

Historic, Archive Document

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



62,19

Special Fall Catalog

For Truckers and Farmers

SOUND SEEDS

For Fall and Winter Planting



Fulgham Oats, Making Over 100 Bushels Per Acre
See Page 4 for Description and Prices

1914

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

849 Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW

**ALFALFA, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS,
VETCHES**

And Other Legumes,

To Increase the Yield (oftentimes Double it), and to Improve the Soil, Use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM

Scientifically Prepared and Tested.

**SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS—EASY TO USE—NO LABOR
EXPENSE**



ALFALFA
Uninoculated Planted September, 1912—Photographed (same scale) April, 1913.
Inoculated Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with **The Mulford Nitro-Germ**. All other conditions identical. **THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

The Mulford Nitro-Germ consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and wornout fields.

The United States Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which The Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ALFALFA (Lucerne) | SOY BEANS |
| CRIMSON CLOVER | PEANUTS |
| SWEET CLOVER | SPRING VETCH |
| WHITE CLOVER | WINTER VETCH |
| RED CLOVER | VELVET BEANS |
| ALSIKE CLOVER | SWEET PEAS |
| MAMMOTH CLOVER | GARDEN PEAS |
| BURR CLOVER | GARDEN BEANS |
| COW PEAS | LIMA BEANS |
| CANADA FIELD PEAS | BEGGAR WEED |
| | And Others |

Prices

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices:

Garden Size (about ¼ acre) \$0.50
One Acre Size..... 2.00
Five Acre Size..... 9.00
(Not returnable)

Write for special prices on 25 acres or more assorted.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates (nitrogen costs 20c a lb.) when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method. Turned under as green manuring, five tons of Crimson Clover is worth, in nitrogen cost to you, \$9.00; Hairy Vetch, \$11.00; Alfalfa, \$12.00, and Burr Clover, \$17.00 per acre. Increase your legume crops with Nitro-Germ!



INTRODUCTORY

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY

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

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

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

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

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

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

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

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good qualities that recommend them.

In looking through this catalog keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South.

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same in the future, and those who have never dealt with us before we assure you that a trial order will be greatly appreciated and promise to use our very best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

Aug. 15, 1914

Augusta, Ga.

INDEX

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Artichoke | 16 | Germicides | 31-32 | Pansies | 30 |
| Asparagus | 16 | Grasses | 12-13-14-15 | Peas, Garden | 25-26 |
| Barley | 3 | Hyacinth | 29 | Plant Setters | 20 |
| Beans | 17 | Insecticides | 31-32 | Radishes | 27 |
| Beets | 17-18 | Jonquils | 30 | Rape | 7 |
| Brussels Spouts | 18 | Kale | 22 | Rutabaga | 28 |
| Buckwheat | 7 | Lawn Fertilizer | 14 | Rye | 5 |
| Cabbage | 19-20 | Lawn Mowers | 14 | Salsify | 26 |
| Carrots | 18 | Lawn Rollers | 14 | Seed Sowers | 6 |
| Cauliflower | 21 | Lettuce | 22 | Spinach | 26 |
| Celery | 21 | Lilies | 30 | Spray Pumps | 32 |
| Clovers | 9-10-11-12 | Mustard | 23 | Strawberry Plants | 26 |
| Collards | 21 | Narcissus | 30 | Swiss Chard | 18 |
| Crocus | 30 | Nasturtiums | 30 | Sweet Peas | 30 |
| Cut Worm Killer | 20 | Oats | 3-4-5 | Tomatoes | 27 |
| Daffodils | 30 | Onion Plants | 25 | Turnips | 27-28 |
| Egg Plant | 21 | Onion Seed | 23-24 | Tulips | 29 |
| Field Peas | 7 | Onion Sets | 25 | Vetches | 8-9 |
| Flowering Bulbs | 29-30 | Parcel Post | 2 | Wheat | 6 |
| Flower Seed | 30 | Parsley | 25 | | |
| Freesias | 30 | Parsnips | 30 | | |



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GA.

1914—FALL CATALOG—1914

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

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

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

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

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

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

We do not guarantee safe delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to \$25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates. We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. 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 Co. for 35 cents.

Note. The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers, and Vetches, 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.

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

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

N. L. Willet Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

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

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must be Added as per Table Below, Except for Those We Offer to Deliver Free as Above.

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

For all merchandise mailable by Parcel Post offered in this catalog we have given the packed Parcel Post weight so that extra for postage must be remitted according to Zone distances as below:

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local, 1st and 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

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

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

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta and you can add for postage accordingly.

| WEIGHT | 1st ZONE | | ZONES | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | LOCAL RATE | ZONE RATE (50 M.) | 2d 150 M. | 3d 300 M. | 4th 600 M. | 5th 1000 M. | 6th 1400 M. | 7th 1800 M. | 8th Rate per 1800 M. | |
| 1 pound... | \$0.05 | \$0.05 | \$0.05 | \$0.06 | \$0.07 | \$0.08 | \$0.09 | \$0.11 | \$0.12 | |
| 2 pounds... | .06 | .06 | .06 | .08 | .11 | .14 | .17 | .21 | .24 | |
| 3 pounds... | .06 | .07 | .07 | .10 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .31 | .36 | |
| 4 pounds... | .07 | .08 | .08 | .12 | .19 | .26 | .33 | .41 | .48 | |
| 5 pounds... | .07 | .09 | .09 | .14 | .23 | .32 | .41 | .51 | .60 | |
| 6 pounds... | .08 | .10 | .10 | .16 | .27 | .38 | .49 | .61 | .72 | |
| 7 pounds... | .08 | .11 | .11 | .18 | .31 | .44 | .57 | .71 | .84 | |
| 8 pounds... | .09 | .12 | .12 | .20 | .35 | .50 | .65 | .81 | .96 | |
| 9 pounds... | .09 | .13 | .13 | .22 | .39 | .56 | .73 | .91 | 1.08 | |
| 10 pounds... | .10 | .14 | .14 | .24 | .43 | .62 | .81 | 1.01 | 1.20 | |
| 11 pounds... | .10 | .15 | .15 | .26 | .47 | .68 | .89 | 1.11 | 1.32 | |
| 12 pounds... | .11 | .16 | .16 | .28 | .51 | .74 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.44 | |
| 13 pounds... | .11 | .17 | .17 | .30 | .55 | .80 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1.56 | |
| 14 pounds... | .12 | .18 | .18 | .32 | .59 | .86 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 | |
| 15 pounds... | .12 | .19 | .19 | .34 | .63 | .92 | 1.21 | 1.51 | 1.80 | |
| 16 pounds... | .13 | .20 | .20 | .36 | .67 | .98 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.92 | |
| 17 pounds... | .13 | .21 | .21 | .38 | .71 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 2.04 | |
| 18 pounds... | .14 | .22 | .22 | .40 | .75 | 1.10 | 1.45 | 1.81 | 2.16 | |
| 19 pounds... | .14 | .23 | .23 | .42 | .79 | 1.16 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.28 | |
| 20 pounds... | .15 | .24 | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 | |
| 21 pounds... | .15 | .25 | .25 | | | | | | | |
| 22 pounds... | .16 | .26 | .26 | | | | | | | |
| 23 pounds... | .16 | .27 | .27 | | | | | | | |
| 24 pounds... | .17 | .28 | .28 | | | | | | | |
| 25 pounds... | .17 | .29 | .29 | | | | | | | |
| 26 pounds... | .18 | .30 | .30 | | | | | | | |
| 27 pounds... | .18 | .31 | .31 | | | | | | | |
| 28 pounds... | .19 | .32 | .32 | | | | | | | |
| 29 pounds... | .19 | .33 | .33 | | | | | | | |
| 30 pounds... | .20 | .34 | .34 | | | | | | | |
| 31 pounds... | .20 | .35 | .35 | | | | | | | |
| 32 pounds... | .21 | .36 | .36 | | | | | | | |
| 33 pounds... | .21 | .37 | .37 | | | | | | | |
| 34 pounds... | .22 | .38 | .38 | | | | | | | |
| 35 pounds... | .22 | .39 | .39 | | | | | | | |
| 36 pounds... | .23 | .40 | .40 | | | | | | | |
| 37 pounds... | .23 | .41 | .41 | | | | | | | |
| 38 pounds... | .24 | .42 | .42 | | | | | | | |
| 39 pounds... | .24 | .43 | .43 | | | | | | | |
| 40 pounds... | .25 | .44 | .44 | | | | | | | |
| 41 pounds... | .25 | .45 | .45 | | | | | | | |
| 42 pounds... | .26 | .46 | .46 | | | | | | | |
| 43 pounds... | .26 | .47 | .47 | | | | | | | |
| 44 pounds... | .27 | .48 | .48 | | | | | | | |
| 45 pounds... | .27 | .49 | .49 | | | | | | | |
| 46 pounds... | .28 | .50 | .50 | | | | | | | |
| 47 pounds... | .28 | .51 | .51 | | | | | | | |
| 48 pounds... | .29 | .52 | .52 | | | | | | | |
| 49 pounds... | .29 | .53 | .53 | | | | | | | |
| 50 pounds... | .30 | .54 | .54 | | | | | | | |



GRAINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

OUR ELECTRIC SEED CLEANER

Willet's Seeds of Oats, Grains, etc., are run through our new large Electric Seed Cleaner, that marvelously fans, cleans and separates; takes out all weed seeds, inferior small runty seeds, and trash. It would amaze you to see the obnoxious refuse as cleaned from ten bushels of oats! Willet's Seeds, Oats, etc., are **worth double** the usual farmer's stocks or grocer's trade stocks, which contain the above adulterations. Remember that one weed stalk threshes out in a Grain Thresher, 1,000 to 30,000 weed seeds; and that all runty seeds must make runty crops! Willet's Seeds come to you **doubly attested**. You have first the grower's approval, and second our own re-examination and re-approval.

BARLEY

Georgia Bearded Barley. (Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 peck. | \$0.40 |
| 1 bushel. | 1.25 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.10 |
| 10 bushels. | 1.00 |

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Beardless Barley. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Beardless barley can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May

30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; the heads are six rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 25 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 peck. | \$0.60 |
| 1 bushel. | 1.90 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.75 |
| 10 bushels. | 1.70 |

SEED OATS

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. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, are less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there

is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay oats, therefore should be cut in a green and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

Note. All oats offered by us are re-cleaned at a cost of about 10 cents a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 25 cents a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers and farmers.

FULGHUM OATS

(See cut on front cover.)

Our Mr. Willet was the first man, five or six years ago, to write in the press, as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Leading advertisers today, of this oat, secured their seed of us. We have the same seed now. They are practically pedigreed seed and are absolutely pure. Our seed are fanned, cleaned, and separated in our Big Electric Seed Cleaning Machine and are free from weed seeds, all immature runty seeds and trash—such seeds as cannot be had from farmers or usual grocery trade oats. Our oats, as cleaned, are worth **double** to you the uncleaned seed.

This oat originated near Augusta, as a sporadic stalk. That it is so wonderfully uniform and true to type is because its origin, so little while ago, is from this single one stalk. It is 3½ to 4 feet high. The grains and stalks are as large as Appler and are double the size of Texas grains. It is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Matures evenly and has a long drought-resisting tap root. Its strong forte is its **Earliness**. It is about three weeks earlier than Appler and Texas, and is as early as the light thin unsatisfactory Spring "Burt" Oat. Ready for feed April 25th, or off the land May 10th. This **earliness** affords early spring feeding and gives to the farmers opportunity that is invaluable for the earlier planting of cottons, corn, cow peas, soys, velvet beans, sorghums, potatoes etc. This work can't be done with Appler until June. Peach orchard men especially like it. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, spring 1914, cut short badly Appler and Texas Oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum Oat saved them and gave big yields. W. E. P. says, May 10, 1914: "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." Other parties report, this year, fully as much as W. E. P.

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

Rust Proof. This Oat, as per our experience, is absolutely **rust proof** and is more so than Appler or Texas.



OATS—(Continued)

Cold Resistant. Never cold killed. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees, and while in March there was a freeze when the oats was in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre.

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

The Georgia Agricultural College, May 1, 1913, says: "Among the great variety of oats as tested this year, FULGHUM OATS are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of yields. Earliness is being emphasized for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater the amount of pea vine hay can be harvested. In spring, 1913, a Washington Government Agency came to Augusta and looked over the Augusta FULGHUM Oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our Rust Proof Oats. We repeat, that our Oat seeds are fanned of trash, cleaned of weed seeds and separated—the little oats being thrown out and the big ones retained. Why plant oats from the thresher full of weed seeds, chaff and runty inferior oats? In a comparative test, this year, of our Machine Cleaned Fulghum with the uncleaned Appler and Texas Rust Proof Oats, our Fulghum doubled the yield of Appler and trebled that of Texas. One large grower, 1914, averaged 66 bushels of FULGHUM—making 985 bushels on 15 acres. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the spring along with Burt Oats, FULGHUM matured quicker than the Burt Oats and made considerably larger crops. B. T. B. Georgia, 1914, made 250 bushels on four acres.

Our FULGHUM Oats too, come to you **doubly attested**, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination!

Price: 1 bu. \$2.00, 5 bu. \$1.75, 10 bu. \$1.65. Get prices on large amounts.



Georgia Appler Oats

Georgia Appler Oats. (32 pounds to bushel.) Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier 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, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was 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 immature oats and waste. Give far better yields and are less cold killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting.

1 bushel \$1.10
5 bushels 1.00
10 bushels95

Get prices in large amounts.

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 has 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 1913, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre.

1 bushel \$1.10
5 bushels 1.00
10 bushels90

Get prices in large amounts.

The Famous Hundred Bushel Oats. The originator claims the most prolific oat known. This oat is quite an improvement over the Native Rust Proof Oat, and very similar to the Appler. A very heavy, bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. It is quite popular wherever tried and is equal to any of the Rust Proof types.

1 bushel \$1.10
5 bushels95
10 bushels90

Get prices in larger amounts.



OATS—(Continued)

Georgia Burt Oats. These are practically the only spring oat—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Kansas and Middle West seed no good. This was the earliest oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 bushel | \$1.00 |
| 5 bushels | .90 |
| 10 bushels | .85 |

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf, or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter). Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like Orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later

than Rust Proof oats—allows you to get two oats crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 bushel | \$1.10 |
| 5 bushels | .95 |
| 10 bushels | .90 |

Get prices in large amounts.

Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats. These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these came from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson Grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 bushel | \$0.80 |
| 5 bushels | .75 |
| 10 bushels | .70 |

Get prices in large amounts.

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 green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, 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.

Many Rye growers here put in one peck of Rye to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early spring. This makes an excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Peck | \$0.60 |
| 1 bushel | 2.00 |
| 5 bushels | 1.75 |
| 10 bushels | 1.70 |

Get prices in large amounts.

Beech Island Rye (or Killingsworth). 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 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. Beech Island rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Peck | \$0.75 |
| 1 bushel | 2.75 |
| 5 bushels | 2.50 |
| 10 bushels | 2.40 |

Get prices in large amounts.

ABRUZZES RYE (South Carolina Grown). Hardy, upright, stools well. Large demand, is scarce and high. Grows



Native Georgia Rye

quicker—some three weeks earlier in fall and winter than other ryes. Produces, perhaps, twice as much foliage as many varieties; thus making it invaluable as a cover crop and a grazing crop, and for fall cotton middles for humus. Abruzzes Rye produces from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. September planting can be grazed from December to April. Abruzzes Rye is more bunchy and stools more heavily than other rye. Our Abruzzes is pedigreed seed.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 bushel | \$4.00 |
| Sacked | 3.75 |
| Large amounts | 3.50 |

Northern Grown Rye. This rye being cheaper than Georgia rye, there is quite a demand for it. We do not recommend this rye as highly as others, but quite a number of planters say they get excellent results as a cover crop. The types we use are Mammoth Virginia and Tennessee.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Peck | \$0.40 |
| 1 bushel | 1.40 |
| 5 bushels | 1.30 |
| 10 bushels | 1.25 |

Get prices in large amounts.



WHEATS

(60 Pounds to Bushel.)

We sell tremendous amounts of Wheat and our stock can be relied upon for this section. The varieties we list are those that have given best results here, after tests for a number of years. We advise farmers in this section to plant more Wheat; and believe, if each farmer would put in at least a small acreage each year, they would find it quite profitable.

Culture. Plant one to two bushels to acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January, in this section. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch to be cut for hay, both maturing at the same time.

For hog grazing, sow one bushel, September 20th to November 20th, with ten pounds Crimson Clover and twenty pounds Hairy Vetch and graze from December 1st to June 1st.

Some Points About Growing. Most farmers who ever grow any wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it is hardly worth while to detail here any fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no other fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the wheat plant. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat. For preventive use blue stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water; soak wheat a few hours; or one pint formulin to 50 gallons of water; soak five minutes.

Beardless or smooth head varieties that we recommend for this section:

Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Peck | \$0.70 |
| 1 bushel | 2.00 |
| 5 bushels | 1.90 |
| 10 bushels | 1.80 |

Get prices in large amounts.

Bearded or long berry varieties that we recommend for this section:

Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Peck | \$0.70 |
| 1 bushel | 2.00 |
| 5 bushels | 1.90 |
| 10 bushels | 1.80 |

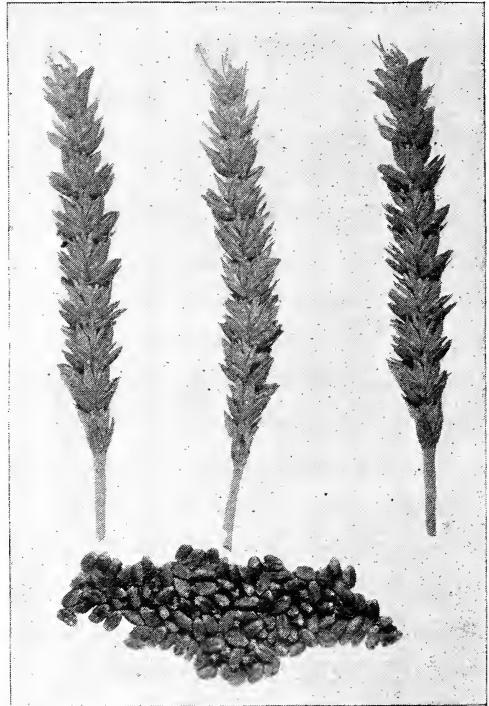
WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE

One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know; it is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and vetch. This has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results.

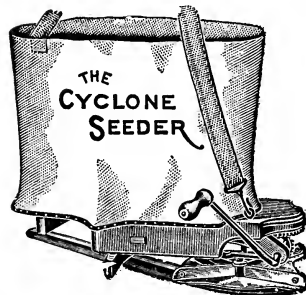
| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 bushel | \$2.00 |
| 5 bushels | 1.85 |
| 10 bushels | 1.75 |

CHRISTIAN SEED SOWERS.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Each | \$1.00 |
|----------------|--------|



Georgia Blue Stem.



CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER

Perfect in distribution, strong and mechanically constructed. Has automatic cut-off and regulator.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Each | \$1.50 |
|----------------|--------|



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(See cut)—(Brassica Napius.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills, in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in dump 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 food, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost the 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 food. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. As high as 40 tons of green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasture for hogs and sheep. At Augusta, can be sown and cut almost every month in the year, and has a three-months grazing period.

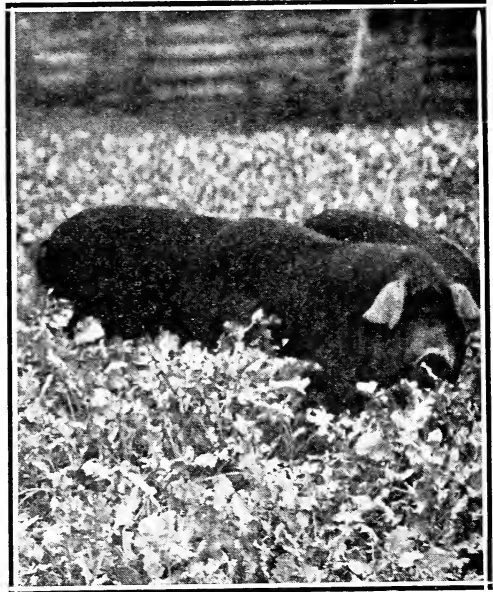
| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 pounds. | .27 |
| 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 50 pounds. | .22 |
| 100 pounds. | .20 |

CANADA FIELD PEAS

(Inoculate with our Nitrogerm for best results.)

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. 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 a time of year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry hot weather has passed. 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.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year in connection with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. When sown with grain about one-half bushel of peas are used to the acre, together with about 50 to 75 per cent of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre where nothing is mixed with the grain. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to



Grazing on Rape Field

mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

Are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground in the same manner as the cow pea, so they are frequently sown and turned under for a green manuring crop.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Peck. | \$0.65 |
| 1 bushel. | 2.25 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.15 |

JAPANESE BUCK-WHEAT

(48 pounds to bushel.)

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring, or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drouth. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.10 |
| 1 peck. | .50 |
| 1 bushel. | 1.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.50 |

SILVER HULL BUCK-WHEAT

This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.10 |
| 1 peck. | .50 |
| 1 bushel. | 1.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.50 |

Suitable for the South

"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.



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 already the vetch sale in America ten-fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, the United States Government gave us yearly large vetch orders for distribution. Buy vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm through Southern ports, are the largest vetch importers in the South. We sow *Sativa* and *Villosa* from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 1 bushel of *Sativa*, or $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of *Villosa*, per acre with 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Blooming Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is the finest hay composition and is planted on some thousands of acres of land about this city—the hay bringing in 1912, \$20.00 per ton, and in 1913, \$24.00. Both vetches grow 4 to 5 feet. Both vetches tiller heavily—*Villosa* 5 to 12 per cent, and *Vicia Sativa* 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall, per acre 1 bushel of beardless barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the beardless barley within 90 days, and several cuttings of rye later, and vetch about May 10th.

Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with beardless barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had.

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.

Vetches in Cotton Fields. Plant with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1st, or at first picking of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 peck of oats. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling. This for soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming universally into vogue.

The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year, following corn after vetches. Five tons green vetch turned under put 55 pounds nitrogen in the soil, worth \$11.00—some plants weigh 4 or 5 pounds, and often grow 9 feet long. You can readily see the value, by the above, in planting these wonderful winter legumes.



Hairy Vetch

Vetch Germination. Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our vetch seed are always tested in our warehouse and are sent out showing high germination, but we will not be, under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

***Vicia Villosa*, or Hairy Vetch.** (Inoculate for best results with our soil inoculating bacteria.) (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than *Sativa*; can be planted alone or in mixture. It is much hardier than *Sativa* and especially on red lands, and is the best seed Russia ever gave to this country. Seed are smaller than *Sativa*—3c to 4c pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as hairy vetch. Higher priced than *Sativa*. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as that of alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut here at Augusta $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. *Villosa* stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with *Villosa*. Hairy Vetch for hog purposes sow September 1st to October 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel with 2 bushels of oats. Graze December 1st to May 15th. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is: Plant Hairy Vetch

VETCHES—(Continued)

November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops.

Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seed. It is mixed with worthless wild vetches.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound | \$0.25 |
| 10 pounds | .18 |
| 25 to 50 pounds | .16 |
| 100 pounds | .15 |

Vicia Sativa, or Oregon, or English Winter Vetch. A legume. For best results inoculate with our soil inoculating bacteria. *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. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. *Sativa* is largely 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; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly later than *Villosa*. 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*, 8 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per

balance. *Sativa* is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton, and in early spring is turned under. Vetch hay is equal to alfalfa.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound | \$0.15 |
| 10 pounds | .12 |
| 25 to 50 pounds | .11 |
| 100 pounds | .10 |

New Big Swedish Vetch or "Improved Winter Vetch" (also Crown Vetch). A new vetch of the *Sativa* family, probably destined to replace both Hairy and English, and to furnish us with our best leguminous winter cover, and grazing and spring hay crop. Inoculate the seed. It comes from Sweden—a habitat as cold as the Hairy Vetch habitat of Russia. Swedish is as hardy as Hairy Vetch, in vine and hay out-turn is greater, and the seeds are cheaper. This seems to meet our every want in vetch. The bloom is like *Sativa*; but the seeds are more mottled. The vetches are an important fall sowing legume crop; but *Sativa* Vetch (Oregon, English and Spring), is sometimes winter-killed. Hairy Vetch is fine stemmed, trailing, and the out-turn in tons per acre is not heavy and the seed cost is high. All of these objections are seemingly removed in Swedish Vetch. New York state has grown Swedish now two years, and reports that it is heavier, stronger, bigger in root, and larger in appearance, and has greater hay out-turn, than Hairy (*Villosa*), and is just as hardy and resistant to cold. Swedish growers report that it is earlier than *Villosa*, heavier and far more leafy, and makes more brittle and digestible fodder. Grows best with wheat. It is not winter-killed. Danish growers confirm New York's and Sweden's reports; say that this vetch is fast replacing *Villosa*. Plant in cotton as a cover crop in the fall, 35 pounds per acre; or plant for spring hay crop in fall or winter to January 15th, 40 pounds per acre with 6 or 8 quarts of wheat.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound | \$0.20 |
| 5 to 10 pounds | .15 |
| 50 pounds | .14 |
| 100 pounds | .13 |
| 200 pounds | .12 |



Sativa Vetch

acre. Dairymen here frequently plant per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, ½ bushel *Sativa*, and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the

CLOVERS

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover. (A legume and soil renovator.) Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) (*Medicago Sativa*.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa." 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10 (postpaid); paper, 60c (postpaid).

Stools or multiples; it stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama, in 1905, there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay, on land rated at \$15 per acre. This land made alfalfa two years for hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Alfalfa increased the corn crop, and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18



CLOVERS—(Continued)



Alfalfa

bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden, or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.40 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .36 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .30 |
| 100 pounds. | .25 |

Georgia Burr Clover. (10 pounds to bushel.) (Medicago Arabic.) Sold in burs unhulled. A perennial legume. Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front inside cover.) Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to last of November. 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 hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow;" or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in 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 over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land. In sensational and tremendous demand throughout the South. Burs carry inoculation. Largely exploited by Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. This is fine for a winter pasture and cover crop. It seeds and dies in May or June, and will come again in the fall. It is a good crop to plant between the corn or cotton rows in the fall. Five tons of green Burr Clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth \$17.00. A South Carolina friend grazed ten acres Burr Clover until April 1st, then he took off the cattle, and June 1st he gathered from the ground, as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in bur, which he sold. Then turned under the plants; planted corn and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. South Carolina Agricultural Department says 500,000 acres will go to Burr Clover in South Carolina in 1914.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 1 bushel. | 2.00 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.75 |
| 10 bushels. | 1.65 |

Hulled Burr Clover Seed. (Medicago Arabic.) A legume; use our Nitro-Germ. We import direct through European ports and Savannah large amounts of this, of high germinating quality and fancy cleaned. Plant 20 pounds to the acre, exceedingly shallow. Use in the same way as clover in the bur.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .18 |
| 50 pounds. | .15 |
| 100 pounds. | .12 |
| 200 pounds. | .10 |

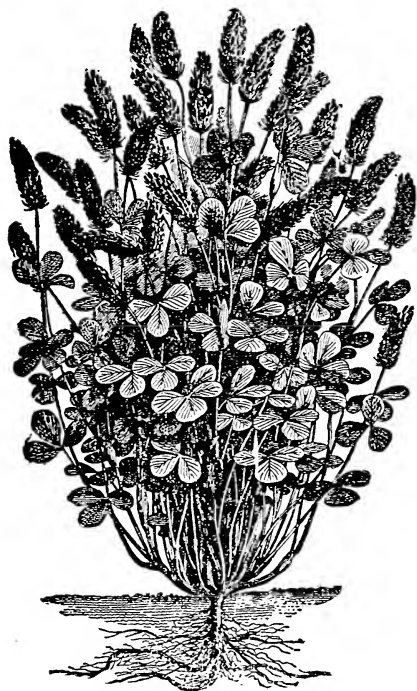
California Burr Clover. (Medicago Denticulata.) A perennial legume. Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover inside.) Close kin to Georgia Burr. Possibly not quite so hardy, but is used largely in California and Texas with finest results. Sell only the hulled. The bur of the California Burr is larger and bare; ends are flattened as compared with the bur of the Georgia Burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so hump-backed and are shorter. The Georgia Burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice, re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .18 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .15 |
| 100 pounds. | .12 |

Scarlet or Crimson Clover. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) We are car-lot importers. The new crop is not imported by the American seed trade until the end of July and August. A legume. Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay 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. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields, adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed



CLOVERS—(Continued)



Crimson Clover

under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed up in the spring it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of cover crops.

In increasingly tremendous use. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. In large use for hay at Augusta. Five tons of green Crimson Clover turned under gives the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen, worth \$9.10, and doubles oftentimes the following crop output, even when only simply acid phosphate is used.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .18 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .16 |
| 100 pounds. | .15 |

Late White Blooming Crimson Clover. A legume. Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture.) Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating bacteria is a very important item with Crimson Clover. A good plan is to sow in the fall, Rye, with White Blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springing-

ly up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be sown in corn, melons and in cotton at last cultivation, to be turned under for manuring purposes in spring and followed at once by other crops.

Roots and tops of Crimson Clover often make ten tons of green stuff per acre to be turned under; or if cut for hay, roots and stubble yield 40 per cent as much nitrogen as total green crop.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .15 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .13 |
| 100 pounds. | .12 |

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use our soil inoculating bacteria. (See catalog, front cover, inside.) 60 pounds to bushel. 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 pasturage plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .22 |
| 100 pounds. | .20 |

Mammoth Sapling or Pea-Vine Clover. A perennial legume. Inoculate with our soil inoculating bacteria. Larger and more prolific and later than Red Clover. About two feet high in height. An Augusta party has 200 acres in this and is producing heavily year after year, on exceedingly poor sandy lands. About 15 pounds per acre is needed. For pasture or hay. Highly recommended in thin soils. It stools heavily.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 50 pounds. | .23 |
| 100 pounds. | .20 |

Alsike Clover. Swedish Clover. (A legume. Inoculate with our soil inoculating bacteria.) (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) So-called from being intermediate in its appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing qualities common to both, being productive, sweet and permanent. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without Timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. There is a growing demand for same in this country, as it makes one of the best forage and hay crops and great yield in seed.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .22 |
| 100 pounds. | .20 |

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) A legume. Inoculate for best results. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Reseeds itself.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .28 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .25 |

Georgia Melilotus Alba or Bokhara Clover. A legume. 33 pounds to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March, 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. It is one of the best crops known for enriching the soil. It can be pastured in the spring and summer and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting



CLOVERS—(Continued)

should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Our grower says: "Will quickly bring back to cultivation old worn out lime lands. Makes water white honey—blooms May to August." He makes 1,500 gallons honey from 300 hives. We sell Mel Alba hulled and in the bur. (Never use the yellow type.)

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Price hulled seed— | |
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .22 |
| 100 pounds. | .20 |
| Price native grown in bur— | |
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| Bushel. | 3.50 |
| 5 bushels. | 3.25 |

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 greedily by stock

—June until frost. In some soils it 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. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each round mower for re-seeding. Thoroughly drag with tooth harrow across these 6-inch strips, and the stand will be perfect the second year. A big grower says: "Hay curing needs only one day on ground and two in cock." Another correspondent in Louisiana says: "My Japan Clover hay turned me out \$45 per acre in hay this year. Best hay to plant on earth, because it will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it." Scatter it in woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—they scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| Bushel. | 3.50 |
| 5 to 10 bushels. | 3.25 |

GRASSES

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

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| Bushel. | 2.50 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.40 |

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis.*) 14 pounds to the bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| Bushel. | 1.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 1.50 |

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 used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in Fall or Spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.35 |
| Bushel. | 2.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.60 |



Orchard Grass

English Perennial Ray Grass. (*Lolium Perenne.*) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pas-



GRASSES—(Continued)

turage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years.

1 pound. \$0.20
 Bushel. 1.40
 5 bushels. 1.25



Italian Ray Grass

Italian Ray Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drouth. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay. Excellent pasturage. A very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in Southern Georgia sandy lands and under trees for lawns. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist high.

1 pound. \$0.20
 Bushel. 1.40
 5 bushels. 1.25

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. 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. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown.

1 pound. \$0.25
 Bushel. 2.00
 5 bushels. 1.90

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halepense*.) (28 pounds to bushel.) Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, through June—40 pounds to the acre. Many find that by sowing Johnson Grass in the fall with oats, it is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land well seeded. Seed will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drouth; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; in spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some 50 years ago in Alabama, who had a thousand acres planted in it. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively, and this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable.

1 pound. \$0.25
 10 to 25 pounds.15
 50 to 100 pounds.12
 500 pounds.10



Rescue or Arctic Grass

Rescue or Arctic Grass. (*Bromus Unioloides*.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with Hairy Vetch and Burr Clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and



GRASSES—(Continued)

sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. In North Georgia 'Cheat' is falsely called Arctic Grass.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 10 to 25 pounds. | .12 |
| 50 to 100 pounds. | .10 |

Awnless Brome Grass. (Bromus Inermis.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drouth; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 10 to 25 pounds. | .18 |
| 50 to 100 pounds. | .15 |

Willet's Evergreen Lawn and Park Grass. 14 pounds to bushel. Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. 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 or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fertilizers as listed below. Price:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.30 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .25 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .22 |
| 100 pounds or more. | .20 |

LAWN MOWERS

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

| | |
|---|---------|
| Red Bird—Wheel 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 |

"DURHAM ROLLERS"

Used especially for lawns, putting greens, golf grounds. Hand or horsepower. All weights, plain cast iron, or water tight rollers, or for holding sand for weight. Give weight and size wanted and we will price.

Timothy. Forty-five pounds to bushel. 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.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.20 |
| 10 to 25 pound. | .15 |
| 1 bushel. | 3.25 |

Bermuda Grass Seed. (Cynodon Dactylon.) We are importers from Australia. 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. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. 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. Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.80 |
| 5 to 10 pounds. | .75 |
| 25 to 50 pounds. | .65 |

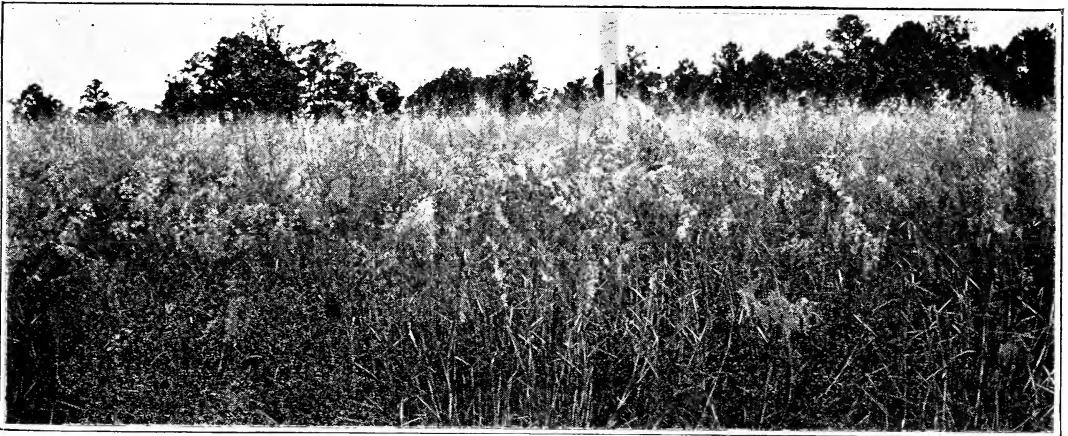
Bermuda Grass Roots. About 6 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant then, neither in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots."

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 sack, 12 bushels. | \$3.00 |
| 5 sacks, 12 bushels, each. | 2.75 |

Natal Grass. (Tracholaena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida where it is called Redtop, and is growing in popular use. One grower has three hundred and sixty acres. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height two or three



GRASSES—(Continued)



Natal Grass

feet. Stools heavily, sometimes one hundred to the seed. An annual, but it reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands twenty degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as Timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Good as Cowpea mixture. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, six to eight pounds per acre, from November to April. Price:

- 1 pound. \$1.50
- 5 pounds, per pound. 1.25
- 15 to 20 pounds, per pound. 1.00

Sudan Grass. (Andro. Sorg. Var.) A new sensational African Sweet-Sorghum-Hay-Grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will subplant as a hay plant all the Millets. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost. In thirty inch rows, six pounds per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and three or four tons total per acre. Grows three to six feet; stools twenty to forty per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant.

Price, Fall 1914, one pound, \$1.75.

March 1915 delivery contract at 50c per pound.

Georgia "Texas Blue Grass." (Poa Arachnifera) Grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; 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 pasture 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.

- 1,000. \$1.00
- 5,000.90
- 10,000.85

St. Augustine Grass. (Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands; known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimenta Grass; grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows 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.

- 1 bushel. \$1.15
- 5 bushel. 1.00
- 10 bushel.85

St. Lucie Grass. (Cynodon Dactylon Var.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine; needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18 x 20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

- 1 bushel. \$0.85
- 2 bushel.75
- 5 bushels.65

Kudzu Grass. (Pueraria Thumbergiana.) From Japan. A muchly advertised legume. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Fine for rolling, washing lands for pasturage. Has made ten tons of hay per acre. A perennial. Plant in Florida, November to June; in Georgia, in March; 400 plants eight by ten set an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. Price:

- 1 dozen, postpaid. \$ 1.00
- 100 express, collect. 7 50
- 1000 express, collect. 70.00

Para Grass. (Danicum Mollis.) A Cuban Grass. Plant sets like sweet Potato draws about June, four feet by three feet; in wet places grows tall; in dry places grows two feet and then runs about fifteen feet. Looks like small cane. Stalk one-half size of little finger. Takes root at every joint as planted. For wet, overflowing pasture lands nothing equals it. A perennial; for hay or forage. Three thousand cuttings (May or June) plant an acre. Price:

- 1,000 cuttings. \$2.25
- 5,000 cuttings, per M. 2.15
- 10,000 cuttings, per M. 2.00



GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

ASPARAGUS SEED

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus Seed—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. 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.

Varieties as listed below we can furnish in any amounts.

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

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1/4 pound. | \$0.15 |
| 1 pound. | .35 |
| 5 pounds. | .25 |
| 25 pounds. | .20 |

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

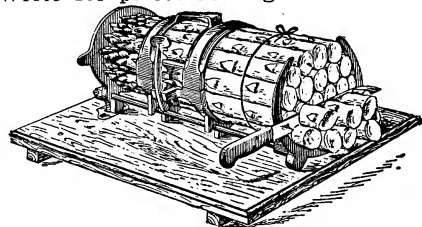
For the Home Garden. Roots one year old make good beds. Cut down stalks in fall and cover bed with rotted manure and a top dressing of salt or kanit.

Roots planted this fall will furnish asparagus to cut next spring.

How to Transplant.—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. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and covered with only 2 or 3 inches of soil, but 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. We can furnish choice roots from November to March. 100 roots will set a bed about 10 x 40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots. Five to seven thousand are sufficient to plant an acre.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| 100. | \$1.00 |
| 500. | 2.50 |
| 1,000. | 4.00 |
| 5,000. | 3.50 |

Write for prices in large amounts.



Asparagus Bunchers

| | |
|--|--------|
| No. 2, 7 to 9 in. Bunchers. | \$1.75 |
| No. 3, 7 1/2 to 12 in. Bunchers. | 2.00 |
| Asparagus Knives— | |
| Latest Improved, each. | \$0.50 |

RAFFIA

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

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 pound. | \$0.25 |
| 5 pound. | .20 |
| 10 pounds. | .18 |
| 25 pounds. | .15 |

**GREEN GLOBE BUR
ARTICHOKE**

A vegetable little known by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Sow in hot beds and transplant in April and May. Best imported French seed.

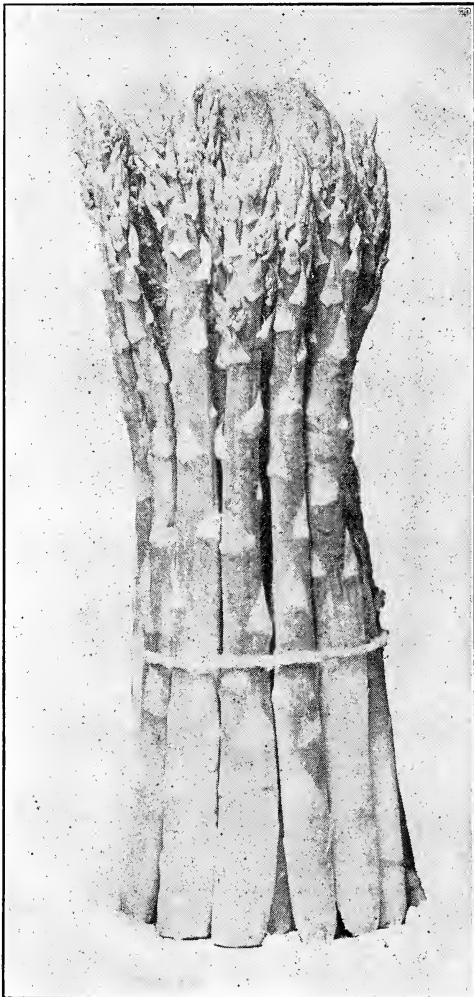
| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet. | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce. | .25 |
| 1/4 pound. | 1.00 |
| 1 pound. | 3.00 |

FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are especially recommended for flowers, lawns, etc.

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



Giant Argenteuil



BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Culture.—Can be successfully planted until the 20th of September.

Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ 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; 1½ bushels to an acre.

"Bean Culture," By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Note.—Garden Beans are very scarce and we can only furnish a limited amount of varieties listed. Some varieties we have sold completely out of.

If order to be sent by mail, include postage at rate of 1 pound per pint.

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; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

Improved Extra Early Red 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; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.80; bu., \$6.50.

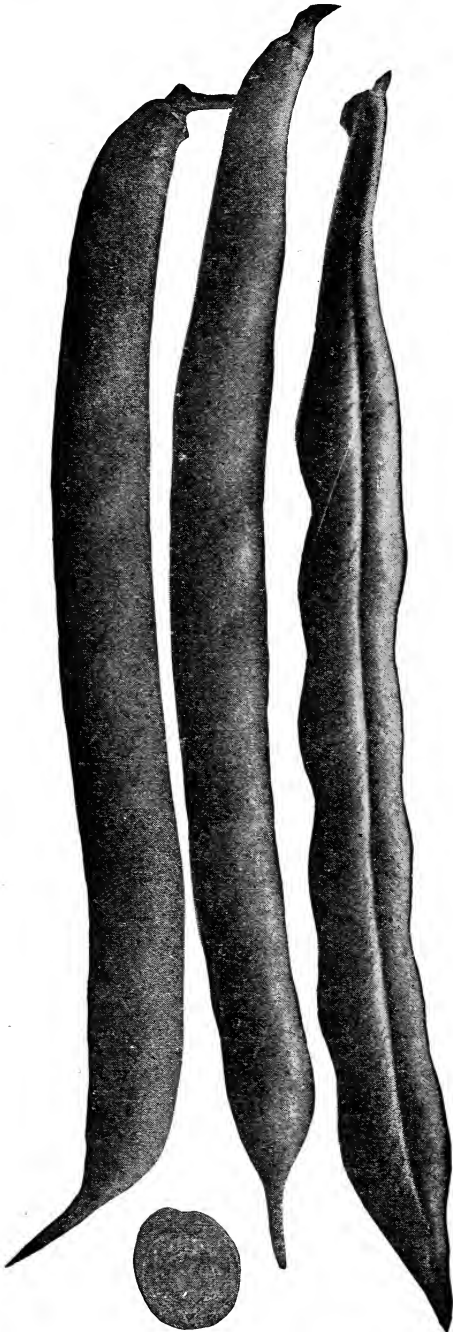
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.80; bu., \$6.50.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. Our hardiest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.

Dwarf German Black Wax. An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; ½ 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; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c; ¼ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$5.75.



Sample Pods Giant Stringless Green Pod

BEETS

Good Varieties.
Blood Turnip, Early Eclipse, Egyptian and Early Bassano.

Culture. 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.



BEETS—(Cont'd)

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.

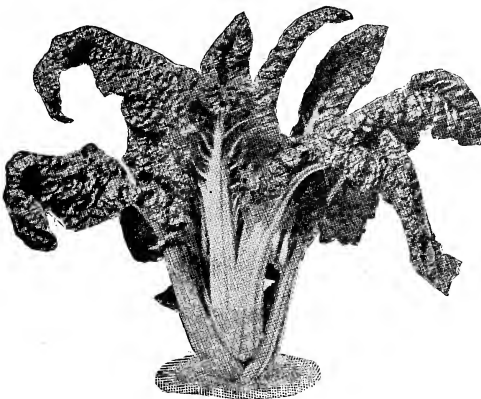
Half Long Blood Red. Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Silesian Sugar White. A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Beet Plants. Ready for shipment November to April f. o. b. grower only. Per 1,000 \$2.00

**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.



Swiss Chard

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET.

Culture. Sow any time in fall from August to November, in drills about 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cut or cropped six times in a season. The plant grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The leaves can be cooked and served the same as Spinach, and the difference cannot be told. The stems are long between leaves and very tender and can be used in the same manner as Asparagus. The vegetable is becoming very popular and deserves a trial by every one with a garden.

BRUSSELS SPOUTS

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.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| ½ pound | .90 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |
| 5 pounds | 1.60 |

CARROTS

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

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

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 Carrot

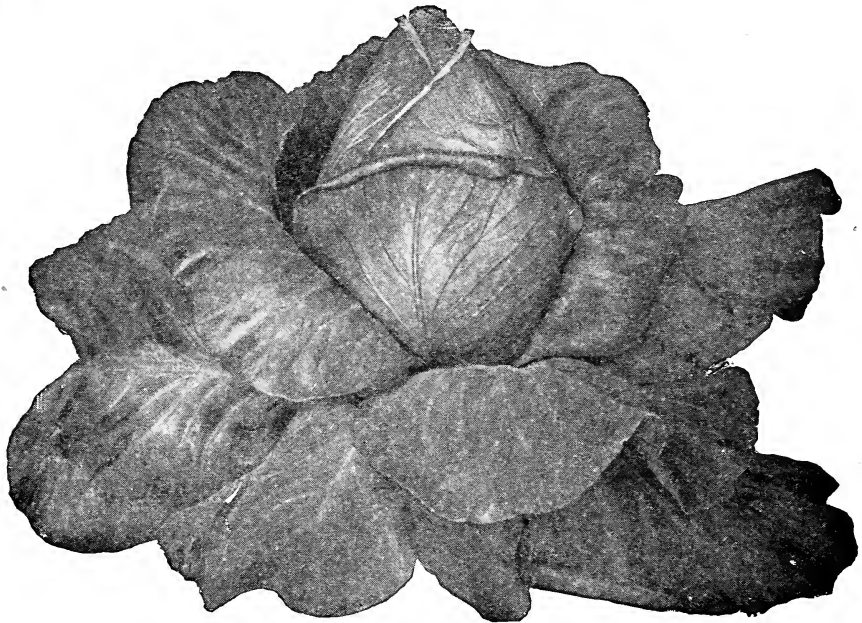
Chantenay. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

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. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

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



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

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 planting go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowledge.

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 cabbage on Charleston coast.

Culture. One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 foot row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late varieties in March, April and May, for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row.

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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Early Charleston Wakefield. Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped. A 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 Truckee. One of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Early Winningstandt. 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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Willett's All-Season Sureheader. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Succession Cabbage. The earliest header among the fall varieties. 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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties. 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; 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. Packet 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

Copenhagen Market. A new Cabbage in enormous demand and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later three or four days, perhaps than Wakefield, but is

CABBAGE—(Cont'd)

round headed and is larger. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. It is the earliest of all the round headed Cabbages. Our truckers should take hold of this splendid new Cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, 75c; 1 pound, \$2.50.

Carolina Winter Cabbage. Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for Cabbage Seed—usually small head Cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all Cabbages, and the only Cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailing at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collard. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; 1 pound, \$2.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS
(Frost Proof)

Delivery October to March, 1915. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on Carolina Coast and are frost proof.

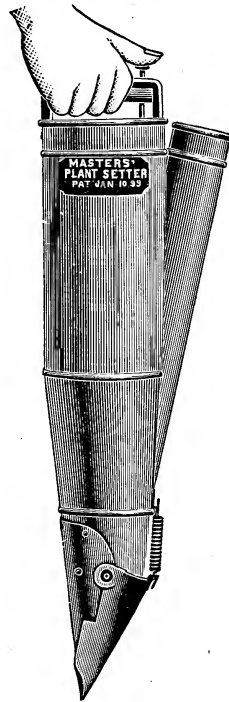
We ship millions of Cabbage Plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders, October to March. Also in mid-Summer. All varieties.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1,000 | \$1.50 |
| 2,000 | 1.25 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | .90 |

Copenhagen Market Cabbage Plants. We quote for these choice plants:

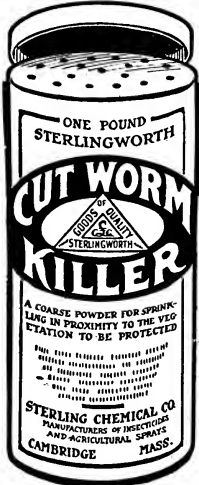
| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1,000 at | \$2.00 |
| 2,500 at, per M. | 1.75 |
| 5,000 at, per M. | 1.50 |

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. \$4.00 each.



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 irresistibly 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.



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 hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Packet | \$ 0.25 |
| 1 ounce | 1.25 |
| 4 ounces | 4.00 |
| 1 pound | 15.00 |

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Culture. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150-foot rows. Sow in spring or summer and fall, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6¼ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Frost does not injure. The cheapest of all foods is Collard "Greens." The market has never been over supplied.

We carry the best known varieties:

- Georgia Blue Stem Collard.
- Georgia White Cabbage Collard.
- North Carolina Short Stem.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

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 August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. 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. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c. 4 ounces, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

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, 30c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; 1 pound, \$3.50.

Celery Plants. All kinds from November 1 to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000 at \$1.75; 10,000 at \$1.50.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .10 |
| ¼ pound | .25 |
| ½ pound | .40 |
| 1 pound | .75 |
| 5 pounds | .65 |

EGG PLANT

Culture. One ounce, 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November 1st. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet.

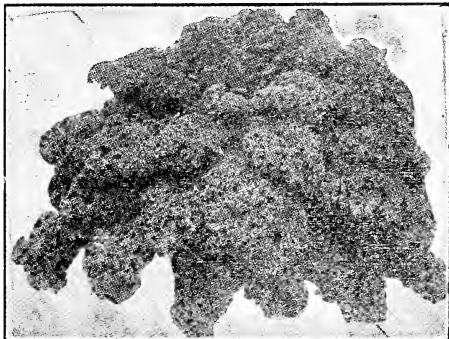
While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at

EGG PLANT—(Continued)

that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre.

- We carry in stock the following:
New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.
White Pearl Egg Plant.
Black Beauty Egg Plant.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .25 |
| ¼ pound | .75 |
| 1 pound | 2.75 |

KALE



Dwarf Scotch Curled Kale

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

- We carry in stock:
Dwarf Scotch Curled.
Fall Scotch Curled.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| ½ pound | .40 |
| 1 pound | .65 |
| 5 pounds | .60 |

LETTUCE

Culture. One ounce for 200-foot 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. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass frames. Quite a profitable crop when planted in the fall, September to October.

- Deacon Cabbage.** Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| 4 ounces | .40 |
| Pound | 1.25 |

Maximum, or Immensity. A very large heading sort.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| ¼ pound | .40 |
| Pound | 1.25 |

May King. A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting.

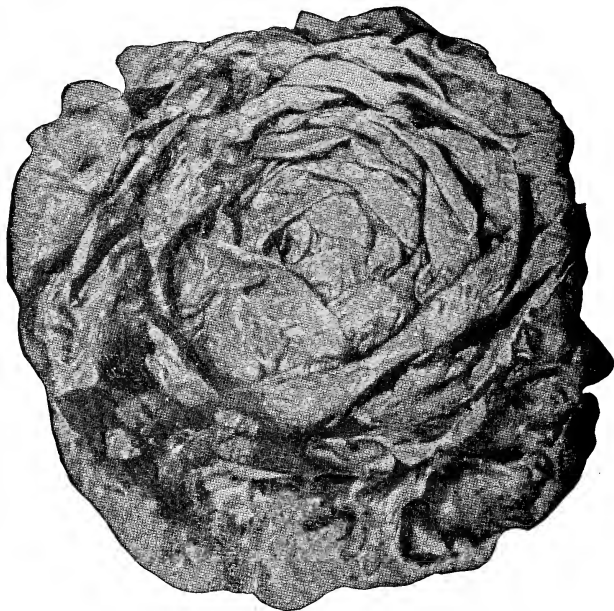
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| ¼ pound | .40 |
| Pound | 1.25 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| 4 ounces | .40 |
| Pound | 1.25 |

Big Boston. Among the southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| ¼ pound | .40 |
| Pound | 1.25 |



Big Boston

Improved Hanson. Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage. Heat resisting.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .15 |
| 4 ounces | .40 |
| 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.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



MUSTARD

Culture. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-foot row; 3 to 5 pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.



Chinese Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .75 |

Chinese. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .75 |

Ostrich Plume. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .15 |
| 4 ounces | .35 |
| 1 pound | 1.00 |

Fordhook. A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| 1 pound | .75 |

ONION SEED

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

Culture. One ounce to 100-foot row; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. For onions, sow in February, March, September or October, in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 to 3 feet apart. Transplant 5 or 6 inches in row. Cover seed ½ inch in planting, or sow in hot beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results, sow in cold frames in November, transplant in field in early spring. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre.

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 | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| 4 ounces | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

Prize Taker. Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| 4 ounces | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

White Pearl. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .25 |
| 4 ounces | .75 |
| 1 pound | 2.50 |

White Silverskin. Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets.

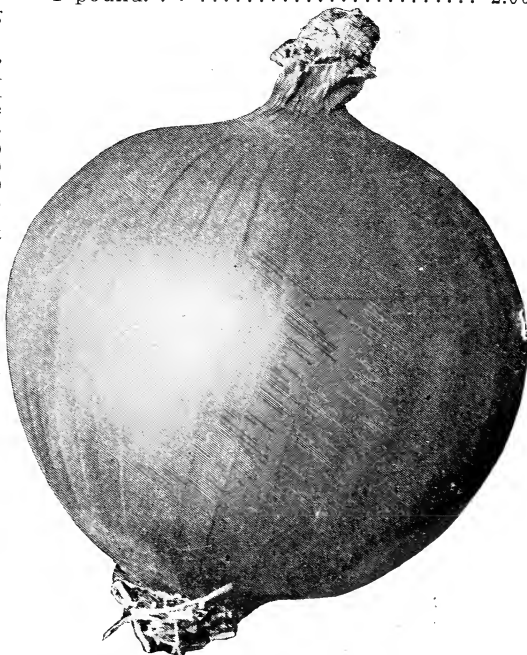
| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .60 |
| 1 pound | 2.25 |

Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| 1 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 | \$0.10 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .65 |
| 1 pound | 2.00 |



Prizetaker Onion



ONION SEED—(Continued)

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 \$0.10
1 ounce25

¼ pound65
1 pound 2.25

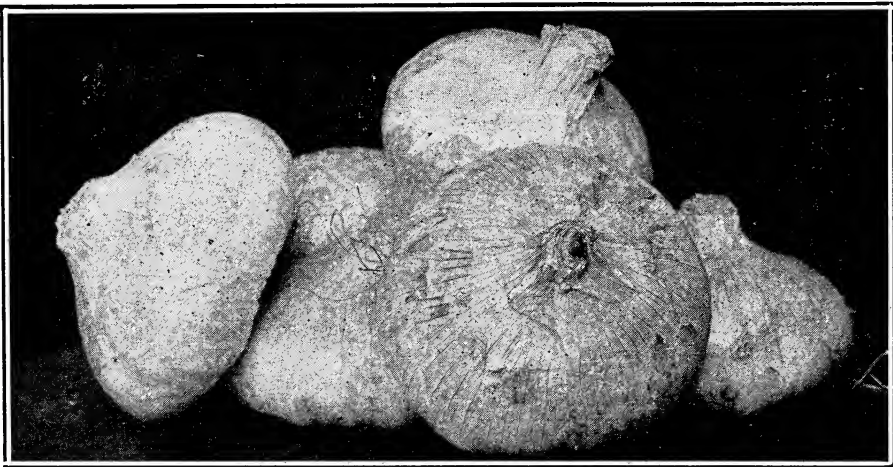
Red Bermuda. This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red.

Packet \$0.10
1 ounce25
¼ pound65
1 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 \$0.10
1 ounce50
¼ pound 1.25
1 pound 4.00

ONION SETS



Early White Pearl

(32 Pounds to Bushel.)

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

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 miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for the 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; Bermuda 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, through November, four inches in row, ½ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of

Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

Yellow Danvers. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting.

Quart. \$0.15
Peck.70
½ bushel 1.10
Bushel 2.00
5 bushels 1.80

Red Westerfield. A large cropper and favorite market variety.

Quart. \$0.15
Peck.70
bushel 1.10
Bushel 2.00
5 bushels 1.80

White Silver Skin. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielder.

Quart. \$0.15
Peck.75
½ bushel 1.25
Bushel 2.25
5 bushels 2.10



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



ONION SETS—(Cont'd)

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.15 |
| Peck. | .85 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.50 |
| Bushel. | 2.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.50 |

White Bermuda or Yellow. For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild fine flavor.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.20 |
| Peck. | 1.00 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.80 |
| Bushel. | 2.85 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.75 |

Red Bermuda. For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except color is a dark red. An excellent keeper.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.20 |
| Peck. | 1.00 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.80 |
| Bushel. | 2.85 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.75 |

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Pure clear waxy white color, very mild and finest flavor, and most beautiful of all Onions.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.25 |
| Peck. | 1.25 |
| ½ bushel. | 2.00 |
| Bushel. | 3.75 |
| 5 bushels. | 3.50 |

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.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.15 |
| Peck. | .90 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.75 |
| Bushel. | 3.00 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.75 |

Yellow Multiplying Shallots. Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.20 |
| Peck. | .90 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.75 |
| Bushel. | 3.00 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.75 |

White Multiplying Shallots. (Grown in Georgia.) Exactly like the Yellow except the color is White, and are more delicate in flavor. Not quite as prolific as the Yellow.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quart. | \$0.20 |
| Peck. | .90 |
| ½ bushel. | 1.75 |
| Bushel. | 3.00 |
| 5 bushels. | 2.75 |

ONION PLANTS

F. O. B. grower only.

White Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment November to April, 1915.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1,000. | \$1.75 |
| 5,000. | 1.60 |
| 10,000. | 1.50 |

Bermuda Onion Plants. Ready for shipment January to April, 1915.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1,000. | \$2.50 |
| 5,000. | 2.30 |
| 10,000. | 2.25 |

PARSLEY

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



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Champion Moss Curled Parsley. | |
| Packet. | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce. | .20 |
| 4 ounces. | .40 |
| ½ pound. | .60 |
| 1 pound. | 1.00 |
| 5 pounds. | .90 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Plain or Single Parsley. | |
| Packet. | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce. | .15 |
| 4 ounces. | .30 |
| ½ pound. | .50 |
| 1 pound. | .85 |
| 5 pounds. | .75 |

PARSNIP

Culture. One ounce to 150-foot drill; 4 pounds to the acre. Drill in spring or fall from September to December, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 to 8 inches in row.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Hollow Crown or Sugar. | |
| Packet. | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce. | .10 |
| 4 ounces. | .20 |
| ½ pound. | .30 |
| 1 pound. | .50 |
| 5 pounds. | .40 |

GARDEN PEAS

Culture. One quart to 150-foot row; 1½ bushels per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. September and October are best months for fall planting. Sow in single or double rows, 4 feet apart, and 2 inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date for planting February 10th and average date for maturing for the early kinds, April 25th, of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield about 100 bushels per acre.

Note. If to be sent by mail add postage at the rate of 1 lb. per pint.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Packet. | 5c and \$0.10 |
| Pint. | .20 |
| Quart. | .35 |
| ½ 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 \$0.10 |
| Pint. | .20 |
| Quart. | .30 |
| ½ peck. | 1.00 |
| Peck. | 1.90 |
| Bushel. | 6.00 |



GARDEN PEAS—(Cont'd)

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Packet | 5c and \$0.10 |
| Pint | .20 |
| Quart. | .35 |
| ½ 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.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Packet | 5c and \$0.10 |
| Pint | .20 |
| Quart. | .35 |
| ½ 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 \$0.10 |
| Pint | .20 |
| Quart. | .35 |
| ½ 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 \$0.10 |
| Pint | .15 |
| Quart. | .25 |
| ½ peck. | .75 |
| Peck. | 1.40 |
| Bushel. | 5.00 |

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Packet | 5c and \$0.10 |
|------------------|---------------|

Bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLean's Premium Gem. Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Packet | 5c and \$0.10 |
| Pint | .20 |
| Quart. | .35 |
| ½ peck. | 1.10 |
| Peck. | 2.00 |
| Bushel. | 7.00 |

SUMMER OR BUSH SQUASHES

Every year the planting of the summer or bush squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use, becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these squashes in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, for fall and early winter shipment becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment.

We recommend the following:

Extra Early White Bush.

Mammoth White Bush.

Extra Early Summer Crookneck.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce. | .10 |
| ½ pound. | .25 |
| 1 pound. | .60 |

SPINACH

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the North, and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. A companion crop with kale. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops.

Long Standing. A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce. | .10 |
| ½ pound. | .15 |
| Pound. | .25 |
| 5 pounds, per pound. | .20 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| Ounce. | .10 |
| ½ pound. | .15 |
| Pound. | .25 |
| 5 pounds, per pound. | .20 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| Ounce. | .10 |
| ½ pound. | .15 |
| 1 pound. | .25 |
| 5 pounds, per pound. | .20 |

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100-foot drill.

Sandwich Island Mammoth.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce. | .15 |
| ¼ pound. | .35 |
| 1 pound. | 1.00 |
| 5 pounds. | .90 |

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture. Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Manure 100 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent, phosphoric acid 6 to 8 per cent, potash 8 to 10 per cent. Set out in 3-foot rows 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

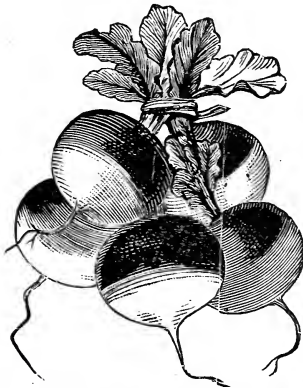
Best Varieties for the South: Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thomson, Klondike and Gandy.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 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 |



RADISHES

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet; 3 pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Rows 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Breakfast" will mature in about 30 days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1,200 to 1,500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.



Early Scarlet White Tipped Radish

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| 1 pound | .60 |

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .60 |

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .60 |

Half-Long Scarlet Radish. A half-long, fine radish, well known.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| Pound | .50 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| 1 pound | .50 |

Chinese Rose Winter. Best fall and winter variety.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| Pound | .50 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| Ounce | .10 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| Pound | .50 |

TOMATOES

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings. About the time this catalog comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November, and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you have never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter sabbment.

Huffman's Earliest.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.25 |
| 1 ounce | .50 |
| ¼ pound | 1.50 |
| 1 pound | 5.00 |

Improved New Stone.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .60 |
| 1 pound | 2.00 |

Livingston Favorite

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

Spark's Earliana.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .25 |
| ¼ pound | .75 |
| 1 pound | 2.25 |

Improved Trophy.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

New Early Acme.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .60 |
| 1 pound | 2.00 |

Ponderosa.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .25 |
| ¼ pound | .75 |
| 1 pound | 2.25 |

Selected Paragon.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

Golden Queen.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .60 |
| 1 pound | 2.00 |

Matchless.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .20 |
| ¼ pound | .50 |
| 1 pound | 1.75 |

Dwarf Champion.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1 ounce | .25 |
| ¼ pound | .75 |
| 1 pound | 2.25 |

TURNIPS

Culture. One ounce for 200-foot drill; 1½ pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to November. Thin to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown in September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a legume, turnips as a cover



TURNIPS—(Continued)

crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after turnips, and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 90 cents, and when we consider the value of turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are.

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

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 | \$0.05 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .75 |

Extra Early White Milan. Similar to the above, except that it is white all over.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 4 ounces | .25 |
| Pound | .75 |

Early White Flat Dutch. (Flat strap-leaved.) Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| 1 pound | .45 |

Early Red or Purple Top. (Flat strap-leaved). Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .25 |
| Pound | .40 |

Large White Cowhorn. A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

Large White Norfolk Globe. Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

Pomeranian White Globe. Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

Greystone Turnip. A great English favorite. Is darkish in color. It is an extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. The top is purple. Flesh is exceedingly firm, and it is an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. It is a prime favorite. New here.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 4 ounces | .15 |
| 1 pound | .40 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Of large size, globe shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

SALAD VARIETIES

Seven-Tops. Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied). Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| 1 pound | .45 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| 4 ounces | .20 |
| Pound | .45 |

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 | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| 1 pound | .45 |

Bon Air, or Golden Necklace Rutabaga. The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .20 |
| 1 pound | .45 |

Large White, or Russian. Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Packet | \$0.05 |
| 1/4 pound | .15 |
| Pound | .40 |



WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

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

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

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

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

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

HYACINTHS

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

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

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

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

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

Dutch Hyacinths. The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. They are superb and last for two or three

weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow.**

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Each. | \$0.05 |
| Dozen. | .50 |
| 100. | 3.50 |

If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

Double Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow.**

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Each. | \$0.95 |
| Dozen. | .50 |
| 100. | 3.75 |

If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

Roman Hyacinths. The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter.

White Roman Hyacinths are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant.

If by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Each. | \$0.05 |
| Dozen. | .40 |
| 100. | 3.25 |

TULIPS

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

Culture Out-of-Doors. In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as out-door culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

If by mail add postage at the rate of one pound per dozen.



FLOWERING BULBS—(Continued)

Tulips (Single). All colors or mixed.
Dozen \$0.15
100 1.00

Tulips (Double). All colors or mixed.
Dozen \$0.20
100 1.25

Our tulips are only the late varieties that do well in the South.

**NARCISSUS,
DAFFODILS
AND JONQUILS**

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

Paper White Grandiflora. These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Water culture same as for Chinese Sacred Lilies.

1 dozen \$0.30
100 2.00

Poeticus. Extra early white, with saffron cup; excellent for water culture or outside.

Dozen \$0.20
100 1.25

Trumpet Major. The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting.

Dozen \$0.25
100 2.00

Empress. A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets.

Dozen \$0.40
100 3.00

Emperor. One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of the richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across.

Dozen \$0.45
100 3.00

Golden Spur. Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering.

Dozen \$0.50
100 3.25

Barri Conspicuis. Very large and hardy. Deep orange color with saffron cup. Flower very large and flat.

Dozen \$0.25
100 1.75

Von Sion. Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts, and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort.

Dozen \$0.45
100 \$3.00

Jonquils. Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers. Single yellow, sweet-scented.

Dozen \$0.15
100 1.00

**CHINESE SACRED
LILIES**

If to be sent by mail add postage at rate of four pounds per dozen.

Each \$0.10
Three for25
Dozen90

CROCUS

Crocus (Extra large or mammoth). All colors.

Dozen \$0.15
10075

FREESIAS

Plant from September to Christmas.

Dozen \$0.20
100 1.25

**FLOWER SEED
FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING
SWEET PEAS NASTURTIUMS**

Sweet Peas. (Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain.

Packet 5c and \$0.10
¼ pound15
1 pound50

Sweet Peas. Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing.

Emily Henderson (early white); **Blanche Burpee** (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry** (pink and white); **Modesty** (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom** (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy** (pink, light at edges); **King Edward** (scarlet); **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 \$0.10
¼ pound30
1 pound75

Dwarf and Tall. Nasturtiums planted during August and September will give an abundance of bloom until frost.

Packet \$0.05
1 ounce15
¼ pound25
1 pound75

PANSIES

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

Willet's Choice Mixed.
Packet \$0.25
Three packets50
Eight packets 1.00

Extra Choice Mixed.
Packet \$0.10
Three packets25
Eight packets50

Get our complete catalog for descriptions, etc., of other flower seed.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

We are agents for quite a number of these well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in carlots. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts.

PEACH TREE SPRAYING

San Jose Scale. Spray in winter, the Factory Made Lime Sulphur Solution, one to eight. When necessary make second spraying just before buds show pink.

Curculio. Spray one and one-half to two pounds Tri-Plumbic Arsenate of Lead, or Commercial Arsenate of Lead (dry or paste), and three pounds of Lime to each 50 gallons of water and apply when little peach shucks are shed.

Brown Rot. Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees. Tri-plumbic, Arsenate of Lead, f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga. Per pound

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 5 pounds | \$0.16 |
| 10 pounds | .14 |
| 25 pounds | .13 |
| 50 pounds | .11½ |
| 100 pounds | .10½ |
| 300 pounds | .10 |
| Atomic Sulphur. Per pound | |
| 5 pounds | \$0.15 |
| 10 pounds | .13 |
| 25 pounds | .11 |
| 50 pounds | .10½ |
| 100 pounds | .10 |
| 300 pounds | .09½ |
| 400 pounds | .09¼ |
| 500 pounds | .09 |

Lime Sulphur Wash. For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslaked lime.

Flour Sulphur (best grade).
100 pounds \$0.04
500 pounds03½
1,000 pounds03

Fresh Lime (Rose brand).
1 barrel \$1.15
5 barrels 1.10

Cold Lime Sulphur Wash (Lyon brand). Our largest growers are now using this preparation with equally as good results as the home-made solution on account of the trouble and expense of making it at home. This preparation is already prepared and should be mixed 1 gallon of solution to 10 of water.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 gallon | \$ 0.65 |
| 10 gallons | .45 |
| 1 barrel | 10.00 |
| 10 barrels | 9.50 |
| 25 barrels | 9.00 |

Get special prices on car-lots (60 bbls.) delivered.

Arsenate of Lead. Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf-cutting insects. About 5 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Arsenate Lead (paste form).
1 pound \$0.20
5 pounds18
12½ pounds16
25 to 50 pounds14
100 pounds13

Arsenate Lead (dry powder).
1 pound \$0.30
5 pounds28c
10 pounds26
25 to 50 pounds25
100 pounds24

Cooper's Fluids.
V1. 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

V2. An ideal summer spray, destroys scale insects, woolly, 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

V3. 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

Paris Green. Wet Method: One pound to one hundred gallons of water. Dry Method: One pound to one hundred pounds of flour.

¼ pound \$0.10
½ pound20
1 pound30
5 pounds25
50 pounds22
100 pounds21

Bordeaux Mixture. For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc. Paste form. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water.

1 quart \$0.60
1 gallon 1.25

Whale Oil Soap. For lice and delicate larvae and summer spraying, for San Jose Scale, etc.

1 pound \$0.25
5 pounds20
25 to 50 pounds14
100 pounds10
Barrel09

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 \$0.60
1 gallon 1.25

Lemon Oil. Destroys all insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc.

½ pint \$0.25
1 pint40
1 quart75
½ gallon 1.25
1 gallon 2.00

Hammond Slug Shot. For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers.

1 pound \$0.15
5 pounds35
10 pounds60

Bug Death 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.

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:

1 pound \$0.15
3 pounds35
5 pounds50
12½ pounds 1.00
100 pound drums 7.50

Dickey Bug Death Duster. Small size, convenient for applying. Each . . . \$0.25

Acre an Hour Sifter. Ideal for applying Bug Death on a larger scale. Each . . \$0.75



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

Tree Tanglefoot. Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees.
1-pound cans, each. \$0.25

Apterite. Soil fumigant, kills grubs, tree root lice, peach tree borers, and 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. \$0.35
5 pounds.30
10 pounds.25

Chloride of Lime.
1 pound. \$0.15
5 pounds.12
10 pounds.10

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 antiseptic, 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. \$0.60
5 gallons.55
10 gallons.50

Sanitary Floor Dressing. A sanitary dressing for floors. Prevents dust.
1 gallon. \$0.85
5 gallons.75
10 gallons.70
1/2 barrel.60

Tobacco Dust and Stems.
1 pound. \$0.10
5 pounds.05
25 pounds.04
100 pounds.03 1/2

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.

Georgia and Texas Uses "Tixol" in Official Tick Eradication Work.

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.

Quart (makes 25 gallons). \$0.75
Gallon (makes 100 gallons). 2.00
5 gallons (makes 500 gallons). 9.00

Write for book Georgia testimonials.

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 -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 bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 15.75

Gould's Frital No. 1188.
Complete, without barrel, f. o. b.
Augusta. \$ 9.00

Complete, with bbl. 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. \$5.00
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.
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

THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

COTTON BALE TAGS

For Warehousemen and Cotton Shippers

We have an arrangement with one of the largest manufacturers of tags in the United States on which we are allowed a very small commission from the lowest net made prices on orders taken for their account. We can furnish Cotton Bale Tags of any kind serially numbered with detachable coupons or printed as wanted. We would be glad to have orders, or duplicate past orders. Write us your wants and specifications.

Can also furnish, for Cotton Bale Tags, plain unlettered tags, No. 6.7.8, and plain tags with coupon—all wired. Send us the tag you use and state amount you buy.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK

Indelible Colors—Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Marks or brands cotton. These goods universally used here by Augusta cotton factors, shippers and exporters, and by compresses throughout the South. No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it. The most indelible and heaviest bodied ink made in United States.

Large Size—2¾-lb., enough to make 50 gallons of ink:

Each.....\$2.50 5 packages, each....\$2.25 10 packages, each....\$2.00

Small Size—Enough to make 10 gallons of ink:

Each.....75c Postpaid.....85c

COTTON STENCILS

Cut on tin or copper. Get Special Circular with prices and description as follows: 1st Initials of shipper and ditto of Cotton Factor with "To" between; 2d "Head Brand" shipper's name; 3rd Alphabet strung on wire frame; 4th Numerals 1 to 12; 5th Alphabet 27 letters.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES

(All Postpaid)

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| National, No. 2, each.....25c | Nabo, each.....60c |
| Sterling, No. 2, each.....35c | Kabo, each.....70c |
| Sterling, No. 3, each.....45c | Mobile, each.....85c |

BRANDING BRUSHES

(With or Without Handles)

Each.....25c Half Dozen.....\$1.25 Dozen.....\$2.25

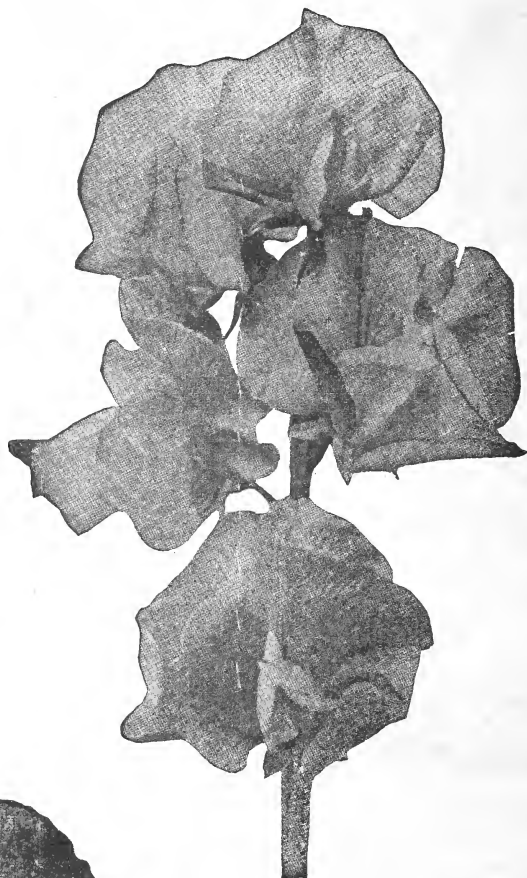
Get descriptive circular if interested in any of the above.

Note. We carry on the above business in connection with our Cotton Planting Seed Business, which is the largest one conducted outside of the boll weevil district.

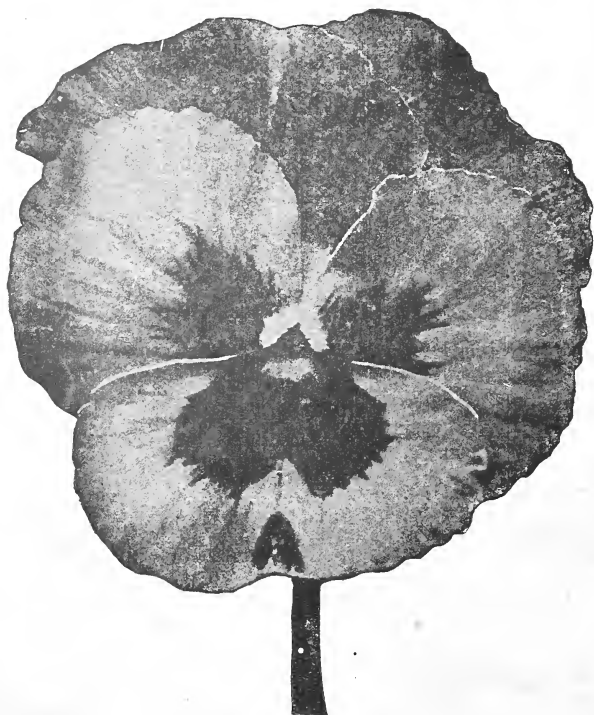
N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

ON MANY
SOUTHERN
SEED WE ARE
THE LARGEST
GROWERS AND
CONTRACTORS
IN THE UNITED
STATES FOR
AMERICAN
and FOREIGN
TRADE



SWEET PEAS—SEE
PAGE 29



PANSIES—SEE PAGE 29

We make a specialty of all Field and Garden Seed suitable for the South. The varieties listed we can recommend, having proved successful after several years test.

We are headquarters for all Grains, Vetches, Clovers, Grasses, etc., for Fall Planting. We can take care of orders large or small.

Our aim is to supply only the best at reasonable prices. Give us a trial order.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO. Augusta, Georgia