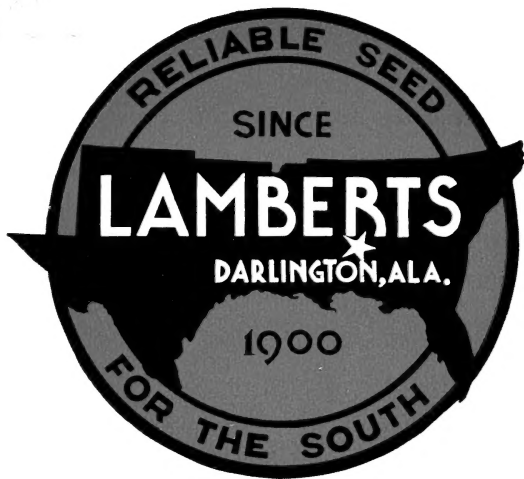


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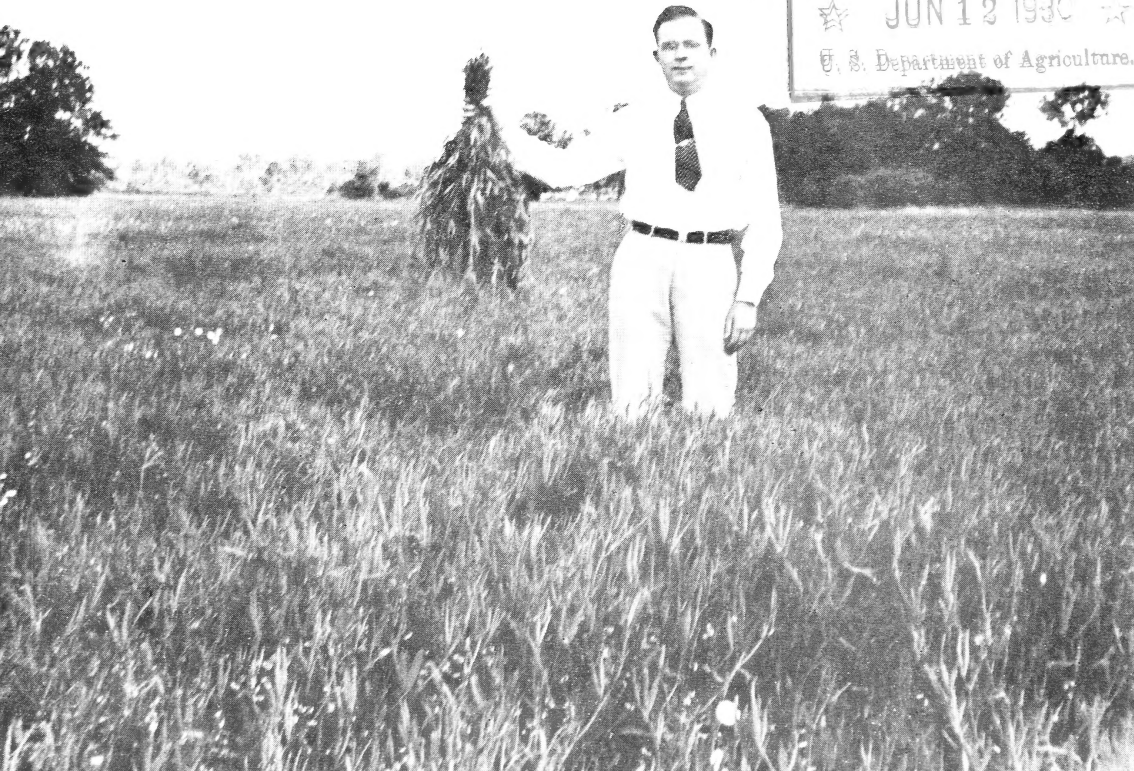




WILD WINTER PEAS

Grown on Our
"Greenlands"
Stock and Seed
Farms

▼
An Exclusive
Lambert Introduction
See page 29



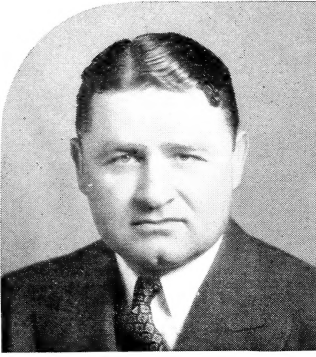
R. E. LAMBERT & SONS

Growers, Merchants and Importers

RELIABLE FARM SEEDS FOR 1939-40

Darlington

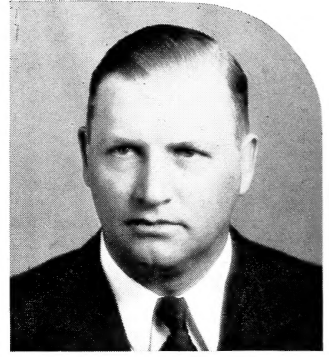
Alabama



R. E. LAMBERT, Jr.



R. E. LAMBERT, Sr.
Founder



J. E. LAMBERT



The Members of Our Firm

R. E. LAMBERT, Sr. began this registered Hereford cattle, farming and seed enterprise in 1900. He has been a pioneer and leader in the South for improved pastures and livestock. Admitted two sons to partnership in 1924. Selected as one of Alabama's first 10 Master Farmers. Trustee of Farm Foundation.



R. E. LAMBERT, Jr. grew up with the business. Graduate in Agriculture of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Now in charge of Seed Department, and has an intimate knowledge of Farm Seed adapted to the South.

J. E. LAMBERT also grew up with the business, and is Graduate in Agriculture of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Now manages our farming operations, including seed and hay production, on our 2,300-acre farm.

Visitors Always Welcome

You are invited to visit us any week day that suits your convenience, and to bring your friends along. We can give you information better and quicker in this way than in any other.

How to Reach Us

Darlington is only a post office, and is located on our 2,300-acre farm which lies between and near the intersection of Highways No. 10 and No. 11. No. 11 passes through the edge of the plantation. Darlington is 10 miles east of Camden, 37 miles west of Greenville, and 38 south of Selma. Visitors not acquainted in this section should inquire for "Lambert's Farm." Signs are on all nearby roads.



This modern 1½-story structure was planned and built expressly to serve as our office quarters. Here a well-trained staff handles your inquiries and orders. Two seed warehouses are in the rear, and one of them houses the cleaning and scarifying machinery.



Young registered Polled Hereford bulls on a pasture in which Dallis Grass and White Dutch Clover predominate. This permanent pasture regularly carries two cattle per acre nine months of the year, and more in the main seasons. Such pastures are rare, but a little money, effort, and time can make them common over the South.

Foreword

IN sending you our 1939-1940 Farm Seed Catalog, we do so with the sincere hope that it will give a worthwhile "Message On Pastures and Cover Crops." The information presented is backed by many years of actual experience in seed growing, livestock breeding, and general farming on our 2,300-acre plantation. Since we operate directly from our farm and keep in intimate contact with the plants and crops of which we sell seed, we have had the opportunity to learn much through actual experience and observation. Therefore, we feel that we can speak with a degree of reliability, and in the "language of farmers." Thus, we have provided information in this catalog which, we believe, is not easily obtainable elsewhere.

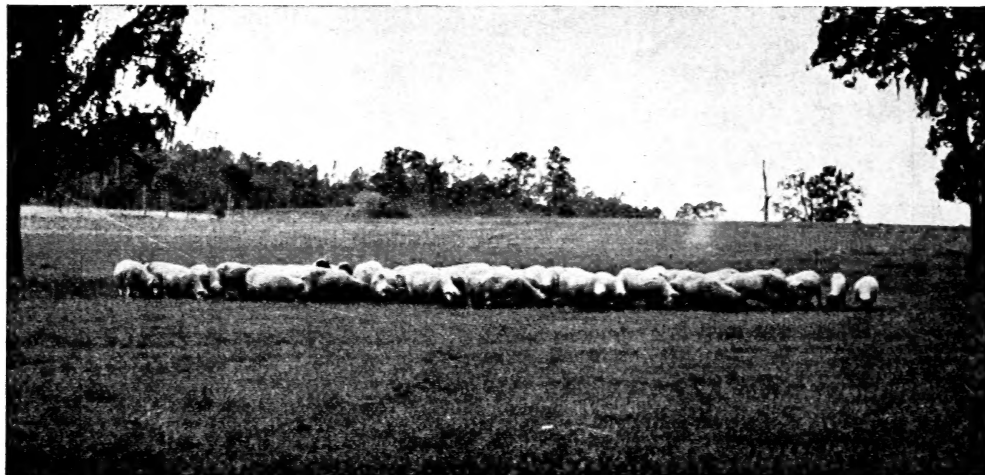
Each year finds customers in increasing numbers all over the South and in other states turning to us for Field Seeds. Apparently, they appreciate our carrying large, complete stocks of "Reliable Seed," as well as the service we render. We have modern cleaning and scarifying equipment. Nothing leaves our warehouses uncleaned, not even cowpeas. All seed are properly tested and tagged. We use attractive bags, and take time to sew them well. Our steadily growing business bespeaks our customers' approval of these things.

Two factors are very important in every business transaction—Quality and Price. We do not profess to be the cheapest source, but we do endeavor to sell quality seed at reasonable prices. When our price is higher, we are confident that a comparison of the quality will justify what we ask. The highest quality and the lowest price do not go hand-in-hand. Therefore, **BUY THE BEST**, because what is spent for seed is a minor part of the cost of a crop, yet the quality of the seed may mean profit or loss from the crop.

Not only do we advocate the best seed, but we recommend that our customers terrace their lands, make a liberal use of soil building crops, become more livestock-minded, phosphate and lime their pastures and hay lands, and carry out other approved practices in order that our Southland may rightly become the greatest agricultural region on earth.

Yours for service,
R. E. LAMBERT & SONS

Grasses for Pasture



Besides being interesting to look at, a small flock of sheep will pay on most farms. They need plenty of room. They pay us better than any livestock, the investment considered.

BERMUDA GRASS

This is a hardy perennial grass which grows from frost to frost and is dormant in winter. It succeeds on nearly all soils except constantly wet ones of the South, even if poor and sandy. Its chief use is for pastures, but Bermuda is also an excellent grass for summer lawns and golf courses.

It grows well in combination with Dallis and other pasture plants. It is recommended as the foundation grass for upland sandy soils, but in such cases Lespedeza and one of the Bur clovers, White Dutch or Hop clovers, should be sown with it. The clover will give grazing, but, equally important, it will build up the land, and a greater growth of Bermuda will be had. Every 2-4 years it is advisable to apply "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate, basic slag or phosphate to the clovers. *This plan deserves serious consideration, and a trial.*

Bermuda's strong root system helps prevent washing. Bermuda is usually sown in the spring, and plenty of moisture helps much in securing stands. For pastures, broadcast 8-12 pounds of good unhulled seed per acre. On lawns sow about 1 pound per 250 square feet, and cover very lightly. At least a third less seed can be used if they are hulled. Moreover, hulled seed usually germinate in 10 days, while the unhulled ordinarily require about 20. Where the merits are known, many now want hulled Bermuda.

CARPET GRASS

One of the most popular pasture grasses in the lower South and Carolinas. It is not a good hay plant. It is permanent, and gives grazing about nine months of the year. Carpet withstands close grazing, and does not tramp out easily. It spreads rapidly. When well sodded, it crowds out weeds, but also some worthwhile plants.

Carpet grass does not fatten stock as well as Dallis and a few others, but it deserves an important place because it thrives on some types of land where other grasses do poorly. Most soils will grow carpet, though low, moist and cold sandy types suit it best. Seed are sown mainly in early spring, but may be sown successfully any month except in mid-summer.

Carpet is not hard to start, but *first quality seed should be used*. A lot of carpet seed are low grade. Our seeds are usually as good as are grown, and are tested and tagged. Purchasers will do well to require the same of others or else refuse the seed.

Because this grass forms such a "carpet," it is being used on many aviation fields, lawns, and golf courses. Sow 10-14 pounds per acre on pastures, and 1 pound per 225 square feet on lawns, etc.

Establish a pasture—do not just fence a piece of land! This catalog is intended to tell you how.

DALLIS GRASS (*Paspalum dilatatum*)

This plant may be rightfully acclaimed "the king of Southern pasture grasses," because it comes nearer growing the year around than any other grass whether in mild winter or dry summer, stock prefer it, it fattens better, it stops washed places more quickly, and when well sodded it will give more high class grazing than any other grass we know. Unlike its close relative, carpet grass, Dallis allows its great companions—Black Medic, Bur, Hop, Persian, and White Dutch clovers, Lespedeza and Bermuda—to grow freely with it, and when well sodded and closely grazed, it largely chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is really recommended—even the first year, notwithstanding that only limited pasturage may be afforded the first 6 to 12 months.

Dallis is a permanent grass, and when once started, the job of planting is over. Its roots give succeeding crops whether seed are allowed to mature or not. It is not a pest. Cultivation readily kills it. After getting well established, Dallis is a rapid grower except in cold weather. With a few mild days in winter, its roots immediately send up new blades. This grass makes its fastest growth on moist soils, but gives satisfactory results on dry hill land also. Heavy soils are much better for it than the lighter types, but it grows on all and is being established over practically the whole South. Besides being a superior pasture grass, Dallis is a fairly good hay plant.

We are the pioneer growers of these seed in the South, but we also import some seed. The growth of the two is identical, but the imported seed are harvested under more ideal weather conditions which often improves the quality. Imported Dallis seed cost more than the domestic, but usually fewer pounds may be used. Our experience is that seed from Australia are superior to those from Africa and elsewhere. Even then, some Australian seed are no better than the seed we grow, and yet they cost more. We sell only the best Australian Dal-

lis. The home-grown seed we put out are satisfactory, and are widely used. There is an art to harvesting, curing and cleaning Dallis seed which over 30 years' experience has taught us. Customers are urged to be careful about the source of their seed.

Plantings are made the year-around, but principally in late summer and early fall, and in the spring commencing in January. Dallis comes up when moisture and temperature conditions are favorable. The seed sometimes germinate slowly, and it may be months before much grazing can be had, but the plant is none the less most desirable. Use 10-15 pounds per acre.

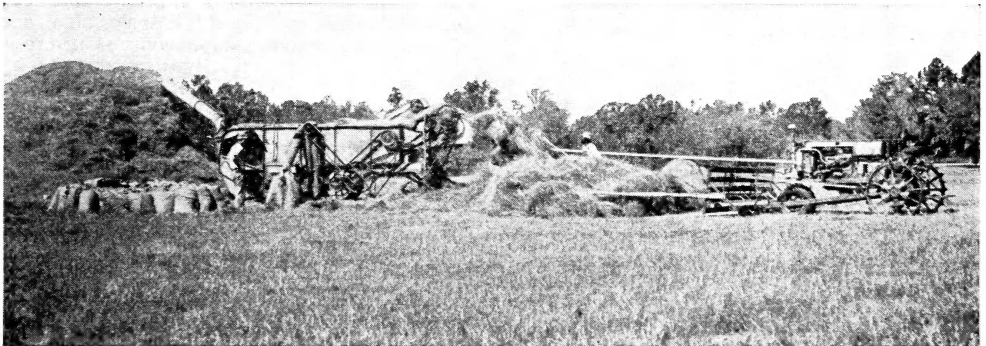
ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Italian Rye Grass is the ideal grass for winter and spring lawns, and is also very practical and popular for pastures. Dairymen and farmers are making considerable use of it to provide winter and early spring grazing. Those who have not begun using it are passing up a very desirable plant. Splendid grazing is given from mid-winter to June. Many are turning to this grass to help solve the winter pasture problem.

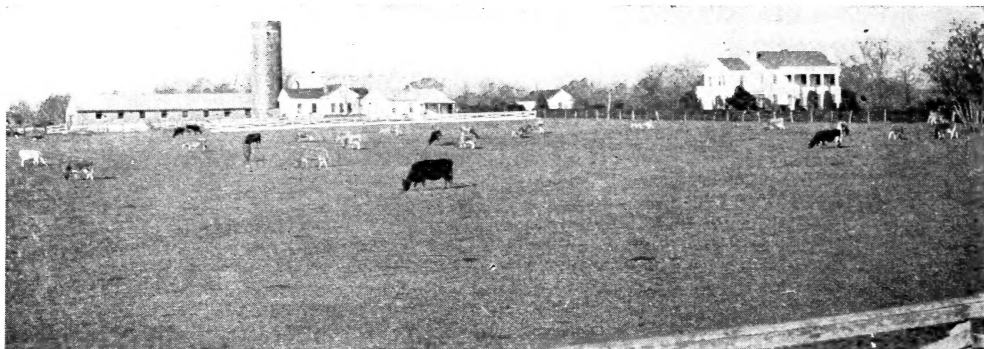
Rye Grass must be sown each fall on lawns, but it reseeds on pastures if not grazed too closely at seed maturity time in the late spring. However, the seed are inexpensive, and one can well afford to plant annually. No plowing and covering is essential as with oats and the like. The seed germinate readily with ample moisture.

Italian rye grass withstands winters almost perfectly, is deep green colored, and gives highly satisfactory results on lawns.

Broadcast the seed on unprepared land, and lightly harrow in if convenient. On lawns, the preparation of the ground is the same whether there is a good Bermuda stand (which is the most popular hot weather lawn grass) on it or bare places beneath heavy shade. On mellow soils no preparation is needed—simply sow the seed and rake in. On compact soils it is best to loosen the ground with a rake or harrow, then sow the seed broadcast, and cover, or let the rain



A typical Dallis Grass threshing scene on the 2,300-acre Lambert Farms on which this splendid grass was started over 30 years ago. We are the pioneer producers of these seed in the South.



Italian Rye Grass on a well known dairy farm in Montgomery County, Alabama. No soil preparation given. Cost per acre approximately \$2.50. Grazing available beginning January 15 on this 10-acre pasture 4 hours daily for 52 cows. Thirty-two calves ran on pasture remainder of day. Many dairymen and beef producers should use this winter grass liberally.

do it. A light covering of rich soil or fine lot manure will pay. Keeping the ground sprinkled insures quicker germination.

Italian rye grass must be kept mowed on lawns in the spring to avoid shading the Bermuda too much. Late fall and early winter are the best times to plant. Sow 30 pounds per acre when planted alone on pastures, and 1 pound to 200 square feet on lawns.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Blue Grass is used on pastures and lawns. It will grow on a variety of soils, but fertile heavy soils which contain lime and phosphate, or which can be fertilized, satisfy it best. This famous grass has its widest use in the upper South and regions further north. However, it is grown some in the lower South, and the use is increasing.

Notwithstanding that Blue grass remains almost dormant in summer, it is our best grass for shady lawns. Bermuda is preferable in the summer where direct sun hits. While Blue grass likes shade, pasture experiments in central Alabama have demonstrated that the aid of it this far down is not essential to success *provided phosphate is applied*. Customers are urged to get some Blue grass started. There are at least three grades of these seed regularly on the market, but we sell the best. Sow in the fall or early spring at the rate of 1 pound per 200 square feet on lawns, and 10-14 pounds per acre on pastures.

ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard grass is principally grown in the higher altitudes of the South, but not necessarily so. We have seen it do well in the lower South. It is splendid for grazing and fair for hay. Fall and spring sowings are made, but fall ones allow a longer grazing period. *Orchard grass is well adapted for winter growth*. It deserves wider use in programs for winter and early spring grazing. *It thrives in the shade*. Most soils suit this grass, and its heavy sod helps prevent

washing. Unfortunately wild onion is a pest commonly found in Orchard grass, and a dairy pasture with onion in it is ruined. **We specialize in onion-free seed.** They cost more, but are worth it. Sow 10-15 pounds.

RED TOP GRASS (Herds Grass)

In some sections this is the leading grass, and like Dallis grass, it allows other worthwhile plants to grow well with it. Red top is especially adapted to marshy places and wet soils having an impervious subsoil. It makes a good growth on dry lands also. This grass has a place in many permanent pastures, as it comes early and continues its sturdy growth until late fall. Like the above grasses, Red top stands close cropping, and tramping does not injure it. If used for hay it should be cut when it blooms. Sow 8-12 pounds per acre.

WOLF TAIL GRASS

As far as we know, we are the only source of this "evergreen" grass. Wolf Tail possesses some rather unusual characteristics in that it remains green and growing the year-around, will thrive in the sun and shade, and succeeds on both heavy and light soils. Strange to say, stock are not so fond of this grass when other green pasturage is abundant, but eat it readily through the winter and early spring. We have known of cattle being wintered on it alone at the rate of two acres for each animal.

The stand never gets so thick as to drive other desirable plants out. However, our experience to date prompts us to recommend that the principal plantings be where there is considerable shade, such as in scattering timber and on cut-over lands. Being a perennial deep-rooted sod or bunch grass, similar in this respect to Dallis, it is valuable in preventing soil erosion and catching up washes which have already started. Surely this plant is worth a trial. Plant 10-15 pounds per acre in the fall or spring.

Grasses for Hay



While mainly used for hay, Sudan is a splendid temporary grazing plant, and comes in especially well during drouths or whenever permanent pastures are "short."

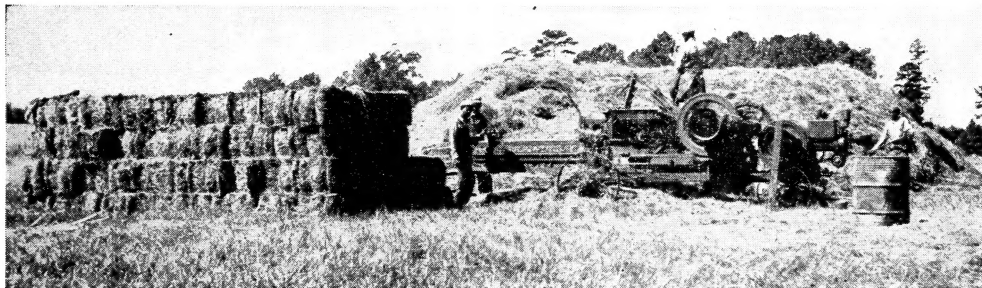
SUDAN GRASS

In general, Sudan is a cross between Johnson grass and sorghum, with many of the objectionable ones. Sudan grass is used mainly as a hay crop, but is also grazed and used for silage. A field of this grass is very valuable to furnish temporary grazing during the summer, when the pastures run short. Under normal conditions, the growth is rapid. It is an annual, and is not a pest. Two to three heavy cuttings of hay are gotten a season, the feeding value of which is high, being equal to Timothy. Sudan grass is not exacting as to land, but well drained rich loams satisfy it best. It makes more and finer hay when sown broadcast, and harrowed in, but may be sown in rows. Sow in rows, if wanted for silage. Plant from April

to August. Sow 20-25 pounds broadcast, or 8-10 in rows.

JOHNSON GRASS

This is primarily a hay plant, and as such is a splendid one. On fertile land, it usually gives a heavy tonnage of three cuttings of good quality hay, and should be cut when the heads appear. It is a perennial and does best on the heavier soils of the South. Plenty of moisture stimulates growth, but very wet soils are unsuited. Johnson grass is a pest on cultivated lands, but putting the lands in pasture largely eradicates it. It will not endure constant grazing longer than about 2 years. Turning and exposing Johnson grass to freezing weather kills it, also. Sow 20-25 pounds in the spring or summer, and harrow in. Plenty of seed pay.



Baling hay on the Lambert Farms. Farm animals often suffer for lack of good hay, and yet most farms could have an abundance of it. Johnson and Sudan are only two of a number of available plants. See page 30 for other suggestions.

Clovers



● Harvesting Alfalfa hay. Note the heavy yield. There is no hay that is superior to Alfalfa. The South should produce much more of it for hay and temporary grazing. ●

ALFALFA

Alfalfa is an aristocrat among plants for it must have a fertile, well drained soil with some lime, phosphate and good inoculation. Soils best suited to its requirements are the friable ones of the lime belt, and the fertile clay loams of other sections. When the above conditions are met, alfalfa is undoubtedly the best legume we have for permanent meadows.

Five years is an average period of life for a stand of alfalfa from one seeding. It will produce as high as 3-6 tons per acre of the best hay known in three to five cuttings. Alfalfa makes a very succulent and nutritious grazing plant for hogs, and one acre will carry 1,000 pounds. It remains green the entire year, but is dormant in winter. When soils and conditions permit, every farm should have a field of alfalfa for the splendid grazing it provides, and for the highly nutritious hay it yields.

Two of the very best varieties for the upper two-thirds of the South are Kansas and Oklahoma, while Hairy Peruvian is fine for

Texas, Louisiana, and the southern parts of other Gulf states. It is popular in short rotations. Kansas alfalfa has consistently produced a heavy tonnage and given long life. Oklahoma runs it a close second.

Sow 15-20 pounds per acre broadcast or in drills in September and October, or March and April, on a prepared seed-bed after it has settled well. Then cover not exceeding one-half inch. Inoculate with Nitragin "A."

ALSIKE CLOVER

A splendid reseedling clover that is not so particular about lime as some clovers are. It is especially adapted to moist or wet soils. Alsike is also good for shady places. It is valuable for pasture or hay, and is commonly sown in combination with Red Top and other plants. When so used, it greatly increases the yield. This clover is very resistant to cold weather, and is mainly grown in the upper South and the North. In the lower South, plant its excellent relative—Persian Clover. As with all clovers, better results are obtained by sowing after the first season in September, though plantings up to March are possible. If sown alone, sow 3-6 pounds. Inoculate with Nitragin "B."



BLACK MEDIC

A wonderful clover that is hardy enough to be grown at least as far north as the Ohio River and northern Oklahoma. It spreads very rapidly, and the only soils it will not thrive on, provided they are sweet, are the loose sandy and water-soaked types. Black Medic is especially adapted to the prairie or Black Belt lands of the South.

Some stable manure is a great aid to getting it started. Phosphate applied in winter will cause it to at least double its growth and thus pay well, and by making the clover better, fertility is added to the soil to increase the growth of the grasses. Liberal mineral applications as above referred to do not have to be repeated each year.

Black Medic may be sown from early September to March, the earlier the better. It yields an excellent quality of hay, and it has no superior for permanent pastures for late winter and spring grazing, dying down by July, and reseeded with the closest grazing. It can also be used to good advantage for cover crop purposes on cultivated lands, orchards, and meadows, maturing seed in May.

This clover is now in much favor for lawns due to its spreading habit, growth in cold weather, and its deep green color. Sow 10-15 pounds on pastures. We usually offer both unhulled and hulled seed. The hulled cost more per pound, but there are

more of them in a pound. Also, they can be cleaned better and they come up quicker. Inoculate with Nitragin "A."



BUR CLOVER

We have three kinds—the old-fashioned Southern (spotted-leaf), Early Giant Southern and California, and each has its advantages. All usually make vigorous growths and are used for pasture and cover crop purposes. The Early Giant is being used extensively in some sections as a winter cover crop because of its large growth and earliness for turning under in the spring.

While the seed cost runs some higher the first time than on some other legumes, one good seed crop will furnish seed for stands for 3 to 5 years with the land continuing in cultivation. Only those seed will come up which are worked to the surface. Another plan is to allow a few seed to ripen each spring before turning. Early Giant Southern is also fine on pastures, but Southern and California are favorites. Both kinds of the Southern are very winter-hardy, and the seed are regularly sold in the bur. We specialize in extra well cleaned seed weighing about 10 pounds per measured bushel. Many seed weigh 12-15 pounds because of the presence of dirt and rocks. Some say this dirt is needed for inoculation, which is not a fact. There are always enough soil particles in the burs to inoculate.

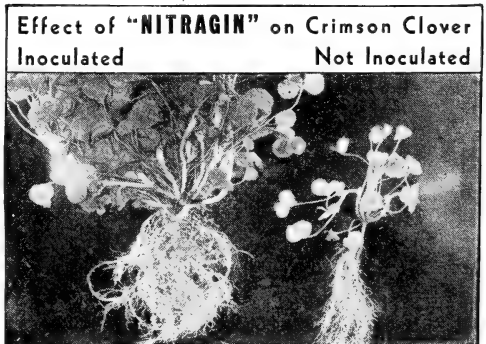
California seed are usually always hulled. It costs less per acre to sow the California, stands the first year are easier to get, it grows off faster, withstands dry weather better, and stock prefer this kind.

The Bur clovers are adapted to nearly all soils of the South—clays and loams in particular. They work exceedingly well in combination with Bermuda grass. These clovers reseed well late in May, even with close grazing. Fall plantings allow time for more growth, and this is highly important for cover crop use, but many seed are sown in early spring, also. Use 30-50 pounds of seed per acre of the Southern varieties, and 12-15 pounds of California. Inoculate hulled seed with Nitragin "A," but no inoculation is needed for our seed in the bur.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson is a clover especially adapted to cultivated lands, and is quite popular, even though it usually must be sown annually. Seed are planted from early to late fall, and are harrowed in lightly when there is a season in the ground. Crimson makes a heavy tonnage and if cut for hay, should be cut while in bloom. However, it is more often pastured some in winter and turned under in spring.

Clay, loamy and sandy soils suit Crimson best. Its greatest popularity is in Tennessee, northern Alabama and Georgia, the Carolinas and adjacent territory. There is some art in succeeding with Crimson, and inexperienced growers often come out better with unhulled seed. Sow 20-30 pounds of them or 15-20 pounds of hulled seed. Inoculate with Nitragin "B." Inoculation is highly important, and it will even pay to use double the recommended amount where the land has never grown it before.



"GIVE ME THE GOOD WILL OF MY CUSTOMERS and you can have my store. I could build a new one in a few months, but it would take the rest of my life to rebuild the good will which I have worked so hard to establish."—John Wanamaker.

HOP CLOVER

(Yellow Hop)

This permanent pasture clover is a volunteer over a large part of the Cotton Belt. Hop seems to do equally well on Coastal Plain and Piedmont soils. The seed are difficult to harvest, and therefore expensive. However, a few will go a long way because they are very small. This clover spreads very rapidly.

Hop is quite a valuable pasture clover for late winter and spring. It is one of the very earliest to give grazing, and is splendid in combination with Dallis, Bermuda, Lespedeza, et cetera. It is capable of producing first class hay, and it stands up better than many clovers. Hop responds well in increased growth to an application of 200-400 pounds of phosphate per acre, as do all winter legumes.

Be sure to try this splendid clover. It succeeds as far north as the Ohio River, Missouri, and northern Oklahoma. *Clays and loams that are not constantly wet satisfy it best.* Wherever "broom sedge" grows, Hop is almost sure to thrive. Sow seed as early as convenient between early September and March. Use 3-6 pounds per acre. Inoculate with Nitragin "B."

ANNUAL YELLOW MELILOTUS

(Melilotus Indica)

Is one of the best winter cover crops for cultivated lands of the lower South. It is upright, and grows 1½ to 4 feet tall, and will produce 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May which may be easily turned under. Yellow melilotus produces fine quality

hay and, if cut when seed start maturing, the land will be reseeded. It is a good temporary grazing plant that stock are foolish about when a taste is cultivated. This plant grows wherever fall sown oats withstand cold successfully, and it is often sown and cut with oats.

It thrives best on soils with some lime, and will do well on acid soils if they are limed, which is inexpensive. It does fine on rather wet bottoms, but succeeds on uplands, also. Where lands are fresh and fertile, or have stable manure applied to aid inoculation in doing its work, results are practically assured. Phosphate is a great aid to this clover, and to all others.

If a good yellow melilotus seed crop is turned under, the land may be reseeded three or four years from these seed. Only those come up which are worked near the surface in cultivation. This is a popular cover crop for orchards and groves. Disease does not affect it. Stands are easy to obtain on unprepared land. Sow 12-18 pounds, preferably in the fall, though early spring sowings are made. Inoculate with Nitragin "A."

PERSIAN CLOVER

Persian clover is a relatively new plant that has won a place as one of our very best winter and spring clovers. It is well adapted for pasture and hay purposes in the lower South, especially where the land is wet and heavy. The growth of Persian is not restricted to such lands, though. It has a deep enough root system to provide sufficient moisture when moisture is not abundant. On good soils, the growth is usually exceedingly



Persian Clover is rapidly winning favor for winter and spring pastures. It also has considerable merit for hay and cover crop purposes.

heavy, and splendid hay can be cut. It often grows 2 feet tall on meadows, or taller. It is a fine cover crop.

Persian works well in combination with other clovers and grasses on pastures. Much work with it has been conducted over Louisiana by the Experiment Station, and the results are highly pleasing. Plantings should be made in the fall to allow time for the most growth, but many sow in early spring. The seed are a little larger than such clovers as Hop and White Dutch, of which it is a relative. Sow 6-8 pounds, and inoculate with Nitragin "B."

RED CLOVER

Is a clover which deserves wider use. It is better known in the upper South than in the lower, but we have demonstrated on our south central Alabama farm that it will thrive in the lower regions. We recommend Red clover chiefly as a winter and spring pasture clover and soil improver on meadows. Some use it for hay. If used for hay, Red clover yields one to two cuttings. If fall sown, it makes a large growth, and makes it early. We have known of Red clover getting large enough to furnish *fall grazing* which is unusual for winter and spring clovers. It is a biennial. Most soils, except strongly acid types, suit Red clover. Sow 10-14 pounds in the fall or early spring. Inoculate with Nitragin "B."

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

(Biennial Melilotus)

Is one of the best forage plants for lime or limed lands. It requires little drainage or preparation of the land, and is a splendid forerunner for alfalfa which it resembles in looks when small, and gives hay practically as good the first year. It is a biennial which comes from the seed one year and from a deep root system the next. It will reseed if allowed to. It may be planted on pastures or in small grain in the very early spring without preparation of the land. Here in the South two cuttings of hay are had the first year, and one cutting and a seed crop, the second, or grazing entirely, if preferable. Of course, it may be grazed both years and, if so, will furnish an enormous amount of non-bloat feed relished by all livestock, and the second year the roots put out early.

As a pasturage plant, white melilotus is not permanent because stock do not let it reseed, but it may be sown every two years and used most successfully along with other plants. *No better bee plant is known than white melilotus*, and hence may have arisen its common name, "sweet clover." This legume is sown in the fall and spring. Unhulled seed are best for fall sowings, and hulled or scarified seed are best for spring plantings. Sow 14-18 pounds of the former, and 12-15 of the hulled seed. Inoculate with Nitragin "A."



● Scenes like this of White Dutch can be duplicated all over the South—and ● wouldn't the cows like it?

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

White Dutch clover is perhaps our one best and most practical winter and spring clover for permanent pastures and lawns—considering its adaptability to a wide range of soils under varying conditions. It accommodates itself to nearly all soils of this country, from the Gulf regions northward, and is very hardy. It deserves more prominence and wider use here in the South.

White Dutch is especially useful on sandy and other acid soils, and in this respect holds an advantage over Black Medic to which it is similar. It prefers lime lands, however, but isn't dependent on them. Sow in the fall or spring, the earlier the better. Under favorable conditions this clover does not die down in early summer, but remains green until fall, and is ready for an early start.

One of the splendid characteristics of White Dutch is that it will do well in the shade. This is especially desirable at times. Its companions for shady places are Kentucky Blue, Italian Rye and Wolf Tail Grasses.

While it thrives in the bottoms and on the uplands, White Dutch is partial to moist lowlands. When the land is good, and moisture adequate, the growth is usually rapid and abundant. We have been able to carry three or more cattle per acre in the spring on a bottom pasture in which White Dutch and Dallis Grass predominated. White Dutch is not easy to tramp out, and at the same time, it restricts soil washing and adds fertility.

It is a splendid bee plant. *Some of this excellent pasture and lawn clover should be grown on every farm in the South.* The seed are hard to gather, but are so small that few are required per acre. Sow 3-6 pounds. Inoculate with Nitragin "B."



● Besides furnishing wonderful pasturage and hay, Lespedeza is an excellent soil-builder. Note the nodule development on the roots in this picture. ●

LESPEDEZA (Japan Clover)

Under "Lespedeza" we discuss the well known annual varieties, which are Common, Kobe, Korean, and Tenn. 76. **Tenn 76** is improved Common Lespedeza, but grows taller, making it a better hay variety. Because the plant is quite persevering, **Common or Native Lespedeza** is yet likely the most widely grown variety. However, Kobe and Korean make considerably more grazing and hay.

Korean matures fully 30 days earlier than the others, and it is while Lespedeza is maturing seed that it fattens best. Therefore, Korean provides some high quality grazing that would otherwise be missed, and some should be used on all pastures along with

one or two other varieties. It is especially popular in the northern two-thirds of the South, and in the Corn Belt.

Kobe makes the greatest growth of the four varieties, and thrives over the entire South. It and Tenn. 76 are very popular for hay. In an adjoining county, farmers and stockmen are often able to get one cutting of Kobe hay off of pastures where cattle are grazing and 2 per year off of meadows, though most sections get only one.

A combination of 2 or 3 of these 4 varieties is ordinarily better than a single variety, and is strongly recommended to provide summer and fall grazing. When the amount of lime in the land increases, the size of the Lespedeza decreases. Since acid lands are so common, it is very fortunate that here is a splendid legume which really prefers them. Incidentally, Korean is affected less by lime than the other varieties.

Lespedeza — including all varieties — is grown more extensively than any other Southern legume. This is because it always reseeds, scatters well of its own accord on pastures and uncultivated lands, grows on most soils—including poor acid types, and requires no lime or preparation of the land.

The value of Lespedeza as a hay plant is increasingly appreciated, and it is often sown among small grains to good advantage. It will yield a cutting of choice hay in the fall, if on moist land. Phosphate, "Lanfosc" colloidal phosphate, or basic slag will greatly increase the growth. January through March is the usual planting season. On pastures sow 12-16 pounds of seed per acre, and 20-25 pounds for hay. Inoculate with Nitragin "L."



● Many sections now rely upon Sericea as their chief hay crop. It also furnishes temporary grazing, and will grow on and improve poor soils. ●

LESPEDEZA SERICEA

Lespedeza Sericea is a perennial (comes from the roots more than two years). This rather new legume is remarkable for its success on poor and acid soils. Some have called it "poor land alfalfa." It is a tall upright grower. The ability of this plant to improve soils where other crops might fail, and to produce heavy yields of hay, has been established. Unquestionably these are the chief uses of Sericea. However, seed production and temporary grazing are further uses. After establishing it, some have turned Sericea into permanent pasture, though it is not a common practice.

Because the first season is devoted mainly to developing a deep root system, it may or may not be possible to get hay or grazing until the second year. Stems come from a "crown" or root. After the first year, many more stems come out, giving additional hay and seed. Two-year-old stands, or older, give one cutting of hay and a seed crop, or three cuttings of hay, usually. Since Sericea doesn't reach its best for a season or two,

care should be taken to not start it on fields where it will be disturbed too soon. It withstands drouths unusually well. Hulled and scarified seed give best results.

Plant about corn planting time, and later, on a prepared and pulverized seed-bed. If seed are what you want, plant 2 pounds of scarified seed per acre. Have rows 3 feet wide, and hills one foot apart, using 15 to 20 seed to the hill. For hay purposes, 12 to 16 pounds of scarified seed should be broadcast. Cover lightly. Keep down weeds the first year. Harvest seed in late October or early November when fully 75 per cent are brown. Cut the stalks with a knife or mower. Use a flail for small lots, and a threshet for large quantities.



We strongly advise scarified seed, and to further assure success, we urge inoculating them with Nitragin "L" inoculation. We have it.

Miscellaneous Seeds

Austrian Winter Peas and Hairy Vetch for Soil Improvement

Alabama and Mississippi farmers are in the lead in using winter cover crops—particularly Austrian Peas and Hairy Vetch—but farmers all over the South are fast awakening to the great value of growing them, and the Government Soil Conservation program is a wonderful stimulus to the increased use. Because millions of pounds of these seed are sown in the South each fall great importance should be attached to a proper understanding of just what these legumes will do for a farmer, and to what he should do to be surest of success.

To this end we are going to give some valuable space in this catalog to reprint the "SUMMARY" from Circular 74, issued August, 1936, by the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, in order that our customers may have the benefit of some of the best experimental tests available. We quote, with permission, as follows:

"The results of field tests to determine the value of vetch or Austrian winter peas for increasing cotton and corn yields and suggestions for success with these crops are given and discussed. These results may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Where cotton and corn were grown on respective areas each year, vetch or Austrian winter peas (turned under) increased the yield of seed cotton by 628 pounds and of corn by 15.6 bushels per acre.

2. The increase in cotton yield due to the vetch or Austrian winter peas was worth \$3.78 per acre more than the increase from 225 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent after considering the cost of the legume seed and the cost of the soda.

3. Where corn was grown without rotation and was preceded by vetch or Austrian winter peas, the cost of the increased yield was 16 cents per bushel.

4. Vetch or Austrian winter peas grown in a two-year rotation (cotton-winter legume-corn) increased the corn yield 18 bushels per acre at a cost of 14 cents per bushel. *In addition to the influence of the legumes on the corn crop, the residue the second year from these legumes increased the cotton yield by 213 pounds of seed cotton per acre.*

5. Vetch or Austrian winter peas, when not fertilized with a sufficient amount of phosphate, usually failed to make enough growth to economically increase cotton and corn yields; whereas, with a sufficient application of phosphate they made enough growth to greatly increase the yields of subsequent crops.

6. In order to furnish sufficient Nitrogen for the succeeding crop, it is necessary to turn under the tops of vetch or Austrian winter peas since approximately 90 per cent

of the total nitrogen in the legume plant is in the tops at the proper time for turning.

7. The essentials for success with vetch and Austrian winter peas for soil improvement are:

- (a) Early planting—September or first half of October.
- (b) Planting as close as practical to the old cotton or corn stalks.
- (c) Inoculation—if planting on a given area for the first time.
- (d) Use 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre unless the land has been *well fertilized* with phosphate for several years.
- (e) Turning under in the spring when the green tops harvested from 100 square feet weigh 15 to 20 pounds.
- (f) Waiting at least two weeks before planting the succeeding crops."

It strikes us forcibly that if farmers are really farming for profit that those not already planting winter cover crops certainly will not put off another year planting them after studying conclusions 1 through 4 given above. Besides the more profitable yields following winter cover crops, crops grow off faster and save on cultivation expenses. *Why invest in nitrate of soda when winter legumes will gather nitrogen from the air at less cost? Moreover, the winter cover crops perform very important jobs commercial nitrates cannot do. They prevent most of the erosion from winter rains. They add much needed humus to the soil. Crops withstand drouths or wet spells much better when there is plenty of organic matter in the ground. Austrian peas and vetch will give some winter and spring grazing, if it is*

wanted. *Grow your expensive nitrates, and buy only phosphate, potash, and lime!*

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

Austrian winter peas is a leading and perhaps the most popular, winter cover crop soil builder of today, but is closely rivaled by "reliable" hairy vetch. The Austrian pea is a kindred plant to English peas, but of much sturdier growth, and is very cold-resistant. It grows on most soils, including acid types, makes a vigorous growth, matures two weeks earlier than vetch, and makes a good temporary pasture in late winter. Austrian peas should not be grazed until they have made a good root growth.

Broadly speaking, the lighter soils are best for peas, and the heavier ones for vetch. However, both legumes thrive on nearly all soils. Austrian Peas are usually ready to turn by late March. Small grains are fine to plant with them for grazing or hay purposes. Due to large size, 30-35 pounds of peas should be sown alone per acre, or 20-25 pounds with half the regular seedings of oats, rye, etc. Inoculate with Nitragin "C."



● Turning under a splendid crop of Austrian Winter Peas. However, it is not necessary to let the crop grow to the size shown in the picture to obtain paying results. ●



● The cotton crop which followed this Hairy Vetch averaged considerably over a bale to the acre. ●
 Low yields were being gotten before Vetch was used.

CULTURE

Cultural methods for Austrian peas and all vetches are the same. Uncultivated lands need preparation, but cultivated lands do not. In either case, cover 1 to 2 inches with sowings from early fall to winter. *In time of drouth*, many plant 3 or 4 inches deep to protect the seed and inoculation until a good rain comes. This plan often helps get peas and vetch up earlier than waiting for moisture before planting. Early plantings give earlier and greater growth. Late sowings call for more seed than early ones. Increasing the seedings of peas and vetch 5 pounds over our suggested quantities will usually make it possible to turn one week earlier in the spring. Ten pounds extra seed often makes the desired growth to save two weeks.

A popular method of planting is to broadcast the seed with Cahoon or Cyclone hand seed sowers, and cover with a middle-burster run shallow, a cultivator with small scooters, or a "Gee-Whiz" one-row harrow. The middle-burster is especially good on moist or wet lands. Doubtless the surest method of planting peas is with a drill, putting two rows of seed to each crop middle. Seed are

easily planted where crops are unharvested, especially when cultivation is clean.

It is absolutely necessary to inoculate seed when planted for the first time where peas or vetch have never grown successfully. No other farm crops inoculate for them. *We inoculate our legume seed every year, whether grown on the land before or not. We recommend the same to you.* Legumes not inoculated may make no nodules on the roots and thus become "soil robbers" instead of "soil builders." Inoculation is too cheap to not use it every year.

The farmer who uses phosphate fertilizers on his cover crops will be well repaid by increased crop benefits. We vigorously urge that this advice be heeded. The fertilizer manufacturers now make "non-acid forming" phosphate which will not injure inoculation, and basic slag and "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate will not. Acid phosphate will kill inoculation if exposed directly to it, so if it is used, it should be applied either below or above the seed.

Further details about inoculation and fertilizers are under "Information." Also, be sure to read the six "essentials for success" put out by the Alabama Experiment Station under Item 7 above.

HAIRY VETCH

Hairy Vetch is an outstanding and most reliable soil builder. It frequently costs a little more to use it, but it is so very dependable and easy to grow that many prefer to pay the difference and plant it. Hairy Vetch is gaining rapidly in popularity. Poor soils can soon be made rich with it, and practically all soil types grow this variety. It is a favorite on the heavier lands.

Hairy Vetch is extremely cold resistant, and is *decidedly better than Austrian peas for unfenced lands, where stock have access to the fields when the plants are young.* This is attributed largely to the habit of vetch being late making heavy growth. It

may be eaten to the ground in winter, and come out all right by spring. On damp lands, it should be used in preference to Austrian Peas.

Vetch is usually turned under in early April, when not left for hay along with small grains, and a good crop is equivalent to 250 pounds, or more, of nitrate of soda. Besides the nitrogen returned,

valuable humus is put into the soil. *Plant according to directions for Austrian peas given above.*

While September and October plantings are recommended, sowings of vetch as late as December can be made. Vetch seed are smaller than Austrian peas, and for this reason fewer pounds and less inoculation are needed per acre. Sow 20-25 pounds alone, or 15 pounds with small grains. Inoculate with Nitragin "C."

OTHER VETCHES

In Louisiana and some other sections, **Common Vetch** is popular. It isn't as winter-hardy as some kinds, but except for this it usually is quite satisfactory. In the lower South, winter-killing is rare, but if planted about half-and-half with Hairy Vetch, satisfactory results are almost always assured.

Along with Common and Hairy, one of the best known vetches is **Hungarian**. This variety is recommended for the alluvial and richer lands such as are in the "Delta" of Mississippi and the Red River Valley of Louisiana, and not for the poorer soils. Hungarian has done especially well in tests conducted at the Federal supported Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Mississippi, but has done satisfactorily at some others, also.

Willamette Vetch was sold by us for the first time in 1938, and we expect to offer it again in the fall of 1939 if the seed are available. This is a strain of vetch especially selected for winter hardiness and formerly identified as *Vicia Sativa*, U.S.D.A. No. 34947. Our stocks last fall were grown from seed released by the Government. The expected advantages of Willamette are that it has hardiness and other qualifications similar to Hairy Vetch, and the seed do not shatter badly, making the crop surer for the Oregon grower and seed cheaper for the Southern farmer than is true with Hairy.

Mixed Vetches are growing in favor. We sold these seed in 1937 and 1938, and our customers seem to have had good results and saved some money. These mixtures are odd lots which have been blended, or the seed grew as mixtures and are difficult to separate. This often permits their sale at attractive prices. This situation also carries with it the fact that there are many mixtures — some worth more than others. Every seedsman will usually have a different quality. Buyers, therefore, must compare analyses first, and then prices. Lots containing mainly Hungarian and Common Vetches or Austrian peas should be much cheaper than mixtures running heavy in Hairy Vetch. *It is usually advisable to plant about 30 pounds per acre of all of the above.*

Augusta Vetch has been grown in the lower South for years. It is used considerably in orchards and groves and on pastures. It is perhaps our only vetch which will reseed satisfactorily and come up the next year without some attention. Augusta has volunteered on our pastures many years. We do not put our main dependence in it, but it helps out quite a bit. It also yields good, fine-stemmed hay. The seed are small. Sow 10-15 pounds per acre on pastures or 20-25 pounds in orchards and for hay. Inoculate all vetches with Nitragin "C."

LAMBERT'S SEED are grown, selected, cleaned, tested and sold to give "**SATISFACTION.**"

GOOD WILL

The U. S. Supreme Court once defined Good Will as "The disposition of the pleased customer to return to the place where he has been well treated." We believe that our success is measured by our ability to please you, and we feel that to do so our service must give lasting satisfaction.

COMPLETE STOCKS . . . RECLEANED, TESTED and TAGGED . . . REASONABLE PRICES . . . PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

On this basis we solicit your Seed Business.

Seed Corn

Hand Selected, Butted, Tipped and Machine Recleaned

We observe special care in the selection of our seed corn. We believe we have it that is just as pure and good as the market affords. We secure it from sources that produce corn especially adapted to the territory which we serve and which will give our customers maximum yields. A little extra money spent in obtaining purer and better seed corn than that ordinarily found upon the market will usually pay many times over in increased yields. Out of the varieties we list, we believe every corn need in the South can be satisfactorily met. We have a variety for every purpose. *However, where customers happen to want varieties which our price lists do not quote, they are invited to ask for quotations.*

White Varieties

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC—Probably more of this variety is grown in the Southeast than any other. It would have to be good to be this popular. It stands very high in experiment station tests. It produces white grains on a small red cob. Ordinarily 2 or more medium to large sized ears are produced. Whatley's makes a stalk about 10 feet tall which has a deep, strong root system.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC—This is also a very popular white corn, and shows up well in tests. The ears are small, but 2 to 6 come to the stalk. It also grows a stalk about 10 feet high on good land. The stalks are large and heavy, and Hastings' answers fine for an ensilage corn. This variety does best on heavy soils with abundant moisture.

DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC—Originated in South Carolina, but becoming popular elsewhere. In experiment station tests conducted throughout Alabama, Douthits shows the highest average yield of any standard or open-pollinated variety. It deserves wide use. The grain is white and the cob red.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC—Another very splendid white corn. It also has a white cob. It stands high in Alabama Experiment Station tests, especially in north Alabama. Mosby's is a standby with many farmers.

HICKORY KING—Is some earlier maturing than most corns, and consequently is often used for roasting ears. This variety is especially liked in Tennessee and North Carolina. It is recommended for its ability to succeed on poor land and under other adverse conditions.

WHITE DENT—The "Dents" are popular where early corn is wanted, and White Dent is fine for early roasting ears. The ears are large. Wood's White Dent has a record for very high yields in Virginia. This variety is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates.

Yellow Varieties

INDIAN CHIEF—Is likely grown more widely in Alabama than any other yellow corn, and rightly so for it stands at or near the top among all yellow varieties in Alabama and other southern experiment station tests—the hybrids excepted. Indian Chief is one of the very earliest prolific corns. It is hard enough to offer considerable resistance to weevils. Yellow corns bring more on the market than whites. If you want a corn for the market or for livestock, Indian Chief should receive favorable consideration.

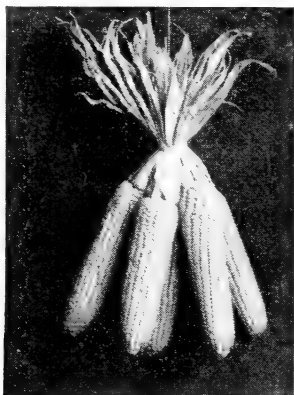
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SEED CORN (Continued)

White Varieties

TENN. RED COB—Is quite popular in some parts of the South. It usually bears two 9-inch ears to the stalk. The grain is white. This variety is reasonably early and is used some for roasting ears.



TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—The most extensively used early garden corn grown in the South. It makes a pretty ear about 10 inches long. The grains are white, tender and sweet and many prefer this to sugar corn. Trucker's Favorite is hardier than sugar corn and can be planted much earlier. Roasting ears are ready in about 70 days. Due to the popularity of this corn, there are many imitations put out under the name, and often at low prices. If you want the genuine, order from us. We sell Wood's, and Wood is the originator of Trucker's Favorite.

MEXICAN JUNE—Widely used for late plantings due to its ability to thrive in the hottest part of the summer and withstand drouths and stormy weather. Usually matures in 120 days and gives roasting ears in 85. Mixed white and blue grains. The Alabama Experiment Station says "Wood's Mexican June cannot be recommended too highly for early roasting ears and late planting in any section of Alabama."

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."
— JONATHAN SWIFT.

The pillars which support successful farming are "Phosphate, Lime, Legumes and Livestock." Use them liberally!

Yellow Varieties

WOOD'S GOLDEN PROLIFIC—This is also an early maturing prolific. It usually has two ears to the stalk. Wood's Golden Prolific is adapted to a variety of soil types, and gives a good account of itself even under adverse conditions. Its record for high yields is one of the best.

JARVIS GOLDEN PROLIFIC—This variety is one of the earliest prolifics, and this characteristic contributes largely to its popularity. One to two fairly large ears per stalk are borne. The cob is white. Jarvis is adapted to nearly all the South, but especially the Piedmont and adjacent territory.

WOOD'S YELLOW MAMMOTH ENSILAGE—The largest and heaviest yielding ensilage corn for the South. Yielded from 35 per cent to 50 per cent more than 24 other leading silage corns in one experiment station test. Grows tall, has lots of long leaves, has large ears, stands up well, and ordinarily requires less acreage to fill a silo than other varieties. It is quite satisfactory to allow Mammoth Ensilage to mature, should the entire crop not be needed for the silo.

YELLOW DENT—All yellow corns have higher feeding value than white ones, and are being more extensively grown than ever before. The Yellow is even earlier than the white. For best results, plant on medium to heavy soils.

Treat Your Seed Corn with SEMESAN JR.

This treatment reduces seed rotting, improves stands and increases yields. Numerous Experiment Stations all over the country have proven its great value. The cost is negligible—the average being only 1 1/5c per acre. Ask for complete literature. See back of our price list for quotations on different sized containers.

IT ISN'T SO STRANGE

that the customer held by the slender thread of low price is here today and gone tomorrow, whereas the customer held by the ties of quality and service becomes a permanent asset.

We are proud of the fact that many of our customers have been with us for more than 20 years. We believe that quality and service is the answer.

What is spent for seed is a minor part of the cost of a crop, yet the quality of them may mean success or failure for the year's work.

Wood's Hybrid Corn

Hybrid Seed Corn May Revolutionize Southern Agriculture As Did Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin

We offer Hybrid Corn produced by T. W. Wood & Sons, the South's leading seed corn growers and one of the principal corn breeders in the country. The four varieties which we are selling are named and briefly described below. Hybrid Corn is produced by crossing selected, pure, inbred lines. This crossing greatly increases yields for the same reason a mule has more strength and endurance than its parents. Progressive farmers everywhere are turning to Hybrid in place of all old varieties in the same way that automobiles have replaced the horse and buggy. It is estimated that half the corn to be planted this year in the leading corn states will be Hybrid, and authorities predict that within a few years practically all corn that is grown will be Hybrid.

The advantages of Hybrid Corn over the ordinary open-pollinated varieties are high yields, deeper roots, more storm resistance, greater drouth resistance, more vigor, and less disease. It requires two years time and the skill of experts to produce Hybrid Corn.

Therefore, it costs more than ordinary varieties. Nevertheless, Hybrid Corn costs only 50c per acre more to plant and only a small part of the increased yield will pay for the seed. The additional yield is clear profit.

The old corn breeding method of selecting good seed ears increases yields very little, for it does not control the pollen parent which fertilized the ears. It is like mating superior female livestock to grade sires.

The Hybrid Corn we offer was bred especially for the section for which we recommend it, and this is highly important. Hybrid Corn intended for Iowa will usually not be successful in Alabama. *Hybrids should be planted one-fourth closer in the row than ordinary kinds. They will increase yields on poor lands, but make a still better response than standard varieties to fertilizer, good soils, and careful cultivation.* Ask for our special folder for more information. Our Hybrid Corn is treated free with Seme-san Jr.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT

Highest Yielding White Corn for the Middle Atlantic States

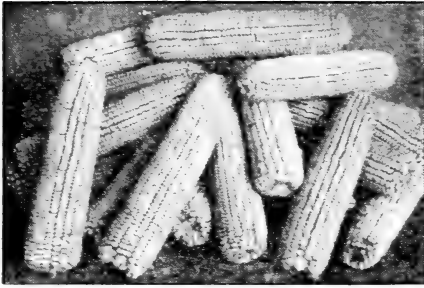
It is fine for early corn throughout the Southeast, and especially recommended for the upper cotton belt and higher up. It produces very sound ears about a foot long. The grains are deep and there is good shuck protection.

"Wood's Hybrid White Dent yielded 60 bushels per acre compared to 10 to 12 other leading corn varieties. It had long shucks and was the most weevil resistant. Wind blew down the others but not the hybrid."—G. A. Muths, Mobile County, Alabama.



QUALITY is remembered long after PRICE is forgotten.

● Note greater yield of grain and fodder, larger ears and stronger stalks of our hybrid corn compared to a good commercial variety. ●



Ears of Hybrid Corn

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT

Highest Yielding Yellow Corn for the Middle Atlantic States

This corn normally matures in 115 days and gives roasting ears in about 85. The ears are about 11 inches long. The stalks are short and stocky. Be sure to plant $\frac{1}{4}$ closer in the row. This Hybrid is especially adapted to the upper South, but is the heaviest yielding early corn farther South.

"Sixty acres of Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent and Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific yielded 50 to 65 bushels per acre—the best corn crop I ever grew on my farm. Farmers and County Agents came from a distance to see it. I will plant it again next year."—M. J. Cliett, Talladega County, Alabama.

"Make a Paying Crop—Leave the Land Better."

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN PROLIFIC

Highest Yielding and Most Prolific Yellow Corn for the South

Only yellow corn to outyield all white varieties in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Coastal Plain, Virginia tests. It holds the record for yellow corns in all South Carolina experiments. In Tennessee it outyielded the best yellow variety 15 per cent. It carries a good shuck.

"I planted in 1938, 120 acres in Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific corn. From this land I gathered 6,000 bushels of corn. Off of some acres, we harvested 75 to 100 bushels per acre. I have never seen such corn in all my farming career. It was a show to all my friends and neighbors who visited the farm."—Dr. T. M. Martin, Dallas County, Alabama.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE PROLIFIC

Heaviest Yielding White Corn for the South

This corn has averaged 20 per cent higher than the best local varieties in various Southern Experiment Station tests. It has consistently outyielded Whatley's, Hastings' and other popular varieties at seven Alabama experiment stations. Wood's Hybrid White Prolific makes the largest ear of any prolific corn. It has deep, sound grains, and the ears have a good shuck protection.

"I planted Wood's Hybrid Corn next to Whatley's and am well pleased with the result. It will make more corn per acre than any I ever planted and with less moisture."—A. L. T aylor, Richmond County, Georgia.

Cotton

Notwithstanding that considerable progress has and is being made in the South with livestock production, dairying, poultry, and crops other than cotton as important sources of revenue, the fact remains that cotton is our chief money crop. Therefore, it is highly important that we endeavor to increase our profits from it, and nothing is more important in connection with producing cotton than to use pure, tested, high germinating seed of an improved, adapted variety! We offer varieties that are the South's leaders—one for wilt and the other for non-wilt lands. *It is highly important for farmers to secure fresh, pure seed every year or two* representing varieties which will give a staple of 1" to 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ ". There is an over-supply of $\frac{7}{8}$ " and shorter cotton, but a scarcity of 1" and better, and it is what the mills want. It will pay you to grow it. The better staple will usually pay for the new seed the first year

and leave a nice clear profit besides. The well-posted progressive farmer wouldn't any more grow his crop with Half-and-Half or some other short staple cotton than would



Experiment Station results prove that 2 per cent Ceresan treatments pay \$6.30 to \$13.08 net profit per acre.

the modern business man select the buggy as a means of transportation. *Another step in getting greater profit out of cotton is to treat the seed with 2 per cent Ceresan.* Ask for the folder giving the full facts about this disinfectant. Our D. & P. L. 11-A seed are already treated with it. The cottons we offer have been thoroughly tried and proven by their reputable breeders, experiment stations, and thousands of farmers, and they are, with some facts about them, as follows:

COKER'S CLEVEWILT NO. 7

Highly wilt-resistant . . . Productive and early maturing . . . Thin foliage . . . Storm-resistant . . . Lint turn-out, 36 to 38 per cent (1,350 pounds seed cotton usually gives a 500-pound bale) . . . 1" to 1 1/16" tough staple that commands a nice premium . . . A very desirable, popular and dependable variety. If your land wilts badly, this is the cotton we recommend. It will pay you to grow this improved variety from Coker. Our strain No. 7 is newer and more improved than strains No. 4, 5 and 6 that have been used for some years. The breeder is constantly improving Clewewilt. All seed shipped from Darlington are re-cleaned. Most cotton seed on the market are not re-cleaned.

D. & P. L. (DELTAPINE) 11-A

We are sole Distributors for Alabama and Florida for **Foundation** seed produced by the originators and breeders, the Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Mississippi. All of their seed are produced on their own properties and ginned and handled throughout with their own equipment to insure maximum purity and results. The Company has been one of the world's largest cotton producers for many years and maintains an extensive Experimental Department under the management of E. C. Ewing, an outstanding

plant breeder. Naturally, the best variety the Experimental Department can develop is the one the Company grows on its extensive plantations. **At present this is D. & P. L. 11-A, the variety which leads at more Experiment Stations, and is used in more one-variety communities and on more farms than any other cotton.**

D. & P. L. 11-A is very productive and regularly yields an average of 40-43 per cent lint. It usually pulls 1 to 1 3/32 inch staple which customarily demands a good premium. This variety is early maturing. The foliage is reasonably scant, which is very desirable under weevil conditions and where the crop is on rich or bottom land. It offers good storm resistance, yet it picks easily. While not recommended for lands which wilt badly, D. & P. L. 11-A possesses considerable resistance to wilt. It is grown in all the cotton states. *For further details, ask for the special D. & P. L. Booklet.*

Because of bad weather in the fall of 1937, which caused low germination, the breeders did not offer any seed for planting in 1938. Therefore, it has been two years since **Foundation** seed were available—and *everybody* should buy fresh seed for 1939! The demand may exceed the supply, though, so we urge that customers order without delay. New seed will surely pay, and pay well! D. & P. L. 11-A seed are **Delinted** to give quicker germination and better results. This also means that a bag will plant more land than seed not delinted. The seed are already treated with 2 per cent **Ceresan**, and all Experiment Stations recommend it to improve stands and increase yields. The Company seals the bags with **metal seals** to insure that their genuine seed reach the farmer. The bags themselves carry the name of the breeders and their trade-mark—a conventional pine tree. Look for the "pine tree"!

D. & P. L. 11-A seed have been bred to make the most money per acre for the originators, and they will make it for you!



D. & P. L. (Deltapine) 11-A cotton on the extensive cotton plantations of the Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss. This picture was made in August, 1938, which bespeaks the earliness of this famous variety.

Crotalaria

Crotalaria was first introduced into Florida and is now regarded as the South's most valuable summer land builder because it succeeds on almost all soils, including poor sandy types, and because it makes from 15 to 25 tons of green material per acre in normal years on poor to average grades of land, which is equivalent to 500-1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda, and because it will usually reseed itself if permitted to do so. It restores fertility easily, quickly, and economically, and is adapted for use by general farmers, tobacco growers, truckers and orchardists on their good and waste land. One crop puts 3 to 4 times as much nitrogen into the soil as velvet beans do, not to mention the humus which is added if the crop is turned under. *The way to build land fastest with Crotalaria is to turn under when blooming starts instead of after maturity.* The extra humus gotten this way is worth far more than seed for the next crop would cost.

TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT COVER CROPS
(Prepared by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station)

Crop.	Dry Wt. Yields in tons (3-yr. Av.)	Lbs. of Nitrogen per Acre	Equiv. in Nit. Soda per Acre
Crotalaria	2.89	141.378	885 lbs.
Cowpeas	1.10	44.330	277 lbs.
Velvet Beans85	37.536	132 lbs.
Beggarweed62	17.890	112 lbs.

The possibilities of this crop are almost unbelievable. To give only one illustration: *if used on all corn lands it would in one year make the South a seller of corn rather than a buyer!* A chemical analysis on green Crotalaria above ground, based on only 23,391 pounds per acre, contained nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash valued at \$21.91. Not only is Crotalaria a God-send to the

South, but its benefits are spreading to states beyond. There are many varieties, but the most important ones are **Late Spectabilis**, **Early Spectabilis** and **Intermedia**.

Germination is slow due to the very hard coat on the seed, and many will not germinate the first year. In fact, this allows the seed from a crop that is matured to furnish a volunteer crop for several years following. When planting for the first time though, be sure to use **scarified** seed. Scarifying scratches or rubs this hard coat and allows moisture to enter the seed so as to get a uniform and quick germination the first year. Some scarifiers do their work entirely too vigorously, and often actually impair the germination. We have a large and expensive scarifier which we consider ideal for Crotalaria. We do not know of another machine like it in the South. *Buy only scarified and re-cleaned seed from a reliable source.* Every truck-load of our Crotalaria is laboratory tested to make sure the quality is satisfactory.

Planting. There are several methods that are successful: (1) Drill in 3 foot rows, and cultivate once or twice. A one or two row planter with sorghum plate is the best way to drill. (2) Plant broadcast on well settled, plowed land, and harrow or roll in the seed with a packer. (3) Plant in growing corn on the row, following first hoeing, or broadcast in the middles ahead of the last cultivation, or you may also plant in alternate rows with corn. An application of 100-400 pounds of "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate, basic slag or superphosphate will give splendid results, especially if the land is poor. Early plantings pay best, and should be made after frosts are over, or about cotton planting time. However, plantings can be made from



A field of Late Crotalaria Spectabilis on September 18. The crop is in full bloom. The height is over 6 feet.



A dense growth of *Crotalaria Spectabilis* being turned under with power equipment. Such a legume crop will put an enormous amount of humus into the soil.

then until the last of July. Cover the seed 1 to 2 inches. Good moisture helps give quick stands. This can be aided if convenient to roll or pack the soil after planting.

Growth. This plant makes slow growth for the first four to six weeks. Therefore, if planted in corn it will not curtail the yields. During July and August rapid growth usually starts. Broadcast plantings have been found to be very effective in combatting Nut grass, and the U. S. D. A. recommends it for this purpose. It makes such a dense shade that many noxious grasses and weeds are smothered. Seed are produced during October and early November.



Inoculation. Soils on which Cowpeas, Peanuts, and Velvet Beans have been grown inoculate for *Crotalaria*. However, commercial inoculation is inexpensive, and we recommend it. Frequently a legume will make a big plant, but produce few or no nodules on the roots. Inoculation remedies such a condition. Treat *Crotalaria* seed with NITRAGIN "E."

Late *Crotalaria Spectabilis* is by great odds the most widely grown kind since it grows 5 to 8 feet tall and produces the maximum tonnage of organic matter to be turned under. The stalks are pithy and brittle, and are easily plowed under. They decay rapidly. If not turned green, *Crotalaria* should be turned under in December or January. *Spectabilis* has no value as a forage crop. Stock usually will not eat it. In fact, it is considered by some to be poisonous, but we have had cattle and sheep to eat it with no ill effects. The seed are black and kidney-shaped. Plant 7-10 pounds in rows, or 16-20 pounds broadcast.

Early *Crotalaria Spectabilis* is very similar to the Late variety described above, but the growth is usually less. It is recommended for the upper South, and for late plantings in the lower South. A common use is to plant in corn ahead of the last cultivation. The Early matures seed 20 to 30 days earlier than the Late and usually re-

seeds ahead of frost. The stalks grow from 3 to 5½ feet tall, yet this is sufficient to furnish a bountiful supply of nitrogen and green matter which is evidenced by the following table:

	Average yield 1933-1934	
	Tennessee Valley	Sand Mountain
Corn after <i>Crotalaria</i>	40 Bus.	44 Bus.
Corn after no legume	12 Bus.	6 Bus.

These two sub-stations are located in extreme north Alabama, and these results are certainly significant. Another example of the outstanding value of Early *Spectabilis* is also had from the Sand Mountain sub-station, Crossville, where Early *Spectabilis* was planted and 400 pounds of phosphate applied in 1932. This was done on land producing only 5 to 8 bushels of corn per acre. Since then no seed have been sown or phosphate added. Each *Crotalaria* crop has reseeded.

The average corn yield for the period is about 40 bushels. Could a simpler or cheaper land-building program be wanted? Another application of phosphate now would probably pay. The planting and seeding methods are the same as given under Late *Spectabilis* above. The seed are identical in looks, so be sure to buy from a reliable source in order to know that you are getting the variety that you want.

Crotalaria Intermedia is the only variety which is relished by livestock, and so is a *dual-purpose variety*. It makes more nodules than any other *Crotalaria*. The height averages 5 to 7 feet, and if turned under green, the weight runs from 10 to 12 tons. The leaves are long and narrow, the stalk finer than the other kinds, and these features contribute to the value of *Intermedia* as a hay and silage crop. For hay, it may be cut when two feet high in July, leaving a six-inch stubble. It will resprout and usually give two more cuttings before frost. The seed coat is harder than on *Spectabilis*, so we scarify twice to insure quick, uniform stands. The seed are golden colored and half the size of *Spectabilis*; therefore, only half as many are required. For suggestions about planting, inoculation, fertilization, etc., see the information given above.

Soybeans

WONDERFUL SOIL BUILDING HAY AND FEED CROP

Soybeans are now one of the most widely grown legumes in the South and nation, and rightly so, for all the many varieties are fine for soil improvement to plant alone or with corn and other crops, while some kinds are especially adapted to the production of fine hay, whereas others are excellent to produce beans for fattening hogs and other stock and for crushing purposes. The production of soybeans for the mills is a growing industry, and many sections wanting another cash crop to help take the place of cotton would do well to consider them.

FEED AND FERTILITY

For many years, here on our own farm, we have used soybeans to fatten fall hogs for market. They produce hard pork, though we recommend the feeding of some corn with the beans. The corn can be harvested by the hogs along with the beans. This plan saves labor and prevents "rooting." Rooting is an objectionable feature with peanuts. We usually have an early variety, such as the Mammoth Yellow, for the hogs to start on. When they clean up this field, we turn into a late one of Biloxis to finish them on.

This plan merits wide use. The beans and corn can be grown together in any proportion to suit the farmer. This will give feed and fertility in abundance. **Doves are foolish about soybeans, and flock to fields to get the beans that the hogs fail to eat.**

HAY

Soybeans cannot hardly be over-rated as a hay crop. The best time to cut is when they are in full bloom. They will often succeed where Alfalfa and other well known hay plants will not. Moreover, Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" actually values the hay thus:

	Protein	Carbo.	Fat	Total
Soybean Hay	11.7	39.2	1.2	53.6
Alfalfa	10.6	39.0	0.9	51.6
White Sweet Clover...	10.9	38.2	0.7	50.7

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION

In the lower South, plantings are mainly made from March 15 to July 1, whereas in the upper South the period is shorter—April 15 to June 1. Shallow plantings are best if moisture is available; otherwise, try to get the seed to moisture even if they must



● This is real farming! A field of excellent soybeans to give feed and fertility, flanked by waving fields of tall corn. ●

go down three inches. Heavy seedings give the largest yields.

Large seeded varieties such as Avoyelles, Brown and White Biloxis, Mammoth Yellows, Mamloxis and Tokios should be sown

at the rate of 3 pecks per acre when planted in 3-foot rows or at the rate of 4-6 pecks if sown broadcast for hay. Laredos, Ootootans and Red Tanners are small seeded varieties, and 1-1½ pecks will plant 1 acre in 3-foot rows, or it will take 3-5 pecks per acre for broadcast seedings, depending on the fertility. The land should be at least reasonably

fertile for all broadcast seedings.

For best results fertilize with 300-600 pounds "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate or basic slag or 200-400 pounds superphosphate. Shallow cultivation of soybeans is highly recommended for they make many small roots within one and two inches of the surface and some distance from the plants which deep plowing would injure.

Experiments have definitely proven that greater yields of beans and hay can be produced if the seed are inoculated. Also without inoculation the plants may appear thrifty, but produce no nodules. Nitragin "S" is cheap and the kind to use.

AVOYELLES

Originated in Louisiana as a sport of the Ootootan. The beans are black and about twice the size of Ootootans. Avoyelles usually yield twice as many beans per acre as Ootootans. They both mature in about 170 days. The plant is coarser than the Ootootan, but is well liked in certain sections.

BROWN BILOXI

One of the oldest and most popular varieties. It is late maturing and shatters less than any kind. The Brown Biloxi is very productive and popular to plant with corn for hogging down. It is erect and tall growing. The hay is coarse, but livestock relish it and will eat stems and all.

WHITE BILOXI

This variety is very similar to the Brown Biloxi except that it is a much heavier grain and hay producer. The bean is large and whitish-yellow with a dark brown eye. It shatters less than any yellow bean yet grown in the South. Tall and late maturing. Quite drought-resistant. It is perhaps the

best producer of all on poor lands. Since so many farms are poor, this feature alone should recommend this variety.

MAMMOTH YELLOW

An old standard variety. Used extensively to give the earliest forage and beans for hogs and other stock. The beans shatter rather freely, but this bothers very little with hogs. Maturity is in about 145 days, but hogs can go on them earlier. Hogs will often start on the leaves and then go to the pods. The growth is erect.

OTOOTAN

Recognized as the best hay variety of all. Although very extensively grown already, the use continues to increase. The hay is of fine texture and greatly relished by all stock. The Ootootan needs a fairly long growing season since about 170 days are required for maturity. This variety is a shy bearer of seed, but few are required to plant an acre, for they are small. They are round and black. Planting suggestions are given above.

RED TANNER

Originated in north Alabama. The bean is similar in size and shape to the Laredo, but of reddish color. The Red Tanner will produce as much fine quality hay and more seed than the Laredo or Ootootan, and is sure to enjoy wide use. The beans do not crack or split as is often true with Laredos and, to some extent, with Ootootans. Maturity is in about 130 days. Try some.

LAREDO

(Southern)

A hay grazing and soil building variety. The stems are fine and the hay splendid. The seed are small and black and shatter easily. Maturity is medium early. The seed are resistant to bad weather and can be planted earlier than most kinds. An old and widely used variety, but customers should insist on the genuine southern-grown large type which we sell, and avoid Indiana Laredos, Noredos and others not adapted to southern conditions.

MAMLOXI

Is a cross between the Mammoth Yellow and Biloxi. It matures later than the former, but earlier than the latter. The bean is large and yellow with a light brown eye. The Mamloxi shatters mighty little and is very prolific, making it fine for stock and crushing purposes. Sow liberally to prevent coarse hay.

TOKIO

Very popular in North Carolina and some other parts of the South. A fine dual-purpose variety in that it is a heavy bearer and a large hay producer. The Tokio lends itself well to combining. Maturity is in about 145 days. The beans are one of the largest, and are greenish-yellow in color.

Sesbania

Sesbania Macrocarpa has been a volunteer summer and fall legume in many waste places of the South for years. Now, besides being fine on many "thrown-out" lands, it is a wonderful and popular summer soil builder for farmers and growers of cantaloupes, lettuce, Irish potatoes, citrus fruits, etc., from southern California to South Carolina. Although a warm weather plant, good results have been had as far north as Oklahoma and Kentucky, and points higher up. Being a very rapid and quick grower broadens the field of use.

The heavier bottom soils suit *Sesbania* best, but it will succeed on other types, even though they be quite dry or wet. Some cultivation and fertilization helps on the lighter, upland soils. Most plantings are made broadcast with no other crop being on the land at the time, but another good practice is to sow the seed just ahead of the last plowing of corn, etc. The earlier the "laying by," the better. Naturally, greater benefits in nitrogen and humus are obtained by turning the crop green, and on good land, this is possible in 8 to 10 weeks after planting when the stalks are usually 6 to 10 feet tall. The stalks decay rapidly. *Sesbania* is the greatest nitrogen gatherer of which we know. When grown for soil improvement, the nodule development will be surer and greater by inoculating the seed with Nitra-

gin "Sesbania" inoculation. It is now offered at the same prices as culture for cowpeas and soybeans, which are low. It is possible to have a fine plant growth and there be few or no nodules formed on the roots. Inoculation prevents this. The cost of inoculating is small, and the benefits usually large.



Plantings run from April to mid-July. A fair stand can be had from broadcasting 15-20 pounds per acre, but truckers who want thick stands should sow 30-40 pounds. Cover about one inch, when convenient to cover. *Care should be observed, though, to plant scarified seed ONLY. The Sesbania seed coat is very hard, and only 10 per cent of unscarified seed may germinate the first year. We recommend and sell scarified seed.* This plant is not a pest. Cultivation readily kills it.

As a quail feed *Sesbania* is unexcelled. Where quail are scarce, sportsmen would do well to follow the successful plan of the famous 12,000-acre Maytag Preserve, "Sedgefields," Union Springs, Alabama. Let Mr. Geo. L. Harden, Jr., Manager of this preserve, briefly tell the story, thus: "*Through observations made on the Maytag Preserve the most important factor to be considered in making quail abundant is a plentiful supply of feed, not too far removed from sufficient cover. By the process of opening the craw of all birds killed and by experimenting with the planting of different seed it was possible to determine the kind of feed quail like best. After careful consideration over a number of years the conclusion was reached that Sesbania is the most suitable seed to plant. It grows well on most any type soil, produces large quantities of seed and quail will eat it in preference to any other feed. This has been satisfactorily proven.*"

Just enough seed fall from the pods to give feed continuously from late fall to spring. Sow about 25 pounds per acre from April through June, preferably early in the upper South and preferably in long strips 30 feet wide, but also in patches, along edges of fields and ditch banks, and almost any waste places. It is desirable to lightly disc or harrow the seed in, but often no covering or other attention at all is given. *Sesbania* is easy to grow. It thrives best on moist, heavy lands. Another use of *Sesbania* is for duck feed. *It succeeds in marshy places, and will actually grow in shallow water around ponds and lakes. Sow the seed around the edges when the water is low. When it rises, it will not bother. Ducks also eat the bark off of the stalks.*



● A splendid growth of *Sesbania* in the fall after most of the leaves have fallen off. An ideal summer cover crop for certain purposes. Also, a producer of perhaps the finest quail feed known. ● Patches of *Sesbania* here and there also make splendid cover for birds. ●

Cowpeas

This summer legume is popular, practical and economical for soil improvement purposes, and to produce excellent feed and hay. Cowpeas will grow on nearly all soils, except very wet ones, and can be planted over a long period—from April to August. They are frequently inter-planted with corn to improve the land and provide feed in the field for hogs and other stock. They are exceedingly popular to follow oats and other spring crops.

When grown alone, Cow Peas are usually planted at the rate of 4 to 6 pecks per acre broadcast, or 2 to 3 pecks in 2½ to 3-foot rows. Row plantings should be cultivated two or three times. For hay, broadcast seedings are decidedly preferable. Quite often, Cattail and Tennessee German Millet, Amber Cane, Sudan Grass and other similar crops are planted with peas for hay. They help support the peas and increase the yields. To get larger yields and put more nitrogen into the soil, we recommend inoculating the peas with Nitragin "E."

BRABHAM

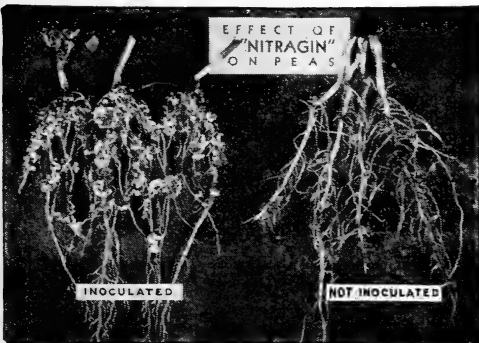
This is perhaps our best stock pea since it is a heavy producer of grain, and withstands bad weather at maturity unusually well. It is early, upright and fine for hay. The Brabham is noted for its resistance to wilt and disease. It will succeed where other varieties may fail.

CLAY or UNKNOWN

One of the best varieties for hay. Another use is for green manuring or soil improvement. The Clay does considerable running and is vigorous. It is fairly late. Normally, a good crop of peas is produced.

IRON

A vigorous grower and half-bushy. Medium early and prolific. Excellent for hay. The Iron is especially recommended for sections which are troubled with wilt and root-knot due to its strong resistance to them. The seed are small and light buff.



NEW ERA

A heavy producer of peas and one of the earliest and best varieties for hay. Maturity is in about 80 days. This pea is of rather erect growth. The seed are among the smallest, which means that some less will plant an acre. They are bluish colored on a buff background.

WHIPPOORWILL

The most widely grown pea for general purposes. It is popular for grain and hay, and usually produces peas in abundance. The growth is bushy. The height varies considerably with the fertility of the land. Good lands ordinarily yield much more hay and fewer peas than poor ones. "Speckled Peas" is another name for Whippoorwills.

MIXED PEAS

Sometimes one variety predominates and sometimes another. Usually the mixtures consist of several leading varieties and are well worth their cost. They are regularly sold cheaper than pure kinds. Many people plant mixed peas for general purposes.

RECLEANED COWPEAS

All the peas we ship from Darlington are thoroughly machine-cleaned before shipping. This operation removes cracked peas, hulls and other worthless materials, and usually makes the peas 10-25c per bushel more valuable than uncleaned ones. Most of the peas sold are not re-cleaned. An important reason for this is that so few shippers and dealers have cleaners. We urge our customers to buy re-cleaned cowpeas, and also insist that all other seed be well re-cleaned. This will save them money by insuring better and purer seed and better and larger crops. Quality pays!

TABLE PEAS

Brown Sugar Crowder. One of the most popular varieties, and this is due to its excellent flavor, being very prolific and its earliness. The Brown Sugar Crowder normally makes green peas in 85 to 90 days, or dry ones in 100 to 110. These peas command the highest prices on the city markets. After the peas are picked, the vines can be turned under to improve the land.

Cream or White Crowder. This pea is not as well known as the Brown Sugar, but is fully as good and is growing fast in popularity. Some prefer it due to its light cream or white color. It is early, an abundant producer, and delicious. The word "Crowder" is suggested by the fact that the peas "crowd" themselves in the hull.

BEGGARWEED

Beggarweed is sometimes called "Florida Clover." This legume will grow on thin sandy lands, but, of course, will make a still better growth under more favorable conditions. Its principal use is as a cover crop for orchards, but it is also used as a grazing crop, to produce hay, and the seed as a feed crop for birds. The latter use of Beggarweed is growing, and sportsmen in practically all states of the South are sowing it. Plantings are made principally in April, May and June.

The seed are very scarce this season. Sow 6-8 pounds per acre in 3-foot drills and cultivate about twice, or sow 14-18 pounds broadcast. Inoculate with Nitragin "E."

BENNE

Benne is used extensively on game preserves. Quail are very fond of it, and it is probably the very best feed that can be planted in the Southeastern states for doves. It is ideal for this purpose. The seed are formed in a pod, similar to a small pod of okra, and they drop to the ground the entire dove season, with just enough dropping to keep the birds coming. The seed are rich and oily. Other uses of them are for poultry, for cooking, in the manufacture of oil, and by bakeries and confectioneries. Sow in late spring and early summer at the rate of 6-8 pounds in rows or 15-18 pounds broadcast, and cover lightly.

CANE or SORGHUM

Should be planted on fertile soils for best results. **Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane** is the leading member of this family. It grows 10 to 12 feet tall, and makes a good yield of syrup or an abundance of ensilage. This variety is a favorite with dairymen. There is much confusion as to what is **Genuine Texas Seeded**, and farmers frequently do not get what they expect. We try to be very



A typical field of Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane—the most popular variety for ensilage purposes.

careful to secure the real article, and our seed are grown from experiment station stocks.

The earliest sorghum is **Early Amber**. It is primarily a forage crop, and comes in early. The stalk is not large. It has helped many a man lay-by a crop when his corn was low. **Early Orange** is a little later than **Early Amber**, and produces a larger stalk. **Red Top** makes a medium sized stalk, a lot of seed, and is fairly early maturing. Cane plantings are made in 3-3½ foot rows at the rate of 8-10 pounds per acre.

CHUFAS

Chufas are grown mainly in the lower South, and are considered one of the finest feed crops for fattening hogs. The meat is harder than that produced from peanuts. Chufas are also about the quickest crop to get ready for hogs, which can mean a lot in finishing them on time and in avoiding buying expensive feed. Hogs can often go on them in 90 days after planting, and by planting fields at different times, it is easy to have feed over a long period. It is a good idea to "ring" the noses of 8 or 9 out of every 10 hogs. These will fatten faster than the few that are doing the work of "rooting" for the bunch.

Chufas prefer fertile sandy and loamy soils. Plantings are made from April through July in 2½ to 3-foot rows, with the hills 4 inches apart, and the seed being covered about 2 inches. Fertilization should be about the same as for cotton, using 200-400 pounds of 6-8-4 for maximum yields.

Where the land is good, 500 pounds or more per acre of "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate will usually give excellent results without the 6-8-4. Cultivation is similar to peanuts. Our Chufas are especially selected for high purity and germination. Plant 1 bushel per acre.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT or SHALLU

(Also known as Chicken Corn)

A member of the sorghum family, the grain or seed of which is widely used as a feed crop for poultry and game birds. It is an abundant producer of white seed. Also, the seed and stalks are fed to cattle, horses, hogs, etc. The stalk is rather vigorous and tall. It stools out, and 3 or more stalks frequently come from one root. By cutting in the dough-stage, a second and perhaps a third crop can be produced under favorable conditions. Egyptian Wheat will withstand considerable dry weather. Plant 8-10 pounds to the acre in 2½-3-foot rows from April to July.

BE QUALITY MINDED

Buy By Test—Not By Guess. It Pays.

CATTAIL MILLET

The best known variety of millet in the lower South is Cattail or Pearl. This millet is very valuable to furnish green forage. It will produce through the entire season, giving about four cuttings, if not allowed to go to seed. It comes in fine for dairy cows and other stock. The usual plan is to cut some of it daily, as required. Almost every farm needs a patch growing on good land near the lot or wherever stock are fed. Sow 8-10 pounds per acre in 3-foot rows.

TENN. CULTIVATED or GERMAN GOLDEN MILLET

This millet makes an abundance of hay in 6 to 8 weeks. Cut for hay when the heads begin to show. Sow broadcast on rich land at the rate of 50 pounds of seed per acre. Our seed are Tennessee grown, and they are considered quite superior to those grown in the West and elsewhere.

BROWN TOP MILLET

Recognized as one of the very best feed crops for game birds. It will draw doves for many miles. Brown Top Millet is also excellent to furnish summer grazing for poultry and all livestock. The Georgia Experiment Station has used this millet for poultry for three years and recommends it highly. It is ready to graze when 3 or 4 inches tall. When grazed closely, it stools heavily. One plant may have 25 to 30 stems. When allowed to grow up, heavy yields of fine hay similar to Sudan Grass can be had.

When planted early, 2 to 3 cuttings can usually be gotten, totaling 5 to 6 tons per acre. The height averages 2 to 3 feet. Plenty of moisture is helpful. Poor lands should be fertilized with nitrogen fertilizer. Broadcast about 20 pounds of seed per acre for hay. Row plantings 18 to 20 inches apart require 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Cover lightly. When possible one or two cultivations will pay. Plant from April to July.

MUNG BEANS

Mung beans are mainly interplanted with corn for soil improvement. They are a good producer of nitrogen. They are also grown for hay. The beans make good chicken feed. Plantings are made from April to July. Because the seed of these beans are small only about 8 pounds in 3-foot rows are needed to plant an acre. Broadcast plantings are preferable for hay, and 20-25 pounds per acre should be sown. Inoculate with Nitragin "E."

We specialize in Re-cleaned, Tested and Tagged Seed of **FIRST QUALITY**—sacked in strong, uniform bags, many of them new.



What is prettier than a field of golden grain? Most farms need to grow more oats and other grains with which to feed horses and mules, fatten cattle and the like. The first essential to paying yields is good seed.

OATS, RYE, BARLEY AND WHEAT

These are all fine to sow alone for grain, or with winter legumes to increase grazing and make more and better hay.

OATS

Oats are also popular to sow alone for hay, and as grain they have a very important place on most farms for feed or as a cash crop. They can be produced cheaper than corn in many areas, and offer the livestock producer the best solution of his grain problem.

The most popular variety from Texas to Alabama is undoubtedly the **Texas Red Rust Proof**, which Alabama Seed Laws prefer to call **Red Rust Resistant**. This variety is particularly a favorite in the Black Belt. It is very rust-resistant, vigorous, and productive. We try to grow most of the oats we sell. We believe them to be as pure, clean, sound and heavy as any grown anywhere and sold at any price. There are some customers, though, who want Texas grown oats, so we try to carry some in stock, and we usually purchase from such well known Texas shippers as Ruhmann and McGregor. All oats are in new branded bags. The usual seeding is 2 bushels per acre.

The **Fulgrain** is a new and very promising variety of oats developed by the famous Coker farms in South Carolina, and the name correctly suggests a heavy yielder of heavy grain. Fulgrain is extra early (5 days ahead of Fulghum and Coker's 33-50 and 14 ahead of Appler), is highly smut-resistant, is quite cold-resistant, shows 13 per cent higher feeding value than the average southern oat, stools well, and has good stiff

straw to give it storm resistance. This is the variety to plant if you have been growing Fulghums, etc. We grow Fulgrains in addition to the Texas Rust Resistants, and recommend the same to our customers. To have an early and a late kind spreads the harvesting in the spring and has other advantages. Sow 1 to 2 bushels of Fulgrains per acre. We recommend treating seed oats with Ceresan.



RYE

Of the small grains, rye ranks next to oats in importance for the South, and Abruzzi is by great odds the most widely grown kind. It is unquestionably a satisfactory variety. Due to its popularity, though, considerable Rye is sold which is not Genuine Abruzzi. We try to be very careful about our sources and, of course, our seed are re-cleaned, whereas many shippers do not have the good machines for this that we do. Balboa is a fairly new kind with much promise. The general report of the Experiment Stations which have tested it is that it is fully equal to Abruzzi in winter hardiness and grazing ability and superior to it in yields. Rye will grow on poor lands.

BARLEY

Barley is quick growing, and a good feed crop. Sow it only on fertile land.

WHEAT

Blue Stem Wheat is a favorite in this part of the country for grazing or for grain. Wheat can stand more cold than any of the small grains. Sowings average 4 pecks of rye or wheat and 5 pecks of barley. See above about oats. Use a little over half these amounts with legumes. Applications of phosphate at planting time and nitrate of soda about March 1 usually greatly increase yields of all small grains.

PEANUTS

A legume which is a cash crop from the sale of the peanuts, a hay crop, and a land builder. However, if care is not exercised peanuts will impoverish instead of enrich the land due to the temptation to market the crop and put nothing back in its place. Practically all soils, even the prairie types, will produce good peanuts, but the light, sandy types are preferable when growing for the market. Peanuts do best when following well fertilized crops. When not following them or when grown on poor soils, they should be fertilized at or before planting with 500 pounds of "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate or basic slag.

Runners are the favorite for hogs, and many hogs are fattened on peanuts. The Small White Spanish is considered by many as the favorite kind to grow to sell to the mills, with Runners being second choice and Improved Spanish the third. Frequently the Improved Spanish contain many "pops." This can largely be overcome, however, by inoculating the seed with Nitragin "E." The quality and yield of all peanuts will be improved by inoculation as has been demonstrated by tests. The cost is too small to omit it, and we strongly recommend it for greater profits.



Thick spacing is essential for high yields. Plantings are usually made in 2-2½-foot rows at the rate of 50 to 100 pounds of unshelled peanuts per acre. We do not stock shelled peanuts because they go bad fairly soon after being shelled. However, we can easily secure them for those wanting the shelled.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Resembles Rutabaga turnips in leaf and stalk, but is more thrifty and rank. A crop is ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks, and is relished as green feed by all stock, but especially hogs and poultry. Rape is popular for "greens" on the table. It is sown from August to May. Fertile soils are required, and seed are sown in drills or broadcast like turnips. Sow 5-10 pounds.

UPLAND RICE

Upland Rice is used for general feeding purposes on the farm. Also, it attracts doves and other birds, but doves especially like it. Flooded lowlands are not necessary for growing this kind. Any fairly fertile land having a reasonable amount of moisture is suitable, and should produce 20 to 40 bushels of 44 pounds each. Plant from late spring to early summer at the rate of 3 pecks per acre in 2½-foot rows, or 1½ bushels if broadcast, and cover 1 or 2 inches. Fertilize the same as for corn.

SAGRAIN

Sagrain is a wonderful forage and grain crop which resembles sorghum in looks, but is a rival of corn in the production of grain and for ensilage purposes. It will produce twice as much grain as corn under identical conditions, and considerably more forage. Sagrain will grow on lands unsuited for other grain. It will thrive with excess rains or drouth when corn will not. It will do much to solve our feed problems, and is relished by all livestock and poultry.

The grain has 90 per cent of the feeding value of corn, pound for pound. When the

heads mature, they may be cut with knives and fed to live stock and poultry with or without being threshed. The stalks are relished by stock. They are cut easily with a hoe or "poor man's harvester," and should be stored in a shed in an upright position. Plantings are made from April to August. Nearly all soils suit Sagrain.

Grohoma, Hegari and Kaffir Corn are kindred and similar crops. Practically all said about Sagrain is true of them. Hegari is the earliest of all, but the seed or grain has less weevil-resistance. Hegari and Kaffir seed are white, while Sagrain and Grohoma are brown or golden, and therefore, have higher feeding value. Drill 4 to 5 seed 9-10 inches apart in rows 3-3½ feet wide. Stands should be thinned about 2 stalks per hill for the most grain. Sow 8-10 pounds seed per acre.

VELVET BEANS

Early Speckled or 90-Day is a running bean, and the most widely used variety. However, **Bunch Velvet Beans** are gaining in popularity, especially for use on rich lands where the running kind makes an excessive

vine growth which wraps up the corn badly. Being vineless, this variety can be used advantageously with other crops besides corn, as well as in orchards. It can be utilized for hay and green forage. Some can be cut daily with a hoe. **Bunch Velvets** will make when planted as late as May and early June, but for best results, plant both varieties earlier.

We want to caution our customers that we exercise extreme care in the selection of our **Bunch Velvets**, but that regardless of who grows or sells them, there is always some danger of them reverting to the running kind, especially when planted on rows with corn where it is easy for them to run up on the corn. *We, therefore, will not guarantee Bunch Velvets not to run.* To avoid any risk, plant soy beans instead. They never run. **Velvet Beans** are extensively interplanted with corn. They are wonderful soil builders, and valuable producers of fall and winter feed. The seed of the two varieties are identical in appearance so it is especially important to purchase **Bunch Beans** from reliable sources only since they usually sell for over twice what the running kind does.

Wild Winter Peas

(*Lathyrus hirsutus*)

This unusual legume appeared in one of our hay meadows about 9 years ago. For several years we did not realize its possibilities, but during the last few, our observations have caused us to rank it very high as a winter grazing and very early spring hay plant. At present we have about 400 acres in **Wild Winter Peas**. We graze stock on them until March 15 or April 1, then take the stock off and get a cutting of high quality legume hay about the middle of May. Following cutting the hay, the peas grow out sufficiently to produce enough seed to shatter and reseed the land for the fall crop. Their reseeding ability is outstanding. Today they are still growing where we first noticed them 9 years ago.

We can recommend these peas for every acre of stiff soil in the South. The plants are similar in appearance to **Austrian Peas**, but the **Wild Winter Pea** seed are smaller and rough. Neither legume competes very much with the other. **Austrian Peas** are primarily intended as a cover crop on cultivated lands, whereas the **Wild Winter Peas** are especially adapted to pastures and meadows, and are capable of taking care of themselves much better and reseeding.

Our experience has not included the

lighter, sandy types, though we believe this pea will succeed on them. We do know that it does well on both wet bottom and uplands. The soil building value is splendid. Cuttings of hay following a good crop of these peas are usually luxuriant. A good stand of the peas on good land will afford abundant grazing from December until March or April, and stock seem to relish it in preference to that from many other plants. Applications of "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate, superphosphate or slag will pay.

A visit to our farm from December to May will convince you of the possibilities of this plant. Every live stock and hay grower can cut down his feed costs and step up his production with a liberal use of these **Wild Winter Peas**. Plantings should be made from September through December, the earlier the better. Broadcast 15 to 25 pounds per acre. The seed usually run high in hard seed, especially until late fall. It is not necessary to prepare the land, but we recommend harrowing or lightly discing the seed in, if convenient. Inoculate with **Nitragin** "C" for best results.



(Illustrated on outside front cover)

What to Plant

For Winter Cover Crops—The leading ones are Austrian Winter Peas and Hairy, Hungarian, Common, Willamette, Augusta and Mixed Vetches, Crimson Clover, Early Giant Southern Bur Clover, Persian Clover, Wild Winter Peas, Annual Yellow Melilotus, rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Others are Rape, Southern and California Bur, Black Medic, White Dutch, Hop, and Alsike Clovers.

For Summer Soil Improvement Purposes—Crotalaria, Sesbania, soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, peanuts, Lespedeza (all kinds), Kudzu, Beggarweed and Mung beans.

For Permanent Pastures—The most widely used ones in the South are Dallis, Bermuda and Carpet Grasses; Common, Kobe, Korean and Tenn. 76 Lespedezas; White Dutch, Black Medic, Persian and Hop Clovers. Other important ones include Wolf Tail, Red Top, Orchard and Kentucky Blue Grasses, and California Bur, Southern Bur and Alsike Clovers. Italian Rye and Rescue Grasses belong in this group, if not grazed too closely at seed maturing time, so as to permit reseeding.

For Temporary Pastures—The principal ones are small grains, Italian Rye Grass, Wild Winter Peas, Sweet Clover (White Melilotus), Yellow Melilotus, Hubam Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza Sericea, Crimson Clover, Red Clover, soybeans, Sudan Grass and Kudzu. Other worthwhile ones are vetch, Austrian Peas, Johnson Grass, Rescue Grass, Crotalaria Intermedia, Brown Top Millet, Beggarweed and Rape.

For Hay—The chief plants include Lespedeza Sericea, Kobe and Tenn. 76 Lespedeza,

Ootoatan and other varieties of soybeans, Wild Winter Peas, Johnson Grass, Alfalfa, Yellow Melilotus, Sweet Clover, Hubam Clover, Red Clover, peanuts and cowpeas. Other important ones include Korean and Common Lespedeza, Crimson Clover, Crotalaria Intermedia, Black Medic, Persian Clover, Beggarweed, Mung Beans, and Red Top, Dallis, Orchard, and Rescue Grasses. Tennessee (or German), Cattail and Brown Top Millets are used considerably for hay in some sections, especially in with cowpeas. Fine hay is gotten from a combination of Austrian Peas, Vetch, or Yellow Melilotus with oats, rye, barley, or wheat. Add plenty of grain to the mixture.

For Grain, Feed and Forage—Corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat, soybeans, Chufas, Early Speckled and Bunch Velvet Beans, cowpeas, peanuts, Egyptian Wheat or Shallu, Sagrain, Grohoma, Hegari, all millets, all canes or sorghums, Mung Beans and Upland Rice.

For Lawns—Buy Italian Rye Grass (the best winter and spring grass), Bermuda Grass (the best summer grass), Kentucky Blue Grass (for shady places), Canadian Blue Grass, Black Medic, White Dutch Clover, Hop Clover, and for certain purposes (golf courses, aviation grasses, etc.), Carpet, Dallis and Orchard Grasses.

For Feed for Birds—In their possible order of rank we recommend Sesbania, Benne, Brown Top Millet, Beggarweed, Egyptian Wheat or Shallu, Upland Rice, cowpeas, soybeans, peanuts, Chufas, Lespedeza, Cattail Millet, Sagrain and other grain sorghums and canes. The peas usually furnish feed in the early fall before other crops have ripened.

General Information

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Planting instructions are not considered necessary for small grains, sorghums, millets, corn, cotton, cowpeas, soybeans, velvet beans, etc. However, we have given planting suggestions and instructions in the foregoing descriptions where we feel they are especially needed.

In the case of many of the grasses and clovers we sell—which are principally pasture plants—no preparation of the land is essential. However, this does not mean that a drag harrow run over the surface once or

twice, preferably after sowing the seed broadcast, will not pay. It should be done whenever convenient, and it is especially desirable where a sod is on the land, which might prevent the seed from making good contact with the soil, or the surface is sloping, and drifting of seed by rains might occur.

We have sown pastures and fields many times without doing anything besides scattering the seed by hand or with a Cyclone or Cahoon seeder. It is cheaper, and usually better, NOT to plow for pastures, but if it is deemed advisable to level the ground so a

mowing machine can be operated later, or for some other good reasons, then the soil should be allowed to settle before the seed are sown—since a firm seedbed is essential to success. One or two good rains will do the settling. Be sure not to get small grass and clover seed covered over one-half inch at any time. If it is desirable to plant Yellow Melilotus, Lespedeza or some other clover, with small grain, sow the grain in the usual way, and scatter the small seed over the surface.

Pasture seed are usually sown broadcast, but planting in shallow drills (without covering) and putting out in small piles are good methods, also. The latter plan can hardly ever fail if fine barnyard manure is mixed with the seed, and seed requiring inoculation are well inoculated. Seed sown in drills and piles are longer giving maximum grazing than if broadcast, however. Those who sow only one grass or clover, and expect a satisfactory pasture, will usually be disappointed. A combination of at least two grasses and two clovers should be used, even if all are not sown at one time, or in one year. It usually takes 25-35 pounds of seed per acre to give a good start and provide a variety of grazing.

Do some experimenting every year. Increased plant growth due to liberal seedings will pay many times over whether enriching land or feeding stock. Do not be sparing with seed. Furthermore, it is the exception and not the rule, when a good permanent pasture can be had within six months. It usually takes longer, but plenty of seed are essential. Pastures should get better each succeeding year if properly seeded, fertilized and managed.

NITRAGIN INOCULATION

Inoculation isn't merely advisable, but is necessary for most legumes unless being planted on land where kindred crops have been recently grown successfully. Even then, money spent on inoculation is good insurance, and we recommend it. Poor inoculation, or no inoculation, is responsible for more legume failures than any other cause. Often farmers do not realize the importance of inoculation, and omit it, to their regret and loss. They should always use it to get the most from their seed, soil and labor. Legumes can "rob" the soil. If not properly inoculated they "steal" fertility from the soil. If inoculated with Nitragin, they draw fertility from the air . . .



grow faster, heavier . . . make more and richer feed . . . return more nitrogen and organic matter to the soil . . . protect and build up the soil. The cheapest legume crop insurance money can buy is NITRAGIN! It pays well in producing larger crops.



Soybean yields are often increased 25 to 100 per cent by inoculating the seed. Inoculating is an easy operation, and the cost averages only 15-20c per acre. Some double the required amount of inoculation to be on the safe side. Both Southern Bur Clovers carry their inoculation in the burs, but no other clovers do. Vetch, Austrian Peas, Crotalaria, Sesbania, Wild Winter Peas, Mung Beans, Beggarweed, Black Medic and all other legumes require inoculation, unless the soil contains the proper bacteria. Soybeans, peanuts and cowpeas should be inoculated. No grasses, small grains, Rape, cane, millet, corn, cotton, Chufas, Upland Rice, Benne, Sagrain and other grain sorghums, and Egyptian Wheat need inoculation.

We sell NITRAGIN INOCULATION, "The Original and Dated Inoculator" put up in handy tins. The culture groups or "families" are given, along with quotations, on the backs of all of our price lists. When ordering, be sure to specify kind of seed to be inoculated. The various kinds of NITRAGIN are put up in different sized cans, as our price lists will show. Seed may be inoculated with soil, and the usual rate is 1 pound for 5 pounds of seed. Soil on which a legume has recently grown successfully will inoculate for all legumes in that group. Soil inoculation is not greatly used now because the commercial is cheap, easier to use, and much surer of success. Moreover, there is danger of parasites and other contamination from the soil, and we do not now recommend it.

How to Inoculate—Each can of inoculation has these simple directions on it. "Place seed on floor, on canvas, or in tub. Mix contents of this can thoroughly with water. Large seeds (soybeans, etc.) require about 1 pint of water per bushel of seed. Small seeds (Alfalfa, etc.) require about 1 quart of water per bushel of seed. Pour NITRAGIN mixture gradually on seed. Mix well until all seeds are thoroughly coated with the black substance. Seed will dry in a few minutes. **PLANT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**" If soil is used, it should be dry and pulverized, and be stirred into dampened seed (not wet). If the soil is sandy, some syrup or glue in the water will cause some soil to stick to every seed, which is the desired objective.



DU BAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

Ask for Folder Telling How to Use

Du Bay Disinfectants are offered for the treatment of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, cotton, potatoes, vegetable, flower, and other seed to control disease organisms carried on the seed; to prevent seed from rotting under unfavorable soil conditions; and to inhibit early damping-off of seedlings. Seed treatment with Du Bay Disinfectants usually results in increased stands and yields. This is often quite outstanding with cotton. Literature telling the functions of and how to use the proper disinfectant for the kind or kinds of seed in which you are interested will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

The cost of using Du Bay Disinfectants is practically nothing compared to the benefits. For example, 2 cents a bushel pays for Ceresan for oats, 10 to 15 cents a bushel pays for 2 per cent Ceresan for cotton, and for corn the cost runs about 1 1/5 cents per acre.

Almost every Experiment Station in the country has proven the great value of treating seed with these well known disinfectants. In 1937, the North Carolina Experiment Station made 9 tests with cotton seed treated with 2 per cent Ceresan (mercury dust) as compared to untreated seed. The treated seed averaged 267 pounds more cotton per acre. *You cannot afford NOT to treat your seed.*



New Improved Ceresan increased the yield of oats 19.1 bushels per acre.

Prices on the different kinds and sized cans of Du Bay Disinfectants are given on the backs of all of our price lists. We are one of the few jobbers which the manufacturer has appointed in the South, and we carry a large stock at all times from which to serve our customers. *The practice of treating seed is growing by leaps and bounds. You lose if you fail to treat!*

FERTILIZATION

Fertilization has a tremendous effect on legumes. Results are impressive from applications on cover crops and pasture clovers. Better clovers mean richer lands; richer lands spell better grasses. *First in importance is phosphate (which is available in several forms), second, lime, and third, stable manure.* All soils need at least 200-400 pounds of phosphate per acre for legumes, or 400-600 pounds "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate or basic slag, unless they follow a crop liberally fertilized with phosphate in some form. *Increases in green matter of 100 to 300 per cent are common from such applications.*

COLLOIDAL
LONFOSCO
PHOSPHATE
THE SOIL BUILDER

It is best to apply "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate or basic slag on lands deficient in lime, and phosphate on the soils containing lime. Colloidal phosphate and slag have some lime in them, and may be put out with and when the seed are, *but plants should be up when phosphate is applied, unless contact with inoculated seed can be avoided, or unless "Non-acid Forming Phosphate" is used.* Straight acid or superphosphate will injure inoculation.

Lime loving legumes can nearly always be grown on acid soils by a plan that is simple and inexpensive, though many do not know that this is possible. The procedure is to treat the seed with double the recommended amount of inoculation and then to apply 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre or more of "Lonfosco" colloidal phosphate or basic slag.

PRICES, TERMS, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

Prices—Are subject to change without notice and stocks being unsold. Our latest price list is sent with this catalog, and we issue new ones monthly during main seasons.

We are glad to furnish current quotations at any time, but do not attempt to send them voluntarily to our entire mailing list every month. It is far too large a list for us to do it so often. Being farmer-seedsmen, with

many overhead expenses eliminated, we can and do sell below the market usually. However, it is not on the basis of price alone that we solicit your business, but on **Quality and Service**.

All prices are f. o. b. our shipping points, Estelle and Camden, on the L. & N. R. R., or point of no higher rate, unless otherwise stated.

Quantity Prices—We try to give reasonable price concessions on large lots, and invite inquiries. Ask for delivered quotations, also.

Terms—We can give better prices and service by requesting *cash with order*. Remittances should be made by money order, check, draft or money by registered letter. Stamps wrapped in wax paper are acceptable for small amounts. Shipments may be made C. O. D. or B/L attached, but we urge customers to send money in advance to save collection charges. Agricultural colleges and others operating under similar systems are accorded the buying privileges with us, to which they are accustomed.

Non-Warranty—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of seeds or plants we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. When given, purity and germination figures are for information only and without guarantee. No responsible seedsman gives any warranty because most of the failures are due to unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, unsatisfactory inoculation, etc., all of which are beyond his control.

How to Wire Us—Our phone number is 1011. Camden, Ala., is our telephone exchange and Western Union office. Selma, Ala., is our Postal Telegraph office. There are no extra charges for phoning wires to us from either place. *Customers are respectfully requested not to wire us collect, particularly when asking for quotations. Our prices do not allow for this expense.*

References—City National Bank of Selma, Ala.; Camden National Bank, Camden, Ala.; Merchants National Bank, Mobile, Ala.; Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; and many agricultural leaders throughout the South.

Transportation to Use, and Rates—Parcel post is cheaper than express for small quantities, and larger amounts often go economically by it. Seventy pounds may go in one package—150 miles for 84 cents, 300 miles for \$1.47, and 600 miles for \$2.52. *Seed are insured when money is sent for it.*

Seed take the 2nd class rate by express, and for this reason many customers use this quick service for medium and large sized orders. Many express agents do not handle seed often, and do not know that the 2nd class rate applies. Customers are urged to ask their agents about the express rate charged. *There are now express rates on seed between many points as low as 3rd class*

freight. Your agent can tell you whether your town is one of these points.

If you are not rushed for seed, freight is the cheapest transportation on 100 pounds or more, and sometimes on less. Most seed take 3rd class freight rates. Some seed which are entitled to 4th class (lower) rates include Sudan Grass, Johnson Grass, Sargrain, sorghums, and peanuts. Austrian Peas and cotton seed take 6th class. Soybeans, velvet beans, Mung beans, and cowpeas take the 8th on interstate shipments, but within the state the 10th class, which is lower, applies. Corn, oats, rye, barley, and wheat take the 10th class (the lowest), plus 5c cwt. All 6th, 8th, and 10th class items take the 4th class rate if shipments cross the Mississippi River.

We will gladly furnish any freight, express, and parcel post rates. Delivered prices will be cheerfully furnished at any time. Do not forget to tell us how and where to ship.

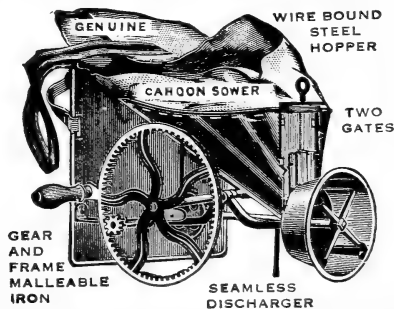
NOTICE—If seed are to be sent prepaid, or by parcel post, be sure to allow money for the purpose unless you do not mind the C. O. D. fees, as we cannot charge these small amounts. Consult your agent or postmaster for rates, or let us give them.

	PARCEL POST RATES From Darlington, Ala.	Postage First Pound	Each Addition- al Lb. Add.
First Zone	within 50 miles	\$0.08	\$0.01
Second Zone	within 50 to 150 miles	.08	.01
Third Zone	within 150 to 300 miles	.09	.02
Fourth Zone	within 300 to 600 miles	.10	.03½
Fifth Zone	within 600 to 1000 miles	.11	.05½

What You Want in seed may not be listed, but we will do our best to quote you if same is available. Your inquiries are solicited.

If our literature has interested you, we believe it will interest your friends. PLEASE SEND US THE NAMES OF SOME GOOD FARMERS. We will gladly mail this catalog to them, and your name will not be used if you prefer.

CAHOON SEED SOWER



Cahoon—Durable and dependable for sowing Austrian Peas, Vetch, Oats, Lespedeza, grass and clover seed, etc. Adjustable for different sized seed. Capacity, 3/5 bu. Shipping wt., 8 lbs.

Prices: \$4.40 f.o.b. here; \$4.75 postpaid.

(See page 36 for Cyclone Seed Sower)

Read What a Few of Our Customers Say

In Alabama . . .

"We would like to express to you our appreciation for your splendid service in handling our orders and working with us in every way that one could ask. We recommend your seed to be of the highest quality. They are all that you claim for them."—Conecuh County Exchange, Inc., A. G. Bolton, Mgr.

"All the seed that we have ever handled of yours have always come up to expectations. Our customers have obtained excellent results from the planting of them. Your seed have turned out better than those purchased from other companies. As to service, it has been all that we could ask."—C. Burkart & Company, Cullman County.

"I think I have the best pastures in Bibb County. The Dallis Grass seed I sowed two years ago did not do much until this year, but believe me, it is here now."—M. W. Fancher, Shelby County.

"We have always found you to handle seed of very high quality. Your service is excellent, and you are courteous and cooperative at all times. We expect to continue to give you a large portion of our business."—Coosa Farmers Exchange, Ralph W. Rayfield, Mgr.

"It is a pleasure to us to recommend your firm to any dealing in seed. Our experience with you has proven very satisfactory as to quality of seed and service."—Roberts, Luther & Company, Marshall County.

"It has always been a pleasure in every way to do business with your good firm, and particularly do we appreciate your policy of adhering to the sale of strictly quality merchandise."—Autry Greer & Sons, by E. S. Greer, Mobile County.

In Arkansas . . .

"I find your seed to do well in Arkansas, since they are grown and handled by a firm that is familiar with the needs of the South."—Bruce Kendall, Arkansas County.

"I have done some experimenting yearly with clover and grass varieties realizing our pasture crops are really the most valuable and the most important crops grown. Lambert's plump, clean seed were sown liberally, and the good stands of sturdy plants received was a pleasure. Lambert & Sons' valuable booklet reflects their outstanding knowledge of pasture plants."—C. W. Martin, Jackson County.

In Georgia . . .

"During 1938, I purchased most of my seed requirements from you and found them most satisfactory, and have been very successful with your grass seed, particularly the various classes of Lespedeza which I sowed on more than 100 acres of land."—Hughes Spalding, Fulton County.

"We are glad to tell you that your seed are the best and your service is prompt and good."—S. C. Hudson & Son, Elbert County.

In North Carolina . . .

"We are happy to renew our many years of dealing with your firm again. It has always been a pleasure to transact business with a firm whose integrity we have always held to be so high, and whose stocks we have always found to be of a uniformly high quality and dependability."—Job P. Wyatt & Sons Company, by W. Greyson Quarles, Mgr., Wake County.

Statements from Our Banks

Camden, Alabama
January 12, 1937

"To Whom It May Concern:

"We have known and patronized R. E. Lambert & Sons, farmers and seedsmen, for a number of years and have known the members of the firm intimately. Their products have always proved to be of high grade, and our relations very satisfactory."

CAMDEN NATIONAL BANK,
E. W. Berry, President.

Selma, Alabama
January 11, 1937

"To Whom It May Concern:

"The firm of R. E. Lambert & Sons, Darlington, Alabama, in our opinion, has been of great benefit to the farmers and stock raisers of the South. Their reputation for fair dealings and thoroughness in business cannot be questioned.

"We believe that any transactions you might have with them will prove entirely satisfactory. We appreciate them as customers, as well as citizens of this community."

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK
OF SELMA,
By H. Glenn Boyd, Pres.

Mobile, Alabama
February 28, 1939

"To Whom It May Concern:

"For a number of years the name of R. E. Lambert & Sons of Darlington, Alabama, has been well and favorably known to us.

"Their record of service to the agriculture and animal husbandry of the South is an enviable one. Their reputation for fair dealings and business-like methods is unquestioned.

"We have confidence in their integrity and responsibility, and our relationship with them is most satisfactory and pleasant."

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL
BANK OF MOBILE,
By E. W. Faulk, Vice Pres.

About Lambert's Seed and Service

In Florida . . .

"It is indeed a pleasure to deal with your firm, and we hope that the coming year will provide the opportunity for us to increase substantially our orders for seed."—Island Landscape Company, Palm Beach County.

"We beg to state that we have found your seed as good as the best, and we have found your service always satisfactory. It has been a pleasure to do business with your company. We expect to continue to buy a good portion of our seed requirements that develop from time to time from you."—Rex Lumber Company Farms, by W. D. McRae, Mgr., Jackson County.

"The germination of all seeds that I have bought from you in the past eight years has been very satisfactory, and your prompt, efficient service and cooperation has been 100 per cent."—Grover S. Bell, Palm Beach County.

"I have sown seeds from you for a number of years, and have always found them satisfactory."—Winchester Dairy, by E. L. Winchester, Palm Beach County.

In Kentucky . . .

"As a regular customer of yours from one year to another, I find your seed just as advertised and your service very prompt."—J. S. Reynolds, M.D., Bell County.

"It has been a real pleasure to do business with a firm that I can have full confidence in. I know that the seed I buy from you will be as good or better than represented to be, and I do not hesitate to recommend your seed to any of my farmer friends."—U. S. Nofsinger, Muhlenberg County.

In Louisiana . . .

"I have purchased large amounts of seed from you. Our dealings have been pleasant. It is a satisfaction to get what you want when you want it."—C. R. Minor, Caddo Parish.

"We have bought seeds from you for several years. Recently we purchased from you a carload of Florida Phosphate; also a young Hereford bull for our farm near Eufaula, Alabama, and it gives us pleasure to say we are well satisfied with everything you have sent us. We like to do business with people like yourselves, and appreciate the promptness and care our orders always receive."—R. L. Hill Lumber Company, Inc., by R. S. Hill, Orleans Parish.

In Mississippi . . .

"We have purchased field seed from you for a number of years, and we are glad to say that we have become more and more appreciative of the quality goods you handle."—Noxubee County Co-Operative, A.A.L., by Robert C. Jackson, Mgr.

"I have been buying seeds from you people for years. I find you to be absolutely reliable in all transactions, honest shippers, and a pleasure to do business with."—T. C. Barge, Lincoln County.

"I wish to take this means of thanking you for the service and quality of the seeds you have furnished me in the past. They seem to be adapted to this climate 100 per cent."—Jas. Rutledge, Claiborne County.

"We have used your seed for years, and think they are great. None better!"—Prentiss County Cooperative, A.A.L.

"I have bought seed of you for several years for use in Mississippi, and have always found them very satisfactory. Your guarantee as to germination, etc., has always been fulfilled, and the plants have grown in satisfactory manner."—W. C. Longmire, Siskiyou County, California.

In Oklahoma . . .

"It has been a real pleasure to do business with a firm that we can have full confidence in, and we know that the seed we buy from you will be as good or better than represented to be."—Roach Seed Company, Okmulgee County.

"I have bought nearly all kinds of seed from you for the past six or seven years, and have found them of the highest type that could be grown. I think you are the best seed house in the South. Your business is built on honor and principle is why you cover such a wonderful territory."—Henry R. Latimer, McCurtain County.

In South Carolina . . .

"For more than ten years I have bought seed from you. The seed have been true to name and of good germination. Your service has been prompt and courteous."—Dr. Wade Stackhouse, Dillon County.

"I have been doing business with you for the past two years and have found your seed and service very satisfactory."—B. D. Dargan, Darlington County.

In Texas . . .

"I will say that the Dallis seed obtained from you are the only ones I have ever had to come up. The last planting was timed, and was showing nicely in three weeks."—J. W. Cox, M.D., Limestone County.

"It is always a pleasure to deal with your good firm, and I hope that we can have friendly dealings to our mutual advantage for a long time in the future."—The Bennett Ranch, Jackson County.

"We have found that your seeds are clean and uniform in every way, and that they give complete satisfaction. We have known of your house for a long time, and know it to be an absolutely reliable source of supply for all kinds of good seed. We enjoy doing business with you."—Black Bros., Red River County.



● A group of future herd sires. We supply breeding stock from our herd to many cattlemen in various parts of the South. Inquiries on cattle are solicited. ●

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR SALE

Registered Polled Hereford Cattle—We have the largest polled herd in the South-eastern States, averaging 250 head, and well known blood lines are represented. Many cattlemen look upon Polled Herefords as "the preferred beef breed" of today. For over 20 years we have bought our herd bulls out of leading herds in the North and West at a cost of \$500 each or more. The herd is Government accredited. Breeding stock is for sale at all times. We have many satisfied mail order customers in seven states. Correspondence solicited. Visitors are welcome at all times.

"As I told you when at your place the other day, I have been to all the largest ranches in the South, and you have the finest herd of cattle I have ever seen. They are so well-boned and uniform in size and color. Watching them is a sight I will long remember."—E. T. Rosengrant, Secretary, Greater Mobile-Gulf Coast Fair Association, Mobile, Ala.

Pure Honey, extracted, and made bright and delicious principally from white sweet clover is for sale as long as it lasts. Delivered prices subject to market changes are: 5 lb. pail, 85c; 10 lb. pail, \$1.50; and 20 lbs., \$2.90.

Bee Supplies—Manufactured by G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin, and Dandant's Foundation, are carried in stock. This is a leading line of beeware, and is used by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Write us for the Lewis catalog.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

Cyclone — Fine for sowing all large and small seed which are commonly broadcast. Simply constructed, easily operated, and very popular. Has adjustable feed gate. Oscillating feed plate won't clog. Capacity ½ bu. Shipping wt., 4 lbs.



Prices: \$2.25 f.o.b. here; \$2.50 postpaid.

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"A Farmer is no richer than his soil—for Land's sake use LONFOSCO"

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"LONFOSCO" COLLOIDAL PHOSPHATE

A Soil Builder and Conditioner

Here is a copy of an analysis published by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C., on the chemical composition of Florida Colloidal Phosphate.

PHOSPHORUS

Is an essential element to plant and animal life.

Phosphorus improves the quality of legumes and pastures.

The Phosphoric Acid in "Lonfosco" does not leach out.

	PER CENT
Silica (SiO ₂)—Total	16.800
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	16.670
Ferric Oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)—Total Iron	4.250
CALCIUM OXIDE (LIME) (CaO)	25.200
Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	.210
PHOSPHORIC ACID (P ₂ O ₅)	23.630
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	.400
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	.360
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	1.150
Titanium Oxide (TiO ₂)	.360
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)—Total Sulphur	.000
Chlorine (Cl)	.010
Fluorine (F)	1.450
Manganese Oxide (MnO)	.013
Chromium (Cr ₂ O ₃)	.038
Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅)	.010

CALCIUM

is necessary for plant growth. It also sweetens the soil and corrects that overacid condition.

IRON

Makes for that vigorous, healthy deep green foliage.

GUARANTEED

By the manufacturer to contain a MINIMUM of 18% total Phosphoric Acid, but the average composition tests 20% to 23%. The Lime content runs around 25%.

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It is highly important to feed phosphorus to Austrian Peas, Vetch, Crotalaria, pasture clovers and all other legumes. With its high grade colloidal phosphate, LONFOSCO not only supplies this essential food but also reduces soil acidity, a vital matter on many soils.

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HELPS PREVENT NITROGEN LOSSES

LONFOSCO helps prevent the evaporation and leaching of nitrogen, whether in the form of commercial fertilizer, manure or cover crop.

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Because it is marketed in pellet form, LONFOSCO is easier and cleaner to distribute than phosphates which are prepared in powdered form.

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Approved by U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. LONFOSCO qualifies for payments of \$6.00 per ton when applied according to Government regulations under cover crops, on pastures, etc. The usual application is 500 pounds per acre.

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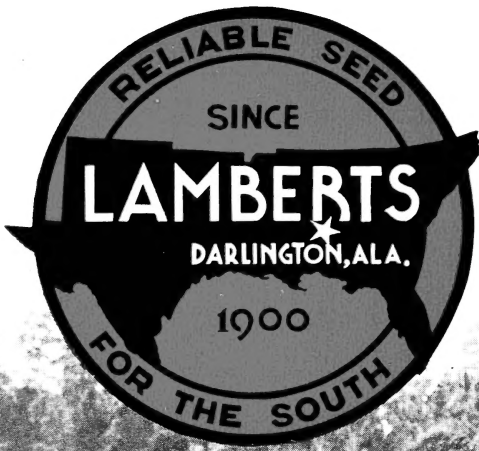
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"Lonfosco" Will Definitely Improve Your Crops
and It Will Most Certainly Build Up and Recondition Worn Out Land

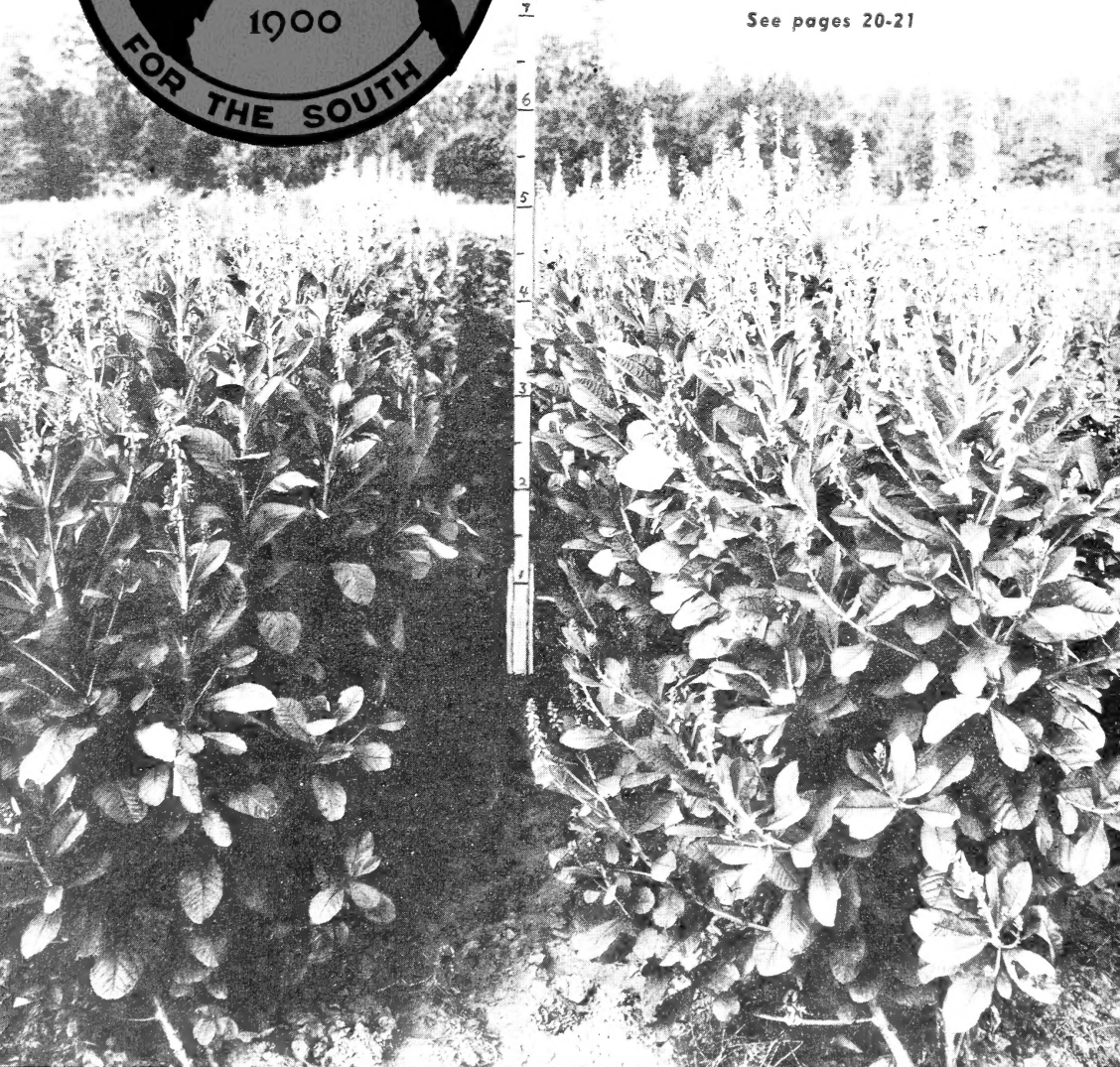


CROTALARIA

"The King of Summer
Soil-building
Legumes"



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