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WILLET'S 1919

SPRING CATALOG
FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
 AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Inoculate Your Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and all other legume crops with

**Mulford Cultures**

FOR LEGUMES

**Small Cost**

Notice how much bigger inoculated Soy Beans may grow than un inoculated. Drawing made from actual photograph.

Un inoculated Soy Beans

Photographed on same scale. Plant on right not inoculated—Plant on left inoculated with Mulford Culture for Soy Beans. All other conditions identical.

**THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF**

ALFALFA

CRIMSON CLOVER

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE CLOVER

RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER

Mammoth Clover

Burr Clover

Yellow Clover

Berseem Clover

Cow Peas

SOY BEANS

Canada Field Peas

PEANUTS

VETCH

Horse Beans

VELVET BEANS

Perennial Peas

SWEET PEAS

GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS

Lupins

Sainfoin

Lespedeza

Beggar Weed

Kudzu

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

**PRICES**

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

5-Acre Size, $5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")

1-Acre Size...........................................$1.50

1-4 Acre Size........................................... .50

Small Size (Supplied only in 4 varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas).......................... .25

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method.

**FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST**

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

Put up for the following crops:

**THE STANDARD INOCULATION**

Farmogerm

HIGH BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA for CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS and OTHER LEGUMES

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Georgia

AGENTS

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

UNIT PRICE TO CUSTOMER

Garden Size Bottle

(1/4 Acre) .............$ .50 each

One-Acre Size Bottle 1.50

Five-Acre Bottle........ 5.00
INTRODUCTORY

This Catalog is informative and in a large and general way rather than the usual seed catalog, which is often only commercial and is only intended to stress and sell certain seeds on which there is extra profit.

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT!

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

Hardbound Pages. Subscription yearly.—Orders for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies: Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S. M.), $1; Florida Grower (W.), $1; Progressive Farmer (N.C.), $1; Southern Fruit Grower (Tenn.), (M.), 50c; Country Gentleman (W.), $1; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), $1.15; Breeder's Gazetle Chronicle, $1.50; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet's daily "Common Sense Comments," $8.00. Also Mr. Willet's new book, just out, "The Divinity of the Undivine." $1.35, postpaid.

JANUARY 1, 1919.

INDEX

| Apple Pie Melon | 28 |
| Collards | 10 |
| Arichokes, Globe | 4 |
| Corn, Field | 30-31-32-33 |
| Artichokes, Jerusalem | 4-51 |
| Corn, Garden | 15-18 |
| Asparagus Bunches and Knives | 4 |
| Corn, Kaffir | 47-48 |
| Beans | 4-7 |
| Corn, Pop | 33-34 |
| Beans, Garden | 4 |
| Cotton Seed | 33-41 |
| Beans, Velvet | 44-46 |
| Cream Separators | 62 |
| Beets | 7 |
| Cucumbers | 13 |
| Beggar Weed | 52 |
| Dahsheen | 14 |
| Broom Corn | 33 |
| Dog Remedies | 62 |
| Rene | 28 |
| Egg Plant | 14 |
| Brooders | 59-60 |
| Farmorgem-Front Cover Inside | 62 |
| Bird Supplies | 68 |
| Fertilizer | 30-68 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 30 |
| Feteritas | 48 |
| Buckwheat | 52 |
| Grass, Lawn | 30 |
| Bug Death | 59 |
| Grass, Misc. | 55-56 |
| Bulbs | 30 |
| Grass, Roots | 57 |
| Cabbages | 7-9 |
| Grafting Mixture | 57 |
| Cabbage, Plants | 7 |
| Grafting Materials | 57 |
| Cantaloupes | 10-11-12 |
| Greeting | 57 |
| Carrots | 9-10 |
| Herbs | 28 |
| Cassava | 51 |
| Hog Gooers | 50 |
| Cattle Dip, Toxic | 59 |
| Incubators | 59 |
| Cauliflower | 10 |
| Insecticides | 59 |
| Celery | 10 |
| Jurassic | 58-59 |
| Chufas | 51 |
| Kale | 14 |
| Citron, Preserving | 27 |
| Kansas Stock Melon | 27 |
| Clover | 54-55 |
| Lawn Mowers and Rollers, etc. | 30 |
| Poultry Supplies | 59-62 |
| Peaches | 48 |
| Pumkins & Coubaw | 21 |
| Millet, German | 48 |
| Radishes | 15-18 |
| Millet, Japanese | 48-49 |
| Raffle Tape | 4 |
| Millet, Pearl, Brown | 48 |
| Rape, Essex | 23-51 |
| Milo Maize | 48 |
| Rice, Upland | 32 |
| Mustard | 15-16 |
| Romaine | 15 |
| Mulford Cultures, Front Cover, Inside | 63 |
| Rye | 88 |
| New Things Stressed | 63 |
| Salzf | 57 |
| Oats | 52-53 |
| Spinach | 18 |
| Oka | 16 |
| Seed Sowers | 58 |
| Onion Seed and Sets, 17-18 | 63 |
| Shali | 48 |
| Parsley and Parsnip | 17-18 |
| Slug Shot | 58 |
| Pearl and Canada Field | 48 |
| Sorghum | 46-47 |
| Pearl, Cow or Field | 41-43 |
| Spraying Machines | 59 |
| Peas, Garden | 18-19 |
| Squash | 33-34 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 43-44 |
| Stalk CP, Japanese | 49-50 |
| Sunflower | 51 |
| Pecan Nuts | 52 |
| Swiss Chard | 7 |
| Pecan Nuts | 52 |
| Tomato | 24-25 |
| Peppers | 19 |
| Tomate | 24-25 |
| Pepper | 19 |
| Tostinate | 48 |
| Planting Calendar | 6 |
| Trees, Fruit, Ornamentals | 30-64 |
| Planting Calendar | 57 |
| Tree Sims | 30-64 |
| Plant Setters | 9 |
| Turnips | 25-36 |
| Parsleys | 9 |
| Turnips, Irish | 19-20 |
| Parsmits, etc. | 21 |
| Turnips, Sweet | 20-21 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 41-44 |
| Pots, Earthware | 62 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 41-44 |
| Poultry Feed | 62 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 41-44 |
| Poultry Remedies | 62 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 41-44 |
| Poultry Remedies | 62 |
| Peas, Cow or Field | 41-44 |
| Poultry Remedies | 62 |

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

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

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 20 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D. Accounts—Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory references. Augusta reference preferred.

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

We Deliver Free.—We will deliver free of expense to buyer all Vegetable and Flower Seed sold by the packet, ounce, and up to 1-4 pound. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pins, gaits, peaks, half-bushel, etc. If wanted sent by the post at extra charge as noted below.

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

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES—The American-Railway Express Company gives lowered express rate on seeds as second class matter. Shipment of 13 pounds seed in a 300 mile radius from Augusta, costs about 40 cents.

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

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

FOURTH CLASS (Domestic Parcel Post) ZONE RATES

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CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Size Limit is 84 inches for combined length and girth.

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

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

Your Zone—Find your Zone (distance from Augusta) from your Postmaster or a Geographic Map.
Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

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

JANUARY
For the Garden—Manure and prepare soil. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also salt. Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Early crop of English Peas; set out the earliest carrots, kales, and turnips. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting. Early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets and cauliflower, prune vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet's Insecticide. Sow flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

FEBRUARY
For the Garden—Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hot beds, egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English leeks, endive, celery, mustard, and parsnips. Sow radish, spinach, and turnips for early planting and transplanting. Start these earlier than seeds, and the plants will be ready for transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Plant sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada dahlia and careless barley. Towards the end of month grasses and clover can be put in. Sow hardy barley; cut in April makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beet. Comes off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow dwarf Essex rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted.

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

For the Farm—Sow spring onions, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds, the earlier the better. Sow hardy lettuce, an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Sow carrots, parsnips, to be used for hogs, and for hogs. Put in first crop of Spanish peanuts. The month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get land in condition for planting cotton.

APRIL
For the Garden—Replant any seeds necessary to secure good stand. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, squash and cucumbers; lawn grass; flower seed, Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out for a fine bed for pepper in the fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, here for birds, fettiera, sudan grass, dasheen, watermelons.

For the Farm—The cotton planting month. Buy Willet's Cotton Planting Seed. Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chaff, peanuts, rice, watermelons and all sorghums; millets and fodder corn can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, vegetables, and hay. Plant sweet potato draws. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallot sets, all fine seed for peppers in the fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, here for birds, fettiera, sudan grass, dasheen, watermelons.

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

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

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

For the Farm—Plant the Farm—onions, radishes, collards, sorghums, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant late corn and early cottons. Plant sweet potato cuttings, sudan grass and fettiera and kaffir and beggar weed.

JULY

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

AUGUST
For the Garden—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, Romwine, salsify, or turnips and parsley can be sown. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. Early flowering bulbs can be planted.

For the Farm—Prepare the Farm—fields for fall vegetables. Plant squash, cucumbers, and beans in November. Cut in bloom makes excellent hay, and no beards can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed by other grains or clover or early crops. Sow crimson clover. Sow sugar clover in Bermuda fields and in corn and cotton middles. Sow vetches, grasses and clover for winter protection. Plant Dwarf Essex Rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

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

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

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

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

NOVEMBER
For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month; also strawberry beds. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to get ready to start spraying. Sow lawn grass and improve October corn. Sow clover on fall land for grazing and cover crop to improve soil.

For the Farm—Gather and bank sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat must be sown. Sow can be made in flour peaks, vegetables and clover and Willet's grazing mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing and cover crop to improve soil.

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

For the Farm—Oats, wheat, vetches and clover can be sown. Rye and barley for grazing and grain crops. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.
A large portion of this book has been devoted to the development and cultivation of asparagus. The detail is amazing and the reader is left with a wealth of information on how to grow asparagus. The text also briefly goes over other various types of seeds that can be ordered from the company. For example, garden seeds are advised to be kept in order at once with very many asparagus seeds. The book is a great resource for anyone looking to grow asparagus and includes prices andgrowers.
BLACK VALENTINE—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and very hardy, holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5 1/2 inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed medium size, black. Becoming more popular each season, hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 50c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $3.25; peck $5.75; bushel $18.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety: long, straight, round and bushy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color, and of a fleshy appearance. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 50c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $3.00; peck $6.25; bu. $18.00.

BURpee’s STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Marked by extreme earliness and productive ness. Brittle and saddleback in Hardier and will stand frostbetter than many other early kinds; entirely stringless. Makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 30c; pint 50c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $3.00; peck $6.25; bushel $16.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX-GRENEWELL’S—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while for freezing in large quantities it cannot be equalled. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3 1/2 inches long, straight and flat; light cream, wax color. Seed shell brown, splashed with purplish black. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 30c; pint 50c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $3.25; peck $5.75; bushel $18.00.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening, 5 1/4 inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $2.70; peck $4.75; bushel $15.00.

WARDWELL’S KIDNEY WAX—Early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. Grows taller than Golden Wax. The truckers’ favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; 1/2 peck $2.70; peck $4.75; bushel $16.00.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, very hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage very coarse and stringless; dark green, 4 to 4 1/2 inches long, straight, flat, broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter white. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; 1/2 peck $2.70; peck $4.75; bushel $15.00.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—Of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong healthy foliage, pods, 4 1/2 to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white, excellent quality. Seed oblong, glossy black. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 85c; 1/2 peck $3.25; peck $5.60; bushel $17.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 DAYS—Old and favorite wax plant, medium late. Variation from the Old Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender of good quality either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Packet 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; 1/2 peck $2.70; peck $4.75; bushel $15.00.
POLE, OR CORNFIELD SNAP

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

*Culture*—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put in or on the vines, around. One half of each hill is allowed for plants, the other half for the sunflower leaves to give sunlight. Ready for market, 70 to 80 days.

**SOUTHERN WHITE GREASEBACK, OR FAT HORSE**—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 40c; pint 60c; quart $1.15; 1/2 peck $6.40; bushel $18.75.

**RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT OR CORN-HILL**—An old variety; popular for planting among corn; gives fair crop without use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 40c; pint 70c; quart $1.20; 1/2 peck $4.35; peck $8.75; bushel $18.75.

HENDERSON’S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small limas. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 50c; pint 60c; quart $1.05; 1/2 peck $3.75; peck $6.25; bushel $18.75.

**JACKSON’S WONDER**—A flat brown bean, mottled, with deep brown spots; size somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Georgia; fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in dryest weather and almost drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butterbean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, and it kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 60c; quart $1.05; 1/2 peck $3.75; peck $6.25; bushel $18.75.

**FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA**—A sure bearing Pole Lima bean. You can’t beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on pool land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It’s a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 60c; quart $1.05; 1/2 peck $3.75; peck $6.25; bushel $18.75.

**SMALL LIMA, OR CAROLINA SIEVA** (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 40c; pint 60c; quart $1.15; 1/2 peck $4.00; peck $6.40; bushel $18.25.

LIMA BEANS

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

*Culture*—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather is warm. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be placed 3 feet apart. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1 1/2 inches deep. About 1 1/2 to 2 pecks plants an acre.

**BURPEE’S LARGE BUSH LIMA**—A bush form of the large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. Productive; its dwarf character is well established. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 40c; pint 70c; quart $1.20; 1/2 peck $4.15; peck $7.25; bushel $19.75.

**OLD HOMESTEAD, OR IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER**—Pods seven to eight inches in length, saddle-backed and solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 70c; quart $1.20; 1/2 peck $4.35; peck $8.75; bushel $18.75.

**SOUTHERN PROLIFIC**—A Southern bean. Stands Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is to in damp land among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 35c; pint 60c; quart $1.05; 1/2 peck $3.75; peck $6.25; bushel $17.50.

**KENTUCKY WONDER**

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

*Culture*—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather is warm. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be placed 3 feet apart. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1 1/2 inches deep. About 1 1/2 to 2 pecks plants an acre.

**BURPEE’S LARGE BUSH LIMA**—A bush form of the large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. Productive; its dwarf character is well established. Packet 8c and 10c; 1/2 pint 40c; pint 70c; quart $1.20; 1/2 peck $4.15; peck $7.25; bushel $19.75.
**BEETS**

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June. Seed should be soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover 1 inch; thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 1½ inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for "greens."

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

**EARLY ECLIPSE**—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe-shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish foliage and red veins. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.00.

**LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)**—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 40c; pint 65c; quart $1.15; ½ peck $4.00; peck $6.50; bushel $18.25.

**SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE**—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.00.

**SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET**—Sow spring and fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Poultry fond of it; take a dozen or two of the leaves, tie them in a bunch and hang them up so that the chickens can pick at them easily. The birds are extremely fond of this kind of greens. Not grown for its roots, but as a salad; desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxylike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. A very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. The new leaves are always put out from the center of the plant. The leaves are large, with heavy stems very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c.

**BEETS FOR STOCK. OR MANGEW WURZEL.**

**NORBITAN GIANT**—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

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

**PERFECTION**—The variety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ½ pound $1.50; pound $4.

**CABBAGES**

Our Cabbage Seed.—We pay more for our cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America. Our Cabbages are grown for us by the best-known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. No better cabbage seed than those we offer.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January, February, or early March; later, sow the early varieties out of doors, in March or April; for
winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 12 inches apart in rows 2½ ft to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. For cabbage and collard "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with Solution Acanthate Lead. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seed sown, are ready for transplanting in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers. Cabbage seed are higher than ever known.

**EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in weight. If the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is always sure to form fine, solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the round-headed cabbages. Will average about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by C. H. Willett; can be either round-headed or cone-shaped, and are larger in size. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently 14 to 16 pounds per crate, which is all of the round-headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95% April and all at same time. Pkt. 10c; oz. $1.25; 4 ozs. $3.50; Ib. $12.00.

**GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER**—For market gardener or planter, one of the best; large size, handsome color, fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; Ib. $6.00.

**EARLY WINNINGSTAND**—A Prussian cabbage: a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; 4 ozs. $2.50; lb. $8.00.

**EARLY LARGE YORK**—Very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—6 inches in row. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $6.00.

**WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER**—Surehead has all the individual type of the large Flat Dutch and emasculated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure heading. One of the finest for early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads hard. It is a true, solid, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $6.00.

**IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH**—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 15 pounds. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $6.00.

**IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD**—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $6.00.

**CAROLINA WINTER**—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-head cabbage. Exploited and only listed by a few. The largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for next year) and will never cold-kill. Is of immense size; often 3 or 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 1½ tons an acre. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in August at 12½ per ton—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer circumference. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March and April and no later than May 15th. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 90c; 4 ozs. 2.50; 1 Ib. $8.00.

**GREEN GLAZED**—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $8.00.

**BUNCOMBE, OR NORTH CAROLINA WINTER**—A firm, solid, hard header, and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $8.00.

**PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD**—Now in Sept.; very hard and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $8.00.

**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH**—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; hard, strong and flat toed on roots. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. $2.00; lb. $6.00.

**One Acre in Cabbage would make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or ten tons of fine succulent feed for man, hog and...**
Succession Cabbage.

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against out-worms or your money back.

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

CARROTS

Culture—One ounce plants a 100-foot row: 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 190 days. Best time for planting August to October.

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

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

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 3 ins. apart in 18-in. drills for roots to attain full size. Packet 5c: 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; pound $1.00.

CHANTENAY—Deep Scarlet of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.00.

HALF-LONG DAHVER—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.00.

WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS

BY EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

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

We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders. October to April, also in midsummer. All varieties. Read "Cabbage plants—Parcel Post," just below for method of growing. All cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000 $2.50; 2,000 $2.25; 5,000 to 10,000 $2.00 per 1,000 f. o. b. grower, for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

BY PARCEL POST PREPAID (Frost Proof)

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich, deep friable and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000+ plants per acre, ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 50c per 100; 1,000 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.25 by parcel post, prepaid.

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

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

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

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

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered and grown largely above the ground. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Grows on soil adapted to cabbage; same methods of cultivation answer. Seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. Put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 93 to 120 days. Market for May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Also plant September 1st for December and January and this fall planting (in large use in Louisiana) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imputed directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet 25c; ounce $0.25; ¼ pound $0.80; pound $2.50.

CELERY

Culture—Germiates within 1 to 2 weeks. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 4 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound $2.50.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound $2.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCING — A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; blanches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of crisp, tender and of fine flavor, keeps well. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; ¼ lb. $1.75; lb. $5.00.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

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

Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September, if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring, for every farmer’s garden in the South Atlantic States grow collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but Collards. Negroes eat “Collard greens” three times a day: a market 5-cent Collard boiled lasts through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the Collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 10 pounds per plant. The principal market garden crop about this city. Are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. Ready in 125 to 160 days. Market October to February.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 150 feet row. Sow spring or summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Rapid growers about Augusta: seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6 ½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Plant Collards in Florida, January and February, September and October. Sixteen ounces seed for one acre. For cabbage and collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate lead. For lice use "Black Leaf 40c." For Succession—Collards can be followed by tomato, pepper, egg plant, about June 1st to June 15th; and by other sets, turnips for salad, mustard or kale in September and October.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.50.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Read Collard culture above. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.65.

COLLARD PLANTS.

COLLARD PLANTS delivered May 1st to November 1st, each with order, as follows: By Express 50c for $1.00; 1000 for $1.75; 3,000 at $1.65; 5,000 at $1.50 per 1,000. By Postal Package, postage prepaid, 100, 500, 300, 40c per 100; 500 for $1.65; 1000 for $3.00, by Post, prepaid. No plants sent C. O. D. We sell enormous amounts of collard plants; it is cheaper to buy than for you to grow them yourself.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. As against insects, plant every 15th row in squashes and also end of each row.
After crop is gathered turn in hogs. For leaf blight use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphis use Black Leaf 40. See insecticide page.

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

**ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE**—Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have the largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00. Special prices to heavy growers. EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. Price per packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

**HOODOO CANTALOUPE**—Full large. Serves well cut halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tremendous use in New York and Atlantic City hotels, and one of our choicest mask melons. Shape rounder than R. F. Gem: deep thick flesh, fine grained and of sweetest flavor. Prolific: resistant to blight. Fine shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.25.

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

**HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE**—See cut of 6½-lb. melon. Photo taken at Augusta. The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length and weighs from 5 to 6 pounds. Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and fine grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water. The melon does not shrink in weight. It matures about 10 days later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late-maturing melons keeping until Christmas. The rind...
Market Garden Corn

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe.

WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 60c each. Size about 24 inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. The Winter Casaba is roundish; 7 or 8 pounds, yellow, green and ridged. Keep from freezing. Keep four or five months and improve in quality all the while. The Casaba party says: "Had splendid success with Casabas planted in new ground, and planted every few weeks during the late part of spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost." See cut of 0½-1½ lb. melon. Culture—Plant late spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 75c; pound $2.50.

Trucker's Favorite.

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

SUGAR CORNS

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

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well manured soil. Plant in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till ground is warm. Give frequent, but shallow cultivation and one thinning at intervals of two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 90 days. Market May to November. For roasting ears, take off the suckers from the plant and grow on the main stem. Drill and feed ears, blade and stalk for early forage crop in green state, not removing the suckers; this gives the earliest perfect ration forage crop known. One quartern of plants 200 miles; 6 to 8 quarts one acre. Add postage to a corn, at rate 1 pound per pint.

Country Gentleman Corn.

and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Past 5c; pint 45c; bushel $10.00.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or "BANTAM"—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. It is very prolific and huge. One of the greatest favorites in New England and rapidly supplanting the white varieties. Quite a number of our customers claim it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet 5c; pint 45c; quart 80c; peck $3.00.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Packet 5c; pint 40c; quart 75c! peck $4.00.
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—For middle season and late use. Practically no other Sugar Cane but this is used at Atlantic City hotels. Extremely large, large ears, deep large

juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the ground late. Very tender and sugary. Packet 5c; pint 40c; quart 75c; peck $4.50.

CUCUMBERS.

Culture—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in small paper boxes. For general crop, plant in the open ground about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent, but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st and October 1st to November 15th. One ounce will plant 500 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture dry. For Cucumber Aphis, use Black Leaf 40. See Insecticide Page. Plant Cucumbers in Florida September to January.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green with few white spines. 6 to 7 inches long. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; pound $1.10.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market use. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.10.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. 4 to 5 inches long. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp, makes fine pickles. Packet 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the home product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 45c; pound $1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING—The chief pickling cucumber in the Middle West and California. Carries a special fine Klondyke Cucumber. pickling affects, and a very dark green color. The fruit starts early and continues throughout a long season. The flavor as a pickling matter is delicious. In shape it is 1 inch thick and 8 inches long when at pickling size. Enormously prolific; bears in clusters. Must be used when ready and not allowed to yellow on the vines. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 45c; pound $1.10.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for

market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 45c; pound $1.25.

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

DASHEEN—(See Cut.) The world eats more Dasheen than potatoes. Most easily digested—even an invalid's food. Tubers contain more protein, sugar, starch and fat
than Irish or Sweet Potatoes, and are more productive and keeps and "ship" far more easily and safely. Taste like chestnuts. Cook in many ways—usually bake or use as "chips." Get Farmer's Bulletin on "Dasheen." Gather about November first. Weight four ounces to three pounds. Require warm, frostless season of six months. Eat big carrots; safe small for seed; tear bulbs apart, dry for several weeks, and bulk, and save. Young leaves make fine "greens"; young inside white shoots are far better than asparagus. Cooks grayish white and mealy. Requires less time for cooking than the two potatoes above. When scrubbed and baked, eat the soft delicious crust along the inside. Growing the blanched forced shoots from the corms, in the dark during winter like mushrooms, is getting to be also a small industry. (See plant industry circular 127.) In 1917, at Augusta, produced 15 to 18 tubers per hill, some 4 inches in diameter. Horses, cows, hogs, chickens and dogs ate all kind of cooked Dasheen. Plant grows 3 to 6 ft., produces immense elephant ear leaves and largely ornamental. Our grower says: "I plant in 4 ft. rows, 20 ins. between the plants, 4 inches deep, cultivate often and on the level. Some plants grow 6 ft. tall; make enough corms per hill to fill 1½ peck measure. When the foliage dies November 1st it strips off easily from the corms." Price, peck 90c; bushel $2.75.

**Egg Plant.**

**Culture**—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in May or at the latest June 3rd. Will produce 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 20 ins. apart. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. Plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

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

**New York Improved Purple**—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satiny-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces $2.00; pound $6.00.

**Florida High Bush**—A great favorite in the South and of Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and heat. When grown in the North the plant is vigorous and bears profusely. Price, packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces $1.50; pound $4.00.

**Japanese Spinach—Horenso**—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft. 8 lbs. per acre. Sow early spring and until May, September and August. Ready in 50 days. Leaves are large, but tender. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound $1.50.

**Turnip Tokyo Summer Market**—This is very popular and matures quickly, good variety for summer use. Flat round, pure white, solid sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Sow seeds any time in spring. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound $1.50.

**Turnip Tennoji Large Ball**—It is the most popular variety of Japanese turnips. Snow white, smooth, globe-shaped and has fine grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound $1.50.

**Japanese Turnip**—(Shogon)—The largest of all the Japanese Turnips—sometimes 15 pounds. White, solid, sweet. For the human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for summer planting—June, July and August. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta. December last weighing, tops and bottoms, seven pounds—a very beautiful round all white turnip. 1 oz. 100 ft. 4 lbs. an acre. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50.

**Japanese Radish**—(Mikado)—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and flavorful. Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used in August quite largely by restaurants. August sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 ft. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50.

**Chinese Sontosai**—The quickest of growers among all vegetables, a hundred times better than mustard or turnip tops for greens. An enormous producer. Makes head of erect leaves with no stem; for fall quick heading—matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves folded inward. Leaves thick, fleshy, sweet, tender, white. Can be boiled and served like ordinary cabbage, or can be eaten raw in salads or like celery or lettuce; in immense use in China. It is very hardy; an ideal fall vegetable; carries very much the same looks, being tall and slim and with leaves closely folded together, as Romaine. Fine for growing for poultry use. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00.

**Chinese Mustard**—See "Mustard" heading.

**Kale or Borecole.**

**Culture**—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder.

[New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.]

New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

[New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.]

**Dwarf Scotch Kale.**

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

**DWARF SCOTCH**—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges, extremely hardy.

**PACKET**; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound $2.50.

**TALL SCOTCH**—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; lb. $2.50.

**LETTUCE.**

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

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

**Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.**

**DEACON CABBAGE**—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**MAXIMUM or IMMENITY**—A large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**MAY KING**—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is mediumsized, light green, with buttery, but crisp heads. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**SILVER BALL**—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and solidity. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

account of great size and solidity. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**IMPROVED HANSON**—Forms large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**PARIS WHITE ROMAINE**—“Celery Lettuce,” or “Cos Lettuce.” Now grown with great financial success in Florida and South Carolina lettuce trucking area. Somewhat a cross between lettuce and endive. Likes well-drained soil. Sow within 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and die; the inside leaves develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Superior to other lettuces, because it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor. Can be sold in a superior form of lettuce. Getting more popular than lettuce because it revives better after shipping, and because it makes more abundantly. The gardeners who get a very fine product out of this variety of lettuce usually tie the leaves together well up on the plant with string, so that the inside leaves shall be quite completely blanched and other gardeners plant the seed quite thick, so that the plants support each other and thus hold the leaves together with consequent proportional blanching. Cone-shaped. An exceedingly quick grower and a heavy producer. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; 1 pound $1.75.

**MUSTARD.**

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

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

**Ostrich Plume Mustard.**

**OSTRICH PLUME**—Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are put up in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 lbs. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**SOUTHERN GIANT CURL ED**—Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

**FORDHOOK**—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.
CHINESE—A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

OKRA.

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

Culture—One ounce to 50 ft. drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in spring drills 2 ft. apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th. Pick off all pods soon as ready and new ones will come.

HUFFMAN’S EARLIEST—Two or three weeks earlier than other Okras; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing offentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are definitely angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 60c.

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

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods, round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 16 feet. One stalk at Augusta, 1914, had 110 pods on it. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces 15c; pound 40c.

WILLET’S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Only listed by us. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at $1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each 6 inches long; plenty of stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young. Never let them mature, but keep cutting and new okra will keep coming on until frost. Table is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all okra on the market. Price, 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 75c.

PEKINS LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—8 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Height, 3 to 6 feet. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces 15c; pound 40c.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces 15c; pound 40c.

ONIONS

Culture—Large Onions From Seed—To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are made, transplant to rows. Plant them 7 to 8 inches apart, and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit. Can also be sown in open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop. The Italian, Spanish and Bermudas varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

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

Silver Skin Onion, WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces $1.50; pound $4.00.
**ONION SETS**

(32 lbs. to bus.)

If sent by mail, and for postage at the rate of 1 lb. for 1 pint.

Our *ONION SETS* are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to 1½ inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are trashy, large, watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy mixed miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for market would find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets; where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

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

Culture—One quart to 40 ft. drill; 8 to 10 bus. to acre. Sow early in spring or fall 4 ins. in row, ½ in. deep—rows 12 to 15 ins. apart. In all localities south of Va. or Ky., plant onion sets for big onions in Oct. and Nov., as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market that are grown directly from the seeds, and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay. Gather for storing when the tops are close—staying longer in ground will cause the heads of the bulb to start growing. For Succession, Onions can be followed by radish, lettuce, parsley, kale, endive, mustard, etc.

**YELLOW DANVERS**—The popular main crop sort for spring planting. For many generations the Yellow Danvers has been standard. Possibly is more largely planted than any other onion. Carries a good color. Flat-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop springs for sets or large onions. Keeps well and in a most desirable market or table onion. Packet 5c; quart 25c; peck $1.25; bu. $4.25.

**RED WEATHERSFIELD**—A pretty onion, round, carrying, and a red color, and is a fairly good keeper. This onion is the standard variety in the Eastern and Western States. Its color makes it quite an attractive mater to

**PARSNIP**

A most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairymen. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For Succession Parsnip can be followed May 1st by collards or beans; July 15th by sweet potato cuttings.
GARDEN PEAS

Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for legumes; 1-8 acre 25c; 4 acre 50c. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2 ½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August—usually February 10th. Pkt. 30c, 50c; ounce 50c; pound $1.75.  

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.50.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY

Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well-flavored. Hardy and with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pod 5 days straight, 2 1-2 inches long, round, and slightly dented. Height of straw 38 inches. 

First and Best Peas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Packet 5c and 10c</th>
<th>pint 30c</th>
<th>quart 50c</th>
<th>half peck 1$1.75</th>
<th>peck 3$3.00</th>
<th>bushel 10$10.00</th>
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| ALASKA—Standard and the earliest of all the blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a large size, and 10 per cent more productive. Popular with early market gardeners. Foliage light green, pods 3½ inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 32 inches. 
Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck $2.00; peck $3.50; bushel $12.00. |
| TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck $2.00; peck $3.50; bushel $12.00. |
| AMBER—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina Coast. Pods longer and peas larger than pods of a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good color and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, 
Height of straw 32 inches long slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 40c; quart 75c; half peck $2.50; peck $4.00; bushel $13.50. |

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

Takes the place in the Dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in latter sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vigorous, rugged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 ins. long. 
Phone medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 50c; quart 90c; half peck $3.50; pk. $6.00; bu. $16.00.  

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Much prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Sow thick. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 50c; half peck $1.75; peck $3.00; bushel $10.00.  

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf; 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck $2.00; peck $3.50; bushel $12.00.  

Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. Mash or late crop. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 25c; quart 45c; half peck $1.50; peck $2.75; bushel $9.00.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vines containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large round, white, with a distinct black eye; not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

Pepper

Culture—Same culture as Egg Plant, sowing in hotbed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. A good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th. Plant peppers in Florida September to January.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL OR QUEEN—Bell-shaped, mild flavor, golden yellow. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 6 ounces $1.00; pound $5.00.

BULL NOSE, OR SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangeose; rind thick and fleshy. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces $2.00; pound $6.00.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—The only canning pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department of Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" peppers when skin heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all peppers and sweet and delicious. Sweet, Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces $1.00; 1 pound $3.50.

CHINESE GIANT—Rhubarb size, thick, fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, deep tasting; resembles Chinese apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seeds, price high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 ins. around. Packet 10c; ounce 85c; 4 ounces $2.25; pound $7.00.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow several feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangeose. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces $2.00; pound $8.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces $1.50; pound $4.50.

PEPPER PLANTS—Note: Pepper plants, in small amounts by mail, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell. Pimento shipments from April to June. CASH WITH ORDER. 4c per dozen, postpaid; 3 dozen for $1.10 postpaid.

Irish Potatoes

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

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country. We do a large business in seed potatoes, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

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

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

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

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE"—Is a 128-page book written by F. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 35 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods, from preparing the soil to harvesting, storing, shipping. Price 50c parcel post.

Potato Diseases—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide page. Irish Potato Scab—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a bbl. Sow potatoes as held in a bug 14 hours.

Potatoes by Weight—The law compels us to sell potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.

Maine Grown Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rogue. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented which in potatoes always...
Sweet Potatoes

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

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

Yield, 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 pounds Acid Phosphate is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

We begin digging July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take vine cuttings and root them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in October.

We have planted from the vine as late as August 22d, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. For hogging, plant June or July; cuttings, and hog November and December. Set out vine cuttings June and July. After Irish potatoes, grow a sweet potato crop from cuttings. Sweet potatoes have been added to the army and navy rations. This opens an immense field for the Southern farmer. Get U. S. Farmer's Bulletin and build you a sweet potato drying house that saves 95 per cent of the crop in place of 50 per cent by earth banking process.

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

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—Leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yams. Stems deep purple color. Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between rows. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Have seen 300 bushels per acre. We sell only draws—Augusta. See below.

SUGAR YAM BUNCH—New and valuable; an Augusta production. Grows in a bunch. A larger and earlier potato than Sugar Yams (running). More prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Very sweet and choice and mellow and a good keeper. We sell only draws—Augusta. See below.

PUMPKIN YAMS—Known, too, as Georgia Buck, Red Yams, and Dooley. Rather late in the season, universially grown about here. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27 1/2 pounds, or half bushel. Georgia Experimenter. Station says "O'Blong," weighing 2.41 lbs.; color, skin, cream colored; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; pro-

Lookout Mountain Yams.
ductive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest-looking dishes ever put on the table. This potato is a trifle late. Sometimes cooks hard. Bag, 2 bushels for $5.

**EARLY TRIUMPH**—Very early; canners favorite. Flesh light yellow, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the late potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Enormously productive and keeps late. Some-what more mealy and dry than some potatoes. Vines short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 lbs. We have dug them here 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22d and made good potatoes October 1st. Bag, 2 bushels, for $.45.

**POTRO RICO YAM**—Known, too, as Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall. A potato of rich, delicate flavor. A little from the stump and a little from the vine, they wrongly call it Cuban Yam. See Cut. New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin; fine quality; small; earlier than Nancy Hall. Called Madeira.Early Triumph Sweet Potatoes.

**NANCY HALL**—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; the vines are reddish, skin is reddish, stem dio- tato. Late July planting from vines makes good, large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Productive, good keeper. Grower says: 'I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers.

**TRUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC**—In size as large as Triumph. Carries a few small potatoes. Purrish vines. Eats soft. Color inside like Porto Rico, almost as deep as Pumpkin Yam. Vines short. Three weeks earlier than Pumpkin Yam. Makes two crops easily. Eats well and is our best keeper. This potato has pink skin like Nancy Hall outside. Planted here July 15, 1916, made potatoes weighing 2 pounds fully developed the whole crop making 12 bushels to the acre. The writer regards this potato as the best 'eater' of the whole lot. It is neither too soft nor too dry. It has a distantly individual flavor and differs from other potatoes, and is extremely palatable. Price: We sell only draws. See below.

**WILLEY'S EARLY RED SKIN, or RED BERMUDA**—(Not the Georgia HB.)—Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of days. Both of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A fine yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam, and 50 per cent one-third larger. Very early—makes good 'eating' in June; the market-man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Large-ly used by truckers about Charleston, who get two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast 'Red Man.' We market here in July, and replant vines. Fine keepers; has made crops from vines planted in September. One bus- 

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**YELLOW JERSEY RUNNING POTATO**—A new potato; not akin to the 'White Jersey,' but superior to it. Russel color on the outside and canary yellow on the inside. Flavor is delicate, a good eater, not a good keeper. Flesh is fine-grained and not tough or stringy or fibrous. Shape is elongated—fine for baking. One hill produced last year 200 potatoes—from 2 ounces up to 2 pounds.

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**FLORIDA EARLY EARTHO DRAW**—See Cul-

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**SWEET POTATO DRAW**—See Culture previous page. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph—We list the above t. o. b. Florida September delivery according to season. March and April, 1,000 $2.25; 5,000 to 10,000 $2.00 per M. Florida, cash with order.

**SWEET POTATO CUTTNGS**—We ship these cuttings 12 to 14 inches long usually in June or July, both from August and Florida, by express. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make 25 bushels more per acre planted in June than draws, and just as big ones. For late potatoes, cuttings are best. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at $1.76 per thousand; 3,000 at $1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 at $1.50 per thousand, cash with order.

**PUMPKIN**—Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill, 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving 2 or 3 in each hill. We planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easy grown, crosy-usually in corn,—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.
WILLET’S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—The best grower of it in America says: “It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin.” Price, 4 ounces 35c; pound $1.00.

Willet’s King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

WILLET’S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. 4 ounces 20c; pound 40c.

STRIPE'C CUSHAW—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor. This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use. We grew one in 1918 weighing 36 lbs. One ounce 1sc; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.25.

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

RADISHES.

Culture—Plant February 1st to May; August to October. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. one acre. Many people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession, Radishes can be followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant radishes in Florida any time.

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

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

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

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

LONG SCARLET TURNIP—A handsome small variety, a cross between the Scarlet and French breakfast radishes. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound $1.10.

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

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bot-
SPINACH.

1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 45c; pound $1.20.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD.

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

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except summer. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, Packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; pound 25c; 5 pounds at 25c per pound.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

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

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

Market September to February. Ready to pull in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

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

SPINACH.

Culture—Plant January 15th to April; August to November. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills, 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. Less coarse than some other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market plant in August. Yields 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. Usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Germinates badly—takes 10 days. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting; germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

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

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (of the chenopodium family), also called New Giant. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Totally unlike other spinach. Remains in edible condition 10 times longer than other spinach. Whenevber broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary spinach, thus affording 15 to 20 times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. Can be cut through hottest summer months, when other spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, 1 ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All ecopics announce this as being the choicest of all spinach. Its delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. Fine for canning. Best to soak seed, plant shallow March or April; will stay green till frost, continuously edible all the while, and will then reseed itself if allowed to do so. Price, Packet 5c; 1 ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound $1.50.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1/4 pound 40c; pound $1.00.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1/4 pound 40c; pound $1.00.

New Zealand Spinach.

BLOOMDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 1/4 pound 40c; pound $1.00.

SQUASH.

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

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

**EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP**—Early, well known basin; a summer dwarf. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound $1.25.

**SUMMER CROOKNECK**—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound $1.25.

**BOSTON MARROW**—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a titling of light cream color; Flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound $1.25.

**HUBBARD**—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Are also eaten in summer, being a better summer dish than White Bush. Make finest squash pies. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.50.

**COCOZELLE** or **ITALIAN MARROW**—A distinct variety; skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in size. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Look like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Eggplant. Boiled like White Bush Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine summer squash. Plant up to August. A charming new squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $2.00.

**TOMATOES**

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant fine to foot. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake, or for a large acreage use the V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for rich or green fruit about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready 90 to 100 days. Market May 15th through October. The V trellis system: Run a row of stakes in "middle" and place a continuous rider on top of same, and from the rider run poles to base of tomato plants on either side, and cutting back laterals, train tomatoes to grow. This makes a convenient arbor of the middle of rows. Plant tomatoes in Florida September to January.

**HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST**

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

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

**SPARKS' EARLIANA**—(Bright Red)—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the early market than any other tomato of all the large, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost ex-
Weighs often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $2.50.

**The Stone Tomato**—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from the stem. In size and heavy cropper. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $2.50.

New Stone Tomato.

**Livingston’s Favorite**—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $2.50.

**Golden Queen**—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 80c; pound $2.50.

**Ponderosa**—Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregularly fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces $1.10; pound $3.75.

**Turnip and Rutabaga Seed.**

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

**White-Fleshed Varieties.**

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan**—The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 90c; pound $2.60.

**Early White Flat Dutch**—(Flat strap-leaved)

Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.35.

**Early Red or Purple Top Milan**—(Flat strap-leaved)

Flat, white with purple top; finely ground and tender. The most popular of all varieties, and the best seller. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 65c; pound $1.50.

**Early Mammoth Red Top Purple Globe**

Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops.

A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Planted at Augusta February 6th made fine turnip weighing 4 lbs. and over. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound $2.50.

**Pomeranian White Globe**—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.35.

**White Egg**—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.35.

**Large White Cowhorn**

Very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound $2.50.

**Large White Norfolk Globe**

Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. An Augusta trucker who had five acres of White Norfolk Turnips was selling middle of last November turnips that weighed five pounds, tops and bottoms—some of them bringing five and some of them 10 each pair. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound $1.35.

**Greystone Turnip**—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; best exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound $1.35.

**Yellow Fleshed Varieties Purple-Top Yellow Abeedeen**—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, tough, solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.35.
WATERMELONS

An important melon seed test was made for us by the South Carolina Experimental Station. This test showed that Augusta, Ga., grown seed produces melons 10 to 15 per cent larger than seed from Florida or Western melon seed; and that while Georgia seed made two large shipping melons to the vine, Florida and Western seed produced 5 small melons from the same vine. Georgia seed, too, produces sweeter melons. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma melon seed produce hghtweight, yellow, hard, cankered centers in melons—center that do not mature.

Watermelon Diseases—Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. For stem-end rot, rub with dry Bordeaux mixture the freshly cut stem on the melon, as melons are being loaded on car. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821, See Insecticide page.

For Melon Aphis—Use Black Leaf 40.

Puerto—Use Cat. Most effective, some not having one third as many seed as other melons. The biggest Florida shippers plant Watson. Weigh 50 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to the melon; formed in the knob of the melon—than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, sweated with yellow. The finest Watson grown this year were planted after oats and weighed 60 and 73 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower says: “I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all, Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas.” Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Western-grown seed are mixed with Kleckley and no good. Must firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1917—thin, narrow melon with small ends. Buy our seed. We are the largest jobbers here of Augusta-grown seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.


AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greemish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 80 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.
GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—See Cat. Called, too, “Stripes” and “Gypsy.” This melon seems to decelerate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this country. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most advertised of all melons. This seed should be had each year from this company. This was the original melon shipped to North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for water-melon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripenes about July 3d. Ours are the highest type of seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.25.

FLOIDA FAVORITE—A prize favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round, like Eden, but longer; colored dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black, very prolific, matures as early as Eden. Mr. J., with 30 years’ experience as a grower and shipper, writes us: “Now selling car after car New Holmes at $1.75 per car. 4, 100 cars, while Watson, Kolb Gem and-Kolb are bringing maximum of $150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, and good shipping qualities. About 750 Holmes melons fill a car 36 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have packed thousands of cars.” Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

SPANISH MELON—The favorite watermelon in Spain, and might be tried out in a Home Experiment way. The Consul of U. S., Valencia, Spain, thinks highly of it. Packet 1c; 4 ounces 50c; pound $1.00.

Kleckley Sweet Melon.

Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

within half an inch of the rind. Quality of the meat is rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. We have fine Georgia-grown seed. All Northwestern seed seem to be mixed some with citron seed and some with Watson. Prolific, 3 to 4 to the vine. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. Excellent shipping melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers’ associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green, marked with a still darker green mot-

Augusta Rattlesnake Melon.

ied stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine-grained, sweet and juicy; entire stringy and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.

EDEN—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. By shippers is the best, but the price fluctuates greatly. Blush cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eatter and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or 125 BERG—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 per car; 30-pound car. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eatter and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

THE JONES—Round dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind thirle thicker than the above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. A grower at Augusta, this season, grew Jones melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home market, but not in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other melons for rind preserving purposes and picking. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson; ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 90c.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white-hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair for packing. Ripens about July 3d. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—Medium-sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. Used for making melon pickles and preserving. At Augusta these melons average 45 to 70 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the melon. Some ran as high as 31 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and are used for preserving and for sweet pickles, they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and will ship during the winter. They are a high-class farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cat. Vines and culture same as watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie
Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large uses, in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food and

Kansas Stock Melon.

without water as long as the melons last. A party here in Augusta made 106 melons of about 20 pounds each on 27 hills, the poorest of the hardy-worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the mere planting. Parties here like it better than it does for the Pumpkin. In prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away. Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon as chapped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st, and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat in a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 75c; pound $1.25. Use ½ pound per acre.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as Hoke Smith, McGeire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and and remarkably sweet. A type for home use; medium early; ripens about July 30. Large, often 50 pounds, Rind tough. Packet 10c; 1 pound 30c; pound $1.00.

APPLE PIE MELON—½ pound per acre. Vine, fruit and culture quite similar to a watermelon, and are easily grown on any good soil. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits and one of the large size will make as many pies as ½ apple apiece. Flesh white, firm, and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so they can be sold any time and any surplus can be fed to the livestock. It will pay to raise them for this alone, as they can be kept and fed all winter. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next summer. Packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 75c; pound $1.25.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE.

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

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

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

BENNE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Benne in all waste places. Benne recedes itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing five or six feet tall. The berries are eaten fresh. It yields 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like cotton and cultivated. It is the till or ginelli of British India. It is used as a food, especially in sweet meats. The poor even eat it after the expressage of the oil. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 50c! 5 pounds 50c per pound.

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

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

GARDEN LOYALITY—Our best. Packet 5c.

GARDEN LACE—A hardy perennial, resembles parsley, white blooms. Packet 5c.

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

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

LEEK—The oblong bulk or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Packet 5c.

LIME—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing many medicinal properties, but used principally for culinary purposes. Now early in the spring. Packet 5c.

SPRING FLOWER SEED.


OUR ESPECIALLY SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEED, ADAPTED TO THIS WHICH HAVE PROVEN SUCCESSFUL AFTER CAREFUL TESTS:

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

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

ASTER VICTORIA—(Mixed.) The best Aster; 18 ins. Packet 5c.

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

BALLOON VINE—(Love in a Puff.) Annual; climbing. Packet 5c.
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

CALENDULA.—(Pot, Marigold.) 1 foot. Packet 5c.
CARYOPHYLLUS.—2 feet. Packet 5c.
CAMPANULA.—(Canterbury Bell.) Packet 5c.
CANDYTUFT.—(Iberis.) For ed; 1 foot. Packet 5c.
CAEANANTHUS.—1 to 3 ft. Packet 10c.
COCKSCOMB.—(Celosia.) Border plant and for pots.
Packet 10c.


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

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

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

DIANTHUS, or PINKS—2 feet. Packet 5c.

DO L I G H O S.—(Hyacinth Bean.) Annual climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet 5c.

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN GLOW.—(Rubbeckia l. F.) Perennial; 3 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in early spring; also propagates by shoots. Packet seed 10c.

GOURDS—Mixed gourds. Packet 5c.

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

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—(Ipomoea Imperialis.) Climbing; handsome of all Morning Glories. Packet 5c.

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

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

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

MOON FLOWER.—(Ipomoea Grandiflora.) Climber, white flowers 6 to 8 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Pt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; pound $1.25.

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

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

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

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

SWEET PEAS.—(Willet’s Special Mixed.) The very best mixture possible to obtain. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound $1.00.

SWEET PEAS—Straight varieties, which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. Emily Henderson (early white); Blanche Burpee (extra large white); Blanch Perry (pink and white); Apple Blossom (bright pink); Catherine Tracy (pink, light at edges); King Edward (scarlet); Captain of the Blues (bright blue and purple); Countess Randall (light blue and lavender); E m i l y Eckford (delicately layered); Hon. Mrs. Kenyon (primrose yellow); Am er i ca (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas price at: Ounce 20c; 4 ounces 10c; pound $1.25.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet 5c.

WALL FLOWER—Perennial. Packet 5c.

ZINNIA.—(Double.) Resembles Dahlias. Packet 5c.
WILLET’S FLOWERING BULBS.

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

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

DAHLIAS—Plant early spring to midsummer; all leading varieties, 15c each; 4 for 50c; 10 for $1.50.

GLADIOLI—Plant early spring and summer. 4 for 50c; 10 for $1.00; 50 for $5.00.

CANNAS—Plant early spring and summer. All leading varieties, 15c each; 5 for $1.00; 10 for $2.00.

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

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

Elephant Ears.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

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

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD.

CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH.

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

FERTILIZERS.

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

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

Pulverized Sheep Manure. 100 lbs. $3.00.
Pulverized Sheep Manures—5 lbs. cartons, each, 40c; 10 lbs. cartons, each, 65c.
Pulverized Bone Meal. 100 lbs. 2.50.
Lodge Ground Limestone. We August Agents for this best of all Ground Limestone; used for sourness or acidity of land, and now being used in tremendous amounts in our light soils, clay soils and in our swamp lands. Sold only f. o. b. mine North Georgia, car lots loose (35 tons), at $3.75 per ton.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS.

4-inch 1c
6-inch 10c
6-inch 10c
8-inch 15c
10-inch 15c
doe. Each. Dozen. Dose deduct 10%

LAWN MOWERS.

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

Red Bird—Wheel 7 lbs., blade 14 inches. $3.50 Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches. $13.50 Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10%-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches. $15.00 Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10%-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches. 16.50 Great American Ball Bearing—10%-inch wheel, 5 blades 18 inches. 18.00 Great American Ball Bearing—10%-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches. 20.00

O prisoners

OUR FRUIT INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Orchard fruits, small fruits, shrubs, ornamentals. We are agents here for wholesale growers of the following:

Orchard Fruits—Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Japanese Persimmons, etc.

Small Fruits—Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Grapes, etc.

Nuts—Pecans, Black Walnut, English Walnut, etc.

Ornamentals—Evergreens, Privets, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc.

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Make 1919 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Hogs, will fail him if he is in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land in the year.

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late spring, or early summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Beggar Weed—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under follow in fall, 1919, with grass and use no guano, save acid phosphate.
cleaning machines for our grains. Many thousands sell "Corn for seed"; only the few sell "Corn Seed.""

Willet's Golden Beauty. Our Early Dent Corns
are from the best habitats for this corn. Dent corns are
called Hundred-Day Corms. For corn to be called corn,
nothing takes the place of the Dents. The corn comes
on the market in the nick of time for feeding (or
meal) 100 days from planting. The Dent Corms are
not only used for Early, but also for Midsum-
mer plantings.

Willet's Improved Golden Dent. The type
is better than we have ever before offered, ears
are especially large, grains large, wide, deep and of
depth, yellow color. The most valuable Yellow Corn
today known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be
had from it about Au-
gust 15th. The sowing of
Dent Corn increases
each year. We offer especially
large stocks this year of
Improved Yellow Dent
Corn. Its earliness makes
it invaluable. Buy fresh
seed each year. The Dent
Corn grains are a trifle
softer than many other
Corns. One quart: 30c; peck $1.30; bushel $4.25; sack,
2½ bushels, $4.00 per bushel.

Willet's Improved White Dent. We are offering this
year the heaviest stocks of a
choice variety of selected
White Dent corn this year.
This is the main crop for
feeding purposes grown in
Virginia; oftentimes 60 to
90 bushels on good land,
very large grain.

The corn is similar in
every way to the Yellow
Dent, except the grain is
white. Some prefer this
favorite of the meal.
One quart 30c; peck $1.25;
bushel $4.10; sack, 2½
bushels, $3.90.

Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn. A weevil-proof corn has long
been wanted, especially for South Georgia and Florida.
An August big corn grower says: "Not large stalks. Shucks long and cover ends. About three ears to stalk. Most prolific corn I ever raised. Shucks that extend beyond the tips of the ears and that close tightly about the silks are weevil-proof, both in field and storage. (All other corn before storing had better be shucked.) Price 1 quart 25c; peck $1.25; bushel $4.20; 2½ bushels at $4.15 per bushel.

THOROUGHBRED BIG ROCKDALE CORN—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn out of big eared Shaw. He has now a big improvement over Shaw. It is among all the big eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." Ears are about 13 inches long with large diameter. Grains white and big and fill out the extreme tip end (long shock). Ears often 1½ pounds. Hardy, finny grain. The ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or low lands of Southwest. Have seen one ear shell out one quart, Very prolific. At hiling corn. Price, 1 quart 25c; 1 peck $1.25; bushel $4.10; sack, 2½ bushels at $3.90 per bushel.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted field purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Pro-
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

Willet’s Early Cotton Seed for Boll Weevil States

(Free of Boll Weevil.)

FUMIGATED COTTON SEED—As an extra precaution against boll weevil, and to make it absolutely safe, we are fumigating in the most approved and scientific manner, each sack of cotton seed as sent out by us into all non-infected territory. Each bag will carry the tag from our Ga. Entomological Department, showing said fumigation.

HIGH SPRING PRICES—Prices for oil mill seed in the South having been fixed by the Government there is no incentive for the farmer to hold his seed as a specie of fire-proof matter. It is to be feared that this will leave no Planting Cotton Seeds for Spring purposes. Ask us, then, your Planting Cotton Seed, now! High prices of seed, too, will bring great temptation to sellers to send out for planting seed, ordinary mill seed.

The Boll Weevil Man’s safety is in the planting only of 90 and 100-day Cotton Seed. We specialize in Early Crops, and have lots of Wire-Topped, late and rain-resistant, without which cotton lint would fetch today 50 cents a pound, and the world would be half naked! We are largest shippers of export and home use—of varied types of cotton seeds in the United States. We list 25 types.

We are responsible, skilled, scientific cotton seed experts of 25 years’ experience, and are not the usual and now so common, commercial cotton planting seed shippers. We are well known in Boll Weevil areas and by the varietal foreign governments now growing cotton. Our seed are ‘“doubly attested”—the grower’s and our own.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—(Georgia grown, see cut.)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—the dwarf being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Fully earred; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an abundance of late forage. You can be reaping a September till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Plant in December. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 11 acres of June 1st on land. Tall Mexican June Corn: on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after settling, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 45 tons silage per acre. Cultivated three times. Gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: “Planted as late as August and often as late as December. For second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a crop of corn, forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where we can get 600 to 1000 bushels. Never pull the tassels. The cob is sappy; let it remain on the corn stalk until December. A taller corn planted after spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand drought. Made good hard corn here this year planted July 30th. Quarts 25c; peck $1.35; bushel $7.00 per bushel.

Mexican June Corn.

High-Bred Cotton Seed
The Leading Early Types of Cotton Grown in the South Today and Description of Each

Ask for Garland Wholesale Prices.

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of us corners or miscellaneous grown cotton, the chances are you are buying the best in the market. Why? Because we are most particular in selecting our seed. We become familiar with each grower’s seed, and know what is genuine seed of each type. We are safe, you are safe, and your crop is sure. Our Cotton Seed is the best in the market, and will grow the best cotton in the world; the best grown by the best growers.

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

AN OUTRAGE, AND A WARNING—Hundreds of ears of this supposedly “extra-crisp, extra-krisp” have been sold in the past in the boll weevil districts by shippers who have used miscellaneous scrap stock bought from the oil mills. We also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers’ seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninfomed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the ancient heritage of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers and shippers.
Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Willet’s Performer, Early Cotton, Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwall Double-Jointed, Money-Maker, Covington-Toole, Council Toole, Bates, Sawyer.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Express, Willet’s Ideal Big Boll, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, Mexican Big Boll, Long Shank.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Webber 49, Durango 1-1-4, Webber 82 1-1-4, Hartsville No. 11 1-1-4, Express 1-1-8, Dixie-Aff 1-1-4, Keenan 1 1-4 inch.

WILT-RESISTANTS—Dixie-Aff 1-1-4, Lewis No. 63 7-8 inch, Council Toole 7-8 inch, Covington-Toole 7-8 inch.

BOLL WEEVIL NOTES—Plant above cottons early. Plant only cottons that set fruits early and rapidly and mature them quickly.

Small, Medium and Big Boll.

when cotton is up, spacing in rows 14 to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1-1/2 to 2 plants to the hill, according to the variety. Some plant 18 inches in drill, 2 to hill. The “close spacing” plan is now largely used for early cottons in single stalk in row—keeps row fashion. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture and roots. Do not disturb the cotton after the late season. Give wide spacing to long stalks.

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

“CAROLINA COTTON GRADER”—Eliminate in cotton seed all black and runty and lightweight seed—it increases the cotton crop about 10 per cent, and giving too, next year, a much higher grade of seed. It will pay even the one-horse farmer to buy one of these 500.00 machines. Hand Power. Good for big and little seed. We know them all; this the only practical and perfect Hand Cotton Seed Grader on the market. We are local agents and make large sales of them. Price $5.00.

Medium Size Bolls, Short Staple

WILLET’S SPECIAL “EXPRESS COTTON”—(Lint. 1 1-8 to 1 3-16.) New. A most valuable Anti-Boll Weevil cotton. Bred by government. The two Miss. Exp. Stations report that 10% of Exp. 400 pounds more than any other cotton, and that it is the best cotton in Miss., Delta and boll weevil lands. Ira W. Williams, government expert on cotton breeding, writes that Express Cotton is earlier than Kings or Simpkins. Felix Williams, employed by Ira W. Williams, tells us that Express yields two-thirds more seed as the very best. The lint is 1 1-8 to 1 3-16 (and in Miss. 1 1/3), which gives it 3c to 4c a pound. Bolls are fairly large. Give us extra earliness, productivity and lint length, and with some anthracnose resistant qualities, Express is a triumph in cotton breeding. A state college experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1915, showed Express to be the earliest of 9 cottons as tried out; and from one acre first pickings made on September 7th, and made in 4-foot rows, a 400-pound bale of lint was made. First pickings, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,040 lbs. Total two pickings, 1,914 lbs. G. P. K., Ga., says: “The best of all boll weevil cotton. Earlier than King’s; in boll weevil land it is the ‘obligatory’ cotton to grow. While it turns out less at the gin—about 81 per cent—yet I get an extra early crop, and get a premium for my lint.” Express sold August 15, 1917, 5c premium. Near Augusta, M. P., who planted 1917 20 acres, got 1/4 bales per acre, first picking 1,200 lbs. cotton in seed, and 800 lbs. second picking per acre. The demand, 1919, will be immense. Other “90-day” cottons make their crop all at once and then stop, while Express keeps on making. The plant is of good size and well-rounded and shapely and magnificent-ly fruitful. The finest cotton field in Augusta suburbs in 1918 was a 50-acre field of Express. Seed fairly large and some of them green. Tenns. Exp. Sta. says earliest and most prolific cotton known. Miss. Exp. Sta. says our earliest and most prolific cotton. One party, 169, near Augusta, made 68 bales Express on 34 acres. Price: One bushel $3.00; 5 bushels $17.25; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

WILLET’S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple)—Early; for boll weevil lands. Of King’s type; low bush; shapely. Hybrid of King’s and Peterkin, originated at Augusta. A few years later than King’s; but is taller, more prolific, more limbly, lint longer, bigger boll than King’s. In Georgia 81% is picked by September 7th. Can plant two stakes to hill, 11-8 inches in row. Ginn 40 to 42%. Bolls weigh 87 to 92 pounds. Height 3-63 feet. Small seed. Recommended and distributed in boll weevil sections by the United States government. So prolific is it that it is the best-known cotton today in the South! For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. We have a fine list of experienced So. Car. growers. Ther’e-fourths of Augusta territory and Toole. One man made over 901 bales of 1,000 acres. Willet’s Toole, in many cases, made 1 1/2 bales to the acre this year. A variety test Ga. Entomological Dept., Waynesboro, Ga., made 1917, Toole first picking September 7th on one acre was 1,080 lbs.; second picking 795 lbs.; and the total two pickings 1,875 lbs., with a fair picking not enumerated for the third picking. Comparatively out of nine cottons as tested, Toole stood second in the summary of the first and second pickings. The Toole we have the absolute immunity to anthracnose and boll rot. The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading anthracnose and boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King’s and Toole, King’s being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Presumably the prolific small boll cotton for the South. Planted June 10th, Augusta, made 20 bales on 12 acres; one man made 22 bales to the row. Here at Toole Cotton.

Augusta, 107 bales of Toole have been made on 100 acres. At test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; also at Ga. Experimental Station. At South Carolina Experimental Station, three gin tests showed 41 to 42 per cent at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for
planting after Irish potatoes. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins on a bale 505 to 510 pounds. Alabama Experimental Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short bolt joints, often medium size. Makes a heavy crop of early and quick yields, ready and hurls for a full top crop. Stalk, beautifully shaped, the cut is from ordinary field; shows over 100 bolts. We have a photograph showing 92 open bolts on one limb—seven bolts being in one solid cluster.

We have furnished a large number of carloads of Toole cotton seed through various United States Agricultural demonstrators in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the South
west because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large.

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

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

200 bolls make 1 pound cotton seed. About 84 pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. Carolina growers report 81 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Alfalfa. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks.

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

**WILLET'S "PERFECTION" EARLY COTTON**—(Short Staple.) New, only listed by us. Bred by one of the most scientific growers in Augusta territory. Was bred from

Perfection Cotton.

Toole, and for six years the breeder has been selecting his seed for earliness, productiveness and a larger size bolt. We can say this is one of the most prolific early medium bolt cottons we have ever seen. Each year there is an early anti-boll weevil cottons, a betterment and an evolution. This year it is 'Willet's Perfection Early. Seed are the prettiest, most uniform and homogeneous known. Its points of superiority are: It is practically as early as King's, one of the most prolific, larger bolt than Toole, less costly to pick than Toole, better lint and smaller seed—all strong, advantageous points. We predict for it a wide circulation. Our grower is the originator. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had, and we advise every one to try a small amount. Our grower last year got 1 pound premium for Perfection lint, and actually made a 560-pound bale from 1,400 pounds cotton-in-the-seed. Bushel at $3.00 5 to 10 bushels at $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.60; 100 bushels at $2.40.

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

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

The N. Car. Exp. Sta. writes us that Simpkins and King's cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Exp. Sta. tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.35; 100 bushels at $2.25. Get delivered prices on car lots.

**WILLET'S "SILKET'S" PROLIFIC**—(Short Staple.) An Augusta origin. A most prolific cotton, also early, probably week later than King's. Easy to pick; good lint and staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of dwarf nature, an open growth with distinctive forked leaf, thus admitting the sunshine. Long tap root results drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out; other limbs all way to the top. They are all laden down with bolts. If proper space is given it spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size bolt, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 41 per cent of lint. While not entirely double-jointed cotton, you will
find several limbs on each single plant with two bolls growing on each, the largest of which contained 16 bolls and measured 15 to 14-inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Hite’s Prolific Cotton should produce 1½ bales per acre in the Northern Cotton belt. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be made than a test at the Ala. Exp. Sta. at Auburn. Out of 29 varieties and strains

Hite’s Prolific Cotton.

of cotton, Hite’s led them all. It was the most productive variety, making net $2.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and $3.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. Out of a So. Car. test of 27 varieties, Hite’s cotton was more immune to the red spider than other varieties—being open growth and admitting the sunlight. Some of our Southwest Georgia Hite growers report in numerous cases more than 350 bolls per stalk of cotton and report out-turn to be so large that picking is the one and only consideration. Price: One bushel $2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.25; 100 bushels at $2.15. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET’S SPECIAL BROADWELL’S DOUBLE-JOINTED—(Short Staple.) Very early; for boll weevil lands originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: “A strain of King; seeds very small, green or brown grey; flowers often have red spots; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 15-16-inch.” Bolls medium; limbs under and close to the ground. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, 15 bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator writes: “I have averaged the three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have made two bolls where one has been growing before; the limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb.” There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as in King’s cotton. It often has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is King’s. This cotton close kin to and is practically what King’s or Simpkins is. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.65; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.50; 100 bushels at $2.25. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.

WEBBER 49—A medium boll long staple cotton, which is as early as King’s or Simpkins. The staple is 1 1/4; it is our latest triumph in cotton breeding. This is the only “90-day”—and as early as King—1 1/4-inch long staple upland cotton. See full description under early long staple cottons. Price: One bushel $3.00; 5 to 10 bushels $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.) For Boll Weevil lands. Sometimes called “Little Green Seed.” Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel at $2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.25; 100 bus. at $2.15. Get delivered prices car lots.

BATES; BATES’ VICTOR; BATES’ BROWN SEED—(Short Staple.) This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields about 42 per cent of lint at the gin. These seed are possibly our smallest cotton seed. Exceedingly homogeneous; look all alike, with rarely a black seed. It is very similar in out-turn to Toole cotton. Some people erroneously call it ‘50 to 50.’ It is of the Peterkin type. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the writer’s possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel $2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.25; 100 bushels at $2.15.

SAWYER COTTON—This cotton came out of a Toole field. The boll, however, is larger than Toole. About as early or a tribe earlier than Cleveland. Carries a smaller stalk than Cleveland and a tribe larger percentage of out-turn at the gin. It has only a small amount of foliage. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels $2.60; 25 to 50 bushels $2.50; 100 bushels $2.25.

Broadwell Double-Jointed Cotton.
The Earliest Big Boll Varieties.

LENGTH OF LINT 1 TO 1-1/2 INCH.

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

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thick, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five-lock. Produces large, well-developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.35; 100 bushels at $2.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

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

This cotton is about as early as Cleveland and is really one of our most prolific cottons. Its very high percentage of the gin has given it its name of Half and Half. We have good stock. Price: One bushel $2.75; 5 to 10 bushels $2.55; 25 to 50 bushels $2.25; 100 bushels $2.15.

**ROWDEN EARLY BOLL**—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1-1/2 inch. Originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm-resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.35; 100 bushels at $2.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

**POULNOT BIG BOLL**—In Northeast Georgia this is one of the principal cottons as grown, and it has then an immense sale. The boll is the size of Cleveland, and it is as early as Cleveland. It carries an extra strong staple of 1 to 1-1/2 inch. Adapted to boll weevil lands. It is exceedingly prolific. The largest planter in this county who grows nothing else this year, averaged 1% bolls to the acre. The plant has rather a large stalk. If one foot is an exceedingly pretty sight. Price: One bushel $2.85; 5 to 10 bushels $2.60; 25 to 50 bushels $2.35; 100 bushels $2.25.

**WILLET'S IDEAL BIG BOLL**—(Extra early short staple.) The originator has been crossing and selecting for several years the Ideal Big Boll cotton varieties. It is a hybrid of Cleveland and Poulnot, crossed with the earliest varieties. After his cross was made, this cotton was selected for earliness and proliñess for several years before being placed on the market. This hybrid is of the Cleveland type and quality. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had. It has little foliage. It grows strong and up. It has the same big boll as Cleveland, and the same lint—1-1/2 inches. This is more of a cluster cotton than the Cleveland and can be planted closer together. The bolls are a big cut on front outside cover. Price: One bushel $3.25; 5 to 10 bushels at $3.00; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.75; 100 bushels at $2.50. Get special delivered prices on large amounts.

**WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL**—(Short Staple.) Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measures from 1 inch to 1-1/2 inches. No other cotton has same Experiment Station records, standing practically first, with them. Three-fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 5th. Earliest among the big bolls. A picker can gather 100 pounds of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Growers are refusing to put in small boll cottons. Cleveland was therefore sown in 1918 than any other cotton, and the amount will be still increased in 1919—making it the most popular of all cottons. Seed are light, though large. Kernels fit loosely.

The United States Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five-locked, seeds largely fine, light brown gray. Miss., Louisiana bottoms."

Large boll, 55 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is largely desired above them all, in the Mississipi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,000 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of the South, whether the boll weevil be present or not.

An Experiment Station says: "Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; 50 bolls to the pound; lint of the best quality; 1 to 1-1/2 inch. Largely free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500-pound bale. Seeds medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons." One Augusta cotton factor who sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton for us, says: "Cleveland cotton is to 1-1/2 inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. South Carolina mills pay a premium for this length. Cleveland, in 120 days, is half picked out. The two well-killed types of Cleveland are Reddings and Wannamaker. Order of the day is, either type that you wish. See a cotton stalk will show more bolls of a medium size, and thus a field of it will appear more prolific than when the bolls run 55 to the pound, yet the field of big bolls will be easier to pick and the field may show in the end a larger field weight per acre. Georgia Entomological Department, at Waynesboro, Ga., in experiment, picked out 1,120 pounds of Cleveland from one acre first pickings made September
LONG SHANK, or SHANK-HIGH—A favorite in North Georgia; and used in South Georgia in well-drained lands in 1918. Tall stalks, big boll, short limbs, very few limbs and very few leaves and foliage. Productive. Makes rapidly. In the fall, stalk seems to turn to cotton which all open and which never seems to catch the frost. Plant only in three foot rows, 10 inches in the row. Same ease in raising and easy picking as in Cleveland. Carries a long shank, for it does not limit until it gets to be 12 to 15 inches high and, therefore, can be plowed within five days after coming up. Resembles some what in growth the Old Jackson Limbsess. Price: 1 bushel $3.00; 5 to 10 bushels $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels $2.50; 100 bushels $2.40. See Cut following page.

MEXICAN BIG BOLL—In large use in South Carolina and in Oklahoma. About as early as Cleveland, but carries a trifle better staple and frequently is 1 1/8 lint. Seed are white and very large. Large stalks, but limbs cluster and grow close together. Price: One bushel $3.85; 5 to 10 bushels $2.90; 25 to 50 bushels $2.35; 100 bushels $2.25.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt-Infested Land.

NOTE—In fields infested by Wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant’s sap ducts, and grinds up these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant slowly withers and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing in 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a loss of 50 per cent of crop. Black root, or Root Knot, is a different disease, and caused by microscopic eel worms in the soil that attack cotton and a large number of other plants. The only remedy here is to plant land two years in velvet beans or Iron or Brabham cow peas in summer and follow with grains in the fall.

COUNCIL TOOLE—Anti-Wilt. In order to improve the old style Covington-Toole as an anti-wilt, our Ga. Ent. Dept. has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower grows about 6,000 bushels and gets the finest results and has been growing it under the supervision of the Ent. Dept. of this state. Our grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had shown in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. Price: One bushel $3.60; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.50; 100 bushels at $2.40.

WILLET’S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple Cotton). Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, Late, not adapted to bold weevil land. This is a medium size plant and is very prolific. Rolls small to medium, about 85 to make a pound of seed cotton. Staple length 7 to 15 in and strong; per cent of lint, 38 to 40. One bushel 15 bales and 10 bushels at $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.50; 100 bushels at $2.40. Get delivered prices on car lots.

DIX-AFFI—Early; long staple. Wilt proof. Bred by Ga. Ent. Dept., being a cross of Dixie Wilt Cotton and Egyptian Cotton. Height a lint of 1 1/4 inch, carrying a premium of 10c per pound. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test was made by the Ga. Ent. Dept., 1916, and Dix-Affi gave September first picking 1,110 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 570 pounds; total two pickings, 1,680 pounds per acre. This same test, 1917, at Waynesboro, gave 1,894 pounds seed cotton first picking. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote: “Probably there is no better cotton for you in your section than Dix-Affi. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King.” This statement of Mr. Worsham that the cotton is early, and as early as King, and the result of September 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,110 pounds, shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. This cotton, therefore, carries earliness, wilt-resistance, and premium in the matter of lint. N. C. H. says: “I lost 50 per cent of cotton crop through wilt. With Dix-Affi I do not find three dead stalks on plantation.” It is one week later than Express. Seed are small—same white, some black (Egyptian). It is absolutely resistant to wilt and carries a certain superiority over all other anti-wilt cottons. For the grower who wants an early anti-wilt boll weevil cotton and also a long staple premium lint cotton, there is no other cotton for him to buy except Dix-Affi. It is just as productive, too, as the short staple cottons. It is one of the most resistant cottons that has been developed in recent years. Seed in great demand and scarce. Price: One bushel $3.40; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.90; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50. See Cut on following page.

COVINGTON-TOOLE WILT-RESISTANT—Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta terri- tory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity this Wilt-Resistant Toole is a most valuable addition to the cotton world. One lot of 125 acres near Augusta that had been abandoned for
cotton planting on account of wilt, this past season, as planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole, produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. The earliest of all anti-wilt cottons. An excellent wilt-resistant cotton for boll weevil lands. Price: 1 bushel $3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.50; 100 bushels at $2.40. Get delivered prices on car lots.

LEWIS’ 63 WILT RESISTANT—(See cut) A cross between Dixie and Dil-lon wilt-resist-ants. Bolls mediu-m. Earlier than a n Dixie. Short staple—lint 7-8 — 38 per cent at gin. This cotton is absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Ga. Ent. Dept. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40, Ga. Board Ent., at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,829 lbs. seed cotton per acre; at Lumpkin, Ga., out of 31 cottons it stood third; at Hawkinsville, Ga., out of 10 cottons it stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,324 pounds; total pickings 2,038 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis’ 63 on wilt land where cotton had died 25 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short staple, productive and fairly early, absolutely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis’ 63 probably stands at the head. Price: One bushel $3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at $2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at $2.50; 100 bushels at $2.40.

LEWIS’ 63 Wilt-Resistant.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll (1 3-16 to 1 1-4-inch Staple).

NOTE—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1 1-4-inch; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved...
some years ago by U. S. Gov. by crossing Egyptian and Am. big bolls. Fetch today about 10 cents premium. In good demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina, Georgia, and more recently in Texas, bringing 10¢ a pound premium, prolific and fairly early. As grown in South Atlantic States, they are equal to Mississipp Delta types and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bolls. Long staple cottons are in good demand, and can carry a high premium. There is an increasing demand for all staple cotton. The early new big boll early staple cottons are not related to Allen's, Floraconda, etc. 1¼-in. cottons, which are late and can’t be raised in boll weevil lands.

On Oct. 19, 1918, market price of staples were as follows: in Savannah: 1 3-16 36c; 1 1-4 37c; 1 3-8 39¢; 1 1-3 42¢; and Sea Island 6¢.

Webber's Special, Express Cotton—(List 1 1/8 to 1 3/16.) New, bred by government. This cotton is listed a few pages back under very early cottons. It should be listed here also among the extra long staples, as it carries extra staple and brings a premium. See description and price a few pages back.

DIX-AFFI 1¼ INCH—(See Cut.) Very early, good for boll weevil lands. 1¼-in staple Egyptian equivalent, bringing 10¢ a pound premium, prolific and fairly early, and our best with-resistant cotton. See a few pages back for description and prices under "With-Resistant Cottons.

WEBBIE 40—Originator says: "Earliest of all long staple cotton. Length 1 1/4 to 1 5/16. Practically as early as any short staple. Good yielder. Universal report is Webber 40 is the best cotton ever produced for boll weevil condition. Since 1911 we have selected and improved this strain, until now it has proved by actual test to be the superior of all staple cottons produced. It is combined in the combination of earliness and character of staple like. Small stalk; identical in looks with King Cooper. Cotton shows three feet high; pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage—practically none. Very early, ears than two feet in length, 25 per cent of this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolts along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously and not through a long period. The objects of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple cotton that was as early as King's." Price: One bushel $3.10; 5 to 10 bushels $2.85; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

DURANGO 1¼ INCH—U. S. Government says: "Durango is a newly acclimated Mexican variety, bred at first in Texas, but now proving to be adapted to a wide range of conditions in other states. Durango is distinctly earlier than Webber 1 1/4 or Columbia 1 1/4, and has given better results than other long staple varieties in the irrigated sections of the Southwest, and in the upland districts of the Southeast. The principal Long Staple Cotton as used then Mexico in early thirties of the century it was picked out at Augusta in August. Big boll, easy to pick, and has been grown in immense amounts about Augusta during the past two years. Augusta grower says: 'Earlier than Cleveland, one week to 10 days.'" J. C. L., Augusta, says: 'Great success for two years with Durango and averaging one bale to acre.' J. B. W. says: 'Have never seen cotton fruit so and make so fine a crop.' W. B. O. says: 'Will make as much or more cotton in the country.' Even as far north as Norfolk, Va., it has been grown on a commercial scale for more than five years. About 500 acres being planted in the season of 1916. Durango is very prolific. Has a distinctive, strong quality of staple, and has found a ready market, with substantial premiums above the regular prices for short cottons. Some 20,000 bales have been grown in the Imperial Valley of California this season by outyielding short staples. In Japan a big advantage under boll weevil conditions. Boll is large, 60 to a pound; 50 per cent five-laked. Price: One bushel $3.10; 5 to 10 bushels $2.85; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

WEBBIE 82, or 1¼-INCH—(See Cut.) The most productive of all Webber cotton. The leading staple cotton in S. C. today, 10 per cent more productive than old style Webber. Our seed from pedigreed seed. Large bolls. Yields lint 12% to 13% of the bale. Early, we began picking this cotton in August. Many regard it as the most productive cotton in S. C., and its extra lint and price has greatly stressed this cotton. One grower here is making 350 bales this year. Says this cotton is better than Hartsville No. 11, but a better fruiter and the lint is not as good as short cottons. In S. C. it is known as making the largest high-grade strong fiber of all big boll cottons. We saw one stalk of Webber 82 that bore 195 big bolls. Price: One bushel $3.10; 5 to 10 bushels $2.85; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

COULETE'S LONG STAPLE, 1 3/8—New cotton is being listed and by us, for the first time. It has been bred out of the 'old Allenis,' Floraconda and Sunflower upland long staples. South Carolina grows more upland long staples (as she does Sea Island) than any of our Southern States. "Coullete's" is known in S. C. as being the very best of these cottons. The upland long staple buyers of S. C. are unanimous in declaring that Coullete's not only pulls longer—usually 1 5/8—but it also carries a stronger and a better fiber than the old-time upland long staples. It is a late cotton, but outside of the boll weevil territory it is a most profitable cotton to grow. It is as productive as other cottons, and can cost as cheap as $40 to $50 a bale premium. Price: One bushel $3.35; 5 to 10 bushels $3.10; 25 to 50 bushels $2.85; 100 bushels $2.75.

Extra Long Upland Staples.

LATE MEDIUM BOLLS.

NOTII—These 1 1/2 and 1 5/8 upland long staples, and long known in the South, can not be grown in boll weevil sections because they are all late cottons. This has produced a scarcity in these seeds. The boll weevil in South Georgia in all Sea Island land—thus cutting short this crop —stresses the value of these upland long staples, especially of the Coullete type, as never before, and they are largely indicated for non-boll weevil sections.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—This cotton before boll weevil days was, outside of the Sea Islands, our principal source of supply for long staple lint. Immense amounts of it were raised in Miss., with lint running from 1 1/2 to 1 5/8. This territory in Miss, now under boll weevil can no longer be raised. It is as productive as other cottons, and can cost as cheap as $40 to $50 a bale premium. Price: One bushel $3.10; 5 to 10 bushels $2.85; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—1 3-8. A late staple alike to Allen's in large use a few years ago. Price: One bushel $3.10; 5 to 10 bushels $2.85; 25 to 50 bushels $2.60; 100 bushels $2.50.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

SEALAND—(Gossypium barbadense L.)—12 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 3-4 to 1 7-8 inches. Short and lustrous, with two rows of short-narrow seeds in each row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint shifting the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty
Forage and Miscellaneous Field Seeds

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE BEAR FORAGE CROPS.

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

Green Legumes Turned Under—Five tons of green foliage will yield in pounds nitrogen for soil nutrition, as follows, viz.: Cow Peas 37 pounds, vetch 58, crimson clover 36, alfalfa 143. The nitrogen from legumes, as turned under, equal Chile nitrate; and their humus as a water holder and conservator, equals the direct rains of heaven. Build up your land by planting legumes, as turned under, in the middle of your clean cultivated corn and cotton lands with legumes. We can increase by 35 per cent the yield of succeeding non-leguminous crops both in grain and straw, by turning under the leguminous crops.

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

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

One of the greatest soil improvers. A great economy crop. There is an enormous increase used each year for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans. In ground rich in Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in pounds 10 bushes (in corn) 15 bushes (drilled) per acre. From Cow Peas, Velvet Peas and Soy Beans takes a 'D' grade rate in So. Class, car or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast ½ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant will Peas, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet, Japanese Millet, Hog A r p f l. Planting in June plantings in March, July, in May. October. Their best habit about us here. The 80th of this year was our friend. The clover of the South. Contains much more nutrition as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, feed and soil conservator. Georgia Cow Peas, made per acre 2,560 pounds, green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to the Northern States. Augustus, one of the leading cotton growers, 5th, a crop of New Era, Rams horn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter-gathering money crop. Peas have long been one of our leading crops. As a crop of New Era, Rams horn, Iron and Brabham Peas. The green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. In winter the dried peas are just as good as the Navy Beans.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unkown 143,000; Whippys 157,000; Clay 161,000; B. I. White and Rams horn 159,000; Fearless 165,000; Miller 207,000; Iron on 166,000; New Era 234,000; Brabham 236,160; Little Lady 301,000.

THE FOUR BEST PEAS—Out of 220 types, Cow Peas tested by United States Agricultural Department, they say the four best are: Whippoorwill, Iron, Brabham and New Era.

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

IRON, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department because immune to root-knot and corn root worm. Iron Pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; Iron and one Velvet Hatter Pea make half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is rough and rickety. Iron Pea vines will stay green until frost; can be 'picked' six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Peas in pods in cold will retain quality. Iron Peas will remain merchantable possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured; therefore, super-pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grow 28 inches high and 36 inches long. In row 4 to 5 feet long, were immune to rust. Matures in about 100 days. April plants, Augusta matures crop about Aug. 1st. A second crop can be gathered, the vines can be cut for hay, and by cultivating the stubble, the stubble will grow out and make the second second crop of ripe peas for gathering before frost. No other pea will do this. Quart 25c. Larger amounts, get price.

BRABHAM—New. First listed by us. Known as "Speckle Rust," a very rust resistant, highly successful, and early. Its earlyness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. Combined with the new blood, makes the New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era, combined with the rust resistant qualities of the Iron pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States, taken through the years, Brabham will, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham, on account...
of its wilt-resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. One acre of one good pea bush will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will terminate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabham made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a large crop of peas.'" Sown here in silage corn, at laying by with corn, will cut in August. We cultivated peas in knocked-out middles, peas meeting in foot rows. The originator reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. But Brabham and Abra- zii Rye furnish an almost complete all the year round, for hay for hogging." Iron and Brabham pea vines will grow green from root; can be and vine then cut for hay. Quart 30c. Larger amounts get price.

PEERSLESS—Formerly known as "Running Speckled," Pea hard, does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Large, long, yellow hull average 12 inches in length. Does not make as much hay as bush Whipp, State College, Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports: "Maturity, Peersless peas are a very uniform variety, running peas with same large growth as Wonderfull. Stood the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons of hay per acre as compared with Irong, 2.40; Whippoor- will, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. Heavy foliage and large stalks, and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Wheel. Peersless is Unkown except in Georgia, where it origi- nated. Today Georgia grows it largely as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with Whippoorwill peas. Peersless is greatly UIPROVING in size, color, and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily threshed. Fine for eating green-shelled. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

WHIPPORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (two-crop pea)—Out of 320 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Clay, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bush pea; upright; yellow, short and thick and rods easily, brown spotted pea. Edibility of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown —principally for the pea, of which it bears heavily. Middle size of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Per is darker and shorter than Peersless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Whippoorwill Cow Peas are now largely planted in the Southern States in fall and early cotton rows in mid-summer; and the vines are turned under and next season cotton is planted where peas were. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

NEW ERA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal —pea used in Missouri in wheat stub- able after wheat from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplant the Whippoorwill." Experiment Sta- tion, Kansas, says New Era made 45 bushels per acre; Whipp, 27 bus.; Unknown and Clay, 6 bus. New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipp 187 peas in an ounce; unknown 150. New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whipp or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., seven- teen years ago. Two crops were made one year at Geor- gia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often makes as much as 80 bushels to the acre. Smaller seeded of all the cow peas, most easily handled by machinery, as in Mis- souri. April Augusta planting mature crop by July 10th. Vine holds color after peas ripen. Plant never falls down. New Era are seven weeks, two-crop peas, earliest pea grown. Quart 30c. Larger amounts get price.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS—Finest combi- nation pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head of its size in ordinary growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good hay-maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisians and Virginia. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seed quantity. Same as Unknown except smaller, flatter, longer. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whipp's. Late Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

N. C. BLACK—Seed large, entirely black, a North Caro- lina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed, Clay Mixed, Whipp Mixed, Miller Mixed, Running Speckle or Peersless Mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, they will be unfavorable to one or the other of the type. They are cheaper than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. For forage and hay purposes mixed Earlys or mixed Late peas are generally used in preference to either single Early or single type Late pea. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

COW PEAS

THE BEST FOR TABLE USE.

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes—One-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.50. f. o. b. Augusta. Also ½-acre size, 30c. postpaid. Get Farmer's (U. S.) Bulletin No. 690.

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

RAGS HORN CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—

Sometimes called Six Weeks Peas. Grown here now as a money crop, in enormous quantities. Do not mature at one—keep picked. To furnish protein and a good balanced ration, our Southern people who live so largely off starchy foods, this pea should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves and is so uniformly eaten in the North. Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes
two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the pods are exceptionally fine and numerous. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and wester than Blackeye, and cured up at both ends, saggy, and skin in a little rough. The best Blackeye pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

BROWN EYE—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod; medium late. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

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

LADY CONCH, GENTLEMAN SEMINOLE, or EVER-BEARING PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begins bearing late in June, and vines bears continuously until frost. Pods brittle. The pods can be eaten green like snap beans, or the pods can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the pods are pulled from the vines, the more quickly and the more largely the successive crops come on. Plant 4 x 4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Vigorous growth. Two quarts should sow an acre, and one quart will make enough seed for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. In large use in Florida naturally came from Seminole Indians. Quart 50c. Larger amounts get price.

SWEET download(2) PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Used for commercial purposes or sown with other grains for feeding purposes. Height of straw 48 inches. Early-grown peas fill the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. Not so resistant to hot weather as cow pea, but is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature. Valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, because it grows at the time of year when cow pea will not thrive. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broad-cast, the vines grow 3 or 4 feet high, and a bushel to a half acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Canada field peas and Burt Oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when only 6 inches high. It makes large out-turns. Makes the very best of hay. Are also fine for the table; can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price: January 1st: Peck $1.75; bushel $6.00.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS

GLYCINE HISPIDA—(60 lb. to br.)

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumes—One-acre size, $1.50 postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00. F. o. b. Augusta. Also 1/4- and 1/8-acre postpaid.

THE SOY BEAN—(Uses and Cultures.)—Soybeans carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 100 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A most valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over cow peas; carry wide uses in forage, pasturage, hogging, soil renovation, hay, cash crop, oil cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than cow peas. Can plant both later and earlier than cow peas. Sow at corn sowing time. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last fallillation and early spring and summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre—far more than cow peas. For seed, drill 1/2 bushel in 3-foot rows. Few leafs do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre, or drill. Vines can be cut and seed beat out with flail. Can sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and then will lie on ground up till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed the this combined ration of Beans and Vines. Sow with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage; where sown with cow peas, sow at rate of half a bushel of Sojas to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent. Soja Beans, forage and beans are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. The only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-seeds whatever when feeding Soja Beans. On sandy poor land 3 feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripe at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than cow peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easily saved, and beans are easier threshered, and require only half as much seed as cow peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for creosol. The pressed cake is, for cattle feed, the greatest rival of our cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken up the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In tremendous use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soys make 1,630 lb. cake and 50 gallons of oil. The U. S. is importing this year over last year, and free of duty, three times the amount of Soy Beans and Soy Bean oil.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More large-
**VELVET BEANS.**

**VELVET BEANS—Uses and Culture.** (1 bu. 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contract growers, and the leading exporters of new types. The Southern Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the U.S. and a most important crop carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil areas. A crop that will make the South the center of the S. cattle industry. alone now grow 8% million acres in velvets. Have an immense surface root system (sometimes 20 ft.), and with big nitrogen nodules. Pods of dry pods by hand (about 700 pounds a day), in winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and Stein, pod indigestion, cattle will eat large quantities loose, for cattle feeding. One acre yields one or two dry pods shell out 20 bushels. An immense industry in the grinding of velvets-in-the-pod as a commercial cattle feed—making cheapest and possibly the best of concentrated feeds—one pound equaling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal, or feed cattle and hogs. Velvets and pods are edible and relished.

**WINTER GRAZING.—** After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to eat the crop—hogging same up to March. Velvets and beans equally—

**BROWN SOYS—** Read foregoing "Uses and Culture." A brown bean; as large as a cow pea, that has white tracings over it. Mature about like Yellow Mammot, but are more prolific. We counted this season one stalk with 447 pods to one stalk, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North Carol. farmers broadcast brown soys in corn, and say they get better yield of beans and forage than with other types. Quart 30c; peck $1.25; bushel $6.00.

**BROWN BEANS (or Trace) (See Cut.) Read foregoing "Uses and Culture." New. Only listed by us. A Miss. Government test showing 100% better than 100 Ch. beans, and the 99 for this bean. Different from all other Soys.—larger than other types and usually over 6 feet high; widely branching and with exceedingly much foliage—so large that it requires for cutting, a corn harvester. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, for soil renewing and turning under for hogging, and for hay making. Beans are extra high in protein. Stems are large, but hollow and, easily cured. Pods scatter seeds very little. For maturing seed, plant April or May—requires long season. For hay alone, or with cow peas, can plant even in July. Two weeks later than Mammot Yellow. On account of rank growth one bushel plants 5 or 6 acres—three-fourths bushel as broadcasted. Give distance about like corn. Yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Seeds are large and red. Price: Quart 35c; peck $1.75; bushel $7.25.

**BROWN BEANS (or Trace) (See Cut.) Read foregoing "Uses and Culture."**

**MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—** Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies and supposedly immune to the wilt that affects cow peas. Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammot Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. It is a better yielder of seed. For hay purposes it is far better than Mammot Yellow, Early, ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Beans per cent larger than Mammot Yellow. Popular in North Carolina. Price: Quart 30c; peck $1.25; bushel $6.00.

**HOLLYBROOK SOYS—** Read foregoing "Uses and Culture." Grow 23 to 36 inches. The branches are nearly as long as the main stem. Pods thickly set on the stems and branches. Seed medium in size, of a deep brown variety, and very shapely. Hollybrook will mature in 90 days. The pea is smaller than Mammot Yellow, has a pinkish tinge; is inclined to be a dwarfish bean. Bush is podded right down to the ground. Hollybrooks are two or three weeks earlier than Mammot Yellow, but not as good yielders in beans and vines, comparatively. Quart 40c; peck $1.50; bushel $6.50.

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**DIXIE VELVET BEAN HULLERS—** (Also hulls cow peas and other similar. ) Dixie Huller No. 5, 3-horsepower, weight about 650 lbs. No hand power machine can be made available for hulling the stiff-hull fuzzy type of beans. Will hull 50 bushels to 100 bus. per day. We have been selling this machine for 12 or 15 years with the highest satisfaction. Wherever possible to be shelled, we fit up a special machine which will hull Osceolas and Chinese, to be run at 250 revolutions per minute. The same machine can shell the 100-bushel but must be speeded up to 300 revolutions per minute. Price. $110.00.

**TO DISTINGUISH WHITE VELOVE BEANS—** Chinese are white, plump, large. Lyon bean is flat, squarish and size of Sievas. Yokohama bean is smoky, dull white, dent ed, oval.
GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, some
100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod.
times called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Fls. Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable extra early Velvet—vines and beans worth double
and are 2 5-8 inches long. Plant spring or summer. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall oat planting
time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

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

Yield 15 to 20 bushels shelled per acre. Planted in corn
usually make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. Has the following advantages over the cow pea: * Its seed cost is 75 per cent less; it is not attacked by weevils; it makes two or three times more vines than do cow peas; it is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better fall grazing matter; its pods are ground up (pods and beans); it is gathered more easily than the cow pea, for
a man can gather 600 pounds a day, and each acre ought to
out about one ton of beans in the pod worth $20. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 51 per
carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet
Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The
bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2 1/2 pounds.

Note! The "Alabama 100-Day Speckle Velvet" is three
weeks later than the "Georgia 100-Day Velvet." They must not be confused. Seed look alike. Price: Quart 25c;
peck $1.00; bushel $6.00.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEAN—New. Only listed by us. See Cut. Named by Mr. Willet, who has interested U.
S. Government in this new product. A wholly distinct and new velvet bean which carries most valuable and original uses — discovered in South Carolina just four
years ago. The bean is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The cut shows an upright bush 3 1/2 feet high with
limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly
near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5 ft. corn rows
it fills the middle, but does not twine or ever strangle the
corn. Should be planted late in April in corn middles rather than in corn rows. It grows up and stands
sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the
Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is
three weeks later. In growing it needs three ft. space;
stands drought better than other velvets; carries a big root
system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for
its stems are hollow; it is not woody, therefore; and being
bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For winter
grazing, stock like it far better than the twining beans.
For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. South
Georgia growers assert that this bean will largely increase velvet bean growing; and it will give us a type of bean
carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to
the value of the velvet bean industry. Price: 1 quart 50c;
peck $2.50; bushel $8.00.

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

Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large smoky soil humus and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per
acre. One bunch at Augusta fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with
Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, with
produce of corn was made and more forage for stock than any other crop ever
tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-
bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas make a world of forage for grazing after frost.

Beans are large, white, not grey, and ends are almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred Day Speckles and Chinese, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At Augusta, with several inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese make an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price: Quart 20c; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—See two cuts. Only listed by us. A new hybrid—from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by $2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blossoms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for gridding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st, and much the ground very heavily. At Augusta the Osceola was fully developed green, August 22d. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull; cattle eat it better and it does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 inches in row with corn. Our cut shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 14 pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day Varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The pods are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyons. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese and twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with earliness—the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. Price: Quart 30c; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

LATE FLORIDA SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—(Macuena Deeringianum.) Called "Florida Speckled." The oldest and latest maturing of all Velvet Beans, and only planted in Florida. Blooms till frost. Mature seed in 7 to 8 months in Florida. A big yielder—wine and pods. Late Bean is speckled and round and small. Vine runs 20 feet.

Makes 15 to 20 bushels shelled beans per acre. Price: Quart 20c; peck $1.00; bushel $3.25.

LYON BEAN—(Macuena Lyon.) Lyon Beans make as much cattle feed as Florida Speckle and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields, as the dust does not stick on the pods as on the woolly pedded Velvets. Blooms white, other Velvet beans purple. Four to 6 beans to the pod. Seeds are white and inclined to be flat. Bean bunches vary 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch. Earlier than Florida Speckles, easier to pick and also to hull, makes more vine, and is a softer bean for cattle to eat. Beans smaller than Yokohamas and Chinese, white, flat, resemble Siervas. From the Philippines. The Florida Exp. Sta. says: "It's usually about a month earlier than the Florida. Its general behavior is similar to the Florida Velvet Bean. Price: Quart 25c; peck $1.25; bushel $3.75.

YOROKAMA BEAN, or SMOKY—(Stizolobium Hassajo.) From Japan. Crop can be obtained two months earlier than the Florida Velvet Bean. For hay-making plant thick, say 3x2 feet. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for forage crops. Pecan orchard people find special value in this bean, for it can be planted very late and can be used or turned under before nut gathering time. Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting. Can be grown successfully as far north as Arkansas. Moderate crops have matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until field is cleared. Plant same time as cotton, one peck seed to the acre. Corn stalks are good support. Growth of vine is not as heavy as that of the Florida or Lyon bean, but yield of seed is good, and it matures before either of the others is ready for grazing. Run 10 to 12 pods to the bunch, and with 5 or 6 large beans to the pod. Vines 10 to 12 feet; pods are covered with white hairy matter. Seeds are ash-colored, often blackish at ends, oblong, smooth, and flat, like butterbeans. Larger than Lyons. These beans make an immense crop beans. Pods are almost double the usual size. Should make 20 bushels seed per acre. Price: Quart 25c; peck $1.25; bushel $3.75.

SORGHUMS

SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Timothy. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seedling. Will stand a dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes a splendid summer pasturage for hogs and cattle; a pasture it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stem. Makes excellent hog pasture to follow rye or rape. For silage, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making crop off seed heads. Syrup makes 20 gallons of syrup. The sweet sorghums and grain sorghums crops this year in U. S. somewhat a failure, which makes the seed high.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 5 feet apart 15 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.
EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chicané.)—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making, in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Is more essentially saccharine and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all sorghums. Pound 15c; peck $1.00; bushel $3.40.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Ga. Exp. Sta. made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches in diameter, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed comes from hulls and are clean. Makes more stalks, and better for ripened stalks for feeding. Earlier than Red Top. One pound 15c; peck $1.15; bushel $3.60.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Heads erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish, and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia for syrup and forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. One pound 15c; peck $1.15; bushel $3.60.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the sorghums. Some planting in rows 4 feet wide, and 1½ inches apart. 15c; peck $1.15; bushel $7.50.

SUGAR DIP SORGHUM—Also called "Georgia Cane," is a false called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Gooseneck, except that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jelling. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Great demand and always scarce. Pro-clide in the finest syrup. One pound 30c; peck $2.25; bushel $7.50.

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Head Early Orange Cane and better green forage than Amber. The standard. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. Earlier than Red Top. One pound 15c; peck $1.15; bushel $3.60.

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Head Red Top Sorghum. Many growers think that it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound 20c; peck $1.35; bushel $4.50.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Dpt. Ag., says: "Was distributed by the Dpt. for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums. This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane at much taller. Fru- lific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of molasses known. The product is thick and bright and much same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings al- ways a good price. New, and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is sprangl- ed and top one. Seed husk is bright red. It is consid- ered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as can forage crop. Price: One pound 20c; peck $1.35; bushel $4.50.

THE KAFFIRS—Kafri, M. I. o and teleesta (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed, are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Easily make from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 70 pounds of heads equal to 1 bushel corn. Cut stalk, shock, then cut off the heads and store in a dry place, and feed same on plank floor; and also feed the remaining roughage. Kafri and Milo heads are sold loose in car lots, in a large way for feeding purposes in the West. Kaffirs are soft stalks (not hard like Sorghums); can be cut down and shocked up quickly. The Kafri crops are increasing rapidly. In the drier regions are wholly supplementing corn and are used for all the corn purposes.

KAFFIR CORN—(50 lbs. to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Sta. says: "Will yield 20 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to make bushel. The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all pres- pared chicken feeds. Sow with cow peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of seed to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feeds. For a crop of for- age by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cut-tings.

Head Kaffir Corn. Many pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart. Young plants make fine muffins, waf- fles, etc.—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of cow peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 51, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

RED KAFFIE—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white and probably
A little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are 90% slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One pound 15c; peck $1.00; bushel $3.25.

**WHITE KAFFIR**—A upright, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yields in seed per acre, 30 to 40 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and absorbs the heat. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is palatable; is used for seed hay. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow offshoots, suckers. Makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Price 3 lb. 15c; peck $1.00; bushel $3.25.

**MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOUBA**—(50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. It stands dry weather, and in 90° its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving on every third row, a 1-foot space. Screw one joint every foot, cut green many times for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If bags are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire crop, cutting the tops and touching either side of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. One pound 15c; peck $1.10; bushel $3.40.

**FETERITA**—(Sudan Durra.) New. Also called 'Scriber corn.' Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger; more ears and more productive; and makes sweeter flour. Popular in Texas and Okla. Same first and second earliness as Milo. The tallest of the grain sorghums. White grains. Use as Kaffir. Joists like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Feterita matures in quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly maturated in 90 days. As a drought-resistant, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. A splendid hog and cattle feed; cut and shock, then cut off heads and store; feed heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining ronghage to cattle. Makes 28 to 40 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage of corn. Good hay. When dry or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 12 weeks without drought will cut 20 bushels dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalk. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound 15c; peck $1.20; bushel $4.00.

**SHALLU**—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta growers made this year 50 bushels of seed planted very late on ½ acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and seed; as late as seed of Kaffir corn. Heads seed large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcellent for chicken feed and ground stock feed; if favorable they will make a meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow 2 crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant 10 to 12 inches apart, 10 to 12 inches deep, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound 20c; peck $1.50; bushel $5.00.

**TEOSINTE**—(Enchelona Luxurians.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; strong stalks, seeded early, March, April, or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all brouh summer. One acre will produce 10 tons green food in the season. One acre will produce 1½ to 2 barrels of cattle. Miss. Ext. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 60 to 70 stalks or stools. One rich land grows 8 feet 3 inches on the first cutting. Amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 250 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to the last of March, drill 4 feet apart, seeds 3 inch in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripest last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Texas, needs a long hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c; 5 to 10 pounds $1.50 per pound.

**BROWN TOP MILLET**—(Panicum fasciculatum.) (German Hay Grass, Koa Grass.) See Cut. New, only listed by us. In use here (on East Indian Grass) five years. Undoubtedly better than San- diego or Millets for grazing, green cutting or cured hay. Plant in April through July, well-hardened r i c h i n 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, 30 in. drill, 1½ to 2 lbs. per row, cultivate with sweep once; or eight lbs. broadcast. Annual. Hay crop about 3 to 5 tons per acre; cuttings in Ju., Aug. and Sept. Stools heavily, averages 25 to 30 stalks from 1 seed, and each stem makes a millet seed head resembling German Millet, but the seeds themselves are much resembling Cat-tail Millet. Cut shows the product from one seed. Makes about 2,000 lbs. seed per acre; thresh like oats. A Ga. stockman says: "The best grazing grass I ever saw for hogs, mules and cows. They keep fat on it. Can graze in 5 weeks; in 6 weeks over- top rows; chickens feed on it green, or the ripe seed. Makes splendid, delicious hay, wide blades, tender stems." A S. C. grower says: "Got 10 one-horse loads from ½ acre, and my cattle ate the dried hay in preference to oats and corn cured in dough. Green till frost. About 3 feet high, 3 or 4 green cuttings per season if April planted. A larger grower says Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as is the Velvet Bean. Caution! This grass under proper care will go dwarf and head out; cut it back before heading and a good season will bring it to a tall growth. Price: One 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

**GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT-TAIL MILLET**—(Pennisetum Spectatum)—Known also as Fasciularis, also Horse Millet, and Maud’s Wonder Forage Plant. We are largest Southern handlers of Cat-Tail Millet. Demand is always more than supply. No other millet makes so much green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one planting about August in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Ga. Ext. Sta. 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre meter, or close rows. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick-eaten millets; non-saccharine, not sold by bushel. Not used as dried hay. Price 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 25c; 50 pounds at 25c per pound.

**GERMAN MILLET**—(Chaeostachya Germanica.) Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. German Millet makes an eminently useful forage of most nutritious food. Must be very thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the season on the same land; good hay coming from stock with cow peas. German Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. It is not considered safe to feed millet continuously to horses and mules for a long period, but if they are fed 1½ to 2 days' feed of millet hay, no harm is likely to come. For hogging plant March and April and grass in June. When the plant does not grow out again. One pound 50c; peck $1.35; bushel $4.25.

**JAPANESE MILLET**—(Panicum Cuspidale)—(32 lbs. bus.) In Ga. constitutes 50 to 70 per cent of feed of ducks, etc. Good for all purposes.
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

GROWER SAYS: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canadian. Superior to German millet; stalks much thicker than German. Also called Billon-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. For hay, grazing or green cutting cut 5 or 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agr. Col. says: "Producers per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, ½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upright and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augsburg, showed full grown seed; seeds and plant ½ feet high with 8 or 10 stalks per plant. One lb. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c lb.

POP CORN FOR FORAGE—Makes quick spring forage. Earlier than other corn. Full grown in June and storing heavily, it makes a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage makes a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed to July 4th, in 3 or 4oost rows, several grains every 4 inches, 1 peck to ½ bushel per acre. 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 17c; 100 lbs. at 16c lb.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—We sell December 1st to April 1st, f. o. b. Florida. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Carolina. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords fine fodder. Beans which are likely to be eaten at the same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a sugar cane. Each joint of stalk has a large eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stalks, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. Has immense root system, something like 3 feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. Will do better farther north than any variety of sugar cane. Once planted, if properly cared for, will last 3 to 4 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Its syrup is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. The sugar cane grinders for sugar purposes, pay only 10 per cent less for Japanese canes than for Ribbon Canes. Cut the stalks before frost, stand them up against the house, spread pine straw over them to prevent frost, and feed cattle with same in February. One acre averages 2, 150 bills averaging 10 stalks to the bill; the stalks running 4 to 6 feet high, making thus 154,800 feet of seed cane per acre. We ship full length stalks about 3 feet long simply tied in bundles of about 250 stalks for express or freight. Requires about 1,000 stalks per acre. Cut up stalks into lengths 12 to 14 ins. long and plant 4 ft. apart in drills 18 in. apart. Each b. 1,000 stalks 1c each; 500 stalks ½c each; less than 500 stalks 2c per stalk.


Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with 4 to 6 harrows. Plant running peanuts in 40-in. rows and 12 ins. between; bunch peanuts 30-in. rows and 6 to 8 ins. apart in the row; plant 1½ ins. deep. To gather bunch peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the pe-

nus, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in 3 or 4 hours, stack peanuts with the vines, around a ridge pole. Ridge poles to be 8 feet high, with 2 cross-pieces nailed to pole at right angles at the base, and 8 inches above ground. (See Cut.) In winter take nuts off by hand or Lilliston machine, and feed the hay. For hog pur-

poses, plant 2 bushels per acre, April 15th to July 15th. Grain from August 15th to January 1st. To make hay, harvest before frost. One acre peanuts makes 1,000 pounds per acre. Peanuts, like velvet beans, are not affected by wilt or foot knot.

USES—Parching, confections, butter, salad and cooking oil, cattle and hog feeding, cake, ground hulls for feeding, and "hogging" the plant. A second grade of peanut hay can be secured and put on the market by plowing the vines. Only a second-grade hay and somewhat dirty and coarse can be secured from vines from which peanuts were threshed.

WHITE SPANISH—(Arachis Hypogaea)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell per acre; break pod in two parts, soak and plant at once. Lime sour land 1 ton per acre, or use on non-sour land, 500 to 800 lbs. guano, 12 per cent. Phos. Acid and 2 per cent ammonia. Plant in 2½-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row—never plant further apart. From 40 to 90 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay should total the cost of the peanut crop being usually one ton of excellent hay worth about $22.

The most valuable peanut of all the peanuts for oil—contains 5 to 10 per cent more oil than other types and the earliest. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for pomade cake—one ton of peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton, and as

Japanese Sugar Cane


White Spanish Peanuts.

White Spanish Peanuts.
Field Spanish Peanuts Stacked.

10th, daw October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus $60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled peanuts weigh a pound. Price: 5 lbs. at 18c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 15c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA LITTLE WILMINGTON.—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington, and Florida Peanut. A running peanuten, because the peanuts Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no small unshelled. A vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogg. Yields 60 to 90 in fifteen. A small, whitish, heavy, dark-green foliage, stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; small, a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 12c lb.

BUNCH JUMBO.—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows up right, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 days. Will adhere better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; yields double those of Bunch. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 12½c.

BUNCH JUMBO.—Same price as Bunch Jumbo.

HOG GROVER.—(Woandia Subterranen)—(25 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Grows in 3-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these groovers are very solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October
before frost. Each pod contains only one pea. Never make pops and keep well in ground. Our grower gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs 3 months on balance in field. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

GEORGIA CHUFAS.—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See two cuts.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bus. on 100 acres. Another made 157 bus. on one acre planted July 4. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eights will be found attached to the roots. The vines, after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days prior to feeding value an acre of Chufas, equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known.

For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Maturity about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drills, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas follow oats splendidly. Plant, June or July. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days transplant. Turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 8 to 10 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up next spring without second planting. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. One peck 90c; bu. $2.75.

GABASSA—A productive root crop—10 to 15 tons per acre. Roots remain in ground all year. Best for feeding November to April—dig and cut up roots and feed. Plant last year’s canes or stalks in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil, 62 per cent sand and 18 per cent clay. Juicy roots. Fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table pudding food (tapioca). We only sell f.o.b. Florida. To save stalks for planting, cut before and bank same as Ribbon Cane. Highly edible. Roast like Irish potatoes. For pudding, grate and add one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, sugar and flour, and some milk and cream. We ship in 1 foot (15-inch) lengths; grower will cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant in checks 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only f.o.b. Florida, 700 1 ft. cans (for 1 acre) $9.06; 100 for $1.75—for express.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry feeds. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots’ feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable of poultry feed. Never grown before now as a seed money crop. Fine bird attracter and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Plant in 3-foot rows and 8 to 12 inches in row. Cut off sides and top all ruff. Feed over a big rough stone or corrugated iron. Green stalks and feed as silo feeds. Price: 1st 50c; 20c; 5 pounds at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds at 15c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, in 3 feet drills in spring or fall, through October, or 20 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hogs grower use Bermuda grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition, solely rape. Pla. Exp. Sta. says: “We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the spring crop. Grazed November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, torn three feet high and branching. Does best and is used for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost the only thing to be had; does not make milk ‘taste. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sow August to October in the South; thrives best in cool weather; furnishes an excellent

CHUFAS—Natural Size.

after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Reproduce if left in ground. Hogs sometimes fed by pulling up vines and nuts together. Best of all crops for winter egg-making; turn in chickens in the field. Price: quart 40c; peck $1.00; bushel $8.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don’t work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground for gathering at any time all winter, and not freeze. Better and sweeter as a human food than Irish potatoes—steam and mash, or fry. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can be fed to sweet potatoes, and then

Jerusalem Artichoke.

Grazing in Rape Field.
winter pasture. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month of the year except the four early spring months, but, as a general rule, it answers best as a late fall crop, and as such is widely grown for hay. Being a true grass and not a grain, it is not subject to the disease known as rust, and it may be cut when from 3 to 4 ft. high, making it the cheapest "green" that the grower can grow. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c. 

BEGGAR WEEP—(Desmodium Tertosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. So opens to 15 pounds per acre; best cut and used for hay. Sow in June grains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times pasturage. Also good for hay by blooming with mowers; reseeds itself. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, prophesied that this legume would improve the weaker lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States. Fine for green cutting. For hay cut when 3 to 4 feet high. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hogging, 3 to 5 pounds per acre, grass when one foot high to 4 bushels cut during August. Spreads rapidly; will take possession on land and is as liberal in as abundant a supply as an ordinary clover exactly like crab grass. A single cut of this weed will prevent the same. Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will be becoming a pest. Demonstration Fla. farm and planted June 22, 1912. Price: Peck $1.00; bushel $3.00.

JAPANESE Buckwheat—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or late summer; matures in about two months. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with peas, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Planted in Florida Demonstration Par, one peck planted and gathered August made 2,687 pounds. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Flour. Price: Peck $1.25; bushel $7.00.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Meal. Price: Peck $1.00; bushel $5.00.

UPLAND RICE—(44 pounds to bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for the upland. For the swamp rice consult our U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Price: 30c to 50c per bushel, 15th to June 15th; or bushel and roll, for uplands, 10-12 inch roll for farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either by use or for selling to mills, of rice, can be profitably done. The seed that we sell is free from wild rice. Threshed rice sold by the hundred and are sold in large use for making rice for the Carolinas, coast. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one to two tons of dry straw for baling.

OATS—(32 pounds to bushel).—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and is a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Purt. We are the center of a tremendous out-growing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price 65c per pound) mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of one bushel of Ryed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, through a canvas or cloth to keep them, and allow them to stay covered for several hours.

FULGHUM OATS—Our Mr. Willet was the first man, 10 years ago, to work on the press as concerns and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Mr. Willet practically gave to the South this unsurpassed oat, which is worth to this country millions of dollars. Two weeks earlier than Appler; three weeks earlier than Texas; fully as early as Spring Oats. Ready for feed April 30th. They are grown all over the South. The young rice affords early Spring feeding and allows early planting for crops of Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, etc. Carries as much food in the grain as all other oats, and is therefore excellent for hay, or, if we choose, for this the most remarkable, the most, the best of all the Southern Oat products. Here at Augusta, Fulghum Oats planted the middle of February made better oat than Applers that had been fall planted. Furthermore, they were cured and in the barn and the ground sowed to peas.
before the Apples were cut. Fulghum Oats planted even in March, August, 1918, made greater yields than Texas, and was valued as a good winter grain. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. Price: One bushel $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at $1.85; 25 bushels at $1.75. Get prices on larger amounts.

**GEORGIA APPLER OATS**—(32 lbs. to bushel.)—One of the best and earliest varieties for the southern part of Georgia, hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust-proof and wheat. In Texas, it is said to be the earliest. The grain was harvested about the last week in May. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats and one bushel larger in yield than Western rust-proof oats, and with led less immature oats and waste. Give far better yield and are less cold scared. Price: One bushel $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $1.50; 10 bushels at $1.40 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

**GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS**—An improvement over Texas Rust-proof. Very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. One variety near Augusta, with our last year, made 28 bushels to the acre. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4000 or 5000 bushels of Bancroft reports average as being 30 bushels to the acre. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $1.50; 25 bushels at $1.40 per bushel.

**THE 100-BU shed OATS**—An improved type of Southern oat, rust-proof, heavy grains, large straws, and extremely productive. One-third larger than Russian oat, or as large as Texas. Its yields are larger in every respect, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $1.50; 25 bushels at $1.40 per bushel.

**GEORGIA BURT OATS**—Practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than any other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed, these oats are invaluable. The Burt Oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the early varieties, which is largely used in Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt Oats are unusually free from rust, make a very clean crop, and besides a good yield of grain. Very desirable where a quick crop of oats is needed. Price: One bushel $1.65; 5 bushels at $1.55 per bushel.

**CURF, OR GRAZING OATS**—Do not resemble oats till they are upset and look like hay, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow out and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust-proof oats. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 500 lb. bundles at $1.65 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

**GENUINE TEXAS RUST-PROOF OATS**—A trifle later than Apache varieties of oats, which is largely used in Texas, and comparatively easily cold killed—because, perhaps, planted the previous season. Price: One bushel $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at $1.50; 25 bushels at $1.40 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

**VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES**

**SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH**

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

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**NOTE**—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

**A CULTURE FOR BEARDED TURF**—"The best grasses for lawns 4 to 5 feet and taller heavily—Villosa 3 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa, 4 to 6. Bow August to January 15th. Cut it low as close as possible in the soil in winter. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

**VETCHES IN COTTON FIELDS**—Plant with harrow at last plowing. Graduate two bushels of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 peck of oats. In winter, cotton straw may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay. By this system the making of crops per year is coming universally into vogue.

Our yields will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands.

** AUGUSTA VETCH, NARROW LEAF, VICIA ANGUS TIVA**—A variety of vetch hay that has been known for years in Europe, and is now grown in the United States. It is a close relative of the English Vetch. It is best used as a second crop after oats and wheat. It is easily, and is used as other vetches. Reseeds itself. The seed is small and it carries less seed cost than other vetches. We plant alone sometimes 400 lbs. of vetch alone and it does not yield the same as cotton and oats. It is planted with cotton, and black-eyed peas, as a hay crop. It comes in May, 1 month later than Crimson Clover. Our earliest vetch, coming off and maturing April 15th to May 15th. Easier cared than Hairy. It begins blooming in March. One week earlier than Sativa: three weeks earlier than Hairy. The plant does not seed particularly. We Willet's Fall Catalog gives vetch and one bushel oats—same amount for grazing or turning under. Its earliness allows cotton and corn and rice crops (without guano) to be grown as following it. It has been scattered through Augusta oats, throughout the South in a small way. In Vetches in cotton fields, seed this so slowly that it may gradually come up from Oct. to Dec. Holds its own against native grasses, being wild and hardy. Can be grazed. Seed from both Augustus, and Atlantic more tame than Bearded. It is the best of the Bearded varieties, and matures in the same time. The Hay can be cut for hay, and saved for that purpose. Our Bulletin No. 208 has much information on it. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

**VICTA VILLOSA, OR HAIRY VETCH**—(60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; 10 days later than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. Much harder than Sativa, 15th. Not as well adapted to the sandy soils as to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. No hay has so few leaves, but winter kill January 15th. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

Price: One pound 30c; 10 pounds at 28c; 25 to 50 pounds at 25c per pound.

**VICIA SATIVA, OR ENGLISH WINTER VETCH**—A legume. Stands climate here at Augusta excellently. For the latitude below here, usually no trouble in Sativa being cold-killed. Stands up better, is less twin-
ing and cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta, Ga. More easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 and ½ lbs. per seed; seed larger than Hairy. Grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly earlier than Villesn. Usually cut here about May 10th. Hay is of highest quality. Sow 40 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. Price: One pound 20c; 10 pounds at 15c; 25 to 50 pounds at 14c; 100 pounds at 12c.

**CLOVERS**

GREEN LEGUMES TURNED UNDER.—Five tons of the varied legumes, as turned under green, will yield in pounds more for soil improvement, viz.: Alfalfa, 40; Buckwheat, 55 pounds; crimson clover, 46 pounds; alfalfa, 74 pounds, and Burr Clover, 83 pounds.

**ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE CLOVER**—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size, $5.00—allow postpaid. (Medicago Sativa,) 50 pounds to bushel. Size, multilogs or stems and heads heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast, 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or grain. The stalks of cars of ground alfalfa mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used at the government Dwind Farm in Alabama. The hay was netted $51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, $12 per ton for hay on land rated $18 per acre. Georgia Ag. Col. made 6.2 tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walk, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet, eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting 15 to 20 pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: One pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 25 to 50 pounds 25c; 100 pounds 22c.

**HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA**—sown next year is fast superseding in the Southwest the other 9 types of alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and therefore carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests 1½ to 2½ tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grows at a lower temperature than other alfalfas, and hence grows the earlier in spring and the later in fall. Remarkable to say, this alfalfa keeps perfectly green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in winter, which prevents it from being cut. Leaves off furs in summer. Large leaves grow up to the very top of the plant. While fall is the best time for planting, we advise our friends early this spring to try out this type. Plant 10 lbs. per acre as drilled; make rows 2½ feet apart; cultivate middles, free of grass for two years, and then plant middles. Price: One lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. 1.25.

**GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, OR SPOTTED BURR CLOVER**—(See cut.) 10 pounds to bushel.) (Medicago Arabic.) Burr joined, has much more foliage, is a great deal harder than the California Burr Clover, which is somewhat hunched and is sold much cheaper. Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold in burrs, unshelled. A perennial legume. Ascending and branching. The cut is a plant covering 2½ to 4 feet square; carries 40 stems and each stem with about 66 burrs; each burr 6 to 7 seeds—the plant having about 2,400 burrs and 12,000 seeds. Always wet and roll seed well in ashes or dust and can then be sown broadcast like cow peas. A hardy rank grower, 15 to 30 inches high, dense mass fiber roots; penetrating 12 to 18 inches, large nitrogen gatherer. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July 10th to middle of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. matures about May 20th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn, late in summer, harrowing over with “Joe Harrow”; or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr Clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seed are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land; or sow on top of the ground. After planting June or July cow peas, sow Burr Clover on top of ground or mow cow peas later for hay, leaving clover undisturbed. Burr carry inoculation. Good crop to plant between corn or cotton rows. Five tons of green Burr Clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil. At South Carolina Fair exhibit showed cotton after two years of Burr Clover turned under, increased 300 per cent; and corn after two years of Burr Clover, showing the same results as corn using 900 pounds per acre of guano. Seed were planted in fall in cotton middles; and in the spring cotton and corn were planted leaving the middles or banks undisturbed, which Burr Clover after reseeding itself on the ground late in May was turned under. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. One pound 24c; 1 bushel $1.50; 10 bushels $1.35; 25 to 50 bushels $1.25.

**CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER** (Medicago Denticulata.) Use Muirford Cultures; 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia Burr. Not so hardy as Georgia Burr, nor is it so smooth.
large. Used largely in California and Texas. Sell only the hulled. The burr is large and smooth; ends flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia Burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia Burr has spines all over the burr. Sow 15 to 50 pounds per acre July to October by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: One pound 20c; 5 to 10 pounds 22c; 25 to 50 pounds 20c.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Trifolium japonicum var. striatum). Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00; all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplies 15 pounds to bushel. Use in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scattering over the surface with disc harrow. It is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Rich soil grows 30 inches high and is mowed, four tons per acre, alone, or fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Select well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let it lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November, as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches around the mower for reseeding. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stem have ripened, which then scatter. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 45c; 100 lbs. at 40c. The same 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th year.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER—(Trifolium incarnatum). Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow September or October; 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still feed. Planted in corn last plowing, in soybeans and in municipal grass for streets and parks, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. See Willett's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c; 100 lbs. 25c.

CRIMSON CLOVER IN THE CHAFF—(Native grown). Always sow on top of the ground without covering. Thirty pounds an acre and 100 are considered a good stand. The crimson clover helps on the plant when the clover is young. Price: 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER—(Trifolium hybridum) Swedish clover. A legume. Is valuable for pasture or soil making. Has finest hay. Perennials, and will take a cutting of 8 tons per acre. Grows thicker, makes better hay and grazing than Red Clover. Is harder. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pastures for bees. Sow in fall, 15 to 50 lbs. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs. 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. 40c.

WHITE CLOVER—(Trifolium repens). Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 lbs. to acre in fall or spring. Price: 1 lb. 70c; 5 to 10 lbs. 65c; 25 to 50 lbs. 60c.

BLACK MEDIC—This clover seed hereofforms an unobtainable can now be had; can be sown all year round. Sow the seed early in spring, and Crimson Clover, making in autumn, winter and early spring an excellent cover crop. For pastures and hay, it is an excellent improvement and an excellent annual legume for pasturage. Excellent to scarify in early fall, on Bermuda grass pastures. Hardy, does not need the same care as Crimson Clover. Sow 20 pounds, and sow alone 15 pounds per acre. Excellent in corn and cotton middles. Seed can be home-saved by threshing; or can be hand sowed in late fall, and following fall. Not used for spring sowing. See Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. 65c.

GEORGIA MELLILITUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; all postpaid. 30 lbs. to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April. Can be left in the fall with grain, and when grain is cut off in spring clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a short time. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Sowing is best made late in spring, as grazing is impracticable. It has a winter covering. Price, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c.

SUDAN GRASS—(Cnidoscolus aconitifolius). A young African sweet grass, fine-stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant in spring or in very warm weather within 80 days of frost, in 20-inch rows 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and up to 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 10 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Likes full sun, but is less leafy, and sweeter. Roots as deep as sweet clover—never a pest. Gives 600 lbs. per acre, 1,500 seed per head. In Florida made 3 tons from first cutting, and after was weekly. Sweet, green or cured; is probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Marvelous plantings at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Plant up to August 1st; usually planted in 14 to 24-inch rows, 8 lbs. per acre. So sweet that it is the dried tall field clover is greedily eaten. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in 28 days. Sows about 40 per seed. First cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stalks per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta, June, showed height of 4 feet, 32 stalks per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Augusta parties who have used it here for three years claim it to be the best green-cutting grass. It grew here at Augusta this past year up to 8½

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (Andro, Sorgh. Var.) A new African sweet grass, fine-stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant in spring, or in very warm weather within 80 days of frost, in 20-inch rows 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and up to 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 10 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Likes full sun, but is less leafy, and sweeter. Roots as deep as sweet clover—never a pest. Gives 600 lbs. per acre, 1,500 seed per head. In Florida made 3 tons from first cutting, and after was weekly. Sweet, green or cured; is probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Marvelous plantings at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Plant up to August 1st; usually planted in 14 to 24-inch rows, 8 lbs. per acre. So sweet that it is the dried tall field clover is greedily eaten. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in 28 days. Sows about 40 per seed. First cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stalks per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta, June, showed height of 4 feet, 32 stalks per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Augusta parties who have used it here for three years claim it to be the best green-cutting grass. It grew here at Augusta this past year up to 8½

A Field of Sudan Grass.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October. 15 lbs. to acre, or sow with any spring grain as early. Appears to be suitable for plowing Wells, 25 to 50 lbs. a sufficient fall planting to make a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. 25c.

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NATURAL GRASS—(Trachiolina Rosea.) From Africa. It is a perennial that requires an annual cut. The grass is known for its ability to grow on dry land and is used in erosion control.

JOHNSON GRASS—Sorghum Henleppense. 28 lbs. to the acre. Cannot be eradicated by the use of herbicides alone. Requires a combination of tillage and non-chemical methods for control.

RHODES GRASS—(Chloris Gayana.) New. From Africa. A perennial above 10 degrees latitude and an annual at below 15 degrees. Resembles Bluegrass but grows in warmer climates. It is used for pastures and hayfields.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactylis Glomerata.) 14 lbs. to the bu. Germinates in 1 to 2 weeks. Sow 2 lbs. to the acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences flowering growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze then until hot summer. Early autumn starts new growth.

Does well in sandy land; best adapted to low moist soil. In Florida Rhodes is largely used for pasturage, turning off cattle about July 1st and letting it grow until November, when it is cut for hay. For pasture, the green is harvested postpaid. Price: 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. 85c; 25 to 50 lbs. 800 lb.

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set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shade weed, good for better on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 40c; bu. $4.50.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**—(Poa pratensis). 14 lbs. to bu. Germinates within 2 to 3 weeks. This grass is too weak and sandy soils, but is excellent on heavy wet soils. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc., also used in mixtures for pasturage. It is a hardy, very thorough and persistent perennial for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only. One lb. 65c; 10 lbs. $5.00; 90 lbs. $30.00. Perennial.

**MIXED BERMUDA**—(Cynodon dactylon). (Couch Grass or Joint Grass) Germinates within 2 or 3 days. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. The most rapid spread, of all grasses, particularly in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of Nov. Every 3 or 5 years disc harrow the sod and reseed. In spring, excellent seed is bound for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grow on great varieties of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. x 2 yd.) each. Seed is planted (6 to 8 lb.) per acre for most seasons in spring or summer; best to press in with a roller. After the fast cutting in the fall, the plow the land and harrow it, or a mixture of the two should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the mowing, and if possible, smooth off with a heavy roller in order to make the best mowing. The turf may get a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bermud Clover, which will last all the year, read the catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, two to three lbs. 50c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

**BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS**—Plant to 50 to 60 lb. per acre. Grows anywhere; South’s best grass; seed prepare; tender, plant in early spring, never too hot with new; cropping and trampling improves it; of great value to cattle and hog man. Utilize Bermuda sod in winter by tearing it up and planting any of these: Oats, Rye, Burr Clover, Vetch, Italian Rye Grass or Texas Blue Grass sets. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months of early March or April, and keep the earth still ready to plant. They can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, either too early or too late. A hot way of planting is par and smooth soil; cover lightly. 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall. This will also bring up the subsoil for the new plants are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass are used for Clover or Texas Blue Grass Sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Rye Grass and English Ray and August Vetch. One to two lbs. 50c; 1 lb. 75c; 100 lbs. 50c; 200 lbs. 25c. One half to one lb. 25c. See "SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH."

**GRASS**—(Lolium italicum). (14 lbs. to bu. Sows well in fair soil. Any soil. Oct., Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for Mech, or for winter. An annual. Makes 2 or 3 spring cuttings of hay. Seed can be sown in the South when weather is tolerating is impossible and where sandy soil and shade make lawns and pasturage failures. 20,000 lbs. 3 x 6 ft., plants an acre and ground will be quickly covered, and of fair quality. Price, postpaid 75c; $1.00; 600 lbs. $1.00; $5.00; larger amounts, $3.75 per 1,000. 1,000 cuttings weigh about 15 pounds.

**ITALIAN EYE GRASS**—(Lolium perenne). (14 lbs. to bu. Sow about end of Oct. to 60 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass and, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy

matted growth for winter and spring grazing. Best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. See Winter's Fall Catalog. One lb. 35c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c lb.

**AVWNELESS BROME GRASS**—(Bromus inermis). Also known as Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to both sandy and heavy soils. Used in pasturage for all types of soils. One lb. 35c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c lb.

**RESCUE OR ARCTIC GRASS**—(Bromus unioloides). Known, too, as Schedrater’s. Sow 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for winter. Seeds very hardy, can’t be killed from frost or winter.Kentucky Grass.

**BERMUDA GRASS**—(Cynodon dactylon). (Couch Grass or Joint Grass) Germinates within 2 or 3 days. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. The most rapid spread, of all grasses, particularly in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of Nov. Every 3 or 5 years disc harrow the sod and reseed. In spring, excellent seed is bound for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grow on great varieties of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. x 2 yd.) each. Seed is planted (6 to 8 lb.) per acre for most seasons in spring or summer; best to press in with a roller. After the fast cutting in the fall, the plow the land and harrow it, or a mixture of the two should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the mowing, and if possible, smooth off with a heavy roller in order to make the best mowing. The turf may get a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bermud Clover, which will last all the year, read the catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, two to three lbs. 50c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

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Coastal plain region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on very poor land. I've used both one and a half tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th. Kudzu is the only perennial forage legume grown in Florida. It does well on clay, limestone, and the better class of sandy soil. As for latitude, even as high as Arlington, Va., it has had two cuttings of hay per year, totaling five tons per acre. Price: Kudzu plants, 20 to 50 plants, 5¢ each, postpaid. 100 at 25¢; 500 at 25¢; 1,000 at 2¢ each for Express.

**CYCLONE SEED SOWER.**

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.

Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly and even, will not throw in an up-and-down direction or against the operator, but directly and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clever, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oaks, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips, and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes buckwheat, turnips, and fertilizers to advantage. Price, $2.00 each.

NOTE: All cuttings and remittances by telegram under new arrangements made by the Western Union Telegraph Company. You can now telegraph your order and the money in the same message. Call on your Western Union manager.

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

Get Best Price in Large Amounts. We Can't Mail Poisons.

**FOR SAN JOSE SCALE ON PEACH TREES—**Spray in late winter. Dry Lime-Sulfur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. Use 2 to 5 pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Paste of Arsenate of Lead, for use on seedlings, fruit trees, etc. Use 1 to 1 1/2 pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead for summer spraying for stone fruit trees, aphides, and other insects.

**FOR CURCULIO—**Spray 1 1/4 pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste or 2 pounds dried form combined with 3 pounds slaked lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little shoots are shed, throwing a fine mist on fruit and foliage.

**FOR BROWN ROT—**Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulfur to each 50 gallons at 25c per lb. and apply three weeks after petals drop or the leaf spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

**PEACH LEAF CUR—**Use lime sulphur same as for San Jose Scale.

**IRISH POTATO BUG—**Dust with "Shug Shot"; or spray 2 lbs. Arsenate lead powder, or 2 lbs. Calc. Ars., or 5 pounds Arsenate lead paste, to 50 gallons water.

**MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL—**Dust in morning on the dew-wet plants, 5 pounds powdered calcium arsenate per acre using Monarch Duster (see prices below). (Dusting is made at night in the early morning before dew is off.) Get Farm Bulletin 751.

**RED SPIDER IN COTTON—**Microscopic mite on underside of foliage. First signs of the disease is a dusty and falls and other leaves die. Usually called August "Rust." Spray 3 pounds dry lime sulfur to 100 gallons water; or one gallon of paraldehyde to 22 gallons water. Get Farm Bulletin No. 416, Washington.

**DRY LIME-SULFUR—**For San Jose Scale—Price, 1 lb. at 30c; 3 lb. at 25c; 10 lb. at 20c per lb. Mix 8 lbs. to 50 gal.

**COLD LIME-SULFUR WASH (Solution)—**For San Jose Scale, 1 gal. 80c; 1/2 bbl. (30 gal.) at 32c gal.; bbl. (50 gal.) at 60c. Mix 1 gal. to 8 of water.

**PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD—**For leaf-eating insects. 4 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Price, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c.

**DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—**2 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 25 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 35c per lb.

**ARSENATE OF LIME—**Made especially for Cotton Leaf Worm and tender garden foliage. For cotton, dry dust 15c per 100 lbs. (Dust, 15c per lb.) or spray 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 5 lbs. at 48c; 25 lbs. at 96c; 100 lbs. at 192c.

**B.—**Sulfur and Barium. Use same as Dry Lime-Sulfur. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Price, 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 15c lb.

**FUNGICESSO—**Or prophylactic. For fungus rots, blight, mildew and melon anthracnose and stem-end rot, etc. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Price, 1 lb. 12c; 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 200c.

**ATOMIC SULFUR—**For Brown Rot—Price, 5 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 16c lb.; 100 lbs. at 18c lb.

**FLOUR SULFUR—**(Best grade.) 10 lbs. at 15c lb.; 100 lbs. at 13c lb.

**FRY LIME—**Bottle, 25c.

**CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER—**The U. S. Gov. rem for control of Mexican boll weevil. Dust (Use "Monarch") Hand Duster, 15c.00, 5 lbs. per acre. Contains 32 per cent Ars. oxide.—(Ars. Lead has 32 per cent and Paris Green 35 per cent)—and is the cheapest arsenical powder. Use also 1 lb. 21 lbs. per acre dust, or 2 lbs. per 50 lbs. of water—for potato bugs, tobacco horn worm, dodging moths, Gypsy and brown-tail moths. Do not use on very tender or on stone fruit foliage. Price, 25c, 5 lbs. at 39c; 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

**ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—**About two and one-half times stronger than carbolic acid. Mix 1 part to 50 of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. One pint 50c; 1 gallon 3.25c, 2 to 10 gallons at 85c per gallon, can extra; one barrel at 75c per gallon.

**RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—**For mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine ants, flies, etc. (Use No. 2, heavier-bodied for cattle fly spraying.) Prices: (Spraying machines are sold free with each package). 1 oz. 50c; 1 gallon, 4 lbs. 60c; 1 gallon, 15c; 10 gallons, 15c; 100 gallons, 3 lbs. 25c. 1 quart at 45c; 1 pint at 25c; 1 quart at 30c; 1 gallon at 1.25; 10 gallons at 1.15 per gal.; 2 bbl. at 1.35 per gal.

**HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID—**Removes spots, grease, oil, fats, varnish, paints. Harmless to fabrics or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—better than benzine. Price, 1 lb. in 60 gal. 60c; 2 lbs. in 60 gal. 75c.

**PARIS GREEN—**Wet Method: One pound to 100 gallons of water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. 1/2 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lb. 1.00; 5 lb. 2.50.

**BLACK LEAF 40—**A contact poison for sucking insects, plant lice and young bugs that attack cabbage and similar vegetables, cucumbers and melons, koppers, aphides and thrips, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Use teaspoonful to 1/2 gal. water in small amounts. A better grade of Black Leaf 40 is made by dissolving 1 oz. of Black Leaf 40 in 200 gals. of water. One ounce bottle (made 6 gals.); 25c; 1/2 lb. (for 50 gals.), 75c; 2 lbs. (for 200 gals.), $2.50.

**WHALE OIL SOAP—**Lice and delirate larvae, 1 pound to 100 gallons of water. For White Flies, use 1 lb. of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c lb. REICHENACH EMULSION—A remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphid, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make solution one part to twenty of water. One quart 90c; 1 gallon $1.00.

**LEMON OIL—**Mix one tablespoonful with two cups of warm water. Apply spray or spore. Destroys mealy scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc. 1/2 pint 25c; 1 pint 40c; 1 quart 75c; 1/2 gallon $1.25; 1 gallon $2.00.

**TANPHO TOBACCO SOAP—**For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects, such as red spiders, and for lice and sucking insects, two ounces makes gal. solution. 8-oz. cake, 90c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 1-lb. cake $3.00.

**BISULFIDE OF CARBON—**For weevils and insects in grain to be stored away. Use in corn or wheat, 1 pound, 1 pint to 4 bushels of corn, or 500 cubic feet space. Used to fumigate planting cotton seed—killing all insects. Part liquid and 1 part dry at night. Liquid to be closed tight for 24 hours; daytime; gas will be developed. Gas will injure small animals and cover crops. Price: One lb. can 60c; 5-lb. cans $2.75.

**BEEDMONT'S SLUG KILLER (Carbolic acid, to- bacco, lime and sulfur—insufficate and fungicide.) Non-poisonous to animal. For all biting and chewing insects, slugs, worms, cut worms etc. Plants root potato bug, larvae, hairy caterpillar, sour bug, hard shell woodlice, etc. For the florist, a fine harmless fungicide and insecticide.

Dust on new lawns to get good stands, or on beds to 50 gallons water. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. for $1.00. Parcel Post extra.
Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

We haven’t sufficient space to give full description of all incubators and brooders that this company offer, but will be glad to send you one of their complete descriptive catalogs upon request.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—These incubators are all guaranteed by the manufacturer and each machine carries the following guarantee:

GUARANTEE — The Buckeye is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator. It is further guaranteed — To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing and to require no attention to the regulation of the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

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

Each machine carries a patent label, which shows it to be fireproof and approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The Buckeye Incubator Co. manufactures two grades of incubators, one a medium price machine, and the other the highest class that can possibly be manufactured. We carry a complete stock of each of these machines.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR MEDIUM PRICE.

Buckeye No. 14, egg capacity, each…...$10.50
Buckeye No. 15, Style H-65 egg capacity, each…..14.50
Buckeye No. 16, Style E-120 egg capacity, each…..18.50
Buckeye No. 17, Style F-210 egg capacity, each…..24.00

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR STANDARD HIGH PRICE.

Buckeye Standard No. 60, 65 egg capacity, each…..$17.50
Buckeye Standard No. 1, 175 egg capacity, each…..24.50
Buckeye Standard No. 2, 175 egg capacity, each…..29.50
Buckeye Standard No. 3, 350 egg capacity, each…..39.50
Buckeye Standard No. 4, 350 egg capacity, each…..47.50
Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each…..70.00
The Buckeye Incubator Co. also manufacture MAMMOTH INCUBATORS, capacity 2,440 eggs. If interested in this machine, would be pleased to quote special price.

BUCKEYE BROODERS—Brooders as manufactured by the Buckeye people carry a guarantee, and you will find the following on label:

Guaranteed to raise more chicks and bigger chicks than any other Brooder.

Guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing.
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure free air every minute in the day. Sold on Thirty Days' Approval—and if not satisfactory you can get your money back.

**BUCHEYE OIL BURNER BROODERS**—These are the best oil burner Brooders made today, well built and so constructed that chicks never crowd. This feature is lacking in so many Brooders which causes them to be a failure.

**BUCHEYE PORTABLE BROODERS**—No. 20, capacity 50 chicks. 7.50 No. 21, capacity 100 chicks. 9.50 No. 22, capacity 150 chicks. 12.50

Price.—150-capacity, 50-chick brooder, 1.00.

**BUCHEYE OIL BURNING BROODERS**—This is the latest in Brooders that will take care of many customers. These are guaranteed the same as other Brooders listed above.

**BUCHEYE COLONY HOUSE**—The greatest Colony House ever built or offered. It makes an ideal Brooder House equipped with a Buckeye Portable Brooder, size 60 inches long, 36 inches wide and 36 inches high. Complete with floor, etc., $12.50 each, f. o. b. factory.

**POULTRY NETTING**—(50 yds. to roll). Used for fencing houses, chick runs, and many other things about the farm. We handle only the Best Grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft. 2-inch mesh.</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 ft. 2-inch mesh.</td>
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<td>3 ft. 2-inch mesh.</td>
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<td>4 ft. 2-inch mesh.</td>
<td>$4.80</td>
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<td>5 ft. 2-inch mesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 ft. 2-inch mesh</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 ft. 2-inch mesh</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX**—Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in express will alone pay for boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Chick size, 12x6x5</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 Chick size, 12x12x5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Chick size, 24x12x5</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**THE ANDERSON EGG BOX**—Especially designed for boxing eggs for setting purposes in quantity. Prices—folded flat for shipment: 50-egg size, each 55c; dozen, $6.00. 100-egg size, each 80c; dozen, $8.50.

**POULTRY EGG BOXES FOR MARKET EGGS**—Dozen, 35c; 100, $1.25; 1,000, $9.00.

We can furnish those printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.

**FARMERS' MODERN EGG CAREERS**—Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs.

**WOOD'S REVOLVING EGG CABINET**—A practical device for taking extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the eggs from draughts and from heat, and also makes it easy to take eggs out. Each, $2.00.

**FROG LICE EXPelling EGG CABINETS**—A Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. These are effective, lasting, not expensive, and superior to others in form, size and effectiveness.
appear. They look exactly like natural eggs. Price, each 10c; dozen 75c.

CHINA NEST EGGS—The most ideal china nest egg known. Price, each 10c; dozen 75c.

CORNELL'S TRAP NEST—This is positively the only means by which a laying strain can be attained. Made of the best materials in the line and Perfect in every way. Price, each $0.50.

LEG BANDS—Why are leg bands used? We are often asked this question today. But the note in the article today using them is different individuals and strains are kept separate in this way. Poultrymen exhibiting birds are supposed to band them in order that judges will have some method of identifying individual birds. These cards. Tags of birds, too, can be kept and too old to be profitable should be disposed of. You have to band in order to keep correct egg records. There should be more bands used. We carry a complete line. In ordering Leg Bands always give sizes wanted or name of breed of fowls and number of males and females.


25  $0.15 12  $0.15
50  $0.25 25  $0.25
100 $0.50 100 $0.50
500 $2.00 500 $2.00
1,000 $4.00 1,000 $4.00

Leader Adjustable Leg Bands.

12  $0.15 100  $2.75
25  $0.40 25  $0.40
50  $0.80 50  $0.80
100 $1.60 100 $1.60
500 $6.00 500 $6.00
1,000 $10.00 1,000 $10.00

Smith Sealed Leg Bands.

25  $0.15 50  $0.30
100 $0.60 100 $0.60
500 $3.00 500 $3.00
1,000 $6.00 1,000 $6.00

Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands.

Each 40c. $0.60 Lettered Jaw...

Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons.

12  $0.15 100  $0.65
25  $0.25 500  $1.75
50  $0.40 1,000 $3.50

Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives—Price, postpaid, 50c.

Poultry Markers—You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates of hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best.

Model Poultry Marker—Each... 35c

Lambert's Marker—Each... 25c

Poultry Markers—Each... 35c.

Judging Sticks—Prices, small, 50c; medium, 85c; large, $1.00.


CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—We carry in stock a complete line of Instruments and Instruments for Surgical Cases. We write for literature if interested.

Pilling's Philadelphia Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $2.50.

Pilling's Farmer Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $3.00.

Pilling's Cupped Forcep Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $5.00.

Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases—Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case No. 1, $3.00.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 25, $5.00.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 75, $7.50.

FOOD HOPPERS—Different style food hoppers are made according to different methods of feeding, and age practical and others. These cost feeders in the first month. We carry a complete line of all standard tested kinds.

COAT'S AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER—IT IS THREE MACHINES IN ONE—Three sets of different size wire frame accompanying each feeder. It does both things that an ordinary Feeder does. It is the only complete Automatic Feeder on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and is a lifetime feeder. Price, each...

No. 1, 1 peck... $2.50
No. 2, 1 bushel... $4.10
No. 3, 3 bushels... $6.50
No. 4, 1½ bushels...

NOWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDERS—This is one of the best Automatic Grain Feeders on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and is a lifetime feeder. Price, each...

No. 1... $2.25
No. 2... $4.00
No. 3... $6.00
No. 4... $8.00

SIX IN ONE EXERCISER AND FEEDER—The Six in One is the most complete Exerciser and Feeder ever offered on the market; it has a large compartment in the center for mixed grain, and feed automatically. Besides this it has five other compartments for dry mash, oyster shell grit, and charcoal. The compartments are all intact, ready, and is the only Feeder known on the market today that the user can fill and go away for several days, knowing that his flock will be properly fed systematically during his absence. They are strongly built and with care will last forever. We advise all poultry raisers to at least try one of these. Price, each... $1.75.

MODEL DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Made of heavy galvanized iron and should with little care last a lifetime. Suitable for Dry Grain and Scraps. Price, each... $1.00; ½ dozen... $0.50.

FAVORITE DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Rust-proof and will never clog. Has round bottom made of heavy galvanized iron. The best wall dry mash Food Hopper known. 12 dz. each. $1.50; 25 dz. each... $1.75.

FAVORITE CHICK FEEDERS—This is the only practical dry mash wall chick feeder that we have ever offered. These are well made and will require this. We carry a Brooder house. 10 inch. each...

MODEL GRIT AND SHELL BOXES—(Round Bottom)—No poultryman can be without these very handy article. Made of heavy galvanized iron and will last a lifetime. The top keeps contents clean and protects from rain. Made especially for holding Oyster Shell, Grit, Charcoal, etc. 1 dz. each... $1.25. Can be hung on side of walls of pen, keeping these materials constantly before your birds. Price each, 75c; ½ dozen... $0.75.

THE OVERALL FEEDER—This is one of the best Feeders on the market today, especially for feeding mash feeds. There is no waste of feed, and they are easily accessible. There is no clogging of feed, and can be cleaned the least waste of time. This feeder is strong and will last a lifetime with any care.

Price, each...

Model Grit and Shell... $0.55
Six-quart size... 75c
One-half dozen... $1.00

DRINKING FOUNTS—Every poultryman knows the necessity of keeping before his birds at all times fresh clean water; for results your birds will require this. We carry a complete line of drinking fountains, all sizes and suitable for any conditions.

ALLOOK FOO AND WATER HOLDERS—Excellent to feed wet mash feed or suitable to water ducks or any fowl. Wires protect food and birds cannot get in pan and spill feed or water. Price... $1.50; 2 doz... $2.50.

DAVIS FOOD WATER—A very cheap and practical feed or food hopper—use a quart bottle as a water fount or a fruit jar as a feed hopper. Hangs against the wall in brooder houses. Little chicks can easily drink, yet do not get wet. Each... 25c; ½ dozen... $1.25; 1 dozen... $2.25.

MODEL DRINK FOUNTS—These are standard article made of heavy galvanized iron and will not rust or freeze. Made in several sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds. 1 qt. size, 30c; ½ doz... $1.50; 2 qt. size, 35c; ½ doz... $1.80 3 qt. size, 40c; ¼ doz... $2.20; 4 qt. size, 50c; ½ doz... $2.75.

Santiney Stone Drinking Fountains—Made in sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds, easy to clean, and especially made for the farmer use keeping water fresh and cool. 1 qt. size, each 30c; ½ dz... $1.50 2 qt. size, each 35c; ¼ dz... $1.80 4 qt. size, each 50c; ½ dz... $2.75.

Model Wall Founts—Round Top—This fount is very handy and can be rung on wall a few feet above the floor in the houses, pens, or yards, and keeps birds from getting dirt in them, yet enables the birds to drink. Very fine for pigeons. Made of galvanized iron and guaranteed not defective. Price, each...

Gallon size, each 75c; ½ dozen... $4.00 2 gallon size, each... $1.00; ½ dozen... $5.00.
We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested, write for Dr. Glover’s book on dog diseases—free.

**BERECKT'S DOG REMEDIES (PER BOX).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mango Cure</td>
<td>$.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Pills, large...</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Pills, small...</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Arsenic Pills</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation Cure</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure Shot Liquid, bitch...</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbolic Soap</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp Remedy, bit...</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen, 12 in., 10 oz.</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog’s Soap, 25¢ cake; dozen</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lister’s Dog Soap, 10¢ cake; dozen</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canned Meat, Liver Feeder Doors.**

Spratt’s Meat Flavored Vegetable Cakes—The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world, a staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>1½ lb.</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lb.</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Certified Feeds.**

**A. C. LITTEL SEED COMPANY.**

**Augusta, Georgia.**

**FEED AND WATER CUPS—** These are especially adapted to use in exhibition or conditioning pans. Single size, each, 15¢; 25¢ dozen, 75¢; 1 dozen $1.25. Box size, each, 30¢; 3/4 dozen $2.10; 1 dozen $2.00.

**BEAK FEEDING BOTTLES—** One of the best bottles made of galvanized iron and nicely finished. Fills same as a pail, does not spill when laid down for use and the convex front prevents bursting in winter; also makes it easy for clean.

**Model Wall Feants.**

**POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES.**

We carry a complete line of Poultry Feeds and Necessities, such as: Scratch Feed, Mash, Beef Scrap, Charcoal, Grit, Oyster Shell, etc. But owing to the market changes we are unable to quote prices in catalog, but will be glad to do so on request.

**DAIRY SUPPLIES.**

**Milk Bottles (Standard Weight).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¾ Pints</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 quart</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>1½ quart</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
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**OSBORN MILK CAN BRUSHES—** No. 08, Price, 35¢. MILK BOTTLE AND JAR BRUSHES—No. 86; each, 20c; dozen, 75¢.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 quart</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 quart</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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</table>

**MILK BOTTLE CAPS—** Regular, per box of 5,000, $2.10. Cerified, per box 5,000, $3.00. Special prices made in large quantities. Can furnish printed in any style wanted.

**MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS (Galvanized Iron).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 pt.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 pt.</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MILK CANS—** Ohio patent, 3 gal., $4.50; 5 gal., $5.00 and 5 gal. ice, $10.00.

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.**

For more than 30 years this separator has been the standard Cream Separator of the world. Farmers, as well as dairymen, are finding out the advantages of a separator and that they pay for themselves within a year. Soon or later you will buy a separator, and when you do, insist on getting the best. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today, for every three pounds of butter you make without a separator you can make 4 pounds or more with a De Laval, besides the cost of fuel saved. We carry in Stock—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>135 lbs. per hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>335 lbs. per hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>450 lbs. per hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>575 lbs. per hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>250 lbs. per hour</td>
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**CHAMPION MILK COOLERS.**

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 gallons</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12 gallons</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
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</table>

**STERILIC SANITARY MILK PAILS—** Most sanitary milk pail known; recommended by the Board of Health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<table>
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<th>Size</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Pails, each, $2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamless Pails, each, $3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion Milk Pails—Price, each, $1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAVIS SWING CHURNs

No. 1, 4 gallons or less.................................................. $13.25
No. 2, 5 gallons or less.................................................. 15.25
No. 3, 8 gallons or less.................................................. 15.50
No. 4, 10 gallons or less.................................................. 18.50
No. 5, 13 gallons or less.................................................. 19.50
No. 6, 17 gallons or less.................................................. 23.50
No. 7, 30 gallons or less.................................................. 34.00
No. 8, 40 gallons or less.................................................. 39.00
No. 9, 50 gallons or less.................................................. 44.00

BUTTER PAPER—Heavily paraffined for wrapping butter. 1 lb., 40c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 35c lb.

BUTTER CARTONS—Fold 1 lb. butter. Price, 100, $1.75.

WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER—For Dairy, Hotels, etc.—Barrels. $5.50; 50-pound kgs., 6¼ c. pound.

"B. K. DISINFECTANT"—For dairy use, 10 times stronger than Carbolic Acid. Safe to use; not poisonous. For sterilizing milk bottles, churns, separators and killing odors and germs in milk houses, and for use on rye udders. Price, one quart, $1.00; 1 gallon, $2.75.

BUTTER COLORING.
Wells & Richardson, bottle, 25c; one-half dozen, $1.25.

Wells & Richardson, bottle, 50c; one-half dozen, $2.25.

We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.

BIRD SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pkg.</th>
<th>1/4 Doz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mocking Bird Food</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Manna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Bitters</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Restorer</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumeage Restorer</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Eye Water</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mite Exterminator</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulting Pepper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuttle Fish Bone per pound</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Bird Seed (bulk)—10 pounds</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Doz.</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 lbs., 16c per pound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 lbs., 16c per pound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, cages, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply Catalog.

WILLET'S HIGH GRADE TRUCK FERTILIZER

Ammonia, 71-2 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid (available), 4 per cent.
Potash, 21-2 per cent.

The above high-grade goods—71-2, 4, 21-2—are made especially for us and by the best manufacturers in this section, and from high-grade materials—the Ammonia being derived from pigeon manure, Nitrate of Soda and Ground Blood, and Potash is made from the best grade of Western Muriate. Truckers and Gardeners will find this fertilizer to be just what they want for quick, fine-growing spring crops. Every sack is guaranteed to be first-class in every way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, f. o. b. Augusta, small package, 12 pounds</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price, f. o. b. Augusta, 1 sack, 200 pounds</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, f. o. b. Augusta, 1 ton</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, f. o. b. Savannah, 1 carload of 30 tons, per ton</td>
<td>96.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE! We can quote low prices cash, ton and carlot, f. o. b. Savannah, on 3-Ammonia, 8-Phos., 3-Pot., and 3-Ammonia, 9-Phos. and 4-Pot. for Cotton and Corn.

NEW THINGS WE STRESS

We call especial attention to the below things, new, and of high value as found in this catalog:


Willet's New Wonder Garden Pea—(Received too late for publication in "Garden Peas" in catalog.) New, and a wonder in Garden Peas. Medium late; seed are the same size as First and Best; could be called Winter Pea, for they can be planted in December and January; will stand more cold than any other pea. Vine is dark. Very few seed are necessary for planting a given area. Plant one pea every four or five inches in single rows (never in double rows). Its remarkable quality is that each seed stools four to ten times—there being these many stems to each seed. Dwarf; does not need sticking. Spreads out in the row almost as wide as it is high. The most prolific of all Garden Peas. It originated here at Augusta about ten years ago, but has not been commercially sold. Our grower this year after marketing through a long season his green peas then gathered twenty bushels of dry peas on one acre. Without doubt it is the best trucking pea today in the South. Stock very limited, and we are only listing it in order to introduce it in a small way this year. PRICE—One Pint, 75c; one quart, $1.25.
THE FRUIT TREE INDUSTRY

ORCHARD FRUITS; SMALL FRUITS; ORNAMENTALS; NUTS AND OTHER TREES

The N. L. Willet Seed Company have intimate connection with three large nursery tree companies, wholesale (Tennessee and Alabama). We offer our services to those who want reliable goods.

State your wants.

TO THE COMMERCIAL PEACH GROWER:

We are agents for the largest wholesale exclusive Peach Nursery in the South. In lots of from 500 to 1,000 trees we can quote, quick acceptance at amazing low prices on the following types: Mayflower, Greensboro, Gordon (Uneda), Red Bird Cling (Early Rose), Arp, Beauty, Dixie Queen, Carman, Elberta, Hale, Hiley, Belle of Georgia—given here in order of ripening season.

TO THE HOME FRUIT GROWER:

We are agents for the two largest Wholesale Nurseries in the South growing assorted fruit and ornamental tree and shrub types, and can make you lowest prices. Tell us your wants in—

ORCHARD FRUITS—Peaches, Apples, Pears, Japanese Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Japanese Persimmons, Fruit Pomegranates, etc.

SMALL FRUITS—Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Grapes, Strawberries, etc.

NUTS—Pecan, Black Walnut, English Walnut, etc.

SUNDRIES—Evergreens, Amoor River Privets, Trifoliata, Roses, Peonies, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, etc.

ADDRESS: N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—Pleasant Odor-ed Liquid, sprayed is best preparation as yet known for mosquitoes when sprayed in the room at night; for dog flies, Argentine ants and house flies. Do not spray on cats. Use No. 1 for the above purposes.

PRICES—Full pints (16 oz.) with mouth sprayer, $0.40; full quarts (32 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 60c; one gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, $1.75; 5-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, $1.80 per gallon; 10-gallon can with 1 quart, $1.50 per gallon; ½ barrel with 1 gallon sprayer at $1.35 per gallon; 1 barrel with 1 gallon ‘Business’ sprayer free, at $1.25 per gallon.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—No. 2. Same as No. 1, but heavier-bodied for use against flies, etc., on dairy cows, horses, etc., in the fields or in the stables. Price: Same as No. 1.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID removes spots, grease, oil, fats, varnish, paints. Harmless to fabric or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—better than Ben-zine. Price: 1-lb. tins 50c; postpaid 60c; 5-lb. tins $1.75; postpaid, $2.00.

CARTWRIGHT’S DOG MANGE CURE, liquid form, or in powder form (same as our liquid). This is the only Mange Cure in powder and which can be mailed, as put up by us, in the United States. Price: Liquid, 50c; Powder, 50c postpaid, 55c. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of several hundred impounded this past season in Augusta. A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of Mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog-owner everywhere.

CARTWRIGHT’S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY, for Black Tongue and Hook-Worm in dogs. One package contains symptoms and the complete remedy, including a box of Dog Tonic Pills for convalescence. Dry form, 1 package, postpaid, $1.00. Get literature.

SYMPTOMS—Paleness of tongue and mouth, which finally become black, abnormal appetite for the eating of dirt and clay, cough and vomiting; dribbling of thick and ropy saliva, chewing of jaws (most cases of supposed rabies are simply Black Tongue), sore mouth, loss of appetite and inability to swallow, breath, vomits and excrements of bloody mucus and bile offensive, skin hide-bound, weakness of legs and hindquarters, and great weakness which increases up to death.

CARTWRIGHT’S DOG SOAP—1 cake 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 box 3 cakes for 60c postpaid.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Carries strength even greater than that of carbolic acid. Mix one part to twenty-five of water. Kills flies, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pint, 30c; 1 quart, 50c; 1 gallon, $1.25; 5 gallons at $1.00, and 10 gallons at 85c per gallon—cans extra.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Mix one part to fifty of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. About 2 ½ times stronger than crude carbolic acid. ‘One pint, 20c; 1 quart, 35c; 1 gallon, $1.00; 5 gallons at 85c and 10 gallons at 75c per gallon—cans extra.

CONTEMPORARY RABIES—A germ fed on bread gives rat or mouse eating it (hurtful to no other animal) a contagious disease fatal in ten days and which he spreads to the whole tribe. The rat is mumified and is odorless when dead. One box, 50c postpaid.

WILLET’S RAT AND ROACH POISON—A poison for rats, mice and cock roaches. A paste in collapsible tubes. Press the tube and the poison spreads itself. Two oz. to the tube. We guarantee this to give satisfaction. 25c postpaid.

COTTON MARKING AND BRANDING INK—‘Rex Brand’—Colors, Green, Blue, Red, Purple, Black (pow-der); simply mix in water), pkg. for 50 gal. Ink $5.00; postpaid, $5.15; for 25 gal. $2.75; postpaid $2.85, and 10 gal. $1.50; postpaid $1.60. Faceless Blue, pkg. for 25 gal. Ink (no smaller size), 3.50; postpaid $3.60.

COTTON BRANDING BRUSHES—With Handles, 50c each; postpaid 60c; 1 dozen $4.50.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES—Sterling No. 3 $1.00, and Mobile $2.50; No. 378 30c, and 377 40c postpaid.

COTTON STENCILS—In tin only. State your wants.

COTTON BALE TAGS—Numbered insertion and with detachable coupon. Get prices and literature.

‘WILLET’S FARM MACHINERY, No. 5 ‘DIXIE’ VELVET BEAN AND PEA HULLER —Hulls Velvet Beans from the Dry Pod. Hulls Cow Peas from the Dry Pod. CAPACITY—20 to 50 bushels per hour. Operated by 3 H. P. engine or motor. Weight 650 pounds. This is the most successful Velvet Bean Huller on the market. State whether wanted to hull the Hundred-Day or the large Chinese and Osceola Velvet Beans. We have had nearly 20 years’ experience in Velvet Bean Machines, and this is the most successful machine known today. Price, $140.00.

CANNING CUTFITS AND DEHYDRATORS.

EL FLOR CANNERS—No. 14 (for 14-qt. Jars), price $3.50; No. 21 and 24 (for 21-qt. Jars), price $12.50; No. 30 (30-qt. Jars), $17.50; No. 64 (64-qt. Jars), $35.00. We carry also Tin Cans; Canning Accessories.

COMMERCIAL DEHYDRATORS—Powerful satisfactory. Rigidly constructed. Draft is uniformly distributed, Capacity per day 10 bushels, fruits or vegetables—$125.00.

KITCHEN DEHYDRATORS—Get prices for these smaller evaporators. Circular letters on all above furnished on application.

CAROLINA COTTON SEED GRADER—The only machine we have ever found that will do rapid work and will clean successfully big cotton seed, little seed, black seed, rust seed and trash, and leave you a homogeneous seed of the size as wanted.

In planting the ungraded seeds, the smaller seeds and the black seeds will always come up first and at cotton-chopping time will be the most advanced plants, and these most undesirable and unwanted plants will be the very ones that will be left. The farmer can not afford this; in these days of high-priced cotton and Bell Weevil, the man who plants an acre in cotton wants to get and must get the very highest outturn possible from this acre. It is impossible to do this without a Cotton Seed Grader. Price of the above machine $50.00 Augusta.

WILLET’S FARM MACHINERY—Master’s Plant Setter, $5.50; Carolina Cotton Seed Grader, $5.00; Tom Huston Peanut Sheller, $6.00, factory; Tom Huston Peanut Digger, $3.50 delivered; Black Hawk Grist Mill, $3.50; Black Hawk Corn Sheller, $2.50; Boostrom Improved Farm Level, $20.00; Dixie Velvet Bean Huller, No. 5, $140.00; Cyclone Seed Sower, $2.00; Perfection Garden Drill and Seeder, $2.25; Monarch Duster (cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc.), $15.00.
NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1919, should read this catalog as a whole. It will put him in the way for Mixed Home-Feeding Farming. After reading, hang it up!