, and salsify. Late in the month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted for early use if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumber and squash. Continue to plant strawberries. Sow and transplant your hardy flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. In case of cold spells protect the blossom of your fruit trees with smoke. Spray your trees if necessary.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds can be planted, the earlier the month the better. Sow beardless barley, can be cut

June 1st or before, makes an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Sow tobacco seed. Plant artichokes for hogs, also dwarf Essex rape. Put in your first crop of Spanish Peanuts. This is the month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get your land in condition for planting cotton next month.

APRIL

For the Garden—Look after your asparagus beds, replant the seeds that were planted the preceding month if necessary to secure a good stand. Many of them can be planted for later crops. Plant garden corn and snap beans every 2 or 3 weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, musk melons, squash and cucumbers. Lawn grass can be planted any time this month, the earlier the better. Sow your flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner of your place. It not only beautifies it, but makes a valuable seed for poultry in the fall. Look after your orchard, and if necessary, spray.

For the Farm—(The cotton planting month)—Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice; watermelons can be planted; all sorghums, millets and fodder can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans for early crops. Plant sweet potatoes. Set out tobacco plants. Plant sugar beets, and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu makes fine feed for poultry in the fall.

MAY

For the Garden—Late this month transplant celery; winter cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be set out. They must be well watered and protected from the sun. Continue to plant corn and snap beans. Table peas and running beans should be planted. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in the fall.

For the Farm—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding, also sorghums, millets, can be planted now, likewise cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice and velvet beans and soy beans can be planted; also sweet potatoes and pumpkins. Get your oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and King cotton seed the following month.

JUNE

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

For the Farm—Sow millets, sorghum, cow peas, soy beans velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant your late corn and King's early cotton. Mangel wurzel beets can be sown. Sweet potato slips set out.

JULY

For the Garden—Make preparation for fall garden. Gather and store your onion sets and shallots and Irish potatoes. Put in another crop of beets. Plant rutabaga and turnips. Replant cabbage and celery. Get your ground ready for winter cabbage. Sow collards for transplanting in the fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling, and get your fall crop of Irish potatoes in.

For the Farm—Sow German Millet, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop of Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June Corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or as a soil improver. Sow dwarf Essex rape for green and grazing.

AUGUST

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

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. It makes an excellent hay crop and grazing, and a wonderful soil improver if turned under. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards the end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be successfully planted.

SEPTEMBER

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

For the Farm—Sow beardless barley, can be cut in November. When cut in bloom makes excellent hay, or when ripe makes fine grain food, no beards and can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed

by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson and burr clover, any time during this month. Sow vetches, grasses and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Continue to sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant dwarf Essex Rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

OCTOBER

For the Garden—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard and spinach can be grown. Onion sets can be planted any time during the month. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring planting. Plant Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

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

NOVEMBER

For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month. Thyme and horseradish beds should be taken up and divided. Strawberry beds planted and manured and prepared for spring. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to plant and prune fruit trees and get ready to start spraying. The earlier the vines and trees are pruned after frost the better. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs. Set out your roses.

For the Farm—Gather and bank your sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat can be sown. Herd's grass 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. If turned under it will improve the soil.

DECEMBER

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

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.

INDEX

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Artichokes, Green Globe..... | 4 | Dairy Supplies..... | 72 | Pepper..... | 19 |
| Artichokes, Jerusalem..... | 4 and 52 | Dog Remedies..... | 71 | Pepper Plants..... | 19 |
| Asparagus Bunchers..... | 4 | Egg Plant..... | 14-15 | Planting Calendar..... | 2-3 |
| Asparagus Knives..... | 4 | Fertilizer..... | 31 | Plant Seters..... | 9 |
| Asparagus Roots..... | 4 | Flower Pots..... | 31 | Potatoes, Draws..... | 22 |
| Asparagus Seed..... | 4 | Flower Seed..... | 29-30 | Potatoes, Irish..... | 19-20 |
| Bacteria (Farmogerm)..... | Inside Cover | Germicides..... | 60-61 | Potatoes, Sweet..... | 21-22 |
| Barley..... | 54 | Grass Catchers..... | 31 | Poultry Remedies..... | 70-71 |
| Beans, Garden..... | 5 | Grass, Lawn..... | 31 | Poultry Supplies..... | 67-70 |
| Beans, Soy or Soja..... | 47-48 | Grass, Miscellaneous..... | 58-59 | Pruning Shears..... | 31 |
| Beans, Velvet..... | 48 | Grass, Roots..... | 59 | Pumpkins..... | 22 |
| Beets..... | 6 | Grazing Mixture, Willet's..... | 55 | Radishes..... | 22-23 |
| Beets, Plants..... | 7 | Hay Curing Frames..... | 46 | Raffia..... | 4 |
| Beets, for Stock..... | 7 | Herbs..... | 28-29 | Rape..... | 23 and 53 |
| Beggar Weed..... | 53-54 | Hog Goobers..... | 52 | Rice..... | 54 |
| Brooders..... | 65-66 | Incubators..... | 64-66 | Rye..... | 55 |
| Brussels Sprouts..... | 7 | Insecticides..... | 60-61 | Salsify or Oyster Plant..... | 23 |
| Buckwheat..... | 54 | Kale..... | 15 | Spinach..... | 23 |
| Bug Death..... | 63 | Lawn Mowers..... | 31 | Seed Sowers..... | 55 |
| Bulbs..... | 30 | Lettuce..... | 15 | Shallu..... | 50 |
| Cabbages..... | 8 | Lettuce, Plants..... | 15 | Sorghum..... | 48-49 |
| Cabbages, Plants..... | 9 | Millet, German..... | 50 | Spraying Machines..... | 62 |
| Cantaloupes..... | 11-12 | Millet, Japanese..... | 50 | Squash..... | 24 |
| Carrots..... | 10 | Millet, Pearl or Cat-Tail..... | 50 | Strawberry Plants..... | 24 |
| Carrots, for Stock..... | 10 | Milo Maize..... | 50 | Sugar Cane, Georgia..... | 51 |
| Cattle Dip..... | 63 | Mustard..... | 15-16 | Sugar Cane, Japan..... | 51 |
| Cauliflower..... | 10 | Oats..... | 54-55 | Sunflower..... | 53 |
| Celery Seed..... | 10 | Okra..... | 16 | Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet..... | 7 |
| Celery Plants..... | 10 | Onion Plants..... | 17 | Tomato Plants..... | 25 |
| Chufas..... | 52 | Onion Seed..... | 16-17 | Tomato Seed..... | 24-25 |
| Clovers..... | 56-57 | Onion Sets..... | 17 | Teosinte..... | 50 |
| Collards..... | 10-11 | Parsley..... | 18 | Threshing Machines, (Cow Peas, Beans, etc.)..... | 47 |
| Corn, Field..... | 31-33 | Parsnip..... | 18 | Tobacco..... | 54 |
| Corn, Garden..... | 12-13 | Peas, Canada Field..... | 47 | Turnips..... | 25-26 |
| Corn, Kaffir..... | 50 | Peas, Cow or Field..... | 44-46 | Vetches..... | 56 |
| Corn, Pop..... | 13 | Peas, Garbanzos..... | 47 | Water Melons..... | 26-27-28 |
| Cotton Seed..... | 34-44 | Peas, Garden..... | 18-19 | Wheat..... | 55 |
| Cream Separators..... | 72 | Peanuts..... | 51-52 | | |
| Cucumbers..... | 14 | Pecan Nuts..... | 54 | | |

SEEDS BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

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

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown.

Note—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots in the United States. United States seed trade supplied.

One ounce of seed sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants; 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

Culture—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 pounds to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the over-lying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

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

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



Ben Tillman Asparagus

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation produced a highly superior strain, known as Muirheads; Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and speers than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Speers 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. A South Carolina planter cleared this year \$90.00 an acre over all expenses, averaging from \$6.00 to \$12.00 a crate of 24 bunches each for his asparagus. See prices below.

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

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

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

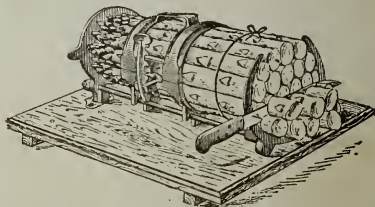
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 8 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with only 2 or 3 inches of soil. As the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10 x 40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots.

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

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

"**ASPARAGUS**"—By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.



Asparagus Bunchers

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

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

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

1 pound.....25c
5 pounds, per pound.....18c
10 pounds, per pound.....16c
25 pounds, per pound.....15c

ARTICHOKE

Culture—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

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

Prices—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.
JERUSALEM—Grown from roots or tubers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds."

Prices—Qt., 20c; peck, 75c; bu., \$2.00; in 5 bu. lots and over, \$1.75 per bu.

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Culture—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—about the 1st of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre.

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

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously the great market garden green colored snap bean. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

BLACK VALENTINE—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.



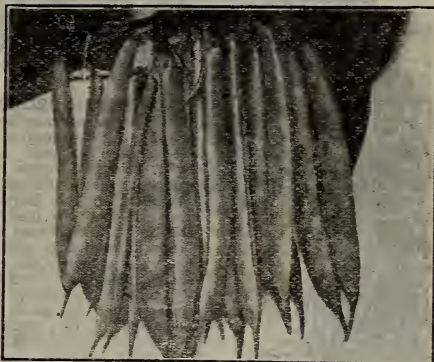
Black Valentine

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 beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are 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. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

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. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.60; bu., \$5.50.

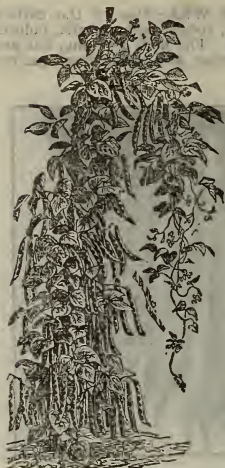
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 TO 1—A seven-week bean, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

POLE or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

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

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT, or CORN-HILL—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.



Kentucky Wonder

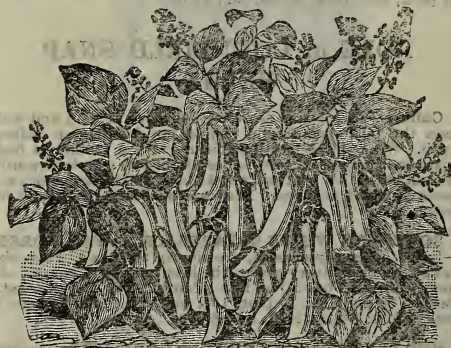
Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

LIMA BEANS

Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, such as Burpee's, Challenger, and large Limas, one quart will plant 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the 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 will plant an acre.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima

JACKSON'S WONDER—A brown flat bean, mottled with deep brown spots; size is somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes

OLD HOMESTEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp and tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC

—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp lowlands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$6.00.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX

—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

in the driest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bu., \$7.50.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA—Similar in every way to large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

CHALLENGE, or "POTATO" POLE LIMA—Plants are very productive. The pods are produced in large clusters, and average 3 to 4 inches in length; they are quite thick through, containing three to five large beans, the ends of which are flattened. The favorite in New York and Boston markets. They are of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.70; bu., \$6.75.

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 butter beans 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, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bu., \$7.50.

BEETS



Good Varieties

Blood Turnip, Early Eclipse, Egyptian and Early Bassano

Culture—For earliest use, sow in hot beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early out-door crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to September, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

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

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—This is not grown for its roots but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Swiss Chard

BEETS FOR STOCK

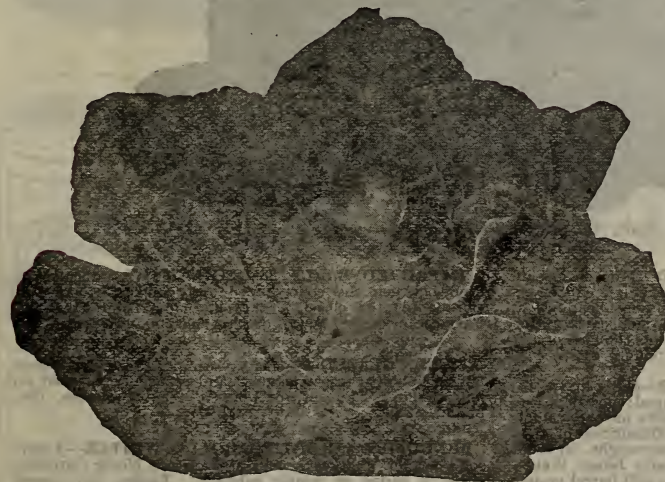
OR MANGEL WURZEL

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds, \$2.00.

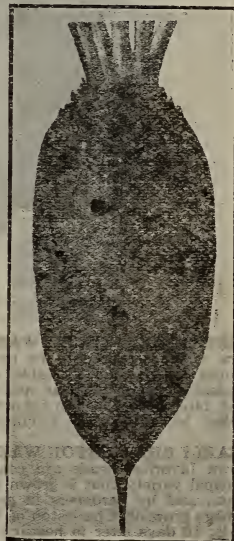
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like Collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about 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. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; pound, \$1.50.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Norbitan Giant Beet

CABBAGES

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

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay 50 per cent. more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings go to seed at once, in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowing.

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

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in hotbed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For Winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six 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.

popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—The earliest header among the flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate than Charleston Wakefield. A popular cabbage and a large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very saleable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

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 grow off Charleston of 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; 1-3 larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Early Cabbage Plants

(Frost Proof)

Our plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are more hardy and frost resistant than hotbed grown plants and ten days earlier. Cabbage plants may be set out along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia and in any portion of Florida, and on the Gulf Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana any time after December the first, with perfect safety. Farther into the interior of these States and North Carolina during February. In the extreme northern sections of these States and in Virginia and Tennessee, from February the twentieth on through March. In Kentucky and farther West, as soon as the earth thaws sufficiently in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of April. At Augusta we plant as soon as October 25th.

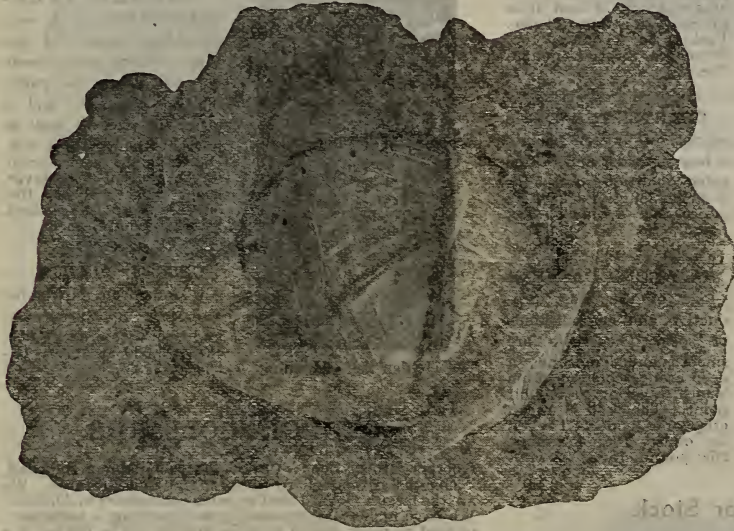
We can furnish Cabbage Plants in any amounts, and direct from our grower on Sea Islands near Charleston, who grows 150 acres in cabbage. We can supply any

variety listed in catalog from November until April. The following varieties are the most popular and probably give the best results: **Extra Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Charleston Wakefield**, **Early Georgia Trucker**, **Succession**, **Early Flat Dutch**, **Early Drumhead**, etc. All to be shipped direct from grower by express, 500 to \$1.00; 1,000 at \$1.50; 2,000 at \$1.25; 5,000 at \$1.00; 10,000 at 90c per M. Write for special prices on larger amounts. All plant orders positively must be accompanied by cash. Our plants come from the choicest Long Island seed furnished by us, and not from cheap European or Puget Sound seed, which largely go to seed rather than to head.

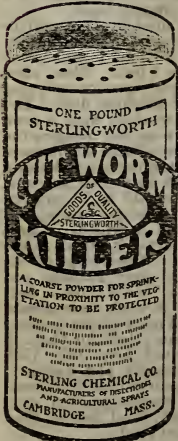
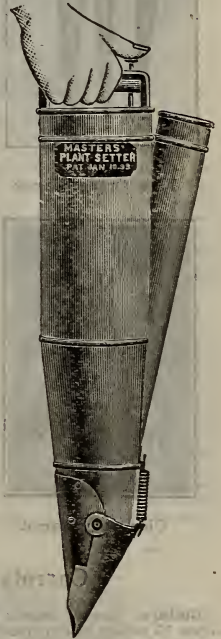
MASTERS PLANT SETTER

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

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your money back. Get a planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for **NEW LAND**, either **STUMPY** or **STONY**. \$3.75 each.



Succession Cabbage



STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER

STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER is a powder for sprinkling near the vegetation to be protected and is so alluring to cut worms that they are irresistably attracted to it. Dead cut worms may be seen wherever there are cut worms and this killer is used. It is non-poisonous, and birds, fowls and pets that eat the dead cut worms are not killed. Don't use poison for killing cut worms. You may poison insect eating birds. One pound protects 175 plants in hills and 150 lineal feet when in rows. Prices: 1-lb. box, 25c; 5-lb. tins, \$1.00; 24-lb. drums, \$4.00.

CARROTS

Culture—Sow in a light, rich loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In

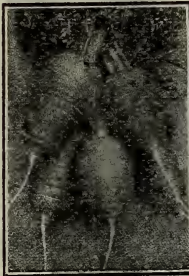
dry weather, soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use, pack roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar, or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre.



Long Orange Carrot

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 75c.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.



Chantenay Carrot

HALF-LONG DANVERS—one of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

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.

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet, 20c; ounce, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$5.00; pound, \$18.00.

CELERY

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

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.



Golden Self-Blanching

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A self-bleaching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor. keeps well. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50; 1 pound, \$5.00.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from November 1 to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 at \$1.25.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Crown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied. Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are the largest Collard seed-growing contractors in America. 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 and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalk, are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. When properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish by almost any one.

Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat "collard greens" three times a day; a market 5-cent collard boiled lasted through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the Cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6¾ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. The Blue Stem does not head, grows tall, leaves are far apart and the leaves can be cropped and



Georgia Cabbage Collard

eaten and grow out again; whereas in the Cabbage Collard the leaves are bunched, close together, head up and cannot be cropped easily. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer droughts and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

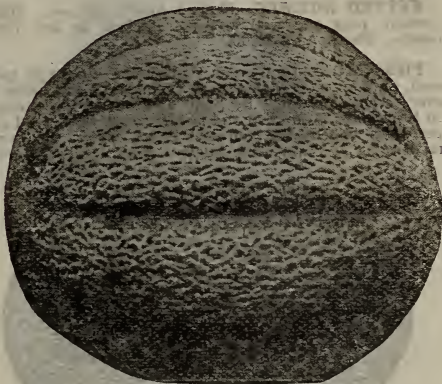
CANTALOUPE or MUSK-MELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of 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, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground, March 25th, ripening about June 22; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12 x 12 x 24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have the largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green changing

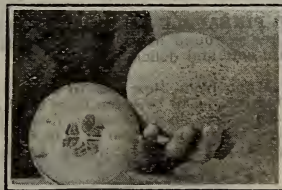
towards salmon near the center, fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. It takes 45 of these melons to cut a pound of seed. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c. Special prices to heavy growers.



Rockyford Cantaloupe

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and 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. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Price per packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c. Get prices on larger amounts.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill and keeps on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. Will grow no other than Fordhook for my entire crop."



Eden Gem

Messrs A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, 308 Washington street, New York, wrote: "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at \$2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons are heavy. There were 17 carloads unloaded today, of which we had four. They sold mostly at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes."

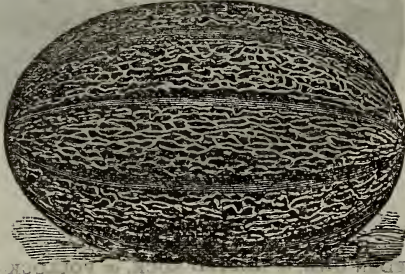
Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "In season of 1913 all the big hotel; in Atlanta, Georgia, 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. Our seed are fancy Georgia grown seed. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook." Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use: weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especial-



The Nixon

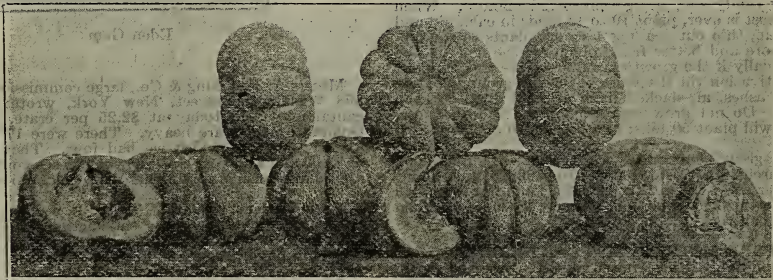
liked because of its large size combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known, too big often for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe

CASABA or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Originally grown in northern Mexico, now largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 75c each. It has just been discovered that this wonderful Cantaloupe can be grown in our section. There are a number of varieties, but the one we list was the first to appear in the United States. It is probably more hardy than other varieties, and better suited to our section.

WINTER PINEAPPLE CASABA—Size about 24 inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious.

Culture—Plant from June 1st to June 15th. Ripens late in September. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouse. Keeps from four to six months. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, pkt., 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.



Sweet Martha Cantaloupe

MARKET GARDEN CORN

Culture—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good, ordinary soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

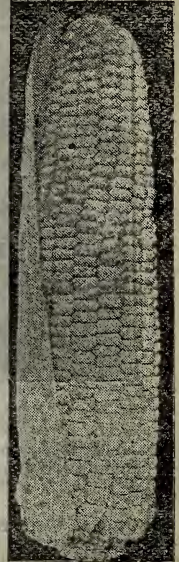
Add postage on corn, 10c, pint; 15c, quart.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk and can be planted close together. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

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, 15c; quart, 20c; 1 peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early, to follow Early Adams, it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; one ear, 5c; 1 dozen, 40c.



Early Adams Corn

SUGAR CORNS

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Medium early and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

WILLET'S PERFECTION SWEET CORN—This corn is a cross between the earliest Sugar Corn we know and Adams Extra Early Field Corn. This has made we think the earliest Sugar Corn we know today; besides being early it is one of the most prolific and hardy we have ever known. Our grower says, "In all my experience, in 34 years in growing Sugar Corns, perhaps which is more than any other man in the world, I would say that this new Perfection Corn is the finest, strongest grower, and the best that I have ever seen." Grows more like field corn, being very hardy, large ears, and just as prolific as any of the Sugar Corns. While we have never listed this before, we have been experimenting with it and having it grown for the past three or four years. We are today placing it on the market and advise all growers to give it a trial.

Price, packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00; ears, 10c each; 1 dozen, 75c.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. It is very prolific and hardy. One of the great favorites in New England and rapidly supplanting the white varieties. Quite a number of our customers claim it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—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, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

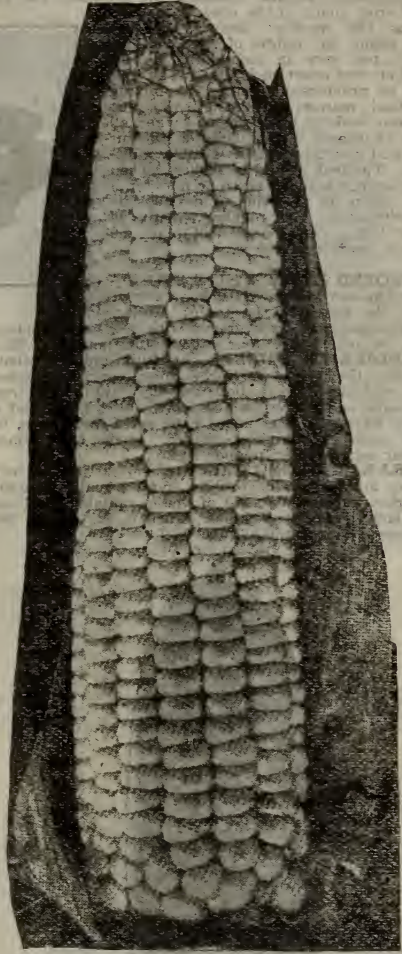
Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75; two ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.

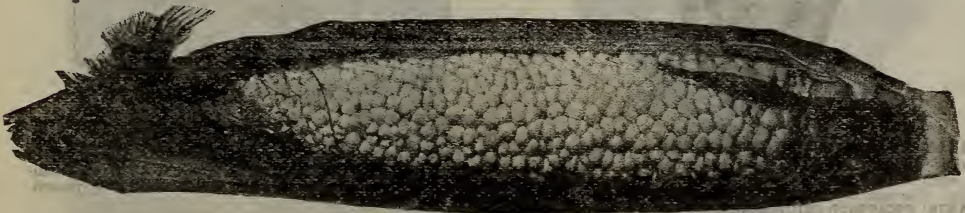
GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow, grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75; 2 ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.

BLACK BEAUTY—The introducer says that this is destined to become the leading variety of pop corn in this country. A beautiful black color; rows running straight; cob filled to the tip. Its advantages are, first, it swells on popping to almost twice the size of the original corn, and is extremely crisp and tender. Second, it ripens earlier than any other pop corn, and for this reason appeals very largely to the Northern trade. Kernels are smooth and are easier to shell than sharp kernel corn; pops easily with ordinary drying. A large grower of pop corn says that this is the most tender and crisp of them all; and on account of its extreme earliness, it pops in an early season without kiln drying. We have carefully tested this pop corn, and agree with the introducer that it is the best pop

corn today on the market. It is crisp, tender and white, and pops the largest grains we have ever seen. Price: Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.



Late Mammoth Sugar



Country Gentleman

CUCUMBERS

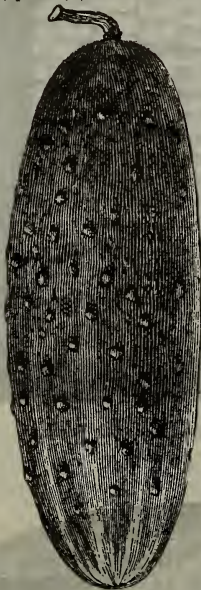
Culture—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, or berry boxes, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about 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. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about two inches thick to seven 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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00.



Klondike

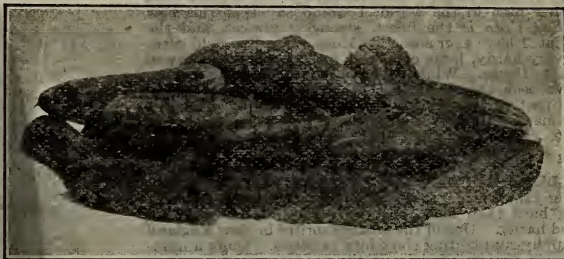
EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant, resembling in taste the hothouse product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondike, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c; one ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

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

EGG PLANT

Culture—Sow in hot bed in February or March and keep well protected as it is necessary that the growth be rapid and continuous and that the growth is not checked. When



Davis Perfect Cucumbers

2 inches high, transplant in the beds 3 or 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Bug Death to protect from bugs. Egg plant seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown is the New York Improved, which makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like lustre. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or prickles which also appeared to some extent on the stalks and under side of the leaves. These spines or prickles have, by continued selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; one pound, \$3.75.



New York Improved Purple

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

BLACK BEAUTY—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, \$1.25; one pound, \$4.00.

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

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture for Kale—Used for greens; coarser and rougher than Spinach and a larger yielder—the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. For a winter crop, sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row, cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in winter, and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. We frequently plant here about August 1st up till November and still through mid-winter and up until May 1st.



Dwarf Scotch

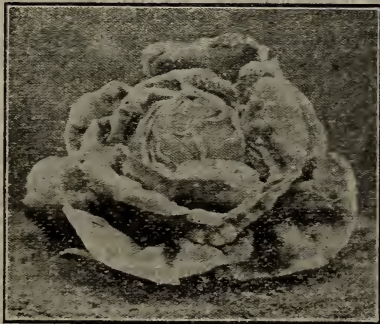
DWARF SCOTCH—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; pound, 75c.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more equally as tender and fine for market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, 75c.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Re-set plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.



Deacon Cabbage

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

SILVER BALL—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.



Big Boston

BIG BOSTON—Among the southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

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

MUSTARD

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet, three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around.



Chinese Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

CHINESE—United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

OSTRICH PLUME—Seed grown in Georgia. U. S. seed men supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting



Ostrich Plume Mustard

it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; 1 pound, \$1.00.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

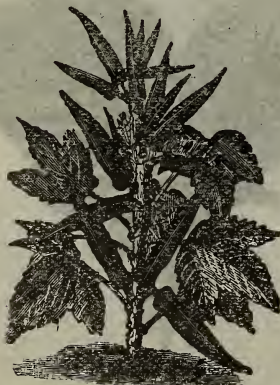
OKRA

GEORGIA GROWN

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

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Two or three weeks earlier than Okras, produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when



New Dwarf Green Prolific

plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long. Not heretofore listed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

The Agricultural Dept. at Washington, has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Hoffman 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.

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods, round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

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

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

ONION SEED

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—They are 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 will produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. Texas grows hundreds of cars of Bermudas. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

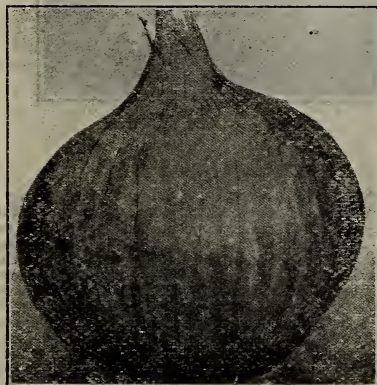
CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

ONION SETS

(36 pounds to the bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel November and later.)

If sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 5c per pint, 10c per quart.

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. Are grown especially for seed purposes. We can buy miscel-



Large Red Weathersfield

laneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in Onion Sets, and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

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

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. 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.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielder. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.50.

YELLOW DANVERS—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

RED WESTERSFIELD—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

WHITE BERMUDA—For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild, fine flavor. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia). We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) In the fall, plant in September and October, or January and February. By March or April



White Multiplier

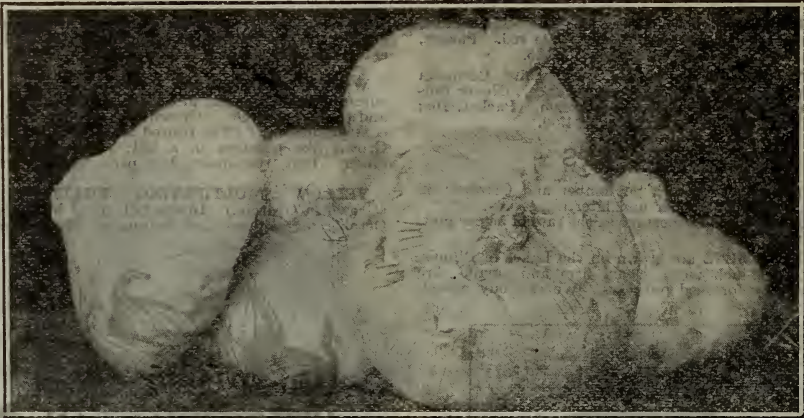
each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Price: Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$2.75.

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

Bermudas—Ready for shipment December to April, f. o. b. Florida growers, CASH WITH ORDER, at \$1.75 per M.



White Silver Skin



Early White Pearl

PARSLEY

Culture—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September in hot-beds or cold frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our



Champion Curled Parsley

mild climate. There is always a good sale at remunerative prices, both at home and in northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, parsley is better in demand then than at any other time.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

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

PARSNIP

A good supply of Parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

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

GARDEN PEAS

Culture—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. 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 the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant an acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.



First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early

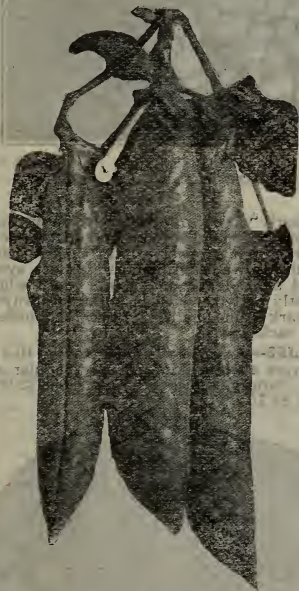
If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.00.

ALASKA—A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and ten per cent. more productive. Vines grow about twenty inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$6.00.

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. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

GRADUS—A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus pea grows about thirty inches high; the pods are of a dark green color, measuring four inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality and retain in a remarkable manner their color and attractive appearance after cooking. A little tender, so it should be sown in the warmest spot in the garden. A grand pea in all respects. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.50.



Gradus Peas

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Second Early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, a good cropper, grown everywhere. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; half-peck, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

PEPPER

Culture—Give the same culture as recommended for Egg Plant, sowing in hot-bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Chicken manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, fleshy form, glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; 1 ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, \$3.00.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

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

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



Chinese Giant Pepper

POTATOES

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

Irish Potatoes—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to stocks ordinarily sold.

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

Culture of Potatoes—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes.



Field Irish Cobbler. Yield 250 Bushels per Acre

If ground is not rich enough use a good application of commercial fertilizer, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. The following formula is one of the best: Ph. A., 7 per cent; Am., 5 per cent.; Pot., 5 per cent.

Spray the Irish potato with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. It has added one hundred bushels to the acre in yield in many cases. When potato bugs are present, mix Paris Green with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time as you prevent blight. Use a pound of the green to 100 gallons of the Bordeaux. Bug Death, too, has no equal when it comes to destroying potato bugs.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Maine Grown Potatoes

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, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.50.

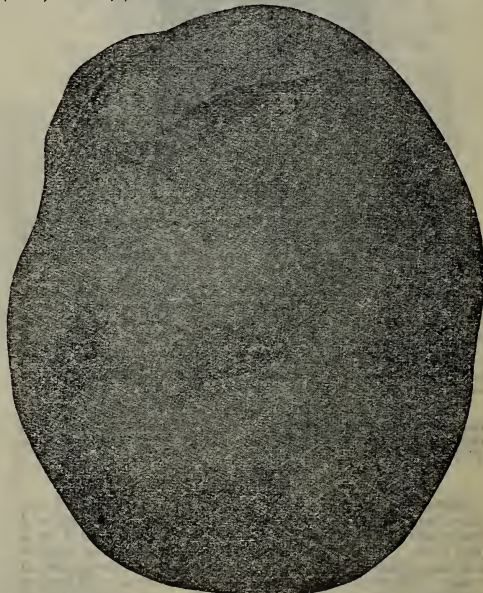
HOULTON EARLY ROSE—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown Maine stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.40.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.50.

IRISH COBBLER—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and pro-

ductive 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. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

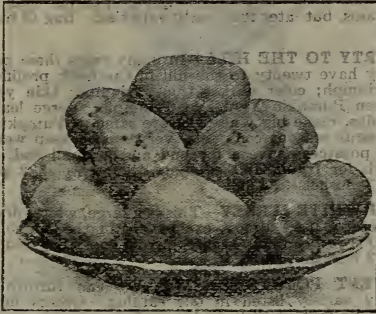
WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.



Early Red Bliss Triumph Potato

PEERLESS—A favorite general-crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.50.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON—This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75. Sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.50.



Selected Seed Irish Cobbler

GOODRICH—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$3.75; 5 sacks, \$3.50.

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, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

Second Crop Potatoes

Gathered in fall from summer plantings. Grown on the Virginia and Carolina Coast specially for seed purposes.

Advantages of planting second crop potatoes—The largest potato man on the South Atlantic Coast, writes us June 1st, as follows: "We are now digging our 'Second Crop' Potatoes as planted in March. They are turning out 100 per cent. better than the Maine stock. We are getting 100 barrels or 250 bushels to the acre from 'Second Crops' and we and other larger planters will not plant in the future anything but seed from 'Second Crops.' 'Second Crops' will not rot like Maine stock; they keep splendidly in the spring nearly 60 days, in a firm unsprouted condition longer than Maine stock. Smaller and go further. Are as early as Maine, are more resistant. If killed down by frost will come up again better than Maine stock; and we believe that bugs do not attack them as they do Maine potatoes. Do not rot in the ground when planted; surer stand in cold, wet spring.



Lookout Mountain Potato

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

IRISH COBBLER—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

EARLY ROSE—Peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00; 5 sacks, \$3.75.

WHITE BLISS—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

EARLY SUNLIGHT—Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$4.25; 5 sacks, \$4.00.

Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer for second crop. A grower says the only sure fall potato. Never fails to come up and make a crop; no trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known, and one of the best for fall and winter market.

Culture—Cut tubers and plant just as you would in the spring; most often planted possibly about the middle of July; plant 6 to 8 bushels per acre. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in the ground all winter, or can be kept in cellars, or barns. This potato keeps perfect for the table from November 15th until June 15th. No other potato will do this.

Price—Sold measured bushel or 52 pounds to the bushel, deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50. No orders accepted except cash with order.

SWEET POTATOES

"Sweet Potato Culture." By Fitz. Cloth, 60c, post-paid. Let us mail you this book.

Sweet Potato Culture—We set the draws out here the latter part of March through June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitute a bushel. Sweet potatoes are frequently planted in the fall in Florida; and partially grow in the winter, and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring up to June as new good potatoes. The market is thus furnished with sweet potatoes all the year around.

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

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond County does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

One of the largest canning factories of the South, who makes a specialty of canning Sweet Potatoes, writes us they are in the market for Sweet Potatoes, large varieties at all times. They prefer, Pumpkin Yam, Nancy Hall, Triumph, Big Jersey and Forty to the Hill.

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

We only sell Sweet Potatoes in 3-bushel sacks.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—The leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color same as the vines. Vines do not run; grow

erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—Known too as Georgia Buck, Red Yams, Golden Beauty, and Dooley—Rather late; universally grown about here. Three fourths of Augusta potatoes are Pumpkin Yam. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27½ pounds, or half bushel. Ga. Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh, pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When par boiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest looking dishes ever put upon the table." Bag, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

EARLY TRIUMPH—Flesh bright light yellow, of good size, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety white, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality." Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 pounds. Many banks when open never show a rotten one. July potatoes taste as well as winter potatoes. We have dug them here the 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22nd and made big potatoes October 1st. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Usually here we begin digging Triumphs July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take the vine and reset them in the same ground, thus grown potatoes in October. In 1909 we planted from the vine as late as August 22nd, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large, however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

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



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin

like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. A grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." The most experienced growers in the country who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounced this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

WILLET'S EARLY RED SKIN—(Not the old Negro killer variety.) Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of

draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam, and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the market-man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston, who get two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast, "Peabody." Price: Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM—The old fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

FORTY TO THE HILL—In many cases these potatoes readily have twenty to the hill in the field; prolific, next to Triumph; color darker than Triumph; skin yellow—between Pumpkin Yam and Triumph. Large leaf; purple veins, make big vines; mature same as Pumpkin Yam as regards season; cook soft, very sweet, keep well. No small potatoes; have a big end and a small end, all big enough for frying and canning. Some weigh 2 pounds. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

BIG WHITE JERSEY—This is a large, white, dry-cooking potato; used almost exclusively in the North. This potato is very prolific, keeps well and cooks dry and mealy. Bag (3 bushels), \$4.00.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS—We can furnish draws of any variety listed in our catalog. Orders for these should be sent in early in the season, so as to be sure of getting them, the demand each year for early draws is always greater than the supply. The dates of shipments depend usually upon weather conditions, commencing the first of April and continuing through June. The earlier draws are usually shipped from Florida, and later from South Carolina coast and Augusta. No orders booked unless accompanied by cash. Price, f. o. b. grower, 1,000 to 3,000, \$2.00; 5,000 to 10,000, \$1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, \$1.65 per M.

PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest 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, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—As regards this fine 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 for the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 75c; 3 pounds, \$1.75.

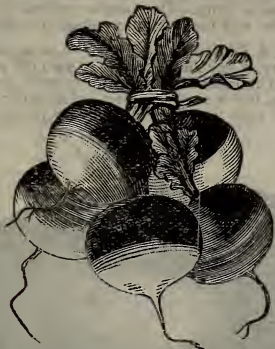
WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. 1 ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c; 5-lb lots, 40c.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use; one ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; 1 pound, 75c.

RADISHES

Culture—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mill spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds,

but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.



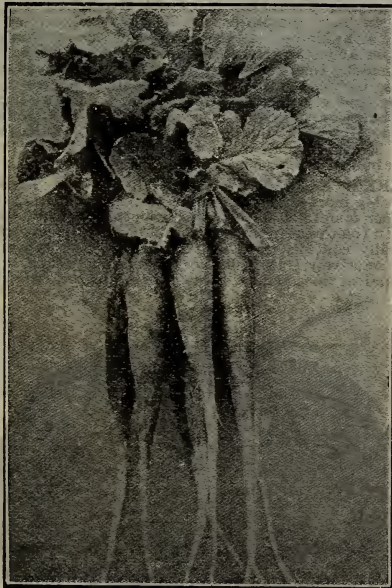
Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 60c.

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

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

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



Long Scarlet Short Top

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; 1 pound, 50c.

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

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

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, or GEORGIA SALAD

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows two feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 or 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price, ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 15c; 5 pounds, 60c.

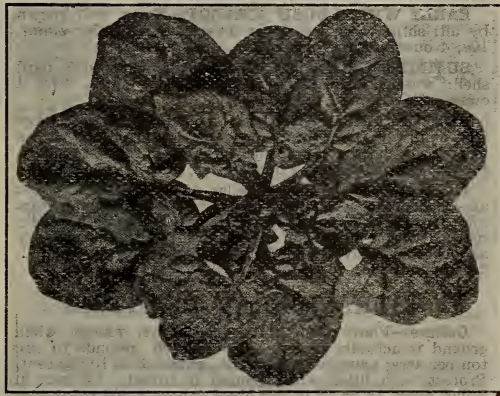
SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

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 to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. 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 well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

SPINACH



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

Culture—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds, at 20c per lb.

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, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 20c per lb.

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, 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., at 20c per lb.

SQUASH

Culture—After the danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.



Mammoth White Bush Squash

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

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

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

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

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from nine to twenty pounds. Color bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture—Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Manure 400 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent., potash 8 to 10 per cent. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

BEST VARIETIES FOR THE SOUTH—Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thompson, Klondike and Gandy.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 150 plants, assorted, delivered..... | \$1.25 |
| 300 plants, assorted, delivered..... | 1.75 |
| 1,000 by express extra..... | 3.00 |
| 5,000 by express extra..... | 2.50 |
| Virginia and Red Bird, per 1,000..... | 4.50 |

TOMATOES

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

Culture—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stalky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in

pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer, and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—NEW. Listed only by us. By many years of continual crossing, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Its stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red,



Huffman's Earliest Tomato

small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely this is the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Mr. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware, one of the finest tomato experts in America, made an absolutely scientific test of this tomato this season from seed sent from Augusta. He pronounces this to be the earliest of all, making ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware is, by June 3rd. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Hoffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here in a small way for some 3 or 4 years. Price, only in bulk, 1 ounce, 50c; 1 pound, \$6.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—(Bright Red)—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. 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



New Stone Tomato

about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

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, \$2.00.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

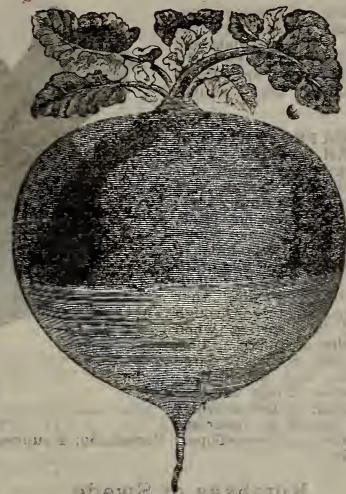
LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

SELECTED PARAGON—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, \$2.25.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 oz., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

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



Purple Top Globe

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

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strapleaved)—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; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP—(Flat strapleaved)—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

EARLY MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE COW-HORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

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; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

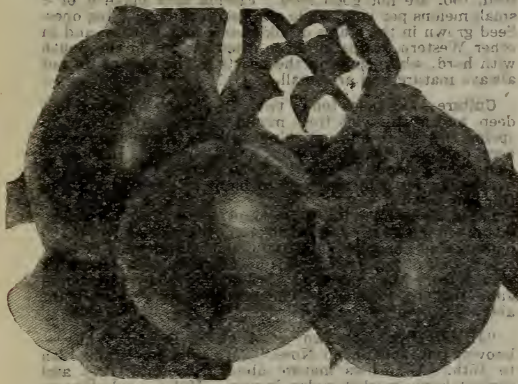
LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.



Salad Varieties

SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied). Named because of the habit of stooling



Dwarf Champion Tomato

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.00.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

TOMATO PLANTS—We can furnish any variety listed in catalog, from April until June, f. o. b. growers in Florida or South Carolina coast. 100 for \$1.00; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

Culture—Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are the best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. 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. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips, three pounds per acre.

White Fleshed Varieties

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

or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; 1 pound, 45c.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(The United States seed trade supplied). Differing though from Seven Tops, which simply tops. The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; 1 pound, 45c.

Rutabaga or Swede

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and sweet and solid. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 45c.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA—The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 45c.

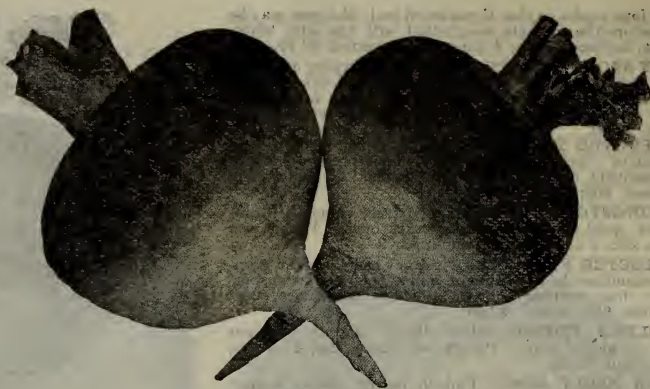
LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; 1 pound, 40c.

WATERMELONS

An important Melon Seed Test was made for us by the S. C. Experiment Station. This test showed that Augusta, Ga., grown seed produced melons 10 to 15% larger than seed from Florida or Western melon seed; and that while Georgia seed made two large shipping melons to the vine, Florida and Western seed produced 5 to 6 small melons per vine. Georgia seed, too, produce sweeter melons.

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

All melon seed listed below are grown at Augusta, Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping



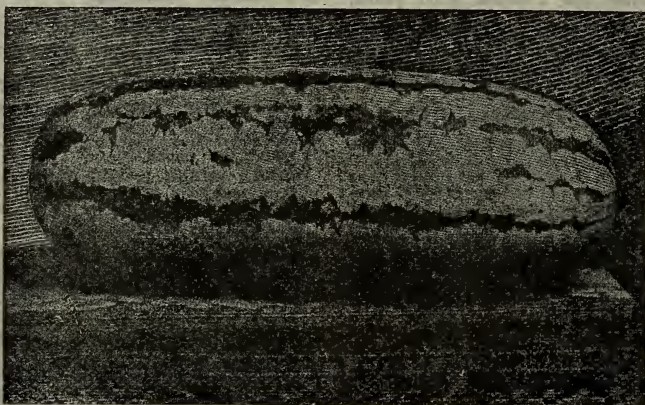
Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

business northward. Our seed are taken from 20 pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c and 15c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Florida seed make 6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed grown in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas, and in other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small.

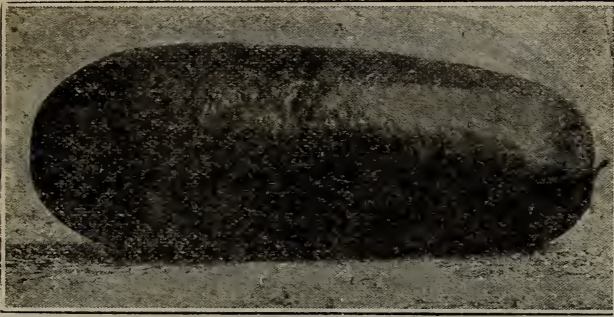
Culture—Dig holes ten or twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill up with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The trucker's usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and thin out to two.

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 is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3rd. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre.

"JUNE 10th"—Known as Augusta Round White.—known, too, as "Sheep Nose." Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 1st. Best and 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. Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon



Watson Melon

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 3rd. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—(Also called "Gypsy.")—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is one of the most advertised of all melons. The genuine 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 3rd. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00. Ours are the highest type of seed.

WATSON—An Augusta melon shipper who grows 500 acres in water melons says of Watson that the melon does not go to pieces or give way under the sun. He regards it as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, Edem or Blue Gem, holds up as well as any. The melon is a most seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. The biggest Florida shippers are planting of Watson heavily. Seed demand 1913 was more than supply. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 105 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six car loads on ten acres often made; shape long, color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant melon. 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 Xmas." 90% of the melons now shipped North are Watson. We are largest jobbers of Augusta grown seed. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; 1 pound, \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET—The melon is oblong, of medium size and very sweet with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines are strong growing, very 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 the season is out. The rind is dark green; flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is without a superior. Ripens about July 3rd; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. Prolific, 2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

LARGE SPANISH—This is the first year that it has been put on the market. An Augusta melon crank has, however, been growing it for 25 years, and he says: "It grows larger for me than the Triumph, is round like Triumph, and I grow it to weigh 75 pounds or more. It will keep longer than any melon I know of; does not sink at the end like Kolb Gem; outside reminds me of the old Sealy-Bark melon in color. The flesh is red, firm, crisp and very sweet. The rind is hard and tough, and is as thick as quite red. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

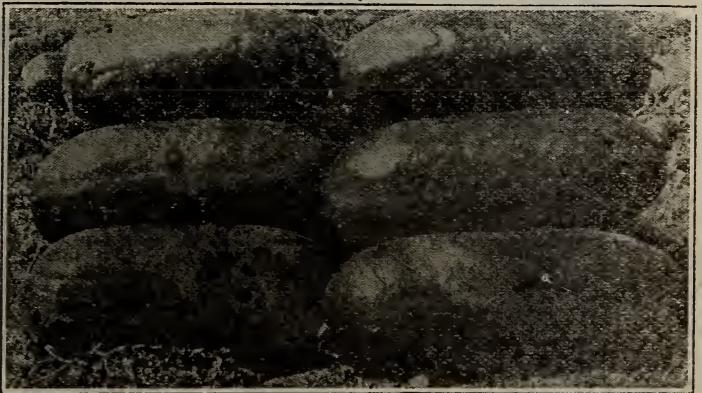
MCGUIRE, also called **TINKER**, **PEARSON** and **HOKE SMITH**—This is a new melon and was quite a favorite in the South this season; is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green with a stripe which is still darker, is long and quite large in size, sometimes 70 pounds. Thin rind is tough. The flesh is tender. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina there 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 3rd. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

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

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; has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. A grower at Augusta, this past season, grew Jones Melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home market, but they break in shipping. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

EDEN—Round; striped, cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers



Kleckley Sweet Melon

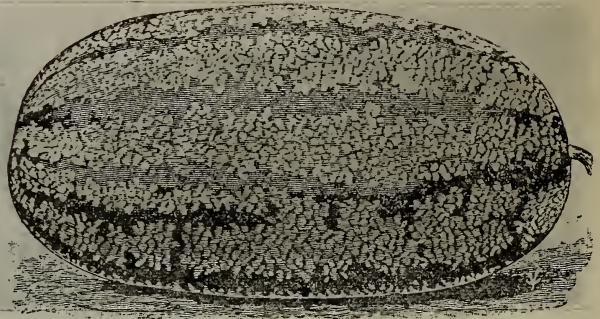
is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. This melon has such a tremendous sale that we have had large amounts grown for us of high grade seed and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Planted in South Carolina largely. One grower plants 1,000 pounds. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round like Eden, but longer; color, dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Kolb; not quite as early as Eden. Mr. J., with thirty years' experience as a grower, and shipper of thousands of cars, writes us June, 1912: "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 fills a car 36 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 4 ft. deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICEBERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good a shipper as Kolb Gem while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3rd. 300 to car. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home State, Florida. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 90c.

CONQUEROR ANTI-WILT—An absolute wilt-resistant melon. After ten years of constant and costly work by U. S. Government near Augusta, this water melon has been perfected and is now put on the market for the first time. It is worth millions to the South. It is a fine shipper and as good an eater as is the Eden Gem. It is a somewhat larger melon, weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is a tremendous saving to melon growers who have heretofore experienced heavy losses, because of their fields being infested in wilt after the 3rd year, making impossible the growing for eight of ten years thereafter of watermelons. This melon means a revolution in melon growing. The annual loss of melons in wilt is incalculable. The owners of wilt-resistant land can now use their own lands for melon growing, whereas, heretofore, they have been compelled to rent farms. The melon is green and white stripe, and somewhat more elongated than is Kolb Gem, and is as fine a shipper as regards toughness of rind as any melon on the market today. Listed only by ourselves. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.10.



Carolina Bradford Melon

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; ounce, 30c; pound, 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. It is used for making Sweet Pickles and Preserving, as it is too hard to use for an eating melon. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING

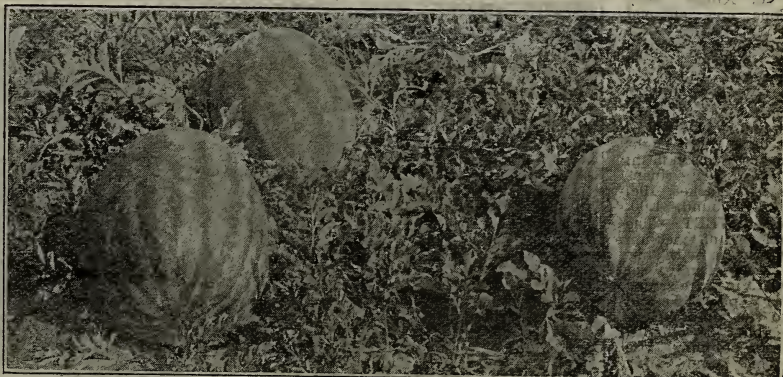
AND MEDICINAL USE

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

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

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

BENE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. China exports thousands of tons seed. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-ft. plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame!" Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; 1 pound, 30c; 5 pounds, 25c per pound.



Conqueror Anti-Wilt Watermelon

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

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

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

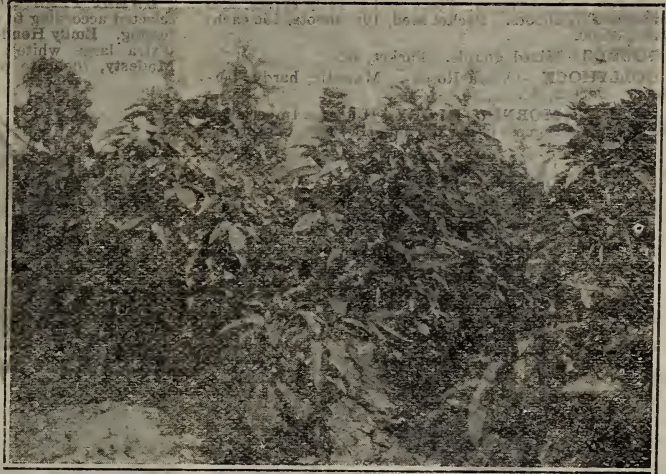
DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Packet, 5c.

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

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

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

LEEK—The oblong bulb or stalk has the flavor of an



Bene, or Sesame

onion, and is used principally in the winter or flavoring soups and stews. Packet, 5c.

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

TANSY—For making bitters. Packet, 5c.

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

FLOWER SEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

BALSAM—(Lady Slipper). 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

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

CALLOPSIS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

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

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

CARNATION—1 to 2 feet. Packet, 10c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Aster

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN GLOW—(Rudbeckia L. F. P.). Perennial 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective

for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in early spring, also propagates by shoots. Packet seed, 10c; shoots, 15c each; dozen, \$1.00.

GOURDS—Mixed gourds. Packet, 5c.

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

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—(*Ipomœa Imperialis*). Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Packet, 5c.



Dianthus

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

MARIGOLD—(*Tagetes*). Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE—(*Reseda*). Sow any time. Fragrant. Packet, 5c.

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

NASTURTIUM—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

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

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

PETUNIA—Blooms early summer till frost. Effective, 1½ to 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—(*Flame Flower*). Brilliant summer flowering annual; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

PORTULACE—(*Moss Rose*). For edging or rock work; thrives anywhere; 1½ feet. Packet, 5c.



Pansy

POPPY—(*Papaver*). Desirable, wide color range, 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 5c.

RICINUS—(*Castor Oil Bean*). Ornamental leaved, annual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

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

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

SUNFLOWER-RUSSIAN—8 to 10 feet, large. Packet, 5 cents.

SWEET PEAS—(Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 60c; postage extra, 8c a pound.

SWEET PEAS—Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson**, (early white); **Blanche Burpee**, (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry**, (pink and white); **Modesty**, (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom**, (bright pink);



Sweet Peas

Catherine Tracy, (pink, light at edges); **King Edward**, (scarlet); **Capt. of the Blues**, (bright blue and purple); **Countess Randor**, (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford**, (delicate lavender); **Black Night**, (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon**, (primrose yellow); **America**, (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at: 1 ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; 1 pound, \$1.25; postage extra, 8c pound. **Countess Spencer**, (extra large soft pink), 1 ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; 1 pound, \$2.00.

SWEET WILLIAM—(*Dianthus Baratus*). Hardy, perennial; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet, 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER—Perennial. Packet, 5c.

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

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

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

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



Elephant Ears

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

GLADIOLI—Plant early spring and summer. 4 for 10c; 1 dozen, 25c; 50 for 90c; 100, \$1.50.

CANNAS—Plant early spring and summer. All colors. Each, 10c; 1 dozen, 75c.

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

For prices and description of all bulbs for fall planting, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, etc., see our Fall Catalog.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used, are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring and fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—make weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fertilizers as listed below. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more, 20c.

FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

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

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Pulverized Sheep Manure..... | 100 lbs. | \$2.00 |
| Pulverized Cow Manure..... | 100 lbs. | 2.00 |
| Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c..... | 100 lbs. | 3.00 |
| Nitrate of Soda, 1 lb., 5c..... | 100 lbs. | 4.00 |
| Cotton Seed Meal..... | 100 lbs. | 1.75 |

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD
CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH

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

EARTHENWARE—FLOWER POTS

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|------|
| 6-inch, 10c each..... | dozen \$ | .90 |
| 8-inch, 15c each..... | dozen | 1.25 |
| 10-inch, 25c each..... | dozen | 2.25 |
| 12-inch, 30c each..... | dozen | 3.25 |

Get special prices on larger amounts.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a life time, 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 7½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | \$ | 3.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | | 4.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | | 5.25 |
| Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 14 inches..... | | 6.25 |
| Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8 inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches..... | | 10.50 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches..... | | 13.00 |
| Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches..... | | 14.50 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches..... | | 10.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches..... | | 11.00 |
| Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches..... | | 12.00 |
| GRASS CATCHERS—15 inches..... | \$ | 1.90 |
| 17 inches..... | | 2.00 |
| 19 inches..... | | 2.10 |
| PRUNING SHEARS—No. 1, each..... | \$ | .50 |
| No. 4, each..... | | .25 |
| Rockdale Pruners, each..... | | .75 |
| Giant Grass Hooks, each..... | | .50 |

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

FIELD SEED CORN

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

"The Cereals in America," by Hunt. 450 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.00, postpaid.
"The Book on Corn," by Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these books.

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

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre. Plant 5 feet rows 12 inches in drill. Fertilize only once or twice on the side at second and third plowing, using 500 pounds of fertilizer. These same growers six or eight years ago were making only 10 to 12 bushels when using the same amount of guano, planting and fertilizing at time of planting, in the old way. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep.

CORN ON EAR—We can furnish any variety we list, on the ear, selected ears, 5c each; 1 dozen, 50c.

EARLY DENT CORNS—Dent corns that do best in the South are grown in Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. It loses its earliness when grown from native seed. Northwestern dent corn is much cheaper, but by experiments has proven to be worthless for planting in the South. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dent. It comes on for the farmer in the nick of time, for feeding or meal, middle of July, or 100 days from planting.

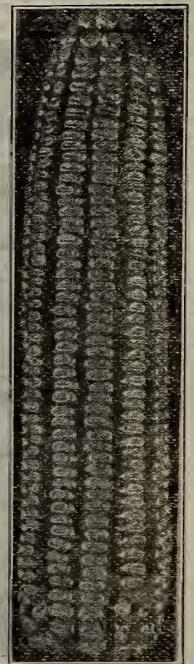
IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—It makes a large sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive

golden yellow color. Is well known. Our earliest field corn—Meal can be had from it the latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT—This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; oftentimes 60 to 90 bushels on good land. Has a big ear, 8 to 10 inches long, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. This corn is quite popular among some market gardeners, plant large amounts to sell for roasting ears. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.35; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

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



Improved Golden Dent

each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were from Marlboro, and it has probably won the largest and most premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cokes. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL PROOF PROLIFIC CORN—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Dept. Washington 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 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 similar to Georgia Six Ear; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. In S. Carolina in 1913 it won many prizes for single ear, best ten ears, and heaviest yield per acre. We have only about 500 bushels of this new weevil proof corn to offer, which has so long been wanted and needed. Price, 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 2½ bushels at \$2.75 per bushel.

WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN—New and only listed by us. We have produced this corn through many years of crossing, the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six Ear. The product is one of the best yellow corns in the South today, and the most prolific. Is a small ear corn, color of the richest yellow, ears a little larger than Georgia Six Ear; very similar to Marlboro. Very hardy and prolific; very resistant to drought; and almost weevil proof. Is very high in feed value. Grower claims will feed longer than any white variety. There has been a great demand for a number of years for a hard, yellow prolific corn. We think we have succeeded in producing this and now offer same to the trade. Have only a limited amount of this variety to offer. Price: 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; 2½ bushels at \$2.75 per bushel.

GARRICK—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina today being the most advertised corn growing State in the U. S.) Won the Marlboro County Contest 1908—yield of 137 bushels; also best yield per acre on five acres in 1909. Our grower got in 1909, 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher of S. C. who won the S. C. premium, 1909, and was given a trip by U. S. Agl. Dept. to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. A fancy specialist corn grower, Augusta, says: "Yield is enormous. I believe Garrick will be the most



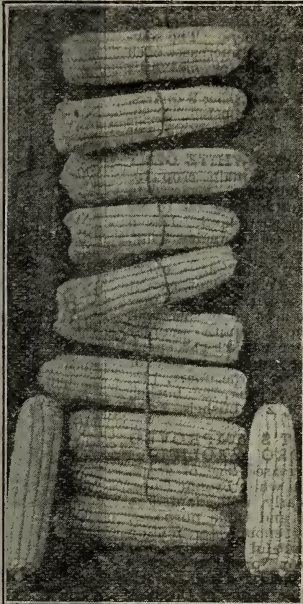
Willet's White Weevil-Proof

popular variety of corn in the South." An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year; another grower in 7 foot rows and 12 inches to the row, made 65 bushels per acre and a good crop of cucumbers in between the rows. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$2.25 per bushel.

GEORGIA CORN CLUB CORN—New, originally from the West, but developed in Georgia. Has made quite a record in Corn Club tests, for well formed and beautiful ears. Has been grown here for a number of years and is especially adapted to the Southern section. Its tests have shown splendid results. Is one of the best corns we have ever known on any kind of land; never fails. Makes two exceedingly large ears from 12 to 14 inches long. Has given excellent results on poorest land, and on very rich sandy lands below Augusta. Grains are long and pure white; shells out extra well. One of the best corns we have ever listed. Price, 1 quart, 20c; 2 quarts, 35c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; 2½ bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we have ever listed. Quite a number of growers call it poor land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever tried. Extra deep, long grains; medium sized ear, very small red cob. Shells out more than any other variety. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on 10 acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart, 20c; 2 quarts, 35c; peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.75; 2½ bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. In swamp lands near Augusta has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Carolina. Stood highest test at Georgia Experimental Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experimental Stations. Our breeder is one of the best in the South. In North Carolina he 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 North Carolina Experimental Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often 3 or 4 ears to stalk; grains are sound, flinty and glisten



Willet's Improved Marlboro Prolific

like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocks's is considered the most prolific corn in Virginia. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—This remarkable prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from 3 to 6 ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experimental Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting, this corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—(New)—Synonyms: "Biggs Seven-Ear," "Alexander's Six-Ear," "Hastings Prolific."—In North Carolina Experimental Station stood out of 100 varieties first in 1903, first in 1904, third in 1906, and first in 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average length of ear, seven inches. In one lot, 20 acres in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. 20 acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largest yield in North Carolina was 133½ bushels per acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. Ten bushels on the cob, weighed up 70 pounds to the bushel, will shell out to be twelve bushels, 56 pounds. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower in South Carolina who arated his land by seven or eight deep plowings before planting, on three acres of Six-Ear Corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corns. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

BATT'S FOUR-EAR—Originated in North Carolina, and is quite a favorite in that State. Hard white grains and a small cob; ears are medium and it tends toward a standard of 4 ears to the stalk. Very similar to Georgia Six-Ear. Matures from 100 to 110 days. Won first prize North Carolina Fair, October, 1910. We have certificates from various growers, per acre, as follows: 201 bushels, 79 bushels, 132 bushels, 125 bushels, etc. Price: One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—Introduced some eight or more years ago. One of the largest eared corns grown in this section, ears average from nine to twelve inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm resistant owing to its deep rooting. Heavy in foliage with generally two good ears. This is one of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

HUFFMAN—The most beautiful corn ever grown in Tennessee, bears the name of Huffman. It is white; tremendous ear; good size cob; grains are long. It is prolific, and the great feature of it is the white pearly meal it makes. The grains glisten like silver, and are as white as rice. Grains are of the usual hardness. We have our corn grown for us here at Augusta; fully climatized. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 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 also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is the

principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell counties in South Carolina—called though sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties of South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Georgia grown, fully climatized. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

HICKORY KING—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. One Augusta farmer claims this 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, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

GOURD SEED CORN—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shaped like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.30; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.15.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. It has been known to produce 142 bushels per acre. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$2.10 per bushel.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown)—Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears till September and October and 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. It was cultivated three times. Was gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for 7 years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For a second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes it is perfectly green until the middle of November. Our correspondent writes: "I made 17 tons ensilage per acre. 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 six to seven hundred grains." Will stand any drought. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

BROOM CORN—Tennessee Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 to 10 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. This is a tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving 6 inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agl. Dept. at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds, 8c.



Georgia Corn Club

GEORGIA COTTON SEED

THE LEADING TYPES OF COTTON GROWN IN THE SOUTH TODAY AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH

NEARLY FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below nearly fifty cottons which is more than any house dealing in Cotton Seed in the world lists.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportations. The various European and South American governments engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center, receipts some years being over 550,000 bales; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses in the world, with latest improvements. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in car load 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.

FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED NOT GUARANTEED—Freight rates car lots from Augusta to Texas Common Points is 54 cents per 100 pounds, 30,000 pound minimum car, and to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and most all Mississippi river points, 24c per 100 pounds, minimum car 30,000 pounds and less than car 40c to 42c per 100 pounds.

While we cannot give all freight rates here, we will gladly get freight rates to any point and wire you.

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

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Chop out when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to hill according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every ten days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season.

Varieties We Recommend For Boll Weevil States.

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

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Perfection Early Cotton, King's, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double Jointed, Drake's Defiance, World's Wonder, Money Maker, and Bank Account.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Ideal Big Boll, Trice, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, Cook's, Roberts', and Bostwick.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Keenan, Columbia and Webber.

Boll Weevil Notes—Plant the above cottons early. Plant only cottons that set fruit early and rapidly and mature them quickly. On rich bottom lands where cotton grows very rank and rot their bolls, plant the earliest varieties that have the least foliage. Kings and Simpkins are the earliest. The Toole and Hites do not have as much foliage and the lint is much better staple; only about a week or ten days later than the earliest types. The Big Bolls we recommend are about ten days later than Kings and Simpkins, but the length of staple is much better than the small boll varieties. The Early long staple varieties we recommend above are new cottons. They are much earlier than the original upland long staple, big boll and prolific. Growers who want a staple cotton in the boll weevil territory can grow successfully only these varieties.

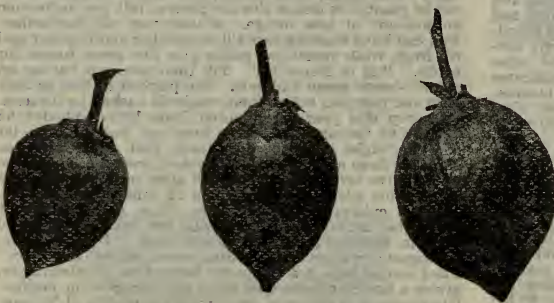
SYNONYMS—The past season we tested ten or twelve varieties of cotton seed listed by various seed houses and growers as new cotton, giving very fancy descriptions and selling at high prices. These were advertised largely throughout the cotton belt. They, however, proved to be nothing more than synonyms of well known varieties that had been on the market for a number of years. The varieties we list in our catalog are varieties that have been tested by the experimental stations and grown for a number of years, and will be found true to type.

The Earliest Small and Medium Boll Varieties

LENGTH OF LINT ABOUT $\frac{3}{8}$ INCHES

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S—(Short Staple)—(Syn., "Sugar Loaf")—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta, June 20th, the past season made a bale per acre.

The government experts at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole. King, being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make



Small, Medium and Big Boll

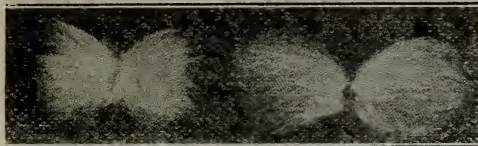
OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, on this account, and all boll weevil States, should come to us each year for seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island and Egyptian 42 pounds; 1,000 bushels to the car, and at some points, 1,200 bushels make a car.

We will gladly quote car lot prices upon request on any variety.

AN OUTRAGE; AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cottonseed" have been sold in the past few years, and are being sold now in the boll weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product ultimately finds itself in farmers' hands, and is sold for early straight types. We know one oil mill in North Carolina who sold in the winter of 1911 into the Southwest, many cars of cotton seed supposedly early King's, but which was miscellaneous late seed as brought into the oil mill. We would also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers.

one pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent. 82 per cent. open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into boll weevil States. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1¼ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in



{Short Staple and Upland Long Staple

six weeks. It had no rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. North Carolina Exp. Station reports King's: "Stood first in 1903 and 1905, second in 1904, third in 1906, and fourth in 1907." Boll is medium; seed very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats, and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all others. The salvation of all boll weevil lands. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have



Willett's Special King

come (through their cycles) numerous. The boll weevil States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crop we control, which we call Willett's Special King's, has bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent. blooms per stalk with red spots on them. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock f. o. b. Augusta: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.30; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.20; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

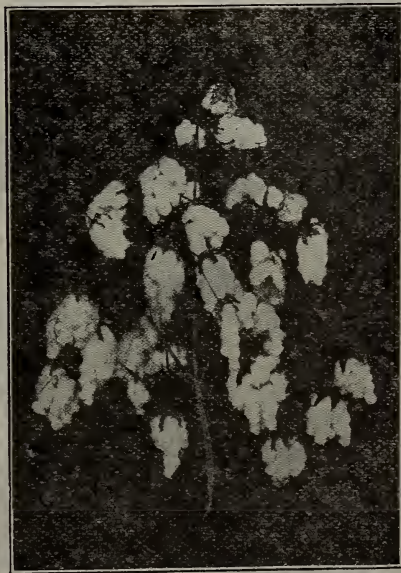
WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—(Short Staple)—Early for boll weevil lands. This is a selection from King's Cotton, and resembles the King very much in growth and shape. It is equally as early. Some growers make a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Certain exploiters have advertised this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

Our grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907 for the best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased with it that he sold about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infested boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The originator writes us that his seed "came originally from a King field." The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and Kings cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's: The Experiment Station 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: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.30; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.20; and 100 bushels, \$1.10 per bushel.

WILLET'S PERFECTION EARLY COTTON—(Short Staple). New, and only listed by us. Bred by one of the most scientific growers in Augusta territory. This cotton was bred from Toole, and for six years the breeder has been selecting his seed for earliness, productiveness and a large size boll; and today we can say this is one of the most prolific early medium boll cottons we have ever seen grown. Each year there is, in early anti-boll weevil cottons, a betterment and an evolution. This year it is "Willett's Perfection Early." The seed are the prettiest, most uniform and homogeneous that are known. Its points of superiority, are: It is practically as early as King's, one of the most prolific, larger boll than Toole, less costly to pick than Toole, better lint and smaller seed—all strong advantageous points. We predict for it a wide circulation. Our grower is the originator. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had, and we advise everyone to try at least a small amount. Price: One bushel, \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.25; 100 bushels, \$2.00.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple). Early for boll weevil lands. Of the King type; low bush; shapely, height 3.73 feet; plant close; 37 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls small. Largely free from anthracnose and boll rot. We advise farmers to plant same that have been suffering from this trouble. The Government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today on the early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole. King being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of



Toole Cotton

32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first at Georgia Experiment Station, 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station, 1906; three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out one year by November 1, 80 bales, 500 pounds each, from 80 acres. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today one-half of our best planters in the county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drouth and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop.

We are furnishing this year, a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various U. S. Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early but it is exceedingly prolific, and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. We sold five cars of Toole to one boll weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.30 per bu.; 25 to 50, at \$1.10; 100, at \$1.00.

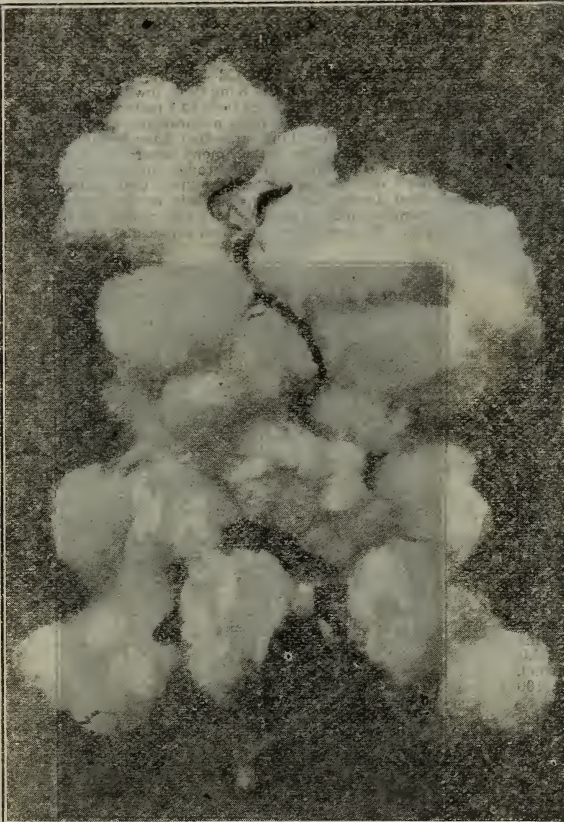
WILLET'S SPECIAL HITES PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.) One of the most prolific cottons in existence, also early, probably a week later than King. Easy to pick; superior lint, and fine staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of a dwarf nature, an open growth with forked leaf admitting the sunshine. It has a long tap root, enabling it to resist drouth. From three to four, branch limbs at or near ground branching out other limbs together all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If the proper space is given it usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 43 per cent. of lint. While it is not entirely double jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on a single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14 inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization Hite's Prolific Cotton will produce from two to three bales per acre. It is 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 the test at the Alabama Exp. Station at Auburn, in 1911. Out of 29 varieties and strains of Cotton, Hites leads them all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and 33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. The past season in S. Carolina, out of a test of twenty-seven varieties, Hites cotton was more immune to the red spider, than all other varieties, being open growth and admitting the sunlight.

Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushel lots, \$1.15.

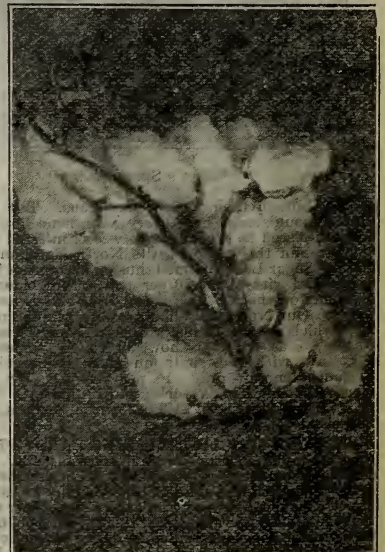
WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED—(Short staple). Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King, more productive than King, otherwise very similar; two bolls often together; seeds very small green or brown-gray; flowers; often have red spots; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-16 inch."

Planted here at Augusta, June 17th, made two bales to the acre.

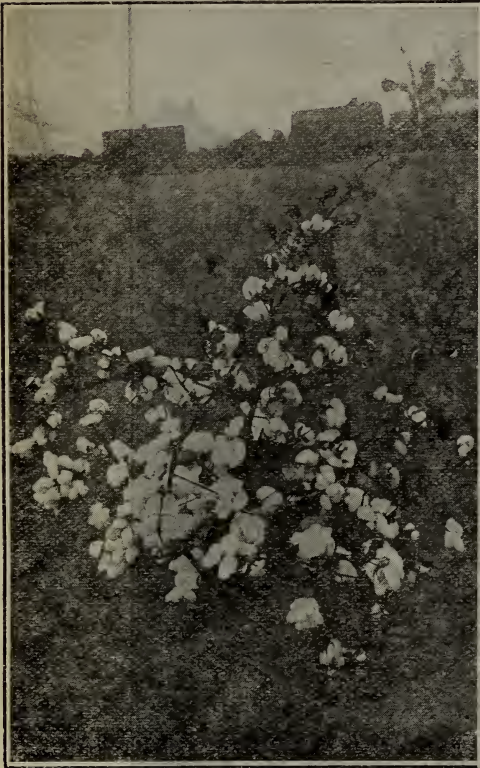
Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to the ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double



Willet's Perfection Early Cotton



Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton



Hill's Prolific Cotton

Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exhibition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exposition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of stalks showing very close to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five-locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, twelve bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early: has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for years 1905, 1906, and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing before, the limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtains in Kings cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is the Kings. Seed are small, some green some white, and a few black. The high price of seed has heretofore prevented its large use. We offer it at \$1.75 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel.

DRAKE'S DEFIANCE—(Short Staple). Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices.

Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, medium bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; few base or weedy base-limbs. Bolls are about 70 to pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain often five locks. Seed medium, most brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint 15-16 inch, used a good deal in boll weevil lands. Fairly early, but not so early as King's. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.15.

WORLD'S WONDER—(Short Staple). This cotton has been sensationally advertised in Memphis and has been

bringing \$10.00 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana, as used in boll weevil lands. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 in the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is semi-cluster, and its exceedingly prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the states above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year. Very early as against boll weevil. Lint 15-16 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple). For boll weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." The seed are 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. It is not a heavy foliage maker. As to earliness, about one week later than King. Can be planted close, like King's and Toole's. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drouth and storms. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent. at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts, and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 to 15 at \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25; 100 at \$1.15.

BANK ACCOUNT—(Short Staple). Early for boll weevil lands. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent. at gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed to lessen the white, fuzzy and the smooth, black seed. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

The Earliest Big Boll Varieties

LENGTH OF LINT 1 TO 1 1/16 INCH

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early; for boll weevil lands. Largely storm proof. Largely immune to anthracnose—only .70 per cent. Originated in Texas. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making



Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll, Open



Cleveland Big Boll. One stalk making $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. seed Cotton

one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agl. Dept., and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year.

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

One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.35; 100 bushels, at \$1.25.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early; for boll weevil lands. An Experiment Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907, and first in 1908. It has large bolls and good fibre, which measures often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches."

The U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent. 5 locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 to the pound, origin Mississippi."

Bulletin 94 Georgia Experimental Station puts Cleveland, out of 33 cottons tested, far ahead in almost every respect. Shows the greatest amount of seed cotton per acre above all, viz: 2,226 pounds of seed cotton; percentage

of lint, 38.6. 413 pounds per acre picked first picking, September 14th; by October 8th, more than 80 per cent. of the cotton was picked. Large boll, namely 53 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,350 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 this State, whether the boll weevil be present or not."

The writer's experience on 33 acres Cleveland, 1910, is: The season was the worst he had ever felt, the crop nearly 30 per cent. short; on account of rain the fields could scarcely be worked; yet he made on the 33 acres, 45 bales, and my farmer says it is the best cotton he ever planted.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large, and low-spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks. 45 to 50 bolls to the pound, lint of the best quality, 1 to 1-1/2 inch. Stood first at Experimental Stations Georgia and Mississippi in 1907, and first in Mississippi, 1908. Free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500 pound bale; yield at gin 40 per cent. Seed are medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early for boll weevil lands; lint, 15-16 inch. 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; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experimental Station it stood fifth in yield in lint among 40 varieties tested. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bu.

WILLET'S IDEAL BIG BOLL—(Extra Early Short Staple). (See Cut). The originator has been crossing and selecting for earliness the Ideal Big Boll varieties for a number of years. It is a hybrid of Cleveland and Poulnot, crossed with the earliest varieties. After this cross was made, this cotton was selected for earliness and prolificness for seven years before being placed on the market. This hybrid is strictly of the Cleveland type and quality, and possesses some advantages over Cleveland. To be "better than Cleveland" is strong language! But we do not use these words recklessly. We know of no other big boll cotton as prolific and early as the Ideal. Tested in rows by all the Big Boll varieties this year, it proved the earliest and most prolific. We offer this as the latest word in Early Big Boll cottons. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had at any price, and for a few years will be very high. This will be a leader in the boll weevil states within a few years. Gins 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Staple runs from 1 to 1-1/2 inch very strong. Price: One bushel, \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.50; 100 bushels, \$2.25.

TRICE EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). This variety was originated only a few years ago at the Tennessee Exp. Station and has created quite a sensation in the boll weevil territory by its extreme earliness, for a big boll variety, and also the large size of bolls. It is very prolific. Its only objection is the small per cent. of lint yield; does not run more than 32 to 35 per cent. This fault, however, may be overlooked on account of the earliness. Length of staple is excellent, running from about 1 to 1-1/8 inch in very rich land. It has not been on the market long enough for the seed to be had at a reasonable price. One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early; for boll weevil lands. Extra big boll. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size; gray or white tipped, fine upland quality. Seven-eighths to 1 inch lint. Season maturing early—about 10 days later than Kings.

Cooks was originated 15 years ago in Georgia. Since that time it has created a sensation in cotton production and yields.

It immediately went to the head of the list at many State Experimental Stations where tested, and is now known as a standard.

Below we give some of its records at the different State Experimental Stations:

At the Georgia Station it has ranked as follows:

First in 1903, first in 1904, first in 1905, third in 1906, and third in 1907, making a remarkable record.

At the Agricultural College of Mississippi it stood first in 1904, first in 1905, first in 1906, second in 1907, and second in 1908.

At the Auburn, Alabama, Station, it stood second in 1905, first in 1906.

It also led at the North Carolina Station in 1904, second in 1905, and first in 1906.

Cooks was the pioneer and path finder among the early big bolls and has had large advertisement. This variety is an excellent prolific cotton, often making here from 1 to 1 1/2 bales per acre and gins above 40 per cent. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.35; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

ROBERT'S BIG BOLL—(A new cotton)—(Short Staple) Early for boll weevil lands; very prolific. The originator has worked for several years improving this cotton by selection of plants and seed. Leaf medium size, not so large as the Cleveland and other big boll varieties. Bolls large, five-lock with medium seed. 45 bolls to one pound seed cotton. Gins 41 per cent. The stalk is branching in growth, having five or six primary limbs. The first limbs start from the main stalk near the ground, long and well fruited to the end. Having a tap root six inches longer than any other cotton, makes it a very valuable drought and storm resistant cotton. One of the important new features of this cotton is the formation of the bolls. Bolls lean to the side and down, do not stand straight up as do other cottons, burr takes all the beating of the rain and shields the lint from the weather. Burr curves inward, rim of each lobe burr opening and curling back. Along the edges are needle points or thorns that hold fast to the lint, preventing it being blown out during severe wind storms. Easily picked by drawing straight down, not sideways. Price: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

BOSTWICK'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). (A New Cotton). Prolific cotton. Improvement over Dongola and Poulnot Cotton. Much earlier, more prolific and harder than either of the other old types. Most uniform variety, very popular where grown, plant large branching from a few inches above the ground continuing to the top. Bolls extra large, 45 bolls making a pound of seed cotton, gins 38 to 40 per cent. Cotton maturing well, scarcely no faulty or defective bolls, grows very thick on the limbs. Leaves very small, letting the sunshine to the bolls which adds to the opening qualities and lessens the liability of rotting. Large per cent. of fields this season opened by August 20th. A grower says: "I observe further in cotton that will make a bale to a bale and a half per acre and has never been picked; there is none on the ground although there have been several heavy rains since it opened." The earliness of this New Variety Big Boll Cotton renders it most valuable to boll weevil stricken territory. This cotton should be largely used through Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Mexico. A large farmer reports, "I have been farming twenty-five years. I have tried every variety of cotton with any reputation, but find Bostwick's Big Boll Prolific Cotton far superior to any that I have ever seen." Price of seed: One bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushel lots, \$1.50.



Robert's Big Boll Cotton

Later Maturing Varieties of Standard Small and Medium Bolls

HAWKINS—(Short Staple). U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Fairly early, tall pyramid bolls, 70 to pound, lint over 7-8 inch. Standard percentage good." Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1. Medium boll, 77 weighing a pound; average

stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower, has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green; 35 per cent. in 1908. This is an old established most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint. It was distributed for many years by the United States Government in their free seeds. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins



Willet's Ideal Big Boll. The earliest and most prolific big boll known

out of fifteen cottons tested, third in value of total product of lint and seed, Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC—(Short Staple). Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. 1910 premium was given it for making 4,703 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. Has ranked first and then second at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,157 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C.; first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Alabama Experimental Station reported 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.35; 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

HARDIN—(Short Staple). Originated in Georgia several years ago. It has never been tested at experimental stations to any great extent. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalk seems to be literally a big white open fluffy boll. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.10 per bushel.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—(Short Staple). This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. 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 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.30; 100 bushels, \$1.15. per bushel.

POOR LAND—(Short Staple). (Syn. Stoney Little Seed; Pick Pocket). This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmers—possibly, the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. It yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. It is a fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought.

Alabama Experimental Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 at \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple). U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "Origin was the old Rio Grande cotton with black seed; now bred with a smaller percentage of black seeds. Opens wider, but retains lint; 83 bolls per pound; lint 7-8 of an inch." An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching open-growing and prolific. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons. At Alabama Experimental Station, in ten years' test, it stood second, fifth, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth, and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. We saw one plant of Peterkin Cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the rootlets left off, was 6 feet 4 inches. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 0.70. Prices: One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10, \$1.35; 25 to 50, \$1.15; 50 to 100, at \$1.00 per bu.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple). (Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin" also called "Brown Seed Peterkin"). Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experimental Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Exp. report. Few naked seed; medium late. Georgia Experimental Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent., naked, 8 per cent.; percentage of lint highest of all; bolls quite small, an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today as good as Moss' Improved Peterkin." Lint, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, \$1.50; 25 to 50, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

WILLET'S RED LEAF—(Short Staple). The most odd distinctive variant cotton known. Origin unknown. Was discovered more as an ornamental plant by ourselves about ten years ago. Its qualities are strange and wonderful among cottons. First, stems, limbs and foliage are deep maroon; not green; and its blooms are red, not white. A field of it is beautiful and long remembered. The most all around resistant cotton known. For ten years has with us suffered no August deterioration, and free from rust, resists drought; resistant to cold and grows to late killing frost. Practically resistant to root wilt. Resists anthracnose. Seventeen cottons tested Ga. Expr. Station all showed anthracnose, except Red Leaf. Grows tall like Jackson Limbless. Lint 1 1-16 inch and strong. We have selected this cotton in the past few years and can now place it among the prolific varieties. Georgia Agl. College reports 1 1/2 bales to acre. Our grower reports 2 bales. Medium sized boll. Planted here June 1, 1913, made 1 bale to the acre. Price: Pack, 75c; one bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 bushels or more, \$1.75 a bushel.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt Infested Land

NOTE—In fields infested by Black Root or Wilt, plant no cotton except those listed below. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent. of the crop besides spreading this wilt, which today is devastating not only cotton, but Cow Peas, all varieties (except the Iron and Brabham), Water Melons, Cucumbers, Cantaloupes, Okra, Peaches, Figs, and a number of other vegetables.

JACKSON—(Short Staple). (Synonym, African Limbless.) This variety some years ago was sensationally exploited. It is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burrs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, (32 per pound), ovate, tapering. Per cent. of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small, mostly brownish white. At Auburn it ranked in yield of lint 1st, 3rd and 17th. This is a productive variety. Lint 7-8 inch. Bolls crowd together on shortened limbs; quite resistant to wilt.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5 1/2



Jackson's Limbless

feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut! Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple). This is one of the best Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department who say: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows from U. S. Agl. Dept.:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield one pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish-green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton, 37.

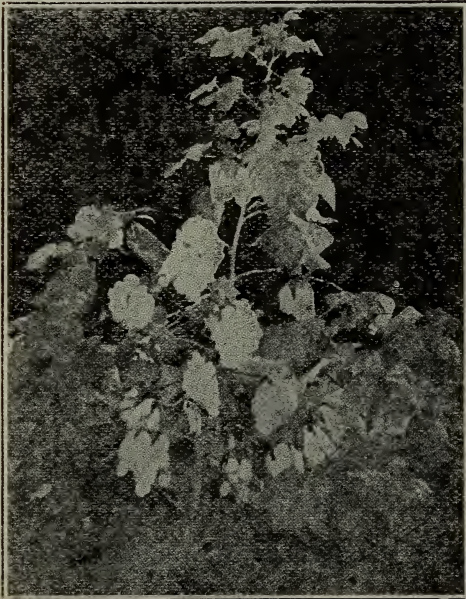
"Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

"On land not infested by wilt Dillon ranks high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as non-resistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensely cultivated, yielded $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907."

Our seeds grown from the Agricultural Department seed. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00; 10 bushels, \$1.85; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, at \$1.50 per bushel.

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

Price, 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels, \$2.00; 100 bushels, \$1.75.



Truitt's Big Boll

Later Maturing Varieties of Big Bolls

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39 per cent.; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plant well shaped. Seed large brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experimental Station tests for an eleven years' period, Truitt has ranked in respective years: 1st, 3rd, 2nd, 4th, 2nd, 9th, 5th, 2nd, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.30; 50 to 100 bushels, \$1.20 per bushel.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Medium. Georgia cotton. Closely kin to Cooks and Wyche; lint 15-16 inch. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. 10 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899, first at the Georgia Exp. Station. The bolls contain 5 locks to the boll. Price: One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.10 per bushel.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the fairly early cottons; at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 25th. Planted at Augusta in June made one bale to the acre. Beautiful homogeneous seeds.

Has large, fuzzy, brownish-gray seeds. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from seed cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some reports $3\frac{1}{2}$ on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his cut-turn at gin 1,200 pounds made a 505 pound bale. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.35; 100 bushels, at \$1.25.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple). A comparatively new Georgia Cotton. One of the best big boll type of cottons, resembling Culpepper. Medium early. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make one pound seed cotton. At a recent test at Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties of cotton, Christopher stood fifth. Prolific. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 50 to 100 bushels at \$1.10 per bushel.

BEAT-ALL—(Short Staple). Medium early. This is the cotton from which Cooks originated. Uniform variety; very popular where grown; plant large; branches long; bolls large, 51 to the pound. Seed very fuzzy, brownish gray, lint 1 inch. Seed medium size and exceedingly alike—practically no black seed at all. No cotton more largely planted in certain sections of North Georgia where it is also known as "Carter's" and "Hart's." Many growers there have grown it continuously for twenty years. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 25 bushels \$1.35; 50 to 100 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel.

LONG SHANK—(Short Staple). Medium early, big boll. Known too as Shank High. Early Shank. This is one of the new cottons and very highly developed, and one of the most perfect things in a big boll cotton that we know of. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.35; 100 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel.

POULNOT—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple). Named from its North Georgia originator, Big boll. A semi-cluster variety. Has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In three plot tests at Auburn, Alabama, it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium maturity. Georgia Experimental station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds, yield of lint, 543 pounds and seed, 953 pounds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, \$1.15 per bushel.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple). Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by September 1. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. Practically

same too as Wyche 5-locked. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels, at \$1.15 per bushel.

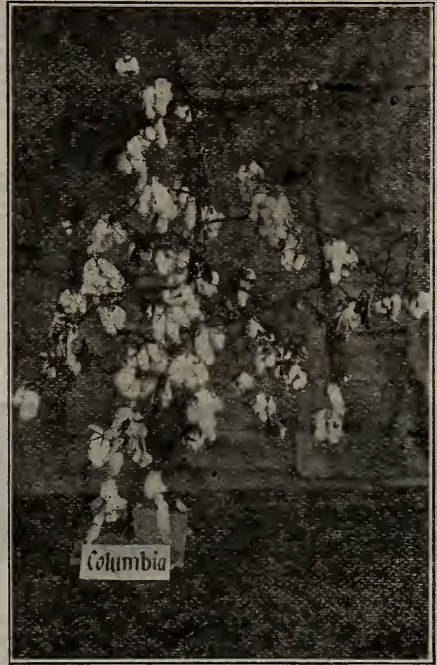
JONES' RE-IMPROVED—(Short Staple). A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.40; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yielding well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903, at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experimental farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; Extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh one pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint one inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.25; 100 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll

NOTE—The only Long Staples possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; strong, rough staples, the equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by the United States Government in South Carolina by crossing Egyptian and American Big Bolls. Practically as prolific as short staples. Fetch today in Memphis about $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and in Augusta about 4-cent premium. In great demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of seed into the boll weevil areas.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "KEENAN" $1\frac{1}{4}$ -INCH—A Hybrid of Egyptian and Jones' Big Boll (a famous old thread-making cotton). Remarkable in that it is two weeks earlier than other $1\frac{1}{4}$ cottons, and only ten days later than Kings! Full $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 3-8-inch lint. 85% five-locked. Large white homogeneous seed. One of our growers of 100 bales got 6-cent premium and made $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales per acre. Bolls large, 1 9-16 inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Resists rust and anthracnose; also storm-resistant. By far the best of all the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cottons. One county, near



Willet's Special "Columbia"

Augusta, now grows 85% in Long Staples—mostly Keenan. One farmer alone planting 1,000 acres. We have exceptional growers. Prices: One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

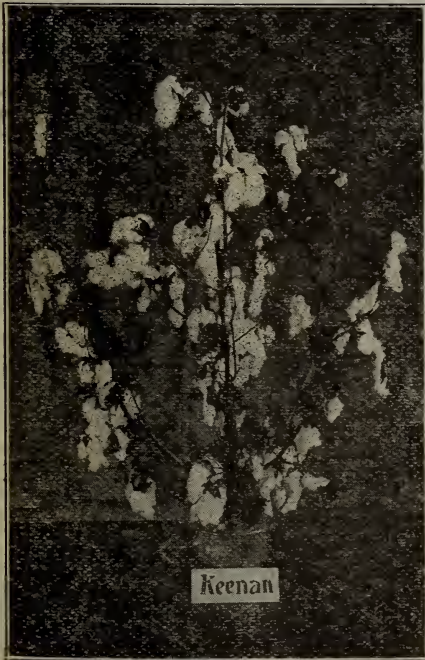
WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA," $1\frac{1}{4}$ INCH—Possibly the largest and best known of the Big Boll long staple Egyptian equivalents. We have shipped enormous amounts of seed for years into Mississippi Bender section. A hybrid of Egyptian and Russell Big Boll green seed. Seed look mixed—are both white and green. Stalk rather large. Not so early as Keenan, but big crops are made in weevil lands. In 1910 fetched in Mississippi 22 to 26 cents; 1911, 17 to 20 cents; in 1912, 13 to 22 cents; in 1913, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Prices: One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "WEBBER," $1\frac{1}{4}$ -INCH—Bred from Columbia and Keenan. Seed large and white. Lint fully $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Low growing and heavy fruiting plant. This cotton was selected and grown by one of the most scientific growers in South Carolina by crossing these two well-known varieties. Practically as early as Keenan, and same staple. Considered today one of the most prolific Big Boll Long Staples known. In certain sections of South Carolina practically no other cotton is grown. In one town in the state in 1913 out of 900 bales marketed there were only 33 bales that were not $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch staple, of this variety. It is very popular wherever grown, and has many friends who admire its special points. A carefully developed cotton. 1,500 pounds make a 500-pound bale. Prices: One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.85; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.60.

Extra Long Upland Long Staples LATE MEDIUM BOLLS

NOTE—Since boll weevil lands cannot grow these one and one-half-inch late cottons successfully, there is a great scarcity of them, and a big demand, bringing sometimes 50% over middling prices. They should be largely grown 1914. England spinners in the fall 1913 sent a large body of men to Washington to urge the growing of these cottons in the U. S.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—Runs full $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 5-8. Considered by the mills as the most desirable staple cotton raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds fuzzy white, small, 80 to 90 bolls per pound.



Willet's Special "Keenan"

Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1912 were as high as 30 cents per pound. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Prices per bushel, Augusta: One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. U. S. Government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong, length 1½ inches; The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than the supply." One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Lint fully 1 3-8 to 1½ inches. Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily;



Sea Island Lint

matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five-locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

PEERLER LONG STAPLE—Largely used. This is very select variety of upland long staple. A great improvement over old varieties by carefully breeding and selecting. Our growers got 20c a pound for 1913 lint. Lint fully 1½ inch. Claimed by growers to be as prolific as short staples. One bushel, \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, or more, \$1.50 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND—(*Gossypium barbadense* L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 5-8 or 1¼ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant ½ bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, three feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles 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 lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The grower of our seed in the past few years has received 45 to 55 cents per pound for his lint, thus showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1911 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared by experts, the finest Sea Island Lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. We do not use seed from South Georgia or Florida—the lint being shorter and inferior. One bushel (42 pounds), \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.90; 10 bushels, \$1.80; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.75; 100 bushels, \$1.65 per bushel.

SEA-ISLAND ANTI-WILT—The wilt disease which is devastating large portions of our land, and which makes impossible in these lands the growing of upland cottons. We find this disease also in the Sea Island fields, and it is a serious problem that is growing. The only recourse is to use Sea Island Anti-Wilt Cotton Seed, just as in uplands we use Dillon Cotton Seed which is anti-wilt. This Anti-Wilt Sea Island has been bred now some six or eight years by the United States Government and serves a most noble purpose.

The grade of our immune cotton is known as "extra fine;" and brings the highest price. It is a hardy cotton; a fine bearer. Made as much as 326 pounds of lint per acre last year, on lands that for three years had proven practically absolute failures on Sea Island cotton growing on account of "wilt." The lint from this in every way is the same as our best Sea Island cotton seed. 42 pounds to the bushel. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50; 10 to 25 bushels, \$2.25; 50 to 100 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED—Get United States Agricultural circular No. 29 on Egyptian Cotton. Prices on Egyptian seed: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

FORAGE and MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE GROW FORAGE CROPS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses," illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

COW or FIELD PEAS

(*Vigna Unguiculata*)

Crop of 1913 Very Short.

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

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; and also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas or Soja Beans.

Freight on Cow Peas—Freight on Cow Peas and Soy Beans take a "D" grain rate in Southern classification car or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Pea shipping point in America. This House is one of the largest jobbers in the South. We ship from November 15th to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broad-cast, or between hills in corn. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas. Makes an excel-



Cow Pea Plant

lent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet.

Our seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. 60 pounds to the bushel. Their habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Experimental Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover. South Carolina Experimental Station says: "The best legume for the South. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized." Georgia Experimental Station says: "They stand at the head of all soil renovators."

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

IRON, also called **FLINT**.—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. A small, hard, greyish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Bucksnot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt on land, or land called "Pes-sick," and also resistant to Root Knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an

from Brabham 20 per cent. more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Department, they say that the best 4 are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. 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 anti-wilt and resistant quality of the Iron Pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the U. S. has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." Sown here in ensilage corn, at laying by we cut corn with binders in August. We cultivated peas and knocked out middles, peas meeting in 5-foot rows. The originator reports the U. S. Dept. of Agl. as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

MILLER.—Called too, "Smiley," also "Guess."—This is a favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small, hard pea, as hard and practically the same size as Iron. Prolific in vine, and peakeeps well on vine; not subject to weevil



Field of Brabham Cow Peas, Planted July 20, Meeting in 4-Foot Rows

invaluable addition to the pea world; the demand for it is yearly more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demanding it of us. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the field until frost-killed. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come after oats are cut in spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being an anti-wilt and rootknot resistant pea, this pea in preference to other peas, 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 23 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were immune to rust. Mature in about 100 days. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.50.

BRABHAM.—New—Now being introduced by us. (Known as "Speckle Rio")—60-day, two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance and the other 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. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield

eating. A most economical pea to sow, because one bushel on account of its size will go nearly as far as 1½ bushels of Big Blacks, Unknown, Clays or Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always some few small red and black peas to be found in Miller. A fine runner, and on account of economy in size is a great favorite and muchly desired in New Orleans. Can be planted with fall grain and will germinate next spring. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

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

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and roots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era, universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

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

NEW ERA—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agl. Dept., they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "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." Exp. Sta., Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bu. per acre peas; Whippis, 27 bu.; Unknown sand Clays, 6 bushels." Exp. Station Auburn, Ala., says: "New Era made 13 per cent. more hay than Whippis, and 47 per cent. more hay than Unknown." 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 by J. C. Little, near Augusta, Ga., seventeen years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas; most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

THE GROIT—A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era. Much confused with New Era. A little larger in size than New Era and in habits and looks is much alike, but somewhat superior in growth and fruits more heavily. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADROON—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 having peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good pea 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, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

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

RED CLAY—This is a new pea and has sprung into greatest use in Georgia in the past two years, practically driving out the Clay Pea in North Georgia. It is a slight cross between Clay and that magnificent red pea known as Red Ripper. It is the same shape as Clays; is a trifle more prolific in vine and peas than Clays; has the same time of maturity, and will serve for Clays wherever Clays are wanted, but giving a little bit better return, but gets its red color from its Red Ripper parent. The peas are usually a trifle smaller than Clays, and more valuable from this standpoint, as they go farther in planting. All the growers of this pea pronounce it to be better than Clays or Unknowns as a running pea for foliage and for peas. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whippis. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yielder, but heavily in hay. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

N. C. BLACK—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

COFFEE, or CHOCOLATE—so named from its color. Shape and size like Unknown, habits same as Unknown; late; seems to be a cross between Unknown and Big Black. For practical uses, same as Unknown. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

MIXED COW PEAS—Clay Mixed, Whip. 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 types. They are cheaper and better than straight. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. Quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00.

COW PEAS THE BEST FOR TABLE USE

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter and 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 most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

EXTRA EARLY BLACK EYE—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the large Blackeyes, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape and hold the peas well up off the ground, and the pods are very thick set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

LARGE BLACK EYE—The large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking, the dry peas sell well in our markets during the winter. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

RAM'S HORN, EARLY BLACK EYE—Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye Pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.50.

BROWN EYE—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod, medium late. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

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, 25c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.50.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay buyer, get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, Pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, Crimson Clover hay, Crab grass hay, and mixtures of above; principally vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, Cow pea and Crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture, 1905, reports protein as follows: Oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky Blue, 7.8; Johnson grass, 7.02; Alfalfa hay, 14.03; Pea vine, 16.6; Vetch, 17.0.

SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES—Every one growing Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or any forage crops for hay purposes, will find the Symms' Hay Curing Frame not only convenient and a labor saver, but the most practical thing they could use in curing hay. They will without fail save hay in all weathers, and save it green in color, and not dried out yellow. If interested, get literature and prices.

COW PEA THRASHING MACHINES

We are agents for the well-known Cow Pea Hullers and Threshing Machines as listed below. If interested, get special literature.

PEERLESS PEA HULLERS—Hulls Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, and Sorghums.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| No. 2. (Hand power) capacity 8 bu. per hour..... | \$ 25.00 |
| No. 3 (Hand power) capacity 12 bu. per hour..... | 30.00 |
| No. 4 (2-horse power) capacity 25 bu. per hour..... | 80.00 |
| No. 4 Special (3½ horse power) Velvet Beans..... | 100.00 |
| Dixie Pea Hullers (hand power) No. 1, capacity 8 bu. per hour..... | 25.00 |

GARBANZO PEA—(*Cicer Arjetinum*) (Chick Pea or Gram). A legume plant; largely used in France in rotation with wheat. One of the principal foods in Mexico. Can be used green in the raw state or can be dried like Yankee Bean. Much better than the boiled dried Boston bean. It is not near so hard; more easily cooked and more easily digested. In size pea is round, white and rather rough, and about the size of a full-grown Chinaberry. It is especially adapted to dry countries. Plant about 25 pounds to the acre about April 15th, in 2 or 3 foot rows, 12 inches in the row. Mature in 4 or 5 months. It can be mowed or gathered like other beans and peas. Price: Pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 12c; 25 pounds, 10c per pound.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the Cow Pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at time of the year when the Cow Pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. They can be sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

The following mixture is used to quite a large extent throughout the South now: Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats. Sow one bushel of each in February, oats hold up peas; the combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn; peas will also be turning, and will cure hard. It makes a magnificent and large out turn. Growers say makes the very best of any hay. Canada Field Peas are also fine for the table, and can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st: Peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$2.75; per bushel.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

(*Glycine hispida*)
60 lb. to Bushel.

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found superior to Kafir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to

one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, for both forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any crop of weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Bean is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should



Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans

be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalks from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills 3½ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivate. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.



Yokohama Beans and Pod

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—The most popular of all the Soy beans. More largely planted than all other varieties combined. It has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 50 bushels per acre. Light frost which kills Cow Peas does not affect this bean. It is a medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

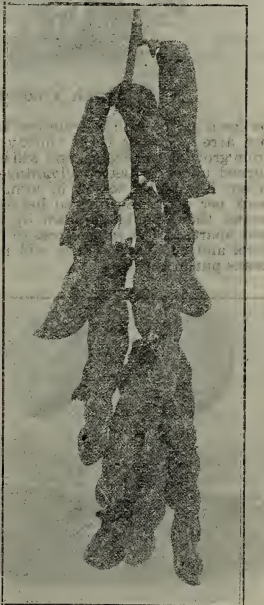
HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOY—Our grower says: Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes nearly as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinctive and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper, and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

BLACK SHANGHI SOY—Seeds are perfectly black and of the same size as the Mammoth Yellow. Very valuable on account of its earliness. Has been planted here successfully up until August 1st and produce well. One of the most valuable of the Soy Beans for late planting. The beans shatter but very little when matured. Price: Quart, 20c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

VELVET BEANS—(60 pounds to bushel)—Seeds only in extreme South. It requires seven or eight months for maturing seed. No other forage crop known will improve soil like the Velvet Bean. Powerful mulch crop for orange or peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than cow peas. On all wilt-infested lands now so common in the South it is far better to follow Cotton after Velvet Beans than Cow Peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. The U. S. Dept. of Agl. says: "The most rank legume cultivated for forage, and one of the most valuable known plants. Smother weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop." North Carolina Exp. Station made Corn following Velvet Beans 36½ bushels per acre, and 2,280 pounds of stover, while six other tests on Corn made with a complete fertilizer, produced only 25½ bushels per acre, and 1,800 pounds of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of \$18. There is nothing that equals Velvet Beans for cattle for winter grazing. Plant in Corn when knee high or on poor land, plant Beans and Corn (Corn holds the Beans up), cultivate as you would Corn, gather Corn on November and turn in cattle as soon as frost falls. In two years the land will produce 35 bushels of Corn per acre. Our

correspondent writes: "I plant my corn March 1st, in 7-foot rows and a row of peanuts between each row, and drop a Velvet Bean about 5 feet apart in the Pinder row. The cultivation of Corn cultivates the Pinders and Beans without any extra cost, and by planting this way I get as much Corn per acre and the Beans and Pinders extra."

This is an excellent mixture, plant Corn in 6-foot rows and between plant one row of Velvet Beans and next to Velvet Bean row, a row of Spanish Peanuts; the Beans will trail over the Corn. Turn in hogs about September. They will first eat the peanuts, and about frost time will begin to eat the Beans and vines, and will continue to feed on same during the winter. Or, in place of Spanish Peanuts, plant North Carolina Peanuts, and turn in the hogs about frost time. Beans and Peanuts both being legumes will enrich the soil.

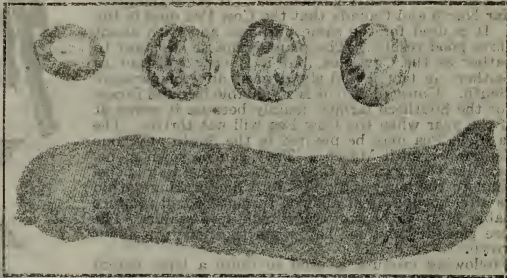


Bunch of Velvet Beans

SPECKLE VELVET—(*Mucuna Deeringiana*)—This is the oldest and most popular of all the Velvet Beans, and more largely planted than any other variety. Matures from 10 to 30 barrels of beans in the hull per acre, which shell out about three-fourths of a bushel per barrel. At Augusta the past season we grew these Beans 35 pods to the bunch, 5 or 6 beans to a pod, or 175 beans in a bunch; some vines having from 10 to 15 bunches each. Is the surest crop and the safest of all the Velvet Beans to plant. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

WHITE VELVET—Pod and vine are about the same as Speckle, have about the same outturn. Beans are white, about the same size and shape as Speckle. Beans are softer and several weeks earlier. Cattle can be turned in the field sooner than on the Speckle. Being softer, cattle like them better. This being a new bean we expect it to become very popular. Do not get this confounded with the Lyon Bean. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

YOKOHAMA—(*Stizolobium Hassjo*)—The U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "An annual legume, makes best growth during the summer. More vigorous growth than any of the Cow Peas. Of great value on newly cleared land for mellowing the sod. An excellent restorative crop for soils. The vines will produce three tons per acre and furnish as much nitrogen as will one ton of cotton seed meal, and will



Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod

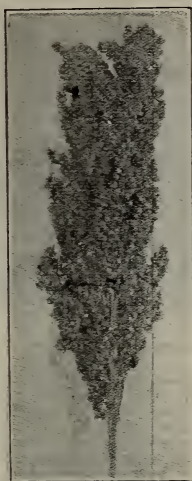
also provide three times as much humus. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for other legumes. Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting, so can be grown successfully as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, while moderate crops have been matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Makes excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until the field is cleared. Makes excellent hay if cut when the pods ripen. Plant about the same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Vines must be given a support if crop of seed is to be gathered. Corn stalks are good. The growth of the vine is not as heavy as that of either the Florida or Lyon Bean, but the yield of seed is larger. Matures before either of the others are ready for grazing. All other varieties we list require at least six months for maturing, while this bean requires little more than three months. The demand for this bean will be enormous when seed stocks in later years can be had in large amounts. Supply limited. Price: Quart, 50c; 2 quarts, 85c; 1 peck, \$4.50.

LYON—(*Macuna Lyon*)—Florida Agl. Station says: More vigorous growth rapid and vine stronger than other Velvet Beans. Plant 4-foot rows, 2 feet in the row, or in alternate rows of Corn or Sorghum. Our Florida grower says, Lyon Beans will make as much cattle feed as other varieties, and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the wooly podded Velvets. Earlier than others and better for up country. Bloom white, other Velvet Beans purple. Far more prolific, and will produce more beans and vines per acre. Pods are very much indented lengthwise. There are 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Seed are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow two feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

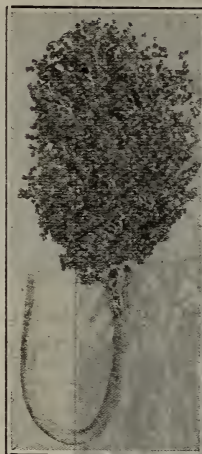
SORGHUM—(*Andropogon Sorghum*)—(50 pounds to bushel)—The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Pecosine. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a



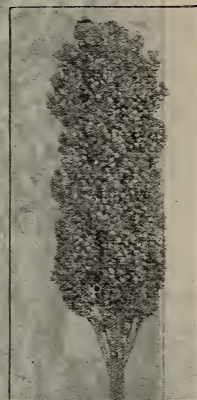
Head Early Amber Cane



Head Early Orange



Goose Neck Sorghum



Head Red Top

season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum.

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

For harvesting, curing and storing, write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 246, and Experimental Station at College Station, Texas, for bulletin.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese)—(50 lbs to bu.)—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and roping 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. One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experimental Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer growing and later than Red Top; erect and compact, heads larger, heavier stalks and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads three inches wide, five to seven inches long. Chaff a deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Better for syrup than amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. One pound, 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred—seed bringing there a premium. One pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUMS—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. Later than Amber and Orange. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart and 3 stalks to hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jelling. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black and five to nine inches long, and three to five inches wide. Great demand and

always scarce. Prolific in the finest syrup. One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE SORGHUM—This name is misleading, as there is not a seeded ribbon cane known. This is strictly a Sorghum, and a very fine variety, very similar to Gooseneck, except that it has a straight head; the seed, however, are of a much lighter color. The syrup made from this cane is superior to common sorghum. The cane grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Stalk at base from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It will grow anywhere that any other Sorghum will grow. A correspondent says: "I made last season 200 gallons of fine cane syrup from one acre of this cane." When thick sown it makes immense quantities of fine hay. One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Also called Georgia Cane. The seeds are even larger than Western Orange and a good deal larger than North Georgia Orange seed. It is flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and it shells clean. An entirely new, separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Produces sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest, it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound, 15c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

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. of Agl., says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums. This new Sorghum makes an unusually large 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. Has been reported to turn out as much as 300 gallons per acre. The product is thick and bright; same flavor as our Sugar Cane. 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, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels, \$3.00 per bushel.

WHITE AFRICAN SORGHUM—Seed are white; type is new, sugar contents exceedingly heavy. Has the quality it is said of non-fermentation. When stored in a ripened state, or without thoroughly curing in shocks in the field for feeding, it does not ferment, it is said, like other sorghums. Medium size. A very heavy seeder. Stalks 8 to 10 feet and are much softer than other Sorghums, therefore greatly desired for cattle forage; a few days earlier than the so-called Texas Seeded. One pound, 15c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



Honey Sorghum

KAFFIR CORN—(50 pounds to bushel)—Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow, with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings. 21,344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from four to six inches apart.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from four to six 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. Price, one pound, 10c; peck, 60c; one bushel, \$2.00.

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 five to six feet. One pound, 10c; peck, 65c; 1 bushel, \$2.00.

MIL0 MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 lbs. to bushel)—A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. It bears dry weather, and makes its crop where Corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 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 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian Corn, Kaffir Corn and Milo, they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Price, One pound; 10c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

TEOSINTE—(*Euchlœna Luxuriana*)—A grower says: "Resembles Indian Corn; stools heavily; sow April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 50 tons green food in the season and take care of 15 head of cattle. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one



Head Kaffir Corn



Head Milo Maize

seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. For seed purposes, plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills four feet apart, seeds 2 feet in the drill, cultivate as corn; ripens last of November, then cut with corn binder, shock and leave in the field until perfectly dry and thresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; 1 pound, 90c; 5 to 10 pounds, 75c per pound.

SHALU—(50 pounds to bushel)—(Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat)—A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India, and destined for wide use in America. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on 3-4 of an acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says, and the Exp. Station also says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum; and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir Corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human. A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, 85c; 10 pounds, \$1.50; 25 pounds, \$2.75.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET—(*Pennisetum Specatum*)—Known also as Pencilaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experimental Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in three feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick eaten millets; non-saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c; 5 pounds at 15c; 10 pounds at 14c; 50 pounds at 12c per pound.

GERMAN MILLET—(*Chetochia Germanica*)—Choice Tennessee Grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet 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 the weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.90; 5 bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

JAPANESE MILLET—(*Panicum Crusgalli*)—(32 lbs. to bushel)—Also called the "Billion Dollar Grass." Superior to German Millet, stalk much thicker than German. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay three or four times. Mississippi Agricultural College says: "Produces per acre 36,000 pounds of fodder or makes 12,000 pounds of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn



Japanese Sugar Cane

fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 pounds per acre. Makes crop six to eight weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. An Augusta grower has experimented with 40 kinds of grasses and says Japanese Millet for hay and green fodder is best of all. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet higher. 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." One peck, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords a fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at the same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a Sugar Cane, and each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. It has immense root system, something like three feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. It will do better farther north than any variety of Sugar Cane. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last for 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this Cane is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, rows 3 feet apart. Price: \$1.25 per 100 stalks; \$12.00 per 1,000, f. o. b. grower.

GEORGIA SUGAR CANE STALKS—The most popular varieties are Red or Purple Cane, Green Cane, Yellow and Red Ribbon Cane. Is a great Southern crop. For syrup production the Red or Purple is preferred; sweeter, juicier and keeping better throughout the winter. The Green Cane is soft and best for chewing, gives brighter color to syrup, but not so heavy a yielder. The two Ribbon Cane are very much alike and are hybrids of the above two, both quite popular. Prices: 100 stalks, 5c each; 500 stalks, 4c each; 1,000 stalks, 3½c each, f. o. b. grower. Send cash with order early in January or February, so these can be booked and shipped out when banks are opened.

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—Also called Pinder, Ground Pea and Ground Nut. Destined to be one of the greatest crops in this country. Tremendous amounts being grown in North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Write U. S. Agl. Dept., Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 356.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with Disk Harrow. Fertilization not necessary; plant 2 bushels per acre shelled; plant running peanuts in 36 inch rows and 12 inches between; plant bunch peanuts 30 inch rows 9 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep. If liming is necessary, dash a handful of Burnt Oyster Shell lime over each plant when as large as your fist. To gather bunch peanuts; run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in a day or two stack peanuts with the vines around a ridge pole. In winter take nuts off by hand or machine, and feed the hay. For hog purpose, plant 2 bushels per acre April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st.

PEANUT NOTE—We list more Peanuts than any other house in the United States.

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

WHITE SPANISH—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—(28 pounds to bushel)—Georgia grown seed. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March to July 15th, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches the land. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows, planting one seed to the hill 12 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug Oct-



Spanish

North Carolina

Virginia

Jumbo



Red Spanish



North Carolina Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia

ober 23rd, 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. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels at \$2.25 per bushel.

RED SPANISH—(28 pounds to bushel)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The bunch is much larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. The pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably have two peas to the pod, while 25 per cent. of the White Spanish have only one pea to the pod. The Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. Our grower says that he often produces twice as much per acre with the Red Spanish as with the White Spanish. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia, contains more oil than the White Spanish, the skins are fiery red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels at \$3.00 per bushel.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—Three and four to pod. Must not be confounded with the "Red Spanish" or "Tenn. Reds." Like the Tennessee Reds, they are 3 and 4 to the pod. Lay them by when in full bloom with a plow and hill up 3 or 4 inches of soil to the vines and they will make much more hay from bunches than by level culture. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. These sell for a high price, 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, getting to be the favorite pea for all parching. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 5 bushels at \$3.25 per bushel.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Called "3's and 4's." A bunch pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain large amount of oil, from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell is very thick and tough, well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter time and even come up in the spring. Bunch tops and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels at \$2.50 per bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known too as "Florida Peanut." A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish and with higher percentage of oil, can stay in the ground all winter and not rot. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. 150 cars of this Peanut were sold fall 1910 in South Georgia for hog purposes. United States stocks were wholly exhausted. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing. Large podded, strong growing, creeping stems, foliage heavy and pods are scattered along procumbent stems; is the usual Norfolk parching Peanut.

Sold for parching. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel)—Can be planted as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost, do not contain as much oil as the Little North Carolina, exceedingly productive, have known 125 bushels made per acre. Large podded, dwarfish plant, stems upright, light foliage, pods attach to the roots of plant, usually 2 sometimes 3 to the pod. Peas light brown, pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and Peanuts quite large. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85 per bushel.

BUNCH JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest Peanut. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

RUNNING JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—An old-time favorite wherever extra Peanuts are wanted; double the size of Virginia; prolific; often makes 150 to 175 pods to the hill or four quarts to the hill; good on red land. Same large fancy size as Bunch Jumbo. Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

HOG GOOBER—(About 25 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. It is a hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of Peanut and Field Pea. They will not sprout in the ground, will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Yield is much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 40 pounds per acre. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other Peanuts. This is an extra good hog feed, and growers claim that it will produce more feed per acre than other Peanuts. Planted in 3-foot rows 12 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds at 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 12c.

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 lbs. to bushel)—Hognut; Ground Almond. Annual. Georgia grown seed. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled 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 grown than these. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grows best on well manured sandy soil. Plant 12 inches apart 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. Quart, 25c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut Artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and don't work after plants shade

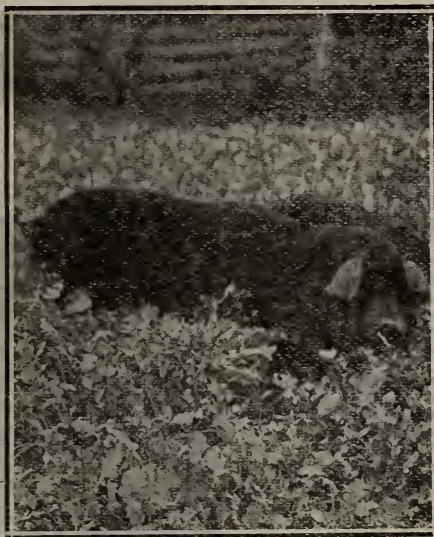


Georgia Chufas

ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5 foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of Artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all winter or bank like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground or in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up in spring without second planting. We sell only by measured bushel in January and February; about 50 pounds. One peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's feed. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price: 4 ounces, 5c; pound, 15c; 5 pounds at 12c; 25 to 50 pounds at 10c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(*Brassica Napus*)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16 inch drills in spring or fall, through October or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August it 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 only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut four inches above the ground which enables them to throw



Grazing on Rape Field

out new shoots. As high as 40 tons green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in year. One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, 15c; 10 to 25 pounds, 12c; 50 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds, 9c per pound.

BEGGAR WEED—(*Desmodium Tortuosum*)—The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 3 feet high. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Seed are gathered in October and stripped from the weed. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, "I am satisfied it is the best all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It



Jerusalem Artichoke



Beggar Weed

spreads rapidly, will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein, fat 2.3. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted largely in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 to 25 pounds, 50c per pound.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for Poultry feed. Can be sown in early spring. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. Price: One peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels at \$1.85 per bushel.

UPLAND RICE—The varieties we list are the two most popular, and more largely grown than all others, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. Drill in spring at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

CAROLINA WHITE—This Rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is early, maturing about the same time as Honduras. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

CAROLINA GOLD—This is the most popular and profitable Rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. In average years it has given the best results. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50 per bushel.

PECANS—Selected of the very best types. Our seed stock usually runs about 60 to the pound. Price: Pound, \$1.25; 5 to 10 pounds, \$1.00; larger amounts at 85c per pound.

TOBACCO SEED—We can furnish all of the leading U. S. varieties. Write us for prices and state amounts wanted and we will be glad to quote you.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(*Hordeum Sativum*)—Forty-eight pounds to bushel. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre. Can be sown in spring; makes excellent spring pasture; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong, nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY—(48 pounds to bushel). First exploited in South by us. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February



Fulghum Oat

through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall or winter grazing. Makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding, makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, 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 it as hay. The heads, 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre. Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel.

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—U. S. acreage, 38,000,000 acres; yield, 1,400,000,000 bushels. Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter-killed. Oats can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting is the Burt.

NOTE—All Oats offered by us are re-cleaned at a cost of about 5 cents a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 10 cents a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers.



Georgia Appler Oats

FULGHUM OAT—

This oat is several years old, but seed have not been put on the market. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high; heavy in foliage. Parties produced this year 75 bushels to the acre without manure. It is cold proof and rust proof. It is as large in grain and forage as is Appler and double the size in matter of grain as compared with Texas. Its chief characteristic is its earliness. It is three weeks earlier than Texas or Appler, and is even earlier than Burt Oat. It is far better than the Burt oat, because Burt so often fail, and are killed; they are, too, ex-

tremely thin as regards foliage and small as regards grain. The Fulghum Oat does not shatter, and is a double oat. It is entirely free from beard. Their great value is seen when we say that they can be sown in October and will be ripe and off the ground by May 10th, for cotton planting. Whereas, cotton cannot be planted after Appler until June. If sown in October they ripen fully enough to be used for feed by April 25th. The cotton farmer will appreciate from the above, to the fullest extent, this new oat. Without a particle of doubt, it is the most valuable oat today known in the Southland. The Agricultural Department has taken great interest in the oat. Supply is limited. Price: One bushel, \$2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 bushels or more, \$1.85 per bushel.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—(32 lbs to bu.) Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. The finest oat, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about 10 days earlier than native rust proof and week or 10 days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler Oats, 1911, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent. better in straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and with far less beard and waste. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 to 25 bushels, 90c per bushel.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof and prolific. One party near Augusta, with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft in 1910, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$.95; 25 to 50 bushels, 90c per bushel.

THE FAMOUS 100-BUSHEL OATS—The claim for this oat is that it is an improved type of Southern oat, rust proof, heavy grains, large straw, and extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near, or nearer, to it than many other oats on the market. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.10; 25 bushels, \$1.00.

BURT—This is practically the only spring oat. Far better and safer than other oats for spring use. Three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof, commonly called the Ninety-Day Oat. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 90c per bushel.

TURF, or GRAZING—Excellent for early spring sowing for pasture purposes. Price: One bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$1.00; 10 bushels, 95c per bushel.

TEXAS RUST PROOF—Genuine Texas grown. Price: One bushel, 85c; 5 bushels, 80c; 10 bushels, 75c per bushel.

RYE (56 pounds to bushel)

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(See cut.) It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons of green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and often runs here on the ground. Is slow growing and is not so good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye"; our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one bushel together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Price: One peck, 75c; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85; 10 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel.

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



Native Georgia Rye

Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward 2 months earlier. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels at \$2.50 per bushel.

ABRUZZES RYE (S. C. Grown)—This is a very hardy upright rye and stools out well, making it one of the best for grazing. It was introduced here by the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago and some of our growers claim they would have no other rye regardless of price. Price: Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$2.75.

NORTHERN GROWN—This is a cheap rye and does not do well planted locally, or on the sandy hills for grazing, as it does not stand up well. Used extensively as a cover crop. Price: Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$1.40 per bushel.

WHEAT—(60 pounds to bushel). We advise our Southern farmers to sow more wheat. They will find this a profitable crop, especially during the years of high priced flour. The Wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South. The largest amounts in Georgia have been made from sowing in the month of January, 1 to 2 bushels per acre. To prevent smut in Wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water. Soak Wheat a few hours; or, one pint of formalin to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

Beardless or Smooth Head varieties we recommend for this section: Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific, and Currell's Prolific.

Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel. Bearded or Long Berry Varieties we recommend for this section: Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

WILET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE—One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know. Is composed of Rye, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Turf Oats and Vetch. Use at the rate of two bushels per acre. Price: Bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.85; 10 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Sold.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$1.50 each.

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—Each, \$1.00.



Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

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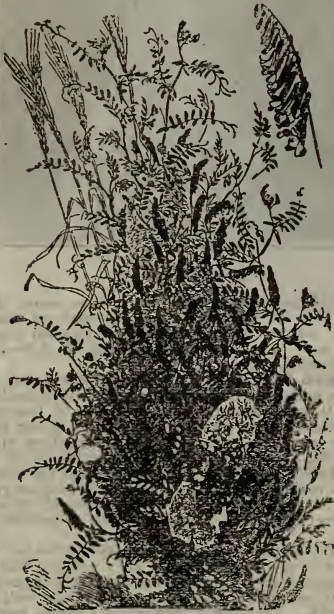
can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 15c; 25 to 50 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds, 9c per pound.

VICIA SATIVA, or OREGON, or ENGLISH WINTER VETCH—A legume. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. Sativa is the principal Vetch grown here at Augusta, Ga., Augusta being the largest vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than Hairy; an annual; Tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed. It is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 50 to 60 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 1 bushel of Sativa, 4 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Price: One pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 10c; 25 to 50 pounds, 8c; 100 pounds, 6c per pound.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(A legume and soil renovator)—Use our Farmogerm, soil inoculating bacteria. (See Catalog, front cover, inside.) Madicago Sativa; 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Colburn's "Book of Alfalfa." 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10 (postpaid); paper, 60c (postpaid).

Stools or multiples; it stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless inter-twined 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. Price: 1 pound 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, 18c; 100 pounds, 15c per pound.

JAPAN CLOVER—(*Lespedeza Striata*)—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. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten



Hairy Vetch

VETCHES—(60 pounds to bushel)—A Culture for Vetch Growing.—Before planting send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the spring of 1905, our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) United States Custom Duty people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument which made free vetches, has increased the vetch sale already in America ten-fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta save annually \$1,500, which amount a few years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January. Large amounts are planted about Christmas time. The State Agricultural College at Athens made the following test for us last year: Plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th and March 15th; maximum crops resulted from planting of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH—(60 pounds to bushel). A Russian plant. Annual winter legume; slightly earlier than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. 30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as hairy vetch planted in a wet season. The growing of Vetches in the South is as important as that of alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut here at Augusta 1½ tons per acre. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 6 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is: Plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day Cow Pea, cut this late in July, and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which



Sativa Vetch



Alfalfa

greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan Clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before discing helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each round mower for re-setting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Price: Bushel, \$4.00; 5 bushels, \$3.75 per bushel.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER—(10 pounds to bushel)—(Medicago Arabic)—Sold in burrs unhulled. A perennial legume. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1st. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hog scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow"; or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in from about April 1st to June 1st and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc harrow over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land. Price: One pound, 20c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata)—A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia Burr, but is sometimes cold killed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 16c; 100 pounds, 14c per pound.

HULLED BURR CLOVER—(Imported)—We import this from South America, and are heavy importers. This hulled mixture, one-half Georgia and one-half California Burr Clover, cannot be separated. This mixture is extremely valuable because 50 per cent. of it is Georgia

Burr, which cannot be had any other way except as in the burr. Plant 20 pounds to the acre. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, 15c; 100 pounds, 12c per pound.

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER—(Trifolium Incarnatum)—A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds to the acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Largely sown with Vetches. Price: One pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 12c; 25 to 50 pounds, 10c; 100 pounds 8c per pound.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—A legume. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent.; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Plant same time as the Early Crimson and is similar in every way, but late and more prolific. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, 15c; 25 to 50 pounds, 12c; 100 pounds, 10c per pound.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense)—A legume. 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: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

ALSIKE CLOVER—(Trifolium Hybridum)—Swedish Clover. A legume. Is valuable for pasture or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without Timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasture for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

WHITE CLOVER—(Trifolium Repens)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Price: One pound, 40c; 5 to 10 pounds, 38c; 25 to 50 pounds, 35c per pound.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. 33 pounds to bushel. Sow one bushel to acre in March or 20 pounds hulled seed. Also can be sown in the fall with grain. When the grain is cut off in the spring, the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a very short time. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings.



Crimson Clover

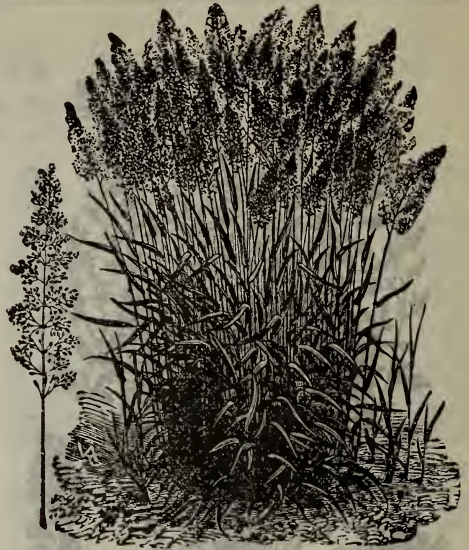
Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Price: Hulled Seed—One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound. Price: Native grown in Burr—One bushel, \$4.25; 5 bushels, \$4.00.

TIMOTHY—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$4.00.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*) (28 pounds to bushel). Known, too, as Maens Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, until June—40 pounds to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; it spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, 15c; 500 pounds, 12c per pound.

SUDAN GRASS—(*Andropogon Sorghum*). New, from Sudan. A sweet, heavy-yielding grass, foliage and seed resembles Johnson Grass, but is an annual. Root system is like oats. Seeds from 300 to 400 pounds per acre from Florida to Montana. Absolutely drought proof. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. Stems erect, unbranched, very leafy; and three to four cuttings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Dry, sweet hay that cattle prefer to Cow Pea hay. Ripe for hay cutting in 70 days, and cut every 30 days following. Plant from March to July in 18 to 30 inch rows, 5 pounds to acre, or broadcast 10 pounds. Each seed stools wonderfully—20 to 40 stools per seed. A revolution in hay-making. Sweeter than Johnson Grass, makes more hay, and yet an annual with no objectionable root system. Early Cow Peas, and Early Soy Beans and Sudan mix well. Seed new and very scarce. Only a limited amount to offer. Price: One pound, \$2.00; 5 to 10 pounds, \$1.75 per pound.

RHODES GRASS—(*Chloris Gayana*). New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at 18 degrees below. Seed resemble Blue Grass. It takes about 5 pounds to plant an acre. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three



Red Top

cuttings. Can be planted in Spring, cut from May until September. Has created quite a sensation in Florida. There has been a tremendous demand and the U. S. Agl. Dept. reports from Florida of this grass reads like fiction. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda, but is easily eradicated. Price: One pound, \$1.00; 5 to 10 pounds, 75c per pound.

NATAL GRASS—Largely used in Florida and sometimes called there Red Top. Said to be the most popular grass for hay and pastures in Florida. An annual, reseeds itself. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Stools heavily, sometimes 100 to the seed. Stands 24 degrees cold. A summer hay and pasture grass. Comes early and stays late, blooms all the time. Hay is as good as Timothy. In reseeded spreads very rapidly. Takes 5 pounds for one acre. Price: One pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$1.25 per pound.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 pounds to bushel)—Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new sets of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Price: One pound, 25c; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.40 per bushel.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*). 14 pounds to bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Fancy quality only. Price: One pound, 25c; bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—10 pounds to bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist 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, although it is largely used in some sections for hay. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. Price, One pound, 25c; 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—A perennial, sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Excellent soil binder. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. 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: One pound, 75c; 5 to 10 pounds, 65c; 25 pounds 60c; 50 to 100 pounds, 50c.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared smooth soil; cover lightly. Price: Per sack, 12 bushels, \$2.75.



Orchard Grass

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*)—14 pounds to bushel. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows we on Bermuda Grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$1.75.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*)—14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, \$1.75.



Italian Ray Grass

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—(*Arrhena Avenaceum*)—11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price: One pound, 30c; bushel, \$2.35.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus Inermis*)—Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy, wet soils. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, 15c per pound.

RESCUE, or ARCTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Unioides*)—Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Makes fine pasture in winter months. Price: One pound, 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, 12c per pound.

PASPALUM PLATYCAULE, or CARPET GRASS—A perennial. Green all the year. Spreads like Bermuda; takes joint every few inches. The blades are wide, giving fine foliage. One parent stalk in fifteen months spreads several feet in circumference. Five to 10 pounds of seed mixed with sand for hand sowing should set an acre. Plant in spring or early fall. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons of green stuff per acre. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 pounds, 60 cents; 25 pounds at 50c per pound.

LAWN GRASS—See under "Flower Seed."

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(*Poa Arachnifera*)—Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November: run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide

stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it 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. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.00; 5,000 to 10,000 at 90c per M.

PARA GRASS ROOTS—(*Panicum Molls*)—New hay or forage. Sets can be planted from June 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by plowing and harrowing, and the sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda Grass in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, about 4,000 per acre, or plow a furrow and lay plants in and plow another furrow on them but leaving out the top so the bud can grow, or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips. For your wet pasture land that is overflowed there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Sold only f. o. b. grower. Price of cuttings, \$2.25 per thousand.



Rescue or Arctic Grass

ST. LUCIE GRASS ROOTS—(*Cynodon Dactylon* Var)—A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the Lucie River. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine, needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, 85c; 2 bushels, 75c; 5 bushels at 65c per bushel.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS ROOTS—(*Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum*)—Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands. Grown from cuttings and set in summer 1 foot apart, and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, \$1.15; 5 bushels, \$1.00.

KUDZU ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thumbergiana*)—This is one of the greatest hay and pasture plants known. It is a broad-leaved, very rapid growing, woody, leguminous vine; native of Japan; succeeds well in every part of the United States wherever it has been tried. For rolling lands that are badly washed, nothing equals it for pasturage. It grows well without fertilizer and improves every year. There has been ten tons of hay made per acre of this, and the hay is an excellent feed. An analysis of the third cutting showed 14.80 per cent. protein with 35.05 starch and sugar. Four hundred plants will set an acre 8x10 feet apart. We only ship direct from grower f. o. b. Florida, and send out no plants after March 20th. All orders should be sent in early, so as to have them ready for shipment at the proper time. All plants offered are field grown, self-rooted, inoculated and in a healthy condition. Price: 1 dozen, postpaid, \$1.00; 100, express extra, \$7.50.

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, etc.

If interested in any Insecticides, etc., we list in catalog, let us mail you special literature.

We are agents for quite a number of these well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in carlots. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts.

Lime Sulphur Wash.

For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslaked lime (salt omitted), boiled with steam, sulphur can be put into the solution in thirty minutes, boiled otherwise it takes from one to two hours. In the average orchard of 650 trees, requires 1 barrel sulphur, 250 pounds 1 4-5 barrels lime (total of 328 pounds); general average per tree 1 1-3 gallons of solution. See prices of sulphur and lime below.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Flour Sulphur (best grade)— | |
| 5 to 10 pounds..... | 5 c |
| 25 to 50 pounds..... | 4½c |
| 100 pounds..... | 4 c |
| 500 pounds..... | 3½c |
| 1,000 pounds..... | 3 c |
| 2,000 pounds..... | 2¾c |

Fresh Lime (Rose brand)—

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1 barrel..... | \$1.20 |
| 5 barrels..... | 1.15 |
| 10 barrels..... | 1.10 |
| 25 barrels..... | 1.05 |

COLD LIME SULPHUR WASH (Lyon brand)—

Some of the largest growers are now using this preparation with equally as good results as the home-made solution and on account of the trouble and expense of making it at home, many of the smaller growers use nothing else. This preparation is already prepared and should be mixed 1 gallon of solution to 10 of water.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1 gallon..... | \$.50 |
| 10 gallons..... | .40 |
| 1 barrel..... | 10.00 |
| 10 barrels..... | 9.50 |
| 25 barrels..... | 9.00 |

Get special prices on car-lots (60 barrels) delivered.

For Summer Spraying—

No Lime Sulphur Wash, either home-made or ready prepared, is safe for peach spraying. For apple, pears, and plums for summer spraying use Lyon Brand Cold Lime Sulphur Wash. 1 gallon to 30 gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lead.

Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf-cutting insects. 1 to 5 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Arsenate Lead (paste form)—

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1 pound..... | 20c |
| 5 pounds..... | 18c |
| 10 pounds..... | 16c |
| 25 pounds..... | 14c |
| 100 pounds..... | 13c |
| Barrel..... | 12c |

Arsenate Lead (dry powder)—

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1 pound..... | 30c |
| 5 pounds..... | 28c |
| 10 pounds..... | 26c |
| 25 pounds..... | 25c |
| 100 pounds..... | 24c |
| Barrel..... | 22c |

Paris Green.

Its uses are too numerous to name. For caterpillars, army worms, potato bugs, etc.; also used with different spray solutions.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1 pound in ¼-pound cartons..... | 25c |
| 1 pound in ½-pound cartons..... | 24c |
| 1 pound..... | 23c |
| 5 pounds..... | 22c |
| 25 to 50 pounds..... | 21c |
| 100 pounds..... | 20c |
| Barrel..... | 18c |

Blue Stone (Copper Sulphate).

Used extensively in spray solutions. Prevents smut in wheat.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1 pound..... | 15c |
| 10 pounds..... | 10c |
| 50 pounds..... | 9c |
| 100 pounds..... | 8c |
| Barrel..... | 7c |

Bordeaux Mixture.

For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Dry Materials—Sufficient to make 1 barrel, 50 gallons— | |
| 1 package..... | 75c |
| 5 packages..... | 65c |
| 10 packages..... | 60c |
| Liquid—Gallon makes about 20 gallons— | |
| 1 quart..... | \$.35 |
| 1 gallon..... | 1.00 |
| 5 gallons..... | .85 |

Whale Oil Soap.

For lice and delicate larvae and summer spraying, for San Jose Scale, etc.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 pound..... | 25c |
| 5 pounds..... | 20c |
| 25 to 50 pounds..... | 14c |
| 100 pounds..... | 10c |
| Barrel..... | 9c |

Water Soluble Petroleum.

For San Jose Scale, etc. Used quite successfully by some.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1 gallon..... | 75c |
| 5 gallons..... | 65c |
| 10 gallons..... | 60c |
| Barrel..... | 50c |

Horicum.

For San Jose Scale, a ready prepared Lime, Sulphur and Salt Wash, especially suited for parties with small orchards and not able to mix satisfactorily this preparation at home.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1 gallon..... | \$1.00 |
| 5 gallons..... | .85 |
| 10 gallons..... | .75 |

Kerosene Emulsion.

A valuable remedy against all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphids, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1 quart..... | \$.40 |
| 1 gallon..... | 1.00 |
| 5 gallons..... | .85 |

Cooper's Fluids.

V 1—For winter and early spring spraying, a reliable scale killer and fungicide. This preparation is for use upon trees only in a dormant state. Mix 1 part of fluid to 100 parts water.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1 quart..... | \$1.00 |
| 1 gallon..... | 3.00 |
| 5 gallons..... | 2.80 |
| 10 gallons..... | 2.75 |

V 2—An ideal summer spray, destroys scale insects, wooly, and all forms of aphids, pear and apple psylla. Does not harm the tenderest foliage, and can be used any time after the bursting of the buds. Mix 1 part of fluid to 100 parts of water.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 quart. | \$1.00 |
| 1 gallon. | 3.00 |
| 5 gallons. | 2.80 |
| 10 gallons. | 2.75 |

V 3—Kills all leaf-eating insects. Does not harm the foliage, and can be used any time during spring or summer.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 quart. | \$1.00 |
| 1 gallon. | 3.00 |
| 5 gallons. | 2.80 |
| 10 gallons. | 2.75 |

Resin Wash.

For chewing insects on plants with smooth leaves. Dry material sufficient for 1 barrel, 50 gallons.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 package. | 75c |
| 5 packages. | 70c |
| 10 packages. | 65c |

Sulpho Tobacco Soap.

For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as lice, red spiders, etc.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 3-ounce cake. | \$0.10 |
| 8-ounce cake. | .20 |
| 10-pound cake. | 3.00 |



Lemon Oil.

Destroys all insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| ½ pint. | \$0.25 |
| 1 pint. | .40 |
| 1 quart. | .75 |
| ½ gallon. | 1.25 |
| 1 gallon. | 2.00 |

Tree Tanglefoot.

Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1-pound cans, each. | 25c |
|-----------------------------|-----|

Apterite.

Soil fumigant, kills grubs, tree root lice, peach tree borers, and all ground larvae and soil insects.

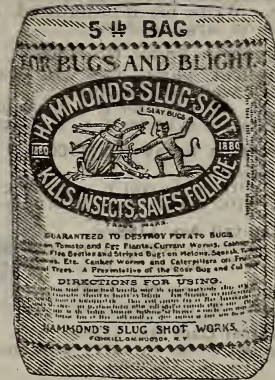
| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| 5 pounds. | .75 |
| 25 pounds. | 2.75 |
| Keg, 112 pounds. | 6.50 |

Bisulphide of Carbon.

For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1 pound. | 35c |
| 5 pounds. | 30c |
| 10 pounds. | 25c |

Hammond Slug Shot.



For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1 pound. | 15c |
| 5 pounds. | 35c |
| 10 pounds. | 60c |

Chloride of Lime.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1 pound. | 15c |
| 5 pounds. | 12c |
| 10 pounds. | 10c |

Formaldehyde Sulphur Torches.

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Each. | 25c |
|---------------|-----|

Tobacco Dust and Stems.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1 pound. | 10 c |
| 5 pounds. | 5 c |
| 25 pounds. | 4 c |
| 100 pounds. | 3½c |

Fish Oil.

For flies, fleas, gnats, etc.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1 gallon. | .60c |
| 5 gallons. | .50c |
| 10 gallons. | .45c |

Animal Parasite Killer.

Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. Excellent to use on all animals.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 pint. | \$0.25 |
| 1 quart. | .50 |
| 1 gallon. | 1.25 |
| 5 gallons. | 1.00 |
| 10 gallons. | .85 |

Sun Sanitary Fluid.

An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and anti-septic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 pint. | \$0.20 |
| 1 quart. | .35 |
| 1 gallon. | 1.00 |
| 5 gallons. | .85 |
| 10 gallons. | .75 |

Crude Carbolic Acid.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1 gallon. | 60c |
| 5 gallons. | 55c |
| 10 gallons. | 50c |

Sanitary Floor Dressing.

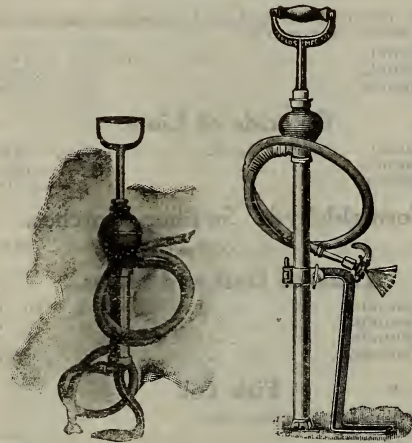
A sanitary dressing for floors. Prevents dust.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1 gallon. | 85c |
| 5 gallons. | 75c |
| 10 gallons. | 70c |
| ½ barrel. | 60c |

Spray Machines.

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

- Gould's Monarch Spray No. 1506—
An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.
Complete 2 1/2-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta. \$20.75
Complete 2 1/2-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta. 26.75
- Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100—
Powerful spray.
Complete, without barrel f. o. b. Augusta. \$12.75
Complete, with barrel, f. o. b. Augusta. 15.75
- Gould's Fruitall No. 1188—
Complete, without barrel, f. o. b. Augusta. \$ 9.00
Complete, with barrel, f. o. b. Augusta. 11.00
- Gould's Spray Tank No. 1380—
Complete f. o. b. Augusta. \$21.00
- Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133—
Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.
Complete f. o. b. Augusta. \$10.00



- Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561 1/2—
A well-built durable bucket spray easily operated.
Price complete with 3 ft. lead. \$6.00
- Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129—
Price complete with 3 ft. lead. \$4.50
- Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437—
Complete brass lined. \$3.50



Deming's No. 659—
Used largely for spraying cattle.
Complete with 10 ft. lead and nozzle. \$6.00

Auto Spray Pumps—
"Brown's Knapsack," the best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.

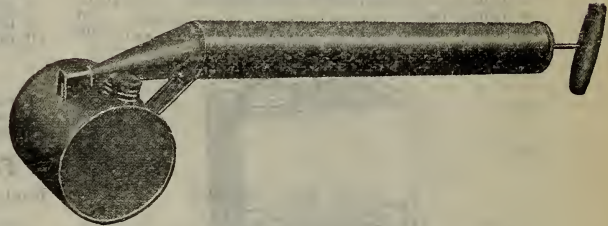
- Galvanized Iron, each. \$4.50
- Brass, each. 6.00

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer—
The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.
Price, each, complete. \$6.00

Success Whitewash Spray Machine—
Deeming's Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.
Price, Galvanized Iron, complete. \$ 8.00
Price, Brass, complete. 10.50

Hand Sprayers.

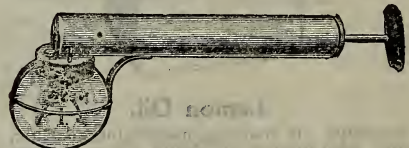
Every one knows the uses of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.



- Lowell's No. 112 Hand Sprayer, each. \$0.50
- Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer .60

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

Lowell's No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer—

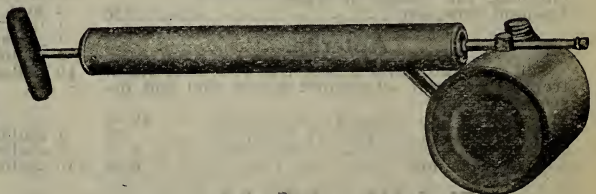


- Each. \$0.75
- The best hand sprayer known.

Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower. \$0.60

Each. \$0.60
Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Tennant's Spray Atomizer—



- Excellent for flowers, houses, etc.
- Small size, each. \$0.40
- Large size, each. .75
- Hose—
Best 5-ply for spray machines, per foot. \$0.15

Bug Death.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green, or other Arsenical poisons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution.

This is important. You can work freely, handle with impunity and feel that all is safe.

It kills bugs and insects, but it does not injure the plant.

If you raise potatoes, melons, cucumbers, celery, squash, beets, egg plants, currants, cabbage, etc., you will need BUG DEATH, and you cannot afford to do without it.

Will not injure foliage of delicate plants when properly used. Directions on every package.

A man said "BUG DEATH costs too much. I use Paris Green and other things and it's good enough."

Good enough is never BEST.

BUG DEATH is BEST, because: It makes for healthy and thrifty vines, keeping them green and growing later in the season, and, an obvious fact, larger yields; because it means better returns on your investment; because it is easy to

apply; because it is much safer than arsenical preparations; because it is a very tenacious powder and will stick better than other preparations; and because it will not burn the vines if properly applied.

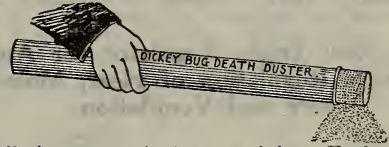
BUG DEATH will do for you what it has done for others. Try it and protect your crops and your pocket book at the same time.

Put up in convenient packages as follows:
Pound, 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs., \$1.00; 100-lb. drums, \$7.50. Express or postage extra. Bug Death can be sent by Parcels Post.

Your attention is especially called to the new one pound package, with perforated metal top, put up particularly for particular people; a neat and convenient package for house plants.

BUG DEATH is guaranteed by Danforth Chemical Company under the Insecticide Act of 1910, Serial number 126.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER.



Small size, convenient for applying. Each...25c

ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER.



Ideal for applying BUG DEATH on a larger scale
Each.75c



Cooper's Cattle Dip.

Guaranteed to Destroy the Cattle Tick.

Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with "Tixol."

"Tixol" is a concentrated liquid immediately miscible with cold water and each gallon makes 100 gallons of effective tick-killing solution.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump and "Tixol"—no expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger with "Tixol"—safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. "Tixol" keeps indefinitely.

"Tixol" is extremely efficient—does not scald or injure hide and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world; is endorsed by Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and used in Texas official Tick Eradication work.

Dangerous to Use Home Made Dips.

Whilst Coal Tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending

the making of Arsenic dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically may cause trouble.

Georgia Uses "Tixol" in Official Tick Eradication Work.

Dr. Bahnsen, in his Tick Bulletin No. 6, says: "Tixol" is especially good, and when commenting on other preparations says they are inferior to "Tixol."

Use "Tixol" and Eradicate the Ticks.

"Tixol" is the scientific Tick Dip. It is manufactured by chemists—specialists in the making of arsenical dips. There is 70 years' experience back of "Tixol."

Total eradication of cattle ticks means a saving of \$4.00 per head at least—dipping or spraying will bring this return immediately. It pays to kill the tick.

Cost of "Tixol."

The cost of a dip depends upon its efficiency. If all ticks are destroyed and cattle are not injured by scalding, etc., the dip is cheap at any price. If the dip does not kill all the ticks, cattle are burned and one dies, you are the loser—a heavy loser, too. Don't take these chances. Use "Tixol"—it's certain and safe.

Start now by sending your order for a gallon at least.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Prices. | |
| Quart. | \$0.75 | (Makes 25 gallons) |
| Gallon. | 2.00 | (Makes 100 gallons) |
| 5 gallons. | 9.00 | (Makes 500 gallons) |

Write for book Georgia testimonials.

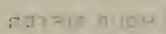
Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

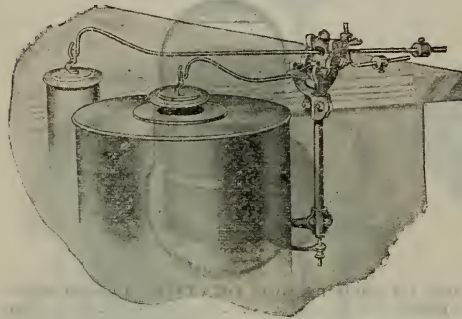
We haven't space here to give full description of all Incubators, Brooders, etc., we handle, but any article in this catalog that interests you, write us and we will mail you special literature, giving full descriptions.


1914 Latest Models.

The Mandy Lee is the only incubator in which every feature is automatically regulated. No other incubator regulates anything except heat. The Mandy Lee regulates automatically heat, moisture and ventilation. There is no guess work. It cuts down moisture and increases ventilation if heat runs high; then vice versa if heat runs low. It works while the operator is away, or asleep, and insures uniform and big hatches of strong chicks.

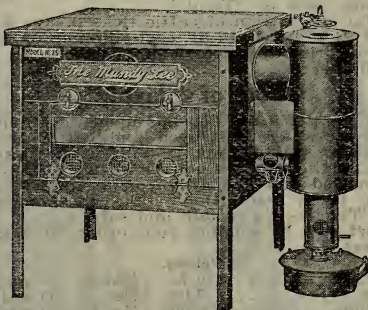
The New Triple Regulator for Automatic Regulation of Heat, Moisture and Ventilation.

Moisture and Ventilation Regulator  Adjust Moisture and Ventilation Regulator Here



Heat Regulator  Adjust Heat Regulator Here
New Triple Regulator.

We have sold and handled most all of the standard incubators in the past few years, and after careful test we have decided that the Mandy Lee has no equal, and we not only recommend this machine, but guarantee every one that we send out. While we haven't sufficient space to describe fully all the details of the Mandy Lee, we can say, out of several carloads that we have handled in the past, there has not been one that did not give satisfaction, and we have letters from customers throughout our territory reporting wonderful hatches.



Mandy Lee, Jr., Incubator—60-Egg Capacity.

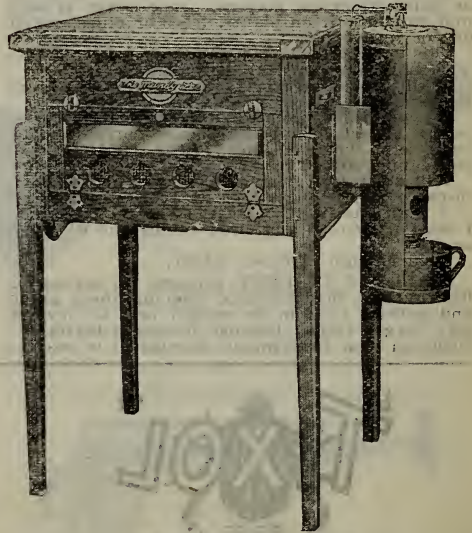
Mr. Geo. H. Lee.

Dear Sir:—I just want to let you know how my Mandy Lee has been hatching chicks for me. I first bought one of your little 60-egg machines and I filled it up with common eggs, for I had never run one before, and the first hatch I got 43 chicks out of 59 eggs. I never tested out at all. My next hatch, 37 out of 55 eggs. Next one, 27 ducks out of 35 eggs, and that was in all kinds of bad weather, so I went to Willet's and bought one of your 100-egg machines and I filled it up in May, and it was getting hot some down here, and when I tested out I had 85 eggs and got 68 strong chicks, and in June I got 76 chicks out of 83 eggs and had three eggs pipped but dead in the shell. Well, I think that is hatching some, and if you make a better machine than the 1913 Mandy Lee, you will have to make one that will lay eggs. Well, Mr. Lee, I have never tried any other machine and don't think there is any use. The Mandy Lee is good enough for me, and I don't forget to talk Mandy Lee to anyone who wants to hatch chickens.

Yours truly,

J. J. MENGER,

726 Kollock St., Augusta, Ga.



Mandy Lee Incubator, 1914 Model—140-Egg Capacity.

The Manufacturers' Guarantee.

We guarantee that the new Mandy Lee incubator, equipped with our new Automatic Regulator for handling Heat, Moisture and Ventilation, will, on a series of competitive hatches of eggs taken from the same flock, beat any other incubator in the world from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, and in any climate, season or altitude.

We guarantee further that it will bring better, larger and stronger chicks; also, that it will bring more and better chicks than can be had from hens covering the same number of eggs. We guarantee our largest incubators to do equally as good work as any of our smaller sizes.

Our instructions must be followed and, in competitive hatches, eggs from the same flock must be used. We must be immediately and directly notified by the user of the machine in case of any dissatisfaction, and with full information about the operation of the incubator.

GEO. H. LEE CO.

Prices Mandy Lee Incubators.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Mandy Lee Jr. | 60 eggs | \$10.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 100 eggs | 18.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 140 eggs | 22.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 200 eggs | 27.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 300 eggs | 35.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 400 eggs | 40.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular. | 600 eggs | 65.00 |
| Mandy Lee Hygrometers. | | 2.00 |
| Tycos Hygrometers. | | 1.50 |
| Hygrometer Wicks, each. | | .03 |

Mandy Lee Incubator Parts and Supplies.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| A—Heater. | Each | \$2.50 |
| B—Perforated Cylinder. | Each | .30 |
| C—Damper for Heater. | Each | .10 |
| D—Arm Carrying Heater Damper. | Each | .15 |
| E—Knife Edge Balance. | Each | .15 |
| F—Balance Weight. | Each | .15 |
| *G—Moisture Pipe. | Each | .50 |
| H—Damper for Moisture Pipe. | Each | .10 |
| J—Arm Carrying Damper for Moisture Pipe. | Each | .15 |
| K—Knife Edge Balance. | Each | .15 |
| L—Upper Adjusting Rod and Nut. | Each | .10 |
| M—Double Yoke. | Each | .35 |
| N—Connecting Pipe. | Each | .20 |
| O—Lower Adjusting Rod and Nut. | Each | .20 |
| P—Arm. | Each | .15 |
| Q—Bracket. | Each | .20 |
| R—Adjusting Nut. | Each | .05 |
| *S—Lamp Hanger. | Each | 1.00 |
| T—Chimney. | Each | .40 |
| *U—Lamp (complete except burner). | Each | .50 |
| *V—Pan for Lamp Hanger. | Each | .25 |
| Wafer Rod (carrying wafer to inside machine). | Each | .40 |
| Incubator Legs. | Each | .35 |
| *Lamp and Burner complete. | Each | .90 |
| Burners (Special Mandy Lee). | Each | .40 |
| Double Wafer. | Each | .50 |
| Bolts and Nuts (complete) for Heater. | Dozen | .30 |
| *Regulators, complete (for 1911 or earlier models). | Each | 1.50 |
| Regulators, complete (for 1912 model and later). | Each | 1.75 |
| Heater (complete except lamp and chimney). | Each | 2.50 |
| Thermometers, Mandy Lee Incubator. | Each | .75 |
| *Moisture Pans (old, for 1910-11 model, 100-size). | Each | .75 |
| *Moisture Pans (old, for 1910-11 model, 140-size). | Each | 1.00 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| *Moisture Pans (old, for 1910-11 model, 200-size or larger). | Each | 1.00 |
| *Moisture Pans (1913 model, 100 and 140-sizes). | Each | 1.00 |
| *Moisture Pans (1913 model, 200-size or larger). | Each | 1.15 |
| Wicks—Lamp. | 2 for | .05 |
| *Egg Testers. | Each | .25 |

Mandy Lee Brooders.
1913 LATEST MODELS

The Mandy Lee Brooders are probably the best known of all. The direct contact heat has made them so popular that it hardly seems necessary to go into much detail describing them. The Mandy Lee Indoor Brooders have long been without an equal, and today, with their full line, there are no Brooders on the market that are giving the actual results and satisfaction.

Prices Mandy Lee Brooders.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mandy Lee Outdoor Heated, complete. | \$18.00 |
| Mandy Lee Regular, Indoor, complete. | 13.00 |
| Mandy Lee Secondary, complete. | 8.00 |
| Mandy Lee Sectional, complete. | 11.00 |
| Mandy Lee No. 25, Outdoor Fireless. | 9.00 |
| Mandy Lee No. 10 Fireless. | 8.00 |
| Mandy Lee No. 8 Fireless. | 5.00 |

If interested in Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders, write us for complete catalog.

Buckeye Incubators.

While this is a cheap-or medium-priced Incubator, it is one guaranteed by the manufacturers, and the 1914 models have all the latest improvements. Each machine is made to last a lifetime, as nothing enters their construction but wood, copper, steel and brass. So you can truthfully say they are "Wear Proof." For twenty-two years Buckeye Incubators have been sold with a guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg, and in every case where they fail to fulfil this guarantee, the machines have been taken back by the manufacturers. The total number that have been returned has been less than one-tenth of one per cent.

During the season of 1912 and 1913 which covers a period of eight months, nearly a hundred thousand Buckeye Incubators were sold.

The Buckeye Incubators are hot water machines, but so simply constructed that any boy or girl can operate it. There are just three essential features to the successful hatching of eggs, these are, correct temperature, proper ventilation and a certain amount of moisture.

Unless these essentials are absolutely correct, the Incubator must fail to a greater or less degree. These Incubators are so constructed that these essential features can be regulated and controlled with the least trouble. These Incubators are practically fireproof and each bears the Underwriters' Label of approval.

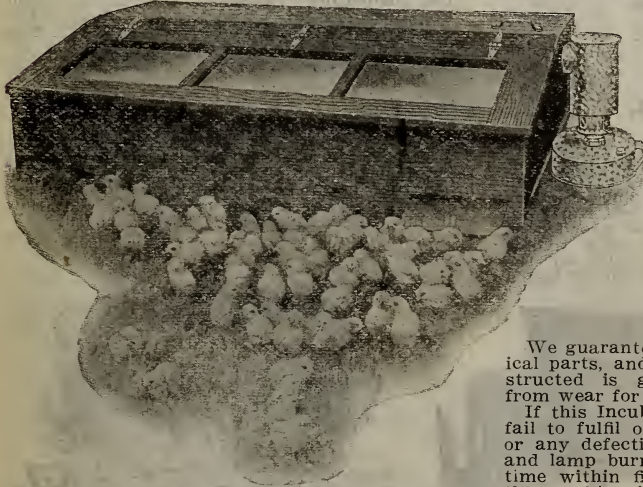
Here is the guarantee that is packed in every Buckeye Incubator:

GUARANTEE No. 231,175.

This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, to be complete in every detail and in perfect working order.

We guarantee the efficiency of all its mechanical parts, and the material of which it is constructed is guaranteed against deterioration from wear for a period of five (5) years.

If this Incubator, or any part thereof, should fail to fulfil our guarantee, the entire machine or any defective part (excepting thermometers and lamp burners) may be returned to us any time within five (5) years, and we will place the machine in perfect working order, and replace any defective part, without charge.



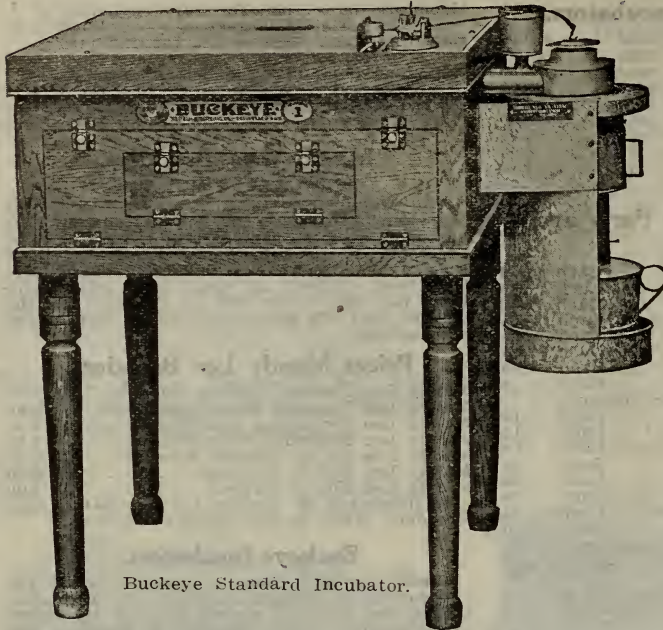
Mandy Lee Regular Brooder (Indoor).

Prices Buckeye Brooders.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Buckeye No. 1 Indoor Brooder, 50 Chick Capacity. | \$ 8.00 |
| Buckeye No. 3 Indoor Brooder, 100 Chick Capacity. | 10.00 |
| Buckeye No. 2 Outdoor Brooder, 50 Chick Capacity. | 12.00 |
| Buckeye No. 4 Outdoor Brooder, 100 Chick Capacity. | 18.00 |
| Buckeye No. 5 Fireless Brooder. | 2.00 |
| Buckeye No. 6 Fireless Brooder. | 3.00 |

Price List of Extra Parts for Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Thermometer for Incubators. | \$0.75 |
| Thermometer for Brooders. | .60 |
| Thermometer Holders for Incubators. | .15 |
| Lamp Bowls for Standard and Style A Incubators. | .60 |
| Lamp Bowls for Brooders No. 1 and No. 3. | .50 |
| Lamp Bowls for Brooders No. 2 and No. 4. | 1.25 |
| Lamp Supports for Standard Incubators. | 1.50 |
| Lamp Supports for Brooders Nos. 2 and 4. | 1.25 |
| Lamp Burners for all Incubators and Brooders. | .25 |
| Lamp Wicks for all Incubators and Brooders (per dozen) | .25 |
| Lamp Chimneys for all Incubators and Brooders. | .30 |
| Thermostats for Incubators. | 1.50 |
| Brass Connecting Rod and Nut for Incubator Regulators | .25 |
| Lever and Bracket for Incubator Regulators | .75 |
| Thermostat and Bracket for Brooders. | .75 |
| Lever and Bracket for Brooder Regulators. | .65 |
| Connecting Rod for Brooder Regulators. | .10 |
| Buckeye Hot Water Tanks (complete)— For Incubators "Standard 60," Style A. | 1.50 |
| For Incubators "Standard" | 5.00 |
| For Brooders No. 1 and No. 2. | 1.50 |
| For Brooders No. 3 and No. 4. | 2.50 |
| Filling Tube Caps. | .10 |
| Draw Off Caps. | .10 |
| Egg Trays. | .40 |



Buckeye Standard Incubator.

Thermometers and lamp burners are guaranteed against defect and breakage upon arrival. Should either be defective or broken on arrival, we will replace them without charge.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

This guarantee goes with EVERY BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, regardless of price.

Note that every Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg at the time you buy it, and it must keep on hatching every hatchable egg for five years!

Every part of every machine is guaranteed to be mechanically perfect, and any part that wears out or breaks through wear, will be replaced or repaired without charge any time within five years!

Prices Buckeye Incubators.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Buckeye Standard No. 1, 110 Egg Capacity. | \$18.00 |
| Buckeye Standard No. 2, 175 Egg Capacity. | 23.00 |
| Buckeye Style A, 60 Egg Capacity. | 10.00 |

Buckeye Brooders.

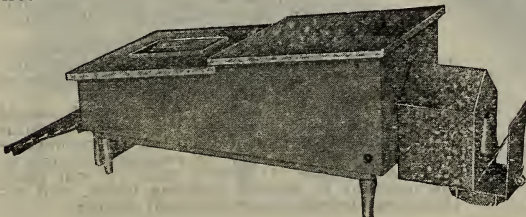
1914 MODEL.

These Brooders are equipped with regulators, same as Incubators, and there is no danger of getting too hot or cold, as in some, which often causes the loss of quite a lot of chicks. They have overhead heat, using the hot water system, and it keeps every corner of the Brooder at exactly the same temperature and avoids crowding. These Brooders are made of the very best material, and with care should last a lifetime.

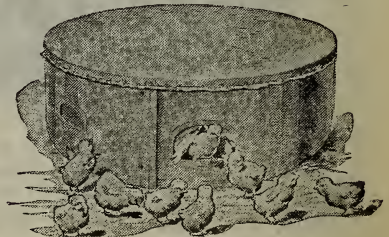
The Lullaby Brooder.

Many people want a small brooder often to raise a special lot of chicks, or take care of a brood that has been deserted by their mother, and do not want a high priced machine; they will find this complete and practical.

Price, each, delivered. \$1.50



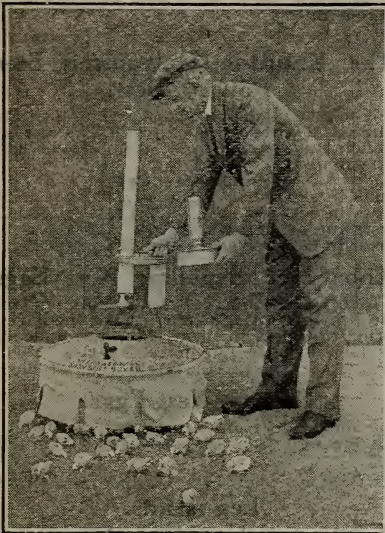
Buckeye Outdoor Brooder.



Lullaby Brooder.

The International Sanitary Hover.

Quite a number of hovers offered on the market are not practical and are absolutely worth-



less. We can recommend this one, and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If interested, write for catalog giving complete description. Price, each. \$8.50

Buckeye Portable Colony House.

We believe the best Colony House on the market. This can be equipped with a Sanitary Hover, and will make the most up-to-date outdoor brooder house to be had, and will last indefinitely, taking care of chicks from time hatched until full grown. 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet high, complete with floors and roosts.

Price f. o. b. Augusta. \$14.00
Price f. o. b. Springfield, Ohio. 12.00
If floors are not desired, deduct \$1.00 from either price.

Buckeye Sectional Laying House.

6 feet wide, 8 feet deep, 6½ feet high. Complete two roosts, drop board and laying boxes, f. o. b. Springfield, Ohio. \$25.00
Augusta, Georgia. 30.00
Galvanized steel or Flimkote roof furnished with each house. Additional sections including everything but one end, f. o. b. Springfield, Ohio. \$23.00
Augusta, Georgia. 28.00

Chick Shelters.

The addition of a Chick Shelter to an outdoor brooder makes a complete outfit for brooding chicks. They not only give shade and protection from sudden storms, but keep out rats, cats and other prowling animals. Price, size 3x6 feet, each. \$5.00

Model Brood Coop.

This is a very handy coop for hen with chicks. It may be used first to set the hen in, and then is a house for them after they are hatched. Price, size 2x4½ feet. \$3.75

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 10 rods, or 165 feet—
2 feet high, 165 feet long. \$2.50
3 feet high, 165 feet long. 2.95
4 feet high, 165 feet long. 3.75
5 feet high, 165 feet long. 4.25
6 feet high, 165 feet long. 4.75

Poultry Netting.

50 Yards to Roll.

Used for fencing houses, chick runs, and many other things about the poultry farm. We handle only the Best Grade.

| Price | | Price | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 ft. 1-in. mesh. | \$1.75 | 1 yard. | \$0.05 |
| 2 ft. 1-in. mesh. | 3.30 | 1 yard. | .10 |
| 3 ft. 1-in. mesh. | 4.95 | 1 yard. | .12½ |
| 4 ft. 1-in. mesh. | 6.60 | 1 yard. | .16 |
| 5 ft. 1-in. mesh. | 8.25 | 1 yard. | .20 |
| 6 ft. 1-in. mesh. | 9.90 | 1 yard. | .25 |
| 1 ft. 2-in. mesh. | .75 | 1 yard. | .03 |
| 2 ft. 2-in. mesh. | 1.35 | 1 yard. | .04 |
| 3 ft. 2-in. mesh. | 2.05 | 1 yard. | .05 |
| 4 ft. 2-in. mesh. | 2.70 | 1 yard. | .07 |
| 5 ft. 2-in. mesh. | 3.40 | 1 yard. | .09 |
| 6 ft. 2-in. mesh. | 4.00 | 1 yard. | .11 |

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., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c

Roofing for Poultry Houses.

Indruroid Roofing.

This is not a cheap Roofing, but standard, and one of the very best on the market. Cement nails and overlap free.

Price per Square.
(100 square feet).

1-ply. \$2.25
2-ply. 3.25
3-ply. 5.00
Deduct 15 per cent, 5 roll lots; 20 per cent, larger amounts.

Bone Mills.

No poultryman can afford to be without a bone mill, and the best is always the cheapest. We carry a full line of bone mills, only the best makes, and which are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

MANN'S BONE MILLS.

| | Prices |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mann's No. 5C, with crank handle. | \$ 6.00 |
| Mann's No. 5B, with balance wheel. | 8.00 |
| Mann's No. 5BM, with balance wheel. | 10.40 |
| Mann's No. 7, with balance wheel and stand. | 12.00 |
| Mann's No. 7½, Semi-Power Machine. | 16.00 |
| Mann's No. 9, balance wheel on stand. | 18.40 |
| Mann's No. 11, Power Machine. | 26.00 |
| Mann's No. 12, Power Machine. | 30.00 |

Prices Standard Bone Mill.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Standard No. 10, complete. | \$ 6.75 |
| Standard No. 9, complete. | 8.80 |
| Standard No. 8, complete. | 10.50 |
| Standard No. 6, complete. | 13.50 |
| Standard No. 3, complete. | 17.50 |
| Standard No. 4, complete. | 19.90 |

We can also furnish larger Power Mills. If interested in Bone Cutters write for catalog of either Mann's or Standard, which will give you full descriptions.

Mann's Clover Cutter.

Price.
Without Stand (for use on bench or table). \$ 8.00
With Iron Stand, complete. 10.00

The Black Hawk Grist Mill.

Price. \$3.00

Black Hawk Corn Sheller.

Price. \$2.00

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 and prices.

Empire Shipping Coops.

Single Coop, size 12x22x25-in.each, \$0.85
 Trio Coop, size 18x22x25-in.each, 1.00
 Pen Coop, size 22x22x25-in.each, 1.10

Erie Shipping Coops.

| | Each | Doz. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Erie No. A, 12x16x17..... | \$0.35 | \$3.25 |
| Erie No. B, 12x18x22..... | .40 | 3.75 |
| Erie No. C, 12x22x22..... | .45 | 4.00 |
| Erie No. D, 20x22x22..... | .50 | 5.50 |
| Erie No. E, 20x24x22..... | .55 | 6.00 |

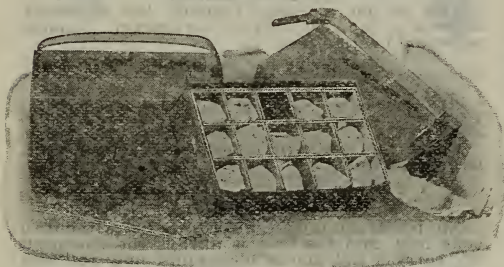
The Sefton Live Chick Box.

Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in expense will alone pay for boxes.

Prices.
 25-chick size, 12x 6x5; each, 20c.Doz., \$1.25
 50-chick size, 12x12x5; each, 25c.Doz., 1.75
 100-chick size, 24x12x5; each, 30c.Doz., 2.90

The Erie Egg Box.

These boxes are especially designed for shipping settings of fancy eggs. Note that each egg is protected upon all sides with one thickness



of corrugated paper. When the top is on and the handle is inserted it locks the box so there can be no substitution of inferior eggs. The handle serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the express men are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is a reminder.

Prices.
 1 setting size.Each, 20c; Doz., \$1.35
 2 setting size.Each, 25c; Doz., 2.00

The Anderson Egg Box.

Prices. Folded flat for shipment.
 50-egg size; each, 35c.Doz., \$2.75
 100-egg size; each, 60c.Doz., 4.50

Paper Egg Boxes for Market Eggs.

Dozen.\$0.25
 100.90
 1000. 7.50

We can furnish these printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.

Farmers' Modern Egg Carriers.

Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs.
 Price, complete.Each, \$1.50
 Extra jute board fillers.Doz., .75
 Extra egg tray fillers.Doz., 25c; 100 4.00

Wood's Revolving Egg Cabinet.

A practical device for taking care of and turning eggs that are kept for hatching purposes.
 Price
 150-egg size, weight 30 lbs., each.\$3.00
 288-egg size, weight 55 lbs., each. 5.00
 560-egg size, weight 75 lbs., each. 6.25

Cornell Trap Nest.

This is one of the best nests on the market today, strongly built and will last with proper care indefinitely.
 Price, each.\$1.75

The Knudson Galvanized Steel Poultry Nest.

The use of these nests positively eliminates the lice and mite problem, which is the source of much annoyance and tremendous loss to poultrymen.

Price as follows:

2 Nests in set, per set.\$1.75
 3 Nests in set, per set. 2.50
 4 Nests in set, per set. 3.50
 6 Nests in set, per set. 4.00

Knox Lice Expelling Nest Eggs.

A Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. These are effective, lasting, not expensive, and superior to others in form, size, and appearance. They look exactly like natural eggs.
 Price.Each, 10c; 1 doz., 75c

Bisque Nest Eggs.

The most ideal china nest egg known. Can hardly be told from natural eggs. Don't break easily.
 Price.Each, 5c; 1 doz., 35c

Leg Bands.

We carry in stock a full line of the most popular and best selling Leg Bands. The ones we list are old and standard and are used by the majority of poultrymen.

Climax Leg Bands.

Prices Prepaid.
 12.\$0.15
 25.25
 50.45
 100.75
 500. 2.25
 1,000. 6.00

Double Clinch

Leg Bands.

Prices Prepaid.
 12.\$0.15
 25.25
 50.40
 100.65
 500. 2.75
 1,000. 5.25



Leader Adjustable Leg Bands.

Prices Prepaid.
 12.\$0.15
 25.25
 50.40
 100.65
 500. 2.75
 1,000. 5.25

Smith Sealed Leg Bands.

Prices Prepaid.
 12.\$ 0.30
 25.50
 60. 1.00
 100. 1.50
 500. 6.50
 1,000. 12.50



Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands.

Plain, each.\$0.50
 Lettered Jaw.65

Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons.

PRICES—1 doz., 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c; 500 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$5.25.

Poultry Markers.

You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates hatched, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best.

Model Poultry Marker.

Each. \$0.35

Lambert's Marker.

Each. \$0.25

Petty's Marker.



Each. \$0.25

Judging Sticks.

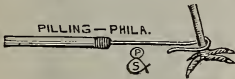
PRICES—Small, 65c; medium, 85c; large, \$1.10.

Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives.



Price, postpaid. 50c

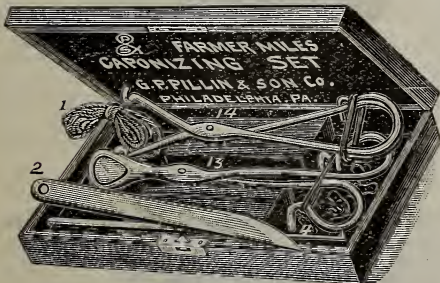
Pilling Fowl Catcher.



Price, postpaid. 20c

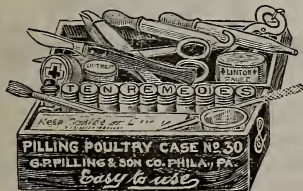
Caponizing Instruments.

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.

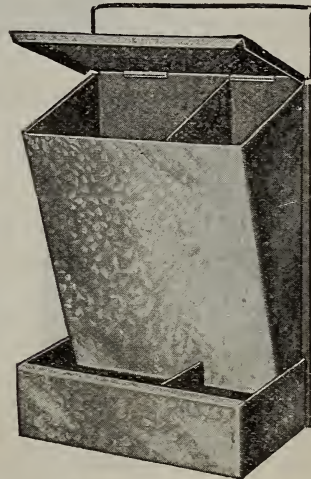
Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases.



- 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

Feed Hoppers, Water Founts are absolute necessities for poultry raisers. If interested in any we list below, would be glad to send full description and literature.

Food Hoopers.



Model Dry Food Hoopers.

Price, each, 75c; ½ dozen. \$3.25

Coate's Automatic Poultry Exerciser and Feeder.

- Price.
- No. 1 holds 6 quarts. \$1.25
 - No. 2 holds 8 quarts. 2.00
 - No. 3 holds 12 quarts. 3.00
 - No. 4 holds 20 quarts. 3.50

Norwich Automatic Feeders.

- Price.
- No. 1—1 peck. \$2.50
 - No. 2—½ bushel. 3.50
 - No. 3—1 bushel. 4.10
 - No. 4—1½ bushel. 5.00

Overall Feeder.

- Price.
- Chick size. \$0.30
 - 6 quart size.40
 - 1 peck size.50

Hallock Food and Water Holders.

Price, each, 75c; ½ dozen. \$3.25

Davis Food and Water Fountains.



Price, each, 25c; ½ dozen. \$1.25

Model Grit and Shell Boxes.

Price, each, 50c; 1/2 doz en.....\$2.75

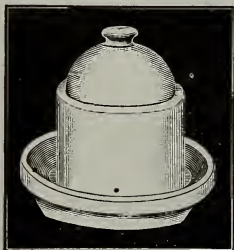
Model Drinking Founts.

Price, Each.

1 quart size, 20c; 1/2 doz en.....\$1.00
 2 quart size, 25c; 1/2 doz en..... 1.25
 3 quart size, 30c; 1/2 doz en..... 1.50
 4 quart size, 40c; 1/2 doz en..... 1.75



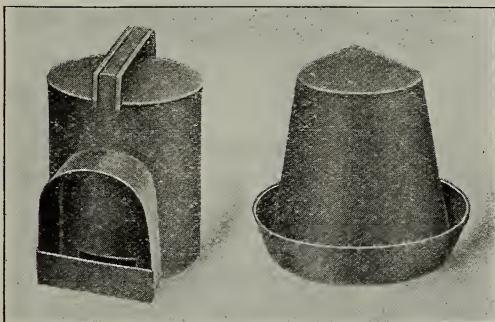
Sanitary Stone Drinking Founts.



Price.

1 quart size, each 20c; 1/2 dozen.....\$1.00
 2 quart size, each 25c; 1/2 dozen..... 1.25
 4 quart size, each 40c; 1/2 dozen..... 1.75

Model Wall Founts.



Price.

Gallon size, each, 50c; 1/2 dozen.....\$2.50
 2 gallon size, each, 75c; 1/2 dozen..... 3.25

Beise Drinking Founts.

Price.

No. 1-3 quarts.\$0.45
 No. 2-2 gallons.75
 No. 3-3 gallons.85
 No. 4-4 gallons.95

Davis All Rite Founts.

Price, each, 15c; 1/2 dozen.....75c

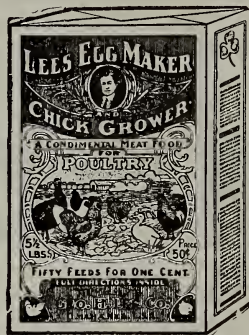
Feed and Water Cups.

Single size, each 15c; Pen size.....20c

Poultry Remedies.

All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all are reliable. For some, we are agents. Any listed we can recommend.

Poultry Powders and Egg Producers.



Magic Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; large size, 50c.

International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, 1 1/2-lb. pkg., 25c; 3 1/4-lb. pkg., 50c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00.

Lee's Egg Maker, 2 1/2-lb. pkg., 25c; 12 1/2-lb. pkg., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.00.

Willet's Egg Producer, 2 1/2-lb. pkg., 25c; 6-lb. pkg., 50c.

Roup Remedies.



Conkey's Roup Remedy, small sizes, 25c; medium, 50c; large size, \$1.00.

Rust Roup Pills, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.

Willet's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

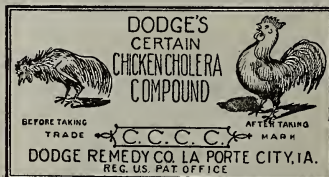
Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Conkey's Healing Ointment, 50c.

Southern Wonder, \$1.00.

Cholera Remedies.



Dodge's Four Cs, 25c.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.
 Lee's Germozone, 50c.
 Willet's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

White Diarrhoea Remedies.

Chix. \$0.50
 Conkey's.50
 Lee's50

Miscellaneous Poultry Remedies.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy. \$0.50
 Conkey's Worm Powder.50
 Conkey's Gape Remedy.50
 Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.50
 Conkey's Poultry Laxative.25
 Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.50
 Conkey's Flea Salve.25
 Oculum.50
 Model Poultry Remedies, case. 2.00

Lice and Insect Killers.



Lambert's Death to Lice. 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00
 Lee's Insect Powder. 25c and 50c
 Conkey's Insect Powder. 25c and 50c
 Saylor's Insecticide. 10c and 25c
 Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 10c and 25c
 Conkey's Lice Liquid. 35c, 60c and \$1.00
 Lee's Lice Liquid. 35c, 60c and \$1.00

Contagion Rat Death.

Every poultry raiser knows the necessity of ridding his place of rats, yet with poisons it is a dangerous process, and often very costly to users—and most preparations are a complete failure. We offer this after successful trials. What poison, traps, and cats have failed to do, is now done by a microbe. The rat is doomed! Greatest success in Europe and America. The Process—Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which can be kept 12 months). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated! All evidence has shown it to be harmless to man and domestic animals. We use Heyl's Pat. Stoppers—keeps alive bacteria 12 months. To be used in all docks, warehouses, stores, farm buildings, private homes, and in any rat or mouse infested fields.

Price—One box, postpaid, 50c; wholesale, one dozen, \$4.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Manufactured solely for us for America by our bacteriologist.

Poultry Feeds and Necessities.

Willet's Pure Scratch Feed, 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$2.20.
 Willet's Chick Feed, 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$2.45.
 Willet's Laying Mash, 100 lbs., \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$2.65.
 Willet's Pigeon Feed, 100 lbs., \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$2.65.
 Spratt's Conkey Poultry Feed, three sizes, Fine, Medium and Coarse; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00.
 Spratt's Chick Grain, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.
 Alfalfa Meal, 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.
 Gluten Meal, 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.
 Flax Seed Meal, 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.
 Oyster Shell, Fine and Coarse, 5 lbs., 15c; 15 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., 75c.
 Pearl Grit, three sizes, Fine, Medium and Coarse, 5 lbs., 15c; 25 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.
 Charcoal, Fine, Medium and Coarse, 2-lb. carton, 15c; 10 lbs. bulk, 50c; 50-lb. bags, \$1.50.
 Granulated Poultry Bone, Fine and Coarse, 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25.
 Beef Scraps, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.
 Blood Meal, 5 lbs., 40c; 100 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.50.
 Hen-E-Ta Bone Grit, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

The feeds as listed are subject to market changes. We carry a full line of Poultry Feeds, such as Hemp Seed, Sunflower Seed, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Kaffir Corn, Pigeon Peas, etc. We cannot quote these here however, on account of market fluctuations. Any orders sent us however, will always be filled at the cheapest market price.

DOG REMEDIES.

Cartwright's Acme Mange Cure.



It's the one and only cure for all skin diseases on dogs, and all domestic animals. A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of

the dog owner everywhere. Absolutely non-poisonous. Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial your money back on request.
 Price, per bottle, 50c; 1 dozen.....\$4.00

Cartwright's Dog and Toilet Soap.

A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog owner in the country. It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and it is a valuable exterminator of insects, parasites on all domestic animals.

Price, 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 dozen.....\$1.40

The above preparations are guaranteed and can be recommended by any lover of dogs, as they are used by thousands all over the Southern States.

Sergeant's Dog Remedies.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Box |
| Sergeant's Mange Cure..... | \$0.50 |
| Sergeant's Condition Pills (small)..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Condition Pills (large)..... | 1.00 |
| Sergeant's Sure Shot Capsules..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Sure Shot Liquid, bottle..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Iron and Arsenic Pills..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Iron and Arsenic Pills..... | 1.00 |
| Sergeant's Canker Wash (bottle)..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills..... | .50 |
| Sergeant's Constipation Cure..... | .25 |
| Sergeant's Flea Remedy (bottle)..... | .25 |
| Sergeant's Soft Carbollic Soap..... | .25 |

We are agents for the above well-known remedies. If interested in dogs and their diseases, write for "Free Booklet."

Glover's Imperial Dog Remedies.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | Bottle |
| Glover's Distemper Remedy..... | \$1.00 |
| Glover's Mange Remedy..... | .50 |
| Glover's Vermifuge..... | .50 |
| Glover's Blood Purifier..... | .50 |
| Glover's Diarrhoea Remedy..... | .50 |
| Glover's Liniment..... | .50 |
| Glover's Black Tongue Remedy..... | .50 |
| | Box |
| Glover's Liver Pills..... | .50 |
| Glover's Digestive Pills..... | .50 |
| Glover's Condition Pills..... | .50 |
| Glover's Worm Capsules..... | .50 |

We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested write for Dr. Glover's book on dog diseases—free.

Spratt's Dog Soap; 25c size, dozen.....\$1.75
 Lister's Dog Soap; 10c size, dozen......84

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.

Price—Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$7.50; ¼-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits.

The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package.

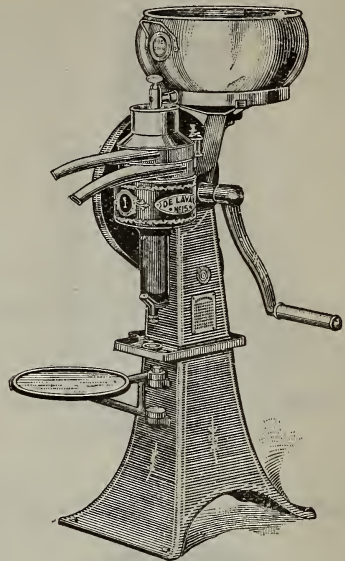
Price—Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$8.00; ¼-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Prepared Canned Meat, 2½-lb. cans. An ideal dog food, very convenient, never spoils. 1 can, 50c; 1 dozen, \$4.00.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

De Laval Cream Separators.

For more than thirty 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 DeLaval, besides the labor saved. We carry in stock—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| No. 5 Capacity guaranteed 135 lbs. per hour..... | \$40.00 |
| No. 10 Capacity guaranteed 335 lbs. per hour..... | 65.00 |
| No. 12 Capacity guaranteed 450 lbs. per hour..... | 75.00 |

If interested get special catalog.

Milk Bottles (Standard Weight).

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| ½ gallon size.....Doz., | \$1.50 | Gross, \$16.50 |
| 1 quart size.....Doz., | .75 | Gross, 8.00 |
| 1 pint size.....Doz., | .50 | Gross, 5.00 |
| ½ pint size.....Doz., | .40 | Gross, 4.00 |

We make special prices in large quantities.

Milk Bottle Caps.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Regular, per box 5,000..... | \$1.25 |
| Flipper, per box 5,000..... | 1.30 |
| Certified, per box 5,000..... | 1.60 |

Special prices made in large quantities. Can furnish printed in any style wanted.

Milk Bottle and Jar Brushes.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------|
| No. 50.....Each, | \$0.20 | Doz., \$1.75 |
| No. 66.....Each, | .35 | Doz., 3.00 |
| No. 67.....Each, | .40 | Doz., 3.50 |
| No. 65.....Each, | .50 | Doz., 4.00 |

Sterliac Sanitary Milk Pails.

Most sanitary milk pail known; recommended by the board of Health.
 Price—Standard Pails, each.....\$2.50
 Price—Seamless Pails, each.....3.00
 10 per cent discount on lots of six or more.

Butter Purifier.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Eradicates onion and bitter weed. | |
| Mrs. Lee's, 5-lb. package.....Each, | \$0.60 |
| Mrs. Lee's, 25-lb. package.....Each, | 2.50 |
| Mrs. Lee's, 50-lb. pails.....Each, | 4.50 |

Butter Coloring.

Wells & Richardson, Bottle, \$0.25 ½ doz., \$1.25
 Wells & Richardson, Bottle, .50 ½ doz., 2.25
 We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.
 We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cages, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply catalog.

On many SOUTHERN SEED we are the
Largest Growers and Contractors
in the United States for

American *and* Foreign Trade



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING:

Cotton, Corns, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Chufas, Artichokes, Sorghums, Millets, Potatoes, Onion Sets, Vetches, Clovers, Grasses, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, etc. : : : : : : : :

We can take care of your orders, large or small,
and always at the Cheapest Prices.
Our aim is to supply only the best at reasonable prices. Give us a trial order.

N. L. Willet Seed Co.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA